

NEWTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
(Cassadaga Job Corps Center)
Rathbun Drive, 0.2 miles west of intersection with
Glasgow Road
Cassadaga Vicinity
Chautauqua County
New York

HABS No. NY-6338

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1-

NEW YORK

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

NEWTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
(Cassadaga Job Corps Center)

HABS No. NY-6338

Location: Rathbun Drive, 0.2 miles west of intersection with Glasgow Road; 0.3 miles west of Upper Cassadaga Lake; 0.4 miles northwest of Cassadaga Vicinity, Chautauqua County, New York

USGS Cassadaga Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator
Coordinates: 17.637160.4690350

Present Owner: United States of America
c/o Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, District of Columbia 20210

Present Occupant: Cassadaga Job Corps Center

Present Use: Residential vocational training center for youths aged 16 - 24

Significance: The Newton Memorial Hospital, a tuberculosis hospital for the poor, was developed during the public health movement of the early 1900's. Its rural location was selected for the healthful benefits of abundant fresh air and sunshine. A competition to design the hospital selected the Buffalo, New York, architectural firm of Green and Wicks. The Newton Memorial Hospital contributed greatly to research in medical treatments and public health improvements that eventually led to control the spread of tuberculosis. Clinics developed by the hospital focused on early detection and treatment, examining children in the public schools and bringing children with incipient cases of the disease to camp on the hospital grounds every summer. This method proved very successful in controlling the spread of tuberculosis.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Elizabeth N. Newton, of Fredonia, New York, died on May 16, 1913, leaving \$150,000 in her will to provide a permanent hospital building and grounds for free treatment of tuberculosis patients in Chautauqua County, New York. This hospital was to be called the Newton Memorial Hospital in memory of her two sons, Dr. Henry J. Newton and Albert Lotheridge Newton, one of whom had died of tuberculosis. The former Gilbert Pierson farm, 176 acres, was purchased for this purpose for \$19,000 on December 15, 1915. The center portion of Building No. 10, currently used as a storage barn, is the only farm structure remaining on the site.

Prior to Mrs. Newton's death, the New York State Legislature had passed a law making it mandatory for all counties in the state having a population of more than 35,000 to erect and maintain a suitable hospital for tuberculosis patients.¹ Under the stipulation of Mrs. Newton's will, the county was directed to purchase a suitable tract of land of sufficient acreage to provide for the constant supply of fresh farm and dairy products, such as milk, butter, eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables, for not less than 100 patients.

The Newton bequest provided most of the money for the construction of the Main Administration and Services Buildings, which consisted of three detached patient pavilions, laundries, water works and sewage disposal systems. An architectural competition to design the facility was held; the design by Messrs. Green and Wicks of Buffalo, New York, was the one adopted.

Initially, there was local opposition to the hospital due to public health concerns. However, after a public education campaign, the opposition faded. There are several records of community support and involvement in the hospital and health camp. Community groups raised money, local residents and businesses donated time and materials, and Chautauqua county officials made appropriations for construction of buildings at the site. Construction of the hospital buildings (Building Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5) was well underway in 1919. The first patient was admitted to the Newton Memorial Hospital on August 17, 1920. By October 1922, there were 57 patients, and, within a year, the hospital was at full capacity, 82 patients.²

Once the hospital was in full operation, it was noted that "the management and medical care is of the best"³ and the institute was doing good work, not only in the care and comfortable surroundings given to advanced cases, but also showing a large percentage of improvement and cures in the incipient cases being treated. The hospital was considered to be one of the best hospitals in the state. A budget of \$50,000 per year was allocated by the County Legislature for the operation of the hospital. This sum was raised through taxes levied by the legislature.

In 1922, the Newton Hospital, under new Superintendent Dr. Walter L. Rathbun, began an extensive clinic campaign to find and treat persons infected with

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tuberculosis, examine their contacts and prevent the spread of the disease. The clinics focused on early detection and treatment, examining children in schools and bringing children with incipient cases of the disease to camp on hospital grounds every summer. This method proved very successful in controlling the spread of tuberculosis. The summer health camp for children began in the early 1920's. About 1923, twenty-nine wooden buildings, including dormitory cottages, dining hall and infirmary, were built to house the summer camp for children infected with tuberculosis. None of these buildings remain on the site.

In April 1924, the adjoining Frost farm was purchased for \$12,750, to provide a site for a permanent, year-round, children's hospital. In 1927, work began on a permanent structure for year-round treatment of children, the Walter L. Rathbun Children's Pavilion (HABS No. NY-6338-A, Building No. 4). On April 21, 1927, the building was dedicated in honor of Dr. Walter L. Rathbun, superintendent of the hospital since 1922, for his pioneering work in early detection and treatment of tuberculosis. This 60-bed building, designed by Ellis W. Beck and Norman M. Tinkham of Jamestown, New York, was completed in 1929. Several articles, booklets and tributes, including a biography and portrait of Dr. Rathbun, were placed in a copper box and sealed in the cornerstone of the Children's Pavilion during the dedication ceremony.⁴

The Haggett Home and ten new summer cottages were built and furnished in 1929. Additional beds were provided by the Gross Infirmary Wing, added in 1930 at a cost of \$69,003. Two wash houses were built in 1934 and a physician's cottage was completed in 1937. Porches were added to staff quarters and an addition to the x-ray department was completed in 1937. Some of the summer cottages were winterized and heated in the 1930's, providing 10 to 12 additional beds, for an average daily census of 170 patients. Various utility improvements were made in the years 1937 through 1940.⁵

Improvements in the treatment of tuberculosis, such as the introduction in 1946 of streptomycin drug therapy and the later tuberculin skin test for early detection, steadily reduced the number of new cases. As the need declined, sanitariums like the Newton Memorial Hospital were phased out. The hospital was closed December 31, 1958. The hospital directors initially opposed the sale of the hospital, proposing instead to relocate to this site the County Home and Infirmary, then located in Dewittville, New York. However, the cost of renovation and rehabilitation of the hospital buildings was prohibitive, and the relocation plans were dropped.

Chautauqua County sold the land and buildings in 1959 to the Assumptionist Fathers, a Catholic missionary order. From 1960 to 1967, the facility was used as a seminary called Our Lady of Lourdes. The facility was then modified for use as a retreat center for priests and laypersons, the Pope John XXIII Center. In 1977 the U. S. Government began negotiations to purchase the facility for use as a federally funded Job Corps Center, with Singer Career Systems of Rochester, New York, assuming control as the operating contractor on March 16, 1978. Since then, the Cassadaga Job Corps Center has been in continuous operation, providing educational and vocational training for 243 resident students.

DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

The early wooden buildings of the children's summer camp (dormitory cottages, dining hall and infirmary) had been demolished prior to the U. S. Government's purchase of this property, likely in the early 1960's.⁶

Buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are blocky, utilitarian structures that have undergone several renovations throughout their history. They were originally built between 1917 and 1920, designed by the architectural firm of Green and Wicks, Buffalo, New York. Green and Wicks was a locally prominent firm responsible for the design of several municipal buildings, residences, hospitals, banks, museums and factories from Ohio through Maine. A search of the national archives of the American Institute of Architects was unable to locate any data pertaining to the early Newton Memorial Hospital; however, other hospitals by the same firm had been published in the trade literature of the period.⁷

We could find no evidence of the designers or builders of Buildings Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11 or 12. Newspaper accounts of the period mention that some of the hospital buildings were constructed with donated materials and volunteer labor from the community. However, no specific buildings were mentioned or attributed to any individual or firm.

Building No. 1

Building No. 1, built ca. 1920, is currently used as a men's dormitory for Job Corps students. The two-story load-bearing masonry structure has a full basement. The exterior consists of a sand-colored brick veneer. A soldier course of brick marks the ceiling level of each story at the front and sides of the building. At the rear, a concrete porch runs the length of the building at the first floor, with a wooden porch above that has been fully enclosed with insulated windows and wooden clapboard siding. There is no apparent ornamentation of the original building. The porch, which was added in 1937, is arcaded at the first floor with shallow arches with applied wooden "keystones".

The asphalt-shingled hipped roof has a shallow pitch and is not visible from the ground. A low parapet edges the roof, with drainage provided by internal roof leaders. The windows are double-hung, with insulated glass and aluminum frames. New windows have been installed within the past 20 years.

The building originally housed patients, but by the mid-1930's it was being used as staff housing. Due to differing construction methods and materials observed throughout the building, it is apparent that the interiors were significantly altered over the years. The rooms now serve as sleeping rooms, counseling offices and gathering spaces for Job Corps students. The basement rooms include a mechanical room and small storage rooms with thick masonry walls, served by a narrow corridor. The basements have had little use, due to previous water infiltration problems, which have been corrected.

Building No. 2

Building No. 2, built ca. 1920, is currently used as a men's dormitory for Job Corps students. The two-story load-bearing masonry structure has a full basement. The exterior consists of a sand-colored brick veneer. A soldier course of brick marks the ceiling level of each story at the front and sides of the building. At the rear, a concrete porch runs the length of the building at the first floor, with a wooden porch above. Both upper and lower porches have been fully enclosed with insulated windows and insulated walls sheathed with clapboard-style aluminum siding. There is no apparent ornamentation of the original building.

The asphalt-shingled hipped roof has a shallow pitch and is not visible from the ground. A low parapet edges the roof, with drainage provided by internal roof leaders. The windows are double-hung, with insulated glass and aluminum frames. The windows have been installed within the past 20 years.

The building originally housed patients. Due to differing construction methods and materials observed throughout the building, it is apparent that the interiors have been significantly altered through the years. The rooms now serve as sleeping rooms, counseling offices and gathering spaces for Job Corps students. The basement rooms house offices, storage rooms and classrooms with thick masonry walls, served by a narrow corridor.

Building No. 3

Building No. 3, built ca. 1920, is currently used as a men's dormitory for Job Corps students. The two-story load-bearing masonry structure has a full basement. The exterior consists of a sand-colored brick veneer. A soldier course of brick marks the ceiling level of each story at the front and sides of the building. At the rear, a concrete porch runs the length of the building at the first floor, with a wooden porch above. Both upper and lower porches have been fully enclosed with insulated windows and insulated walls sheathed with clapboard-style aluminum siding. There is no apparent ornamentation of the original building.

The asphalt-shingled hipped roof has a shallow pitch and is not visible from the ground. A low parapet edges the roof, with drainage provided by internal roof leaders. The windows are double-hung, with insulated glass and aluminum frames. The windows have been installed within the past 20 years.

The building originally housed patients. Due to differing construction methods and materials observed throughout the building, it is apparent that the interiors have been significantly altered through the years. The rooms now serve as sleeping rooms, counseling offices and gathering spaces for Job Corps students. The basement contains a mechanical room and small storage rooms with thick masonry walls, served by a narrow corridor.

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Building No. 4

Building No. 4, built between 1927 and 1929, is the former Walter L. Rathbun Children's Pavilion (HABS No. NY-6338-A). This building is fully described in the HABS report for that building (attached).

Building No. 4A

Building No. 4A, a female dormitory, began construction in 1988 and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 5

Building No. 5, currently used as administration offices and food service for the Job Corps Center, has been significantly altered over its lifetime. The original outline of the building is no longer apparent. When it was built in 1917, this building housed administrative offices, food service, and the main utilities plant for the hospital campus. The utilities plant became obsolete when the newer utilities plant, Building No. 9, was completed in 1929. Building No. 5's utilities plant and smoke stack were removed at a later, unknown date.

The building is a two-story load-bearing masonry structure with a concrete foundation and a full, occupied basement. The exterior consists mostly of a sand-colored brick veneer, which changes color and character at the entries and at the top of the second floor windows, indicating renovation work at some unknown point in the past. A decorative stone course, possibly granite, is provided at the header of the second floor windows on the east side of the building, extending around the north and west sides of the north wing.

The basement exterior consists of slate blue painted concrete. The windows are double-hung, uninsulated, single-glazed wood windows with wooden muntins dividing the panes. The age of the windows is unknown. A two-story area which appears to have been a former porch has been enclosed, roofed with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, and provided with insulated double-hung windows and white, clapboard-style aluminum siding.

A one-story, "L"-shaped addition to the dining hall entry is sheathed with slate blue, painted exterior plywood siding with vertical scoring. One of the legs of the "L" has a shed roof; the other has a gable roof. This addition has double-hung, aluminum-framed windows. The age of this addition is unknown.

A kitchen addition, a one-story structure faced with brick veneer, extends to the north, west and south of the main building. The flat roof of the kitchen addition is enclosed by a parapet that is provided with a metal drip edge and scuppers. A one-story loading area at the south side of the kitchen addition has a separate roof, also flat, which is supported by wooden and concrete masonry supports. The age of this addition is unknown.

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Several interior renovations have occurred throughout the life of this building. The basement storage rooms, however, appear to have retained their original shape and locations. Original building materials, such as structural clay tile and concrete masonry units (CMU), are visible in the basement storage areas.

There are two interior stairwells, at each end of the building along the south side. The stairwells appear to have retained their original shape and location. Emergency egress is provided by metal fire escapes attached to the building's exterior. Underground utility tunnels connect this building with Building No. 1, Dormitory, and Building No. 9, Facility Maintenance Shop/Boiler Plant. These tunnels are still in use for maintenance of underground utilities.

Building No. 6

Building No. 6, currently used as a gymnasium and recreation facility, was built in 1964 for the seminary, Our Lady of Lourdes. It is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 7

Building No. 7, built ca. 1929, houses medical and dental services, counseling offices and vocational education facilities for medical and dental assistants. The building is a two-story wood-framed structure on a masonry pier foundation with wooden flooring over a crawl space. The exterior walls are covered with cement-asbestos shingle siding, painted slate blue. The wood-framed hipped roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The wood windows are double-hung, uninsulated, single-glazed, with wood muntins. The age of the windows is unknown. Interior and exterior doors are wood.

There is a two-story section at the south end of the building that appears to have originally been built as a porch. This section now has windows the full length of the three exposed sides, with a combination of blue cement-asbestos shingles and white aluminum siding covering the exterior. Two exterior fire exit stairs run from the north and south ends of the second floor towards the rear of the building. A recently constructed wooden walkway provides access to the building and forms a porch at the south entry.

The central entry on the east face of the building is topped with a pedimented gable roof, with stick detailing at the eaves. This entry opens onto a central hall with a stair leading to the second floor. Offices and examination rooms are arranged on either side of a central corridor. The overall massing of the building, with its five second-floor windows arranged symmetrically over a central pedimented entry, and the hipped roof, appears to be based on the Federal style. The stick detailing at the eaves recalls the Italianate style.

This building was used as a group residence in the 1960's. Oral history indicates this building was used as nurses' housing in the mid-1940's.⁸ It is

believed this building may be the former Haggett Home, which was built in 1929 as a group residence. No early documentation of the Haggett Home's appearance was found; however, the 1946 aerial photograph of the site indicates that a building similar in size to this one was present in the same location. The building's interior wall construction of wood lath and horsehair plaster was commonly used in the 1920's and 1930's.

Building No. 8

Building No. 8, currently used for administrative offices, was in use as a residence in 1978, when the Job Corps gained control of the facility. This one-story building was originally built in the Bungalow style common in the 1930's. However, this building does not appear in the 1946 aerial photograph. The age of this building cannot readily be determined, but the photographic record indicates that it was not a part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 9

Building No. 9, the facility maintenance shop and boiler plant, was originally built in 1929 to replace the smaller boiler plant that had been located in Building No. 5. A major expansion of the utility plant was needed to accommodate the hospital's expansion. Newspaper accounts of the period indicate that the underground utility tunnel connecting this building with Building No. 5 was built at the same time.⁹ An above-ground utility passage connecting this building with Building No. 7 was built in the 1960's.¹⁰

This building is a split-level, slab-on-grade, concrete masonry structure sheathed with a sand-colored brick veneer. A soldier course of brick detailing runs across the tops of the windows. The rear of the building is partly buried in the hillside. The southwestern rear section houses the boiler pit, with hot water generating boiler equipment dated 1960. The exterior of the boiler section of the building consists of grey-blue painted concrete; the northwestern rear section has a partial basement and is sheathed in sand-colored asphalt shingles. Both of the rear (west) sections appear to be of more recent construction than the front portion of the building. In the 1946 aerial photograph, the boiler room roof shown is noticeably lower than the current roof. No sign of the northwestern rear section is seen in the 1946 photograph.

The wooden windows are double-hung, uninsulated, single-glazed units divided by vertical wood muntins. The boiler plant window appears to be a steel-framed, single-glazed window penetrated by exhaust fans and louvers. The front section and the boiler section of the building are topped by a flat concrete roof with a bituminous surface. A low parapet surrounds the front section, with drainage provided by internal roof leaders. The northwestern rear section has a wood-framed gable roof with green asphalt shingles. A lower gable roof at the north end of the building shelters the vehicular entry to the maintenance garage.

The chimney for the boiler plant is visible in the 1946 aerial photograph. It has since been removed, possibly in 1960, when new boiler equipment was installed.¹¹ The chimney foundation and approximately one foot of the original chimney remain, topped by a wood-framed shed-roofed structure sheathed with sand-colored asphalt shingles.

Building No. 10

Building No. 10, currently used for storage, is a one-story, wood-framed, slab-on-grade structure. The three distinct sections of this building appear to have been built at different times. The higher center section is of post-and-beam construction using 8" x 8" and 6" x 6" timbers, with wooden tenons and pegs. It is possible that this portion of the structure dates from the time of the Gilbert Pierson Farm, prior to 1915. The roof appears to be of more recent construction. The north and south sections of the building were probably built in the 1960's. These sections were present when the government took possession of the property in 1978, and were built using nominal 2 x 4 lumber (1- $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3- $\frac{3}{4}$ ") and galvanized nails. It is apparent that the entire building was sheathed in wooden clapboard siding at the same time, probably also in the 1960's.¹²

The center portion had two overhead doors for vehicular access in the 1960's. Those doors have since been removed. The former openings have been covered with plywood and vertical wooden siding. A metal door provides access to the center portion. Three separate wood-framed gable roofs cover the building, with asphalt shingles over the center and south sections, and corrugated metal over the north section. There are no windows in the center portion; however, there appears to be an access door for a former mezzanine or hayloft. The interiors are open storage spaces, with no partitions within the center and north sections of the building.

Building No. 11

This is a one-story building currently used for vocational education offices and storage. The age of the building is unknown; however, the building appears in the 1946 aerial photograph, but does not appear in the 1931 aerial photograph. It is likely that this loadbearing masonry structure was built as a storage building for the summer health camp sometime between 1937 and 1940.¹³

The original windows have been removed, probably during renovations in the 1950's. Some openings were blocked up with concrete masonry units at that time. New aluminum windows and storm doors were installed during renovations in 1979. The wood-framed hipped roof has asphalt shingles. The exterior surface consists of cream-colored stucco over masonry. The interior had been an open storage area until it was compartmented by renovations in the 1950's and again in 1979. A gable-roofed entry porch was added on the southwest side of the building in the late 1980's.¹⁴

Building No. 12

Building No. 12, the Pump House, is a one-story, loadbearing masonry structure with a slab-on-grade foundation. This building is not mentioned in any record; however, photographic evidence indicates that it was built sometime between 1927 and 1931. It may have been built in 1929, at the same time as the utilities plant, Building No. 9. This building was built as a pump house, however, the pumping equipment was replaced in the early 1960's.¹⁵

The exterior walls consist of sand-colored brick veneer over concrete. The inside of the exterior walls is exposed concrete. The interior partition walls are made of wooden lath and plaster on wood studs. The wood-framed gable roof has asphalt shingles. The wood windows are single-glazed casement units, covered with corrugated metal shutters that are painted to match the brick. The double doors at the north entry are wood with single-glazed panes divided by wood muntins. Window and door headers are accented with a soldier course of brick, and the windows have brick sills.

Building No. 13

This building is a pre-fabricated men's dormitory trailer, installed in 1988, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 14

This building is a pre-fabricated men's dormitory trailer, installed in 1988, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 15

This building is a pre-fabricated vocational education trailer, installed in 1988, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 16

This building is a pre-fabricated vocational education trailer, installed in 1988, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 17

This building is a security check-point, constructed in 1982, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

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Building No. 18

This building is a sewage treatment plant, constructed in 1982, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 20

This building was constructed in 1988 to house the fire hydrant and hoses, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

Building No. 21

This is a vocational storage building, constructed in 1993, and is not part of the original Newton Memorial Hospital complex.

NOTES

1. Silverstein, Alvin, Virginia and Robert, Tuberculosis. (Hillside, New Jersey: Enslow Publishers, 1994).
2. Anonymous. "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement," (unpublished, ca. 1941). Original is located in the Newton Family genealogical files, D. R. Barker Library and Historical Museum, Fredonia, New York. A copy of this document is attached under HABS No. NY-6338-A, Part III, Section F.
3. "Corner Stone of New Hospital Laid On Sunday," Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 22 Aug. 1927.
4. Ibid.
5. Anonymous. "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement," op. cit.
6. Don Horton, telephone interview with author, 13 Aug. 1992.
7. Carole E. Twombly, letters to author, 4 Aug. 1992 to 14 Aug. 1992.
8. Esther Ahrens, telephone interview with author, 13 Aug. 1992.
9. "Children's Hospital At Cassadaga Is Progressing Well, " Dunkirk Evening Observer, 24 Aug. 1927.
10. Horton, op. cit.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Anonymous, "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement," op. cit.
14. Horton, op. cit.
15. Ibid.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anonymous. "Newton Memorial Hospital: Personal History Statement." Unpublished, ca. 1941. Original located in the Newton Family genealogical files, D. R. Barker Library and Historical Museum, Fredonia, New York. A copy of this document is attached under HABS No. NY-6338-A, following the written documentation.

"Children's Hospital At Cassadaga Is Progressing Well." The Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 24 Aug. 1927.

"Corner Stone Of New Hospital Laid On Sunday." The Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 22 Aug. 1927, 4, 10. A copy of this article is attached under HABS No. NY-6338-A, following the written documentation.

"Hospital Site Hearing Ended." The Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 14 Oct. 1916.

Loet, Ernest D., ed. History of Chautauqua County. Westfield, New York: Chautauqua County Historical Society, 1980.

The Recent Work of Ellis W. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects. Jamestown, New York: Beck & Tinkham, Architects, undated. Original located in the archives of the Chautauqua County Historical Society.

"Rumors About Use Of Wrong Materials Declared Unfounded." The Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 27 Aug. 1927, 18.

Ryan, Frank, M. D. The Forgotten Plague. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1992.

Silverstein, Alvin, Virginia and Robert. Tuberculosis. Hillside, New Jersey: Enslow Publishers, 1994.

"Site For Hospital Under Consideration." The Dunkirk [New York] Evening Observer, 13 Oct. 1916.

"Special Newton Memorial Hospital Section." The Jamestown [New York] Post-Journal, 13 Nov. 1942.

Twombly, Carole E. Letters to author. 4 Aug. 1992 to 14 Aug. 1992. The information provided by Ms. Twombly is housed in the American Institute of Architects Library and Archives. Additional information concerning the firm of Green & Wicks may be found in the Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals and the Burnham Index to Architectural Literature.

"Youngsters at Cassadaga Health Camp Present 'Cassy Circus' and Tell About It in Their Own Way." The Jamestown [New York] Evening Journal, Aug. 1938, 12.

INTERVIEWS

Ahrens, Esther. Telephone interview. 13 Aug. 1992. Miss Esther Ahrens of Fredonia, New York, is a former office secretary at the Chautauqua County Health Camp, the summer health camp for children at the Newton Memorial Hospital.

Horton, Don. Telephone interview. 18 Aug. 1992. Mr. Don Horton of Cassadaga, New York, has been employed in the maintenance department of the Cassadaga Job Corps Center for many years.

CREDITS

The Chautauqua County Historical Society, located at the McClurg Museum in Westfield, New York, provided information from their genealogical files on the Newton family, as well as the architectural brochure illustrating the Children's Pavilion, The Recent Work of Ellis M. Beck and Norman Tinkham, Architects.

The Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York, provided period photographs and several sources for information about the early history of the hospital campus.

The James Prendergast Library Association, located in Jamestown, New York, provided information from The Jamestown Post Journal.

The Reed Library at the State University of New York at Fredonia, New York, provided information from The Dunkirk Evening Observer.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The former Newton Memorial Hospital site is owned by the United States Department of Labor and is currently operated as a Job Corps Center under the Office of Job Corps, Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor. The former Children's Pavilion had been used as a dormitory for female Job Corps students, and is known as Dormitory Building No. 4.

The site of the Children's Pavilion is needed for construction of a new education and vocational training building, to replace a building currently used for that purpose offsite, in the neighboring community of Stockton, New York. The project, titled Program Year 1993/95 New Training Center, requires the demolition of the structurally unsound and deteriorated Children's Pavilion. The terra cotta panels over the side entries, commemorating the advance of medical care, will be removed and stored at the Cassadaga Job Corps Center until an appropriate location is found for the panels. The sealed copper box contained within the cornerstone will be turned over to the Historical Museum of the D. R. Barker Library in Fredonia, New York.

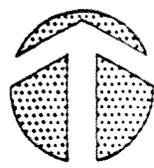
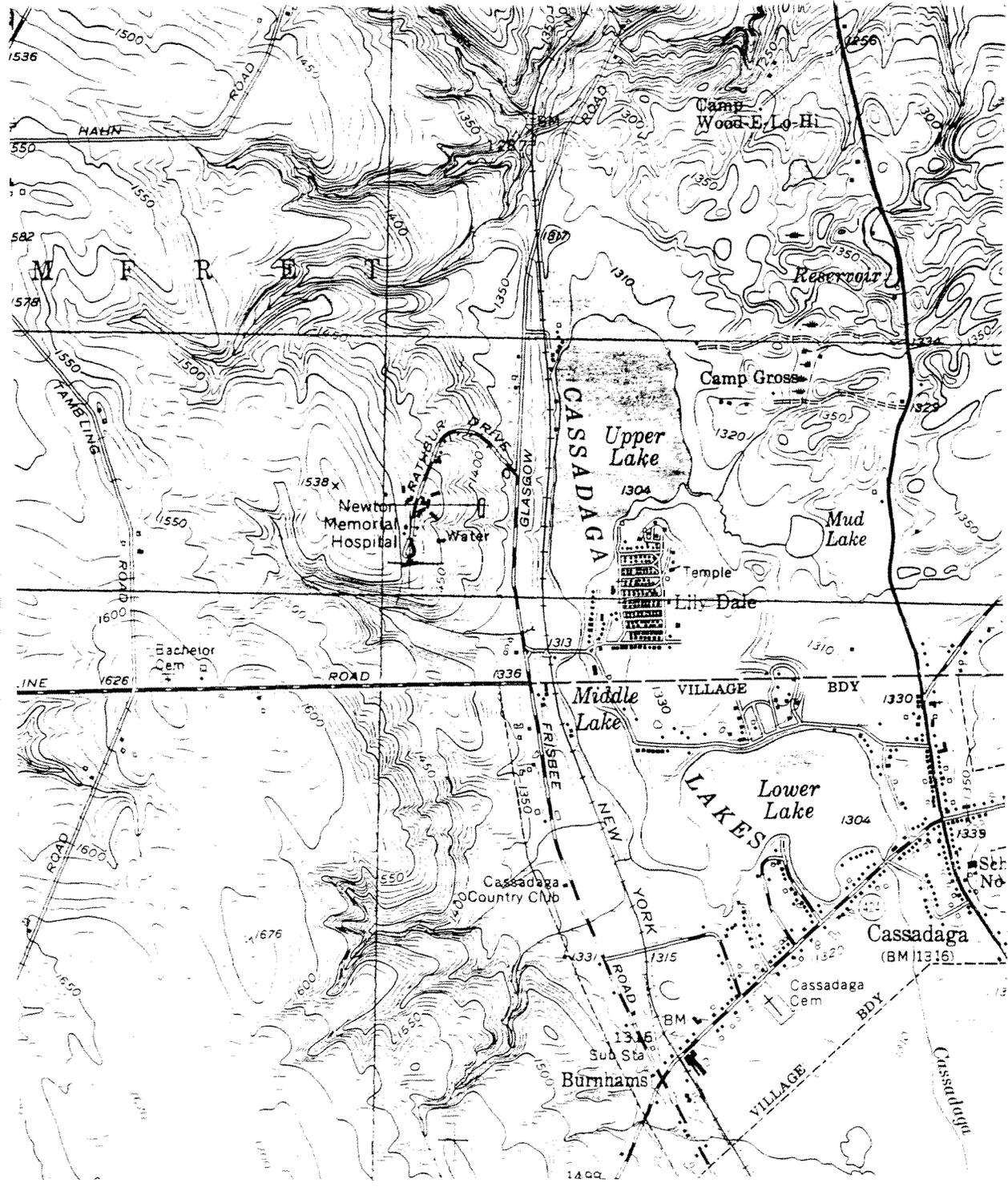
Prepared by: Jennifer Frost
Title: Architect
Affiliation: DMJM/HTB
Date: February 2, 1996

Supervised by: Michael F. O'Malley
Title: Federal Preservation Officer
Affiliation: U.S. Department of Labor

GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

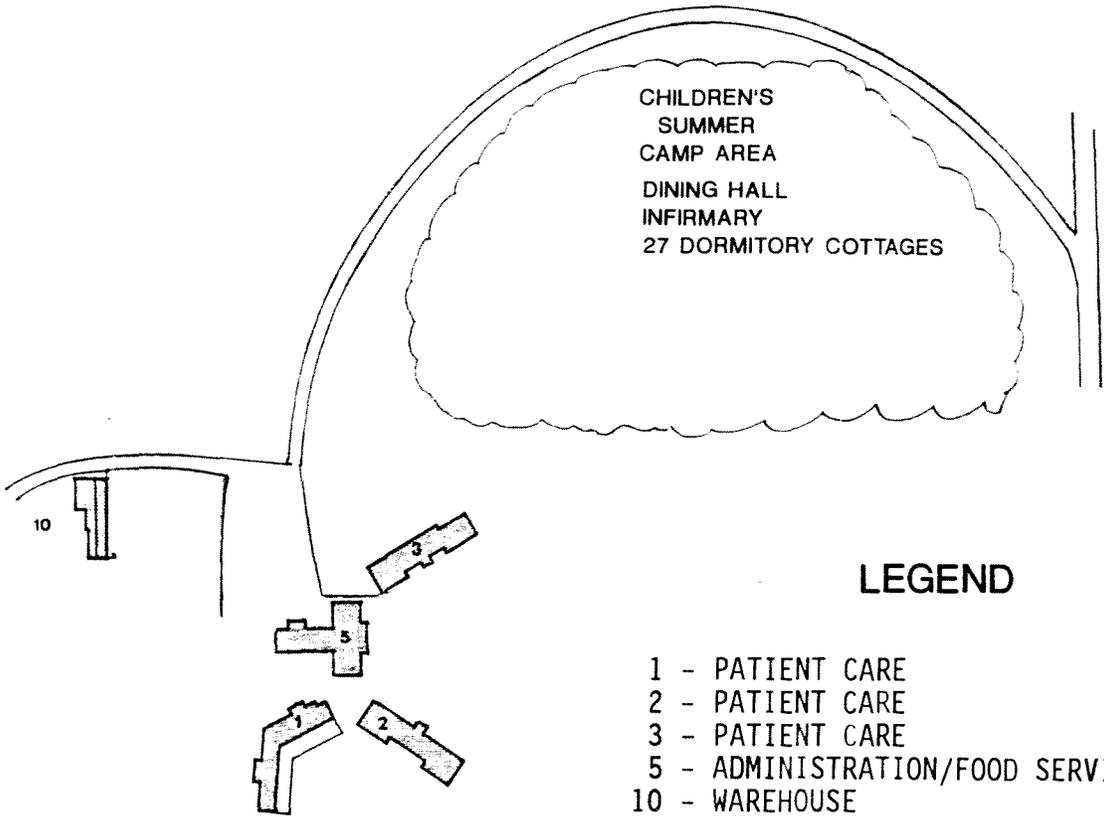
1. LOCATION MAP
2. SITE PLAN - 1923
3. SITE PLAN - 1931
4. SITE PLAN - 1946
5. CURRENT SITE PLAN - 1995

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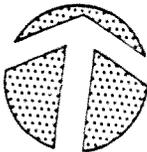
LOCATION MAP

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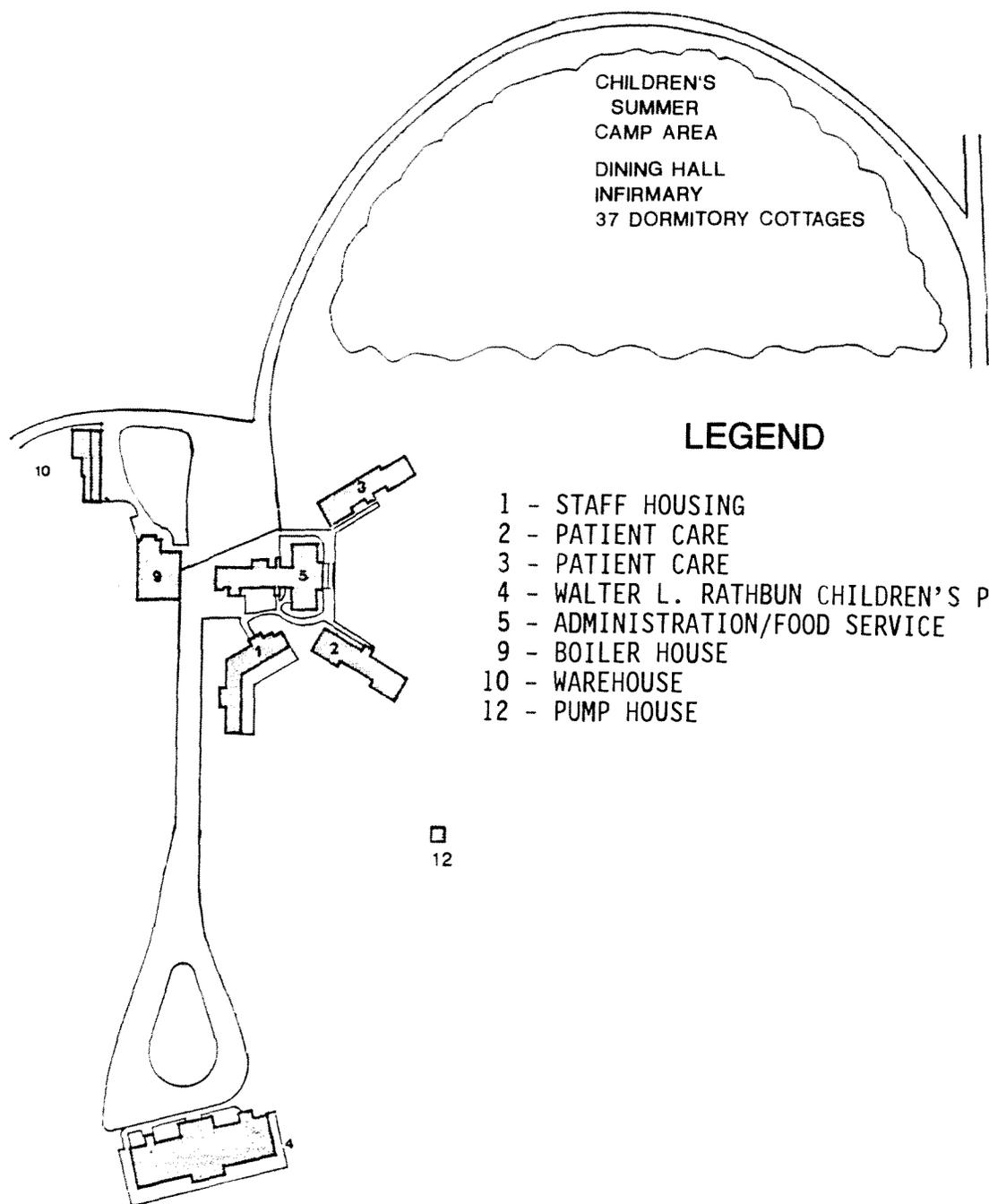
LEGEND

- 1 - PATIENT CARE
- 2 - PATIENT CARE
- 3 - PATIENT CARE
- 5 - ADMINISTRATION/FOOD SERVICE
- 10 - WAREHOUSE



SITE PLAN - 1923

NEWTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
(Cassadaga Job Corps Center)
HABS No. NY-6338 (Page 19)



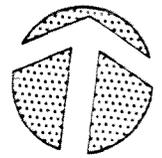
CHILDREN'S
SUMMER
CAMP AREA

DINING HALL
INFIRMARY
37 DORMITORY COTTAGES

LEGEND

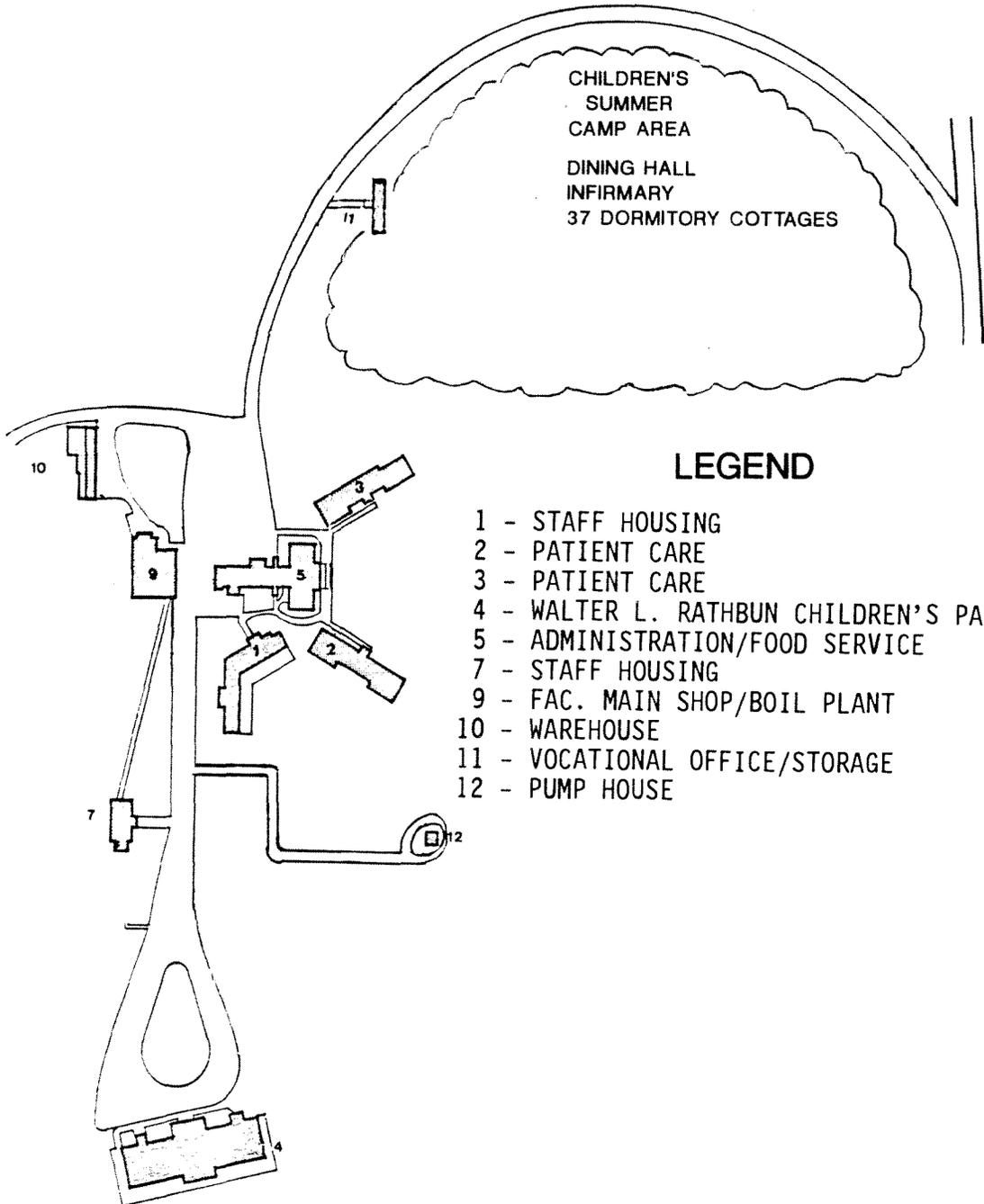
- 1 - STAFF HOUSING
- 2 - PATIENT CARE
- 3 - PATIENT CARE
- 4 - WALTER L. RATHBUN CHILDREN'S PAVILION
- 5 - ADMINISTRATION/FOOD SERVICE
- 9 - BOILER HOUSE
- 10 - WAREHOUSE
- 12 - PUMP HOUSE

□
12



SITE PLAN - 1931

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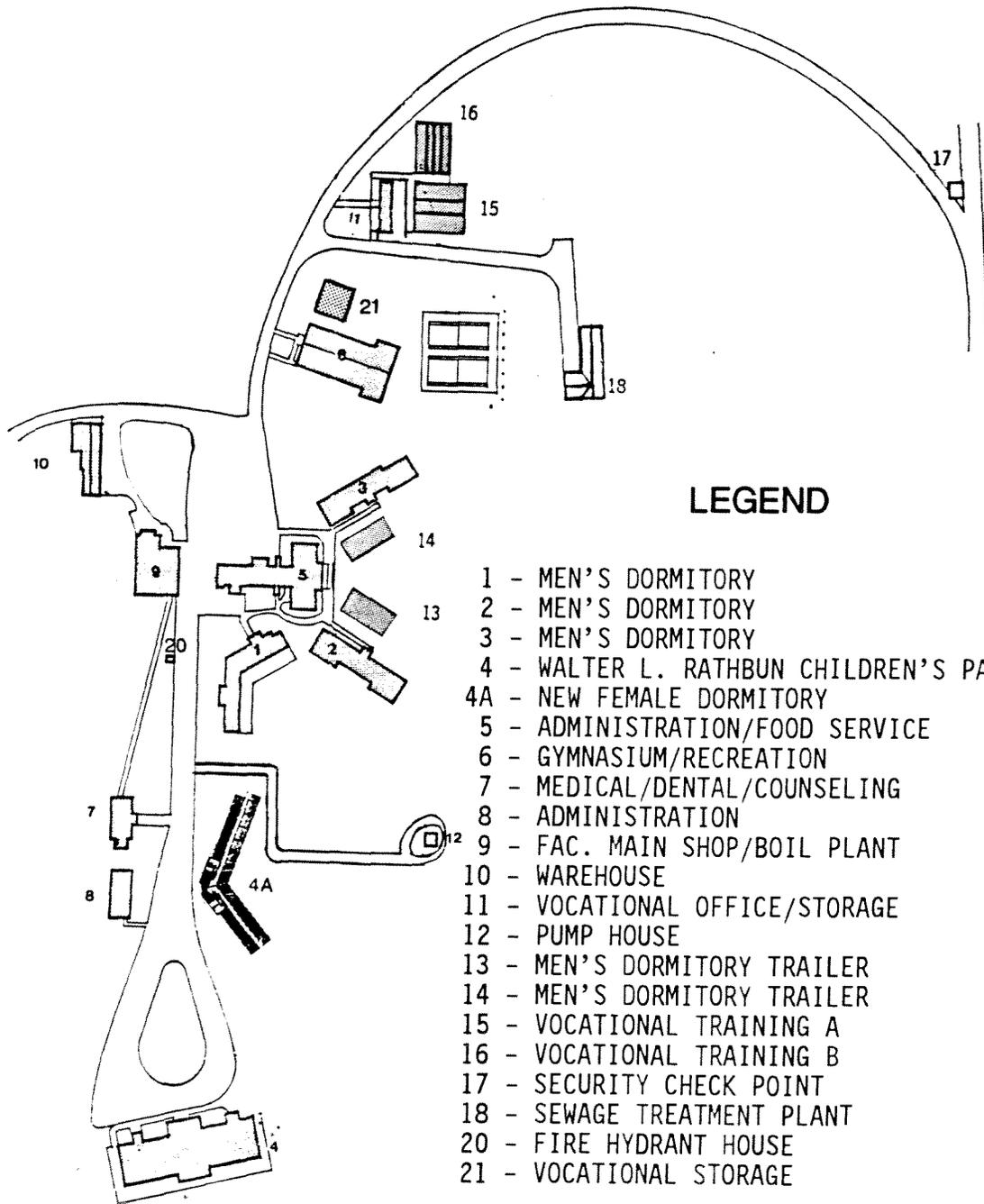


LEGEND

- 1 - STAFF HOUSING
- 2 - PATIENT CARE
- 3 - PATIENT CARE
- 4 - WALTER L. RATHBUN CHILDREN'S PAVILION
- 5 - ADMINISTRATION/FOOD SERVICE
- 7 - STAFF HOUSING
- 9 - FAC. MAIN SHOP/BOIL PLANT
- 10 - WAREHOUSE
- 11 - VOCATIONAL OFFICE/STORAGE
- 12 - PUMP HOUSE

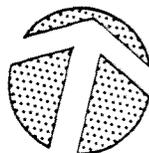
SITE PLAN - 1946

NEWTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
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LEGEND

- 1 - MEN'S DORMITORY
- 2 - MEN'S DORMITORY
- 3 - MEN'S DORMITORY
- 4 - WALTER L. RATHBUN CHILDREN'S PAVILION
- 4A - NEW FEMALE DORMITORY
- 5 - ADMINISTRATION/FOOD SERVICE
- 6 - GYMNASIUM/RECREATION
- 7 - MEDICAL/DENTAL/COUNSELING
- 8 - ADMINISTRATION
- 9 - FAC. MAIN SHOP/BOIL PLANT
- 10 - WAREHOUSE
- 11 - VOCATIONAL OFFICE/STORAGE
- 12 - PUMP HOUSE
- 13 - MEN'S DORMITORY TRAILER
- 14 - MEN'S DORMITORY TRAILER
- 15 - VOCATIONAL TRAINING A
- 16 - VOCATIONAL TRAINING B
- 17 - SECURITY CHECK POINT
- 18 - SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- 20 - FIRE HYDRANT HOUSE
- 21 - VOCATIONAL STORAGE



CURRENT SITE PLAN - 1995