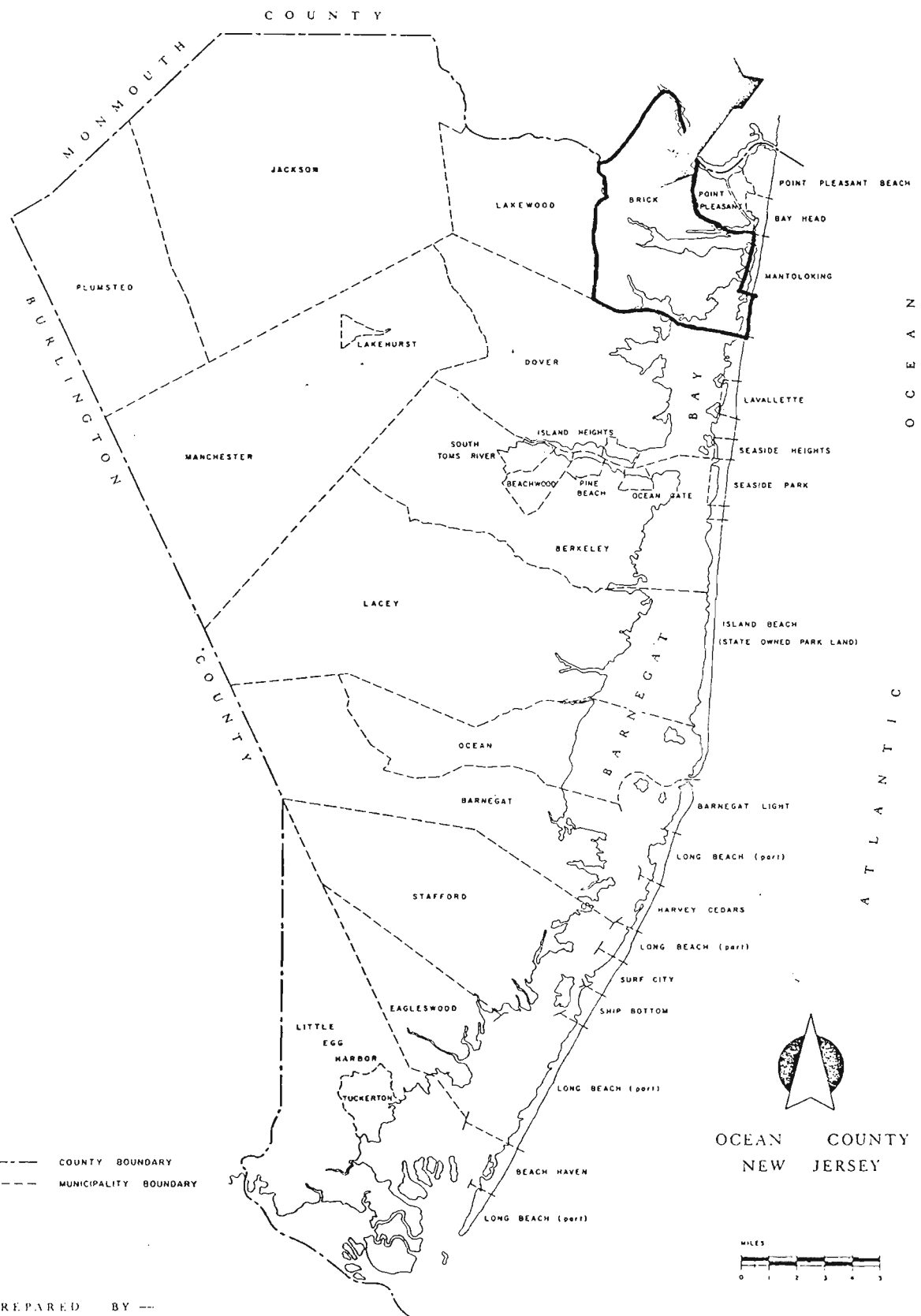


BRICK





PREPARED BY --

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Brick Township survey was conducted by Marilyn Kralik. The project staff and the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the following citizens and organizations of Brick Township who provided information that aided in the preparation of this report.

Eleanor Angott

Helen Bicker

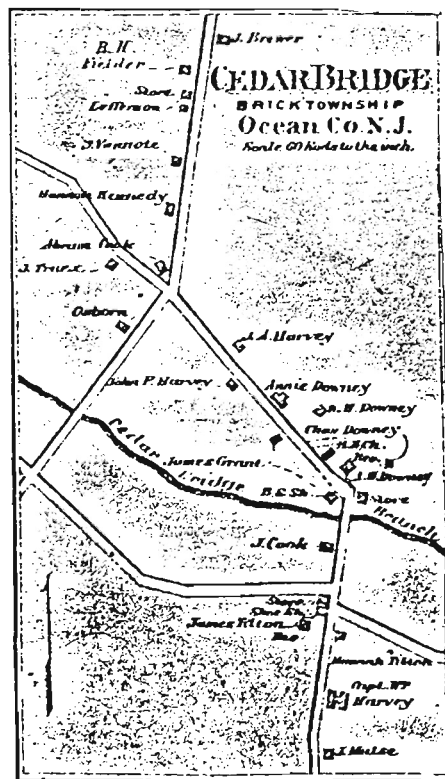
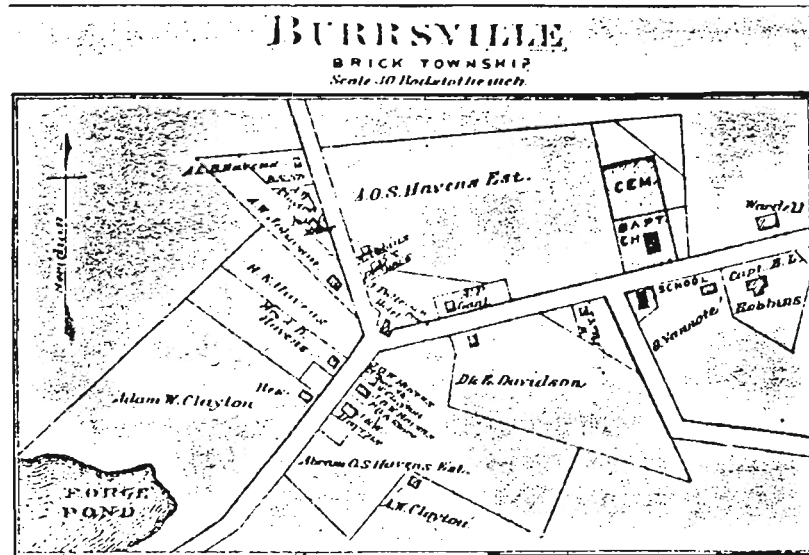
Brick Township Historical Society

Eugene Donatiello

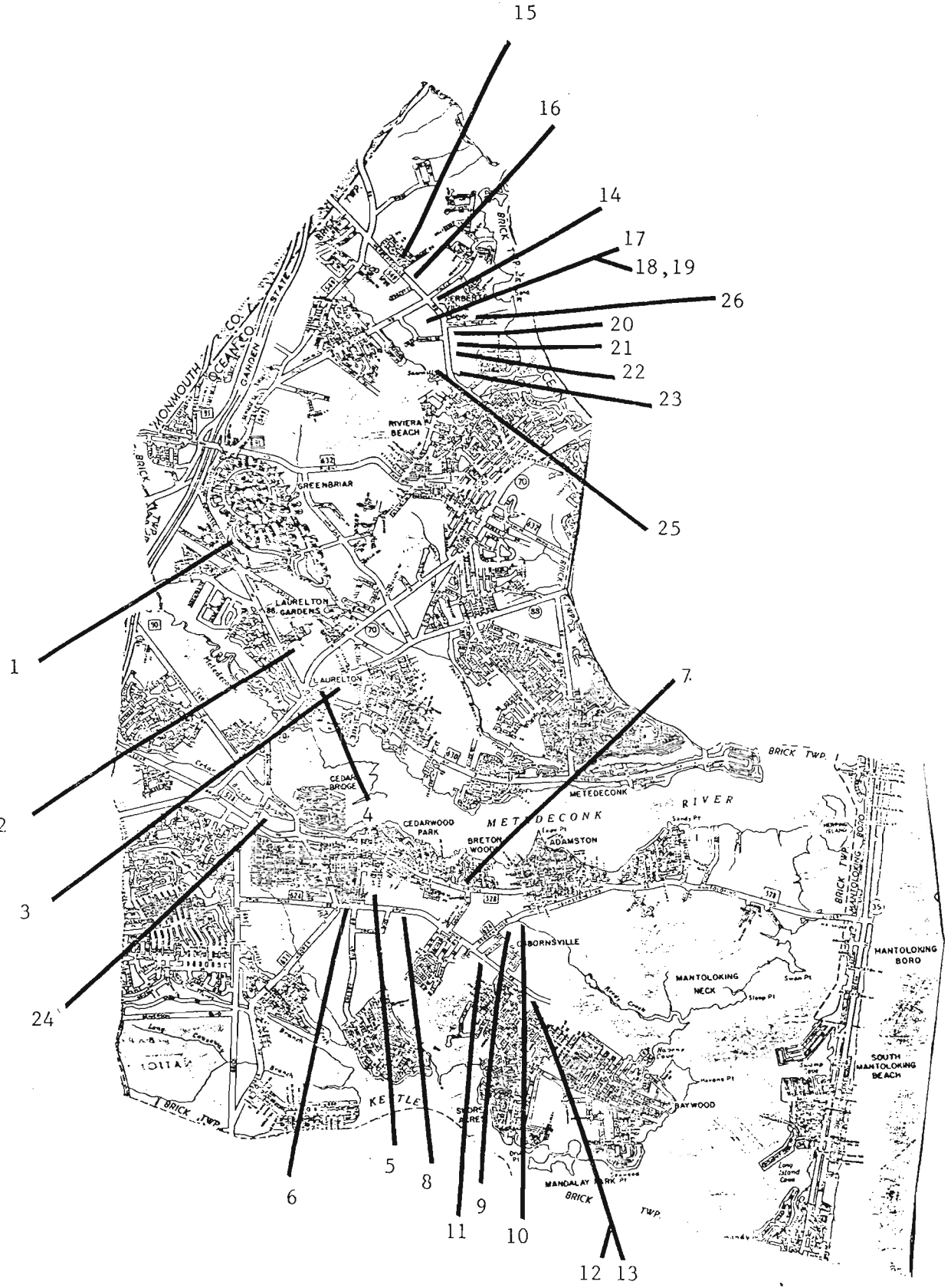
Robert Schwartz

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Table of Contents	iii
Introduction	1 - 17
Brick Township Historical Overview	1 - 13
Survey Forms	1506-1-26
Brick Township Listings	1506-L1-L32
Normandy Beach Historical Overview	1 - 6
Normandy Beach Listings	1506-L33-L35
State and National Register of Historic Places Recommendations	
State and National Register Historic Sites	
Orient Baptist Church (First Baptist Church of Laurelton, Route 88)	
Appendix	
Maps	



BEERS 1872 MAP



Brick Township
 Municipal Code 1506
 — Survey Form Site



BRICK TOWNSHIP

Brick Township is one of the oldest population centers in Ocean County. Looking inward, it began with scattered settlements in the eighteenth century, long before the era of the planned shore resort, and it has continued to grow. The township incorporated in 1850, the year in which Ocean County itself was created. Internal political separations since that time have diminished the land area, and the township is no longer physically contiguous, although it is still among the largest municipalities within the County.

Brick is 26.4 square miles in area, mostly distributed on the mainland to the west of Barnegat Bay but including some peninsular land between the bay and ocean. Two principal inland waterways, the Metedeconk River and Kettle Creek, divide the mainland and have been central to settlement here. Extensive Indian habitation took place along these riverlands, dating back to what has been termed the Late Archaic Period.¹ Indian tenure marks the beginning of Brick's long history, which seemingly encompasses every general development affecting Ocean County as a whole.

Although there are no known aboveground remains, seven Lenni Lenape sites of some archaeological importance have been identified in Brick and many more undoubtedly existed, either undiscovered or unrecognized.² It has been said that early settlers respected Indian rights and peacefully purchased the land from them, in addition to obtaining their initial grants from New Jersey's Proprietors. Coexistence seems to have been peaceful. Some Indians retained title to their own lands as late as 1758³ and there was some intermarriage with the white settlers. However, the period of general toleration seems to have ended with the township's incorporation⁴ and the Indian population succumbed to the white. Today, their contribution persists

2.

primarily in road patterns and place names. The present Laurelton Circle duplicates a convergence of old trails at this point ⁵ and nearby Indian Stage ⁶ has a commemorative marker. The meandering quality of other township roads can be credited to Indian beginnings.

The Brick area is naturally a part of both the Pine Barrens and the coastal wetlands, two delicate environmental zones with their definition almost obscured in this vicinity by human population. (In 1980, Brick's population was numbered at 51,404.) The land was attractive to settlers. Many water sources and the abundance of timber, combined with the relatively flat, easily traversable terrain, offered the material resources necessary for settlement and few difficulties. The earliest recorded settlers arrived in 1742 ⁷ and most of the area's pivotal families came before the Revolution. Although this may seem late in terms of U.S. history, it is to be remembered that Brick, in common with the rest of New Jersey, attracted the second rather than the first generations of Europeans - those searching for a profitable living rather than a refuge from religious persecution. Brick's first families were both English and Dutch in origin. They arrived overland from New England and New York, and came by way of what is now Monmouth County. ⁸

Early Brick seems to have been a typical Pinelands culture, being "rural industrial" ⁹ in character and closely tied to its natural resources. There seems to have been some saltworks in the area at the time of the Revolution; ¹⁰ but, as with the Indian occupation, there are no remaining above-ground physical reminders of this activity. The first widespread form of commerce in the area was related to the timber base. Many sawmills were established on the waterways beginning around the 1740s. Local families that contributed place names because of their milling activities include the

Allens, Applegates, Cooks and Woolleys. However, none of these place names are in contemporary usage, although the families themselves have continued.

Some family names persist in given places. The communities known as Herbertsville¹¹ and Osbornville today are reminders of the families that fostered them. A former resident of Osbornville, Anna Brower, has said:

There were so many people named Osborn that's how the town got its name. All were related to each other. Most all had acres of woodland. They would sell the wood and also burn it in their stoves to keep them warm in winter. 12

Once again, a characteristic Pinelands cultural trait seems evident, in that an extended family created a self-sufficient "hamlet" and maintained it as home.¹³ The role of the above-named hamlets and others (all described by Kobbe as "small and straggling")¹⁴ in the development of Brick's history has profoundly influenced the area today.

In addition to the sawmills themselves, other timber-related industries were located here. Boatbuilding took place although without the widespread success it had in other areas (Beaton's yard, which came later, being the outstanding exception) and, despite the lack of official "port" status such as was given to nearby Toms River, there was considerable local shipping activity. Old Gravelley Landing could dock two-masted schooners as early as 1804¹⁵ and there were probably other such places. Certainly, the primary shipping community was Cedar Bridge, located at the head-waters of the Metedeconk and directly on the road from Toms River to Freehold. Although old Cedar Bridge has been "lost" to the present, due to inundation by housing developments,¹⁶ it had been one of the only nine Revolutionary War Villages within Ocean County. Later, it was sufficiently important to have attracted steamers up the Metedeconk.¹⁷ But with the closing of Cranberry Inlet in 1812, Cedar Bridge lost its direct thoroughfare to the ocean, and diminished thereafter.

An interesting sidelight to the history of this time is the existence of the VanWickle Pottery Works, on the south side of the Manasquan River near present-day Riviera Beach, between the years 1824-1840. Nicholas VanWickle, of Dutch descent, created jugs, crocks, flasks, chamber pots and other items of ceramic, most with a distinctive blue brushed-on decoration. The discovery of this ware was almost accidental, and took place more than one hundred years later, through excavation.¹⁸ It seems likely that Van Wickle Pottery was among the area's exports, and thus an indication of Brick's prosperity at this time.

Apart from this, the making of charcoal and turpentine, both by-products of the timber base, also contributed to the economy of Brick, and the sale of pinewood was a major part of the commerce. Most important was the production of fuel for the iron furnaces. The early nineteenth century marked the realization of an important local natural resource: bog iron, and furnaces were created on the old mill sites to take advantage of the water power. In today's Laurelton, Barzillai Burr and Benajai Butcher sustained a very successful furnace around 1810-1820. (It was first known as Butcher's Forge; was changed to Burr's Forge and then Burrsville. The Park and Tilford Egg Company changed the name to Laurelton in 1912.)¹⁹ Nearby, on the site of the old Three Partner's Sawmill, Washington Furnace (later known as the Bergen Iron Works) operated from 1833 to 1847. Although that area is now a part of Lakewood Township, these works were still within Brick Township at the time of their greatest prosperity, and are important for the name of their then-owner: Joseph Brick. For many years, Brick Township was the familiar name of the area, a name enforced by the Post Office from the late 1950s to 1978, but within the past decade "Brick" has again become acceptable. (The correct name, as incorporated, is Brick Township.)

The number of small enterprises, related to lumber or iron, that were begun and abandoned in the nearby Pines was surely much greater than we know today, and some widespread failure was noted by the press. Near the end of the nineteenth century, Gustav Kobbe deplored the local landscape, describing "deserted, decaying shanties grouped around the ruins of the forges which this region harbored."²⁰ That he had little love for this area is apparent, as the settlements of Brick are scarcely mentioned in his work, although this may be due more to his pro-tourist inclinations than to the incipient decay of the region.

Kobbe's contemporaries depicted a more profitable picture. The 1879 Woolman and Rose Atlas lists Burrsville with some interest ("It has a church a post-office, and a public school")²¹ and the Beers Atlas of the same decade attributes no less than seventy five businesses to Brick (although many if not most of these were probably located in present-day Lakewood and Point Pleasant.) In 1882, a book entitled The Industries of New Jersey included listings for all four of the township's principal settlements: Herbertsville ("a hamlet"); Cedar Bridge ("a hamlet with a considerable fishery"); Osbornsville [sic] ("a thrifty, flourishing village of seven hundred twenty inhabitants"); and Burrsville.²² The book goes on to describe the hamlet of Burrsville and states;

It has a population of 400, with a church and several excellent schools. The people are primarily engaged in the occupation of fishing or farming.²³

Despite the inexplicable and peculiar variations given to the familiar name of Burrsville, and the improbability of "several" schools there, this source is probably correct as to the primary occupations named, specifically farming. Although the total output cannot even be estimated, it is known that this area had a formidable market-farming economy. Among its other

consequences, this way of life guaranteed a relatively high rate of contact with neighboring communities as well as with urban areas, thus implying a rather cosmopolitan world view. It also nurtured the institution of the General Store, which has remained an integral part of Brick history.

Although most farms were of the generalized, family-type, two specialized agricultural pursuits did particularly well in this region: the poultry and cranberry industries. Bricktown was among the top cranberry producers of the County, which itself led the nation for a period after the Civil War, and bogs were maintained by the Brower, Osborn, Patterson, Tilton, and Havens families, among others. The poultry industry came somewhat later in the twentieth century, but at least one enterprise - the Laurelton Poultry Farm²⁴ was in operation around 1915. For the most part, poultry farming was the work of outside, rather than old family, connections and it was to be the lifeblood of many European immigrants following the first World War. It continues visibly yet today.

The twentieth century brought a different form of prosperity to Brick Township. Despite the prominence that it had previously had in the County, a gradual decline began around the turn of the century. That this phenomenon occurred despite Brick's early settlement, superior resources, and the residency of politically active families is significant: the reasons came from outside. External concerns were responsible for both negative and positive development.

The railroads, which Salter claims were the most impressive cause in the growth of nearby Point Pleasant, were to bypass Brick entirely - a slight which, in terms of the economic activities resulting from easy movement of people and goods in and out of the township, was never overcome.

A trolley system, which would have at least tied into the township from Point and Lakewood, was actively sought by local residents and even organized, but the outcome was not successful, therefore, the opportunity to increase settlement in the township was delayed until the Garden State Parkway was built in the 1950s. Even more crippling was the slight of organized outside capital - the primary force behind the development of so many towns in Ocean County and certainly that which had transformed the Barnegat peninsula. Perhaps Brick's problem in this area was its very prosperity. It was easy for outsiders to create ocean resorts from the sparsely inhabited wastelands, but not from the cultivated acreage which had belonged to Brick's families for many generations, and which was highly valued. And of course, excepting Normandy Beach - which really has a separate history, to be covered somewhat later - Brick's claim to ocean proximity paled beside those areas with actual ocean frontage.

Nevertheless, some resort claims were made, with some success. Low's 1915 Directory contains an excerpt praising Osbornville as being "in a specially favorable location for a summer resort"²⁵ - other positive features named were its healthfulness as well as its closeness to other resorts (Lakewood and Point Pleasant.) The Metedeconk area did seem to take advantage of the resort trade as much as possible, with the creation of Vanada Woods and Breton Woods in the 1920s, among others - still, these are primarily residential in nature, rather than transient in appeal. To this day, there is very little in the township which participates in the tourist aspect so obvious in Ocean County. Although a great number of housing developments and commercial enterprises are now located in the area, they are uniformly directed to a fulltime, resident population. This includes new senior citizen villages, as well as commuter housing, cabins, and

trailer parks. Seventy communities are now considered to belong to Brick Township.

Land developers came to the Brick area initially to profit from a 'fruit tree industry'²⁶ that did indeed exist to some degree, but not to the hopes of the investors. Residential development quickly became a preferred goal. The earliest subdivisions were created in 1909, and their promotion was widespread, including newspapers in northern New Jersey and the Philadelphia area.²⁷ Although these efforts and others were successful, they did not drastically change the look of the land, and in the 1930s Brick was still obviously a rural community.²⁸ Urbanization soon became a symbol of progress, however, and so within another generation, the Township's Guidebook could state with pride:

Today Brick Township is one of New Jersey's three most rapidly developing communities.²⁹

Yet, within only one more generation, growth had become a perceived problem. This was experienced in such relatively minor problems as the frequent repetition of street names;³⁰ it was more drastically felt through the physical change in the landscape.

The old rural feel that the township once possessed is ever harder to find. Still, it is possible to travel an old road, such as in West Mantoloking or Herbertsville, and experience its varieties: swamplands, forests and farmlands in abbreviated segments. The old houses are also there.

English style 2 X 2 bay vernacular cottages occur in some numbers, and there are some highstyle pre-Civil War structures. What has been called the Daisy House, a Federal-style residence on west Route 88, preserves its ordered exterior, and has been re-used as professional office space. There are other, less well known examples. The nearby Orient Baptist Church,

constructed in 1857, was one of the first Ocean County sites to be listed on the National Register. Sensitivity to the old tradition was also evident in several newer civic structures - for example, the Laurelton School (now possibly scheduled for re-use) located across the street from the church carefully copied its handsome in antis interior. Colonial-style overtures were made by most of the public buildings, but for residential use, Gothic and Queen Anne practices were more generally accepted.

The ubiquitous remaining house-type within Brick Township is the two and one half story farmhouse, with gable roof and elaborated porch, usually added later. These were constructed of varying but relatively commonplace materials. These structures are either two or three bays wide, and generally have 2/2 windows with innovation generally reserved for the attic area. Although much of the original trim appears to be missing today, it is certain that a great deal of sawn decoration and polychromatic paint detail characterized the buildings when new.

Concentrations of these typical farmhouses occur in three areas: in West Mantoloking, on Mantoloking and Adamston Roads; along Herbertsville Road; and along Drum Point Road, from its beginning at Old Hooper Avenue to what is known as Havens Cove. One of the best known single structures is the Abraham Lincoln Hulse homestead, which is located on Adamston Road, still surrounded by several farm outbuildings and acres of empty land. This home has been unoccupied for more than a quarter of a century, but maintains a well preserved exterior.

A 1980 local history, Brick Township Changing Scenes, assesses the local architecture as follows:

There is no architecture that is unique to Brick Township. It has all been imported and borrowed. The one outstanding feature is its variety of building styles. 31

In fact, this is true of all of Ocean County.

BRICK TOWNSHIP

FOOTNOTES

¹ John Cavallo, "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Metedeconk Estates, Brick Township, Ocean County, N.J." Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., 1978, p.18.

² Most areas of Ocean County have not had systematic archeological surveys. Additionally, the Pinelands overall have not been extensively plowed or disturbed, thereby yielding relatively few "accidental" finds.

³ Robert Jahn, Down Barnegat Bay: A Nor'Easter Midnight Reader (Mantoloking: Beachcomber Press, 1980), p.22.

⁴ In 1850, the eight Indians who purportedly refused to leave the area were lynched on the site of the Wardell Farm.

⁵ It should be noted, however, that the "circle" itself is relatively new. The older road pattern, which included a stretch known as "dead-man's curve," was more straight-edged in nature.

⁶ Indian Stage has been described as a strip of land, extending 700' into the Metedeconk, used first as a meeting place by the Indians and later as a camp meeting site for itinerant preachers. Eleanor Angott, "A History of Brick Township," Ocean County Observer, 1964. Ch. I, p.2. The place name has been in use since 1719. Vivian Zinkin, Place Names of Ocean County New Jersey 1609-1849 (Toms River: Ocean County Historical Society, 1976) p.94.

⁷ Cavallo, op. cit., p.22.

⁸ Alfred M. Heston, South Jersey: A History 1664-1924 (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1924.) Heston has summarized the three major routes of settlers coming to Ocean County: by the sea, from New England and New York; overland from Quaker colonies to the west; and overland from the north. This last group encompasses the first group of Brick Township settlers, and was the most numerous and influential of the settlement groups in northern Ocean County.

⁹ John Sinton and Geraldine Masino, "A Barren Landscape, A Stable Society: People and Resources of the Pine Barrens in the Nineteenth Century," Natural and Cultural Resources of the New Jersey Pine Barrens, (Pomona, N.J.: Stockton State College, 1978) p.168.

¹⁰ Angott, op. cit., Ch. 15, p.1.

¹¹ Eleanor Angott, "Reflections and Reminiscences of Brick Town," lecture at the Ocean County Historical Society, January 1981. According to Ms. Angott, the original name of Herbertsville was "Harbortown" (a corruption of the Herbert surname) and the line in Ocean County can be traced to Jacob

BRICK TOWNSHIP FOOTNOTES CONTINUED:

and Elizabeth Hance Herbert, who had 13 children together. There is a direct relationship between this family and "Uncle Jakie," Herbert, who ran a tavern in Mantoloking. However, Herman Bennett has said that there was no relation between the "black-eyed Herberts" of Herbertsville and the "blue-eyed Herberts" of Point Pleasant, from whom he is descended. (Herman C. Bennett, interview by M.R. Kralik, Point Pleasant, October 1980.)

12 Jahn, op. cit., p.174.

13 Sinton and Masino, op. cit.

14 Gustav Kobbe, The Jersey Coast and Pines (Short Hills: G. Kobbe, 1889) p.68.

15 Angott, "History" op. cit., Ch. 1, p.2. One of Ms. Angott's informants, Emma Havens Young, could remember these ships.

16 Zinkin, op. cit., p.7.

17 Angott, "History" op. cit. Ch. 1, p.2.

18 James Brown of the Asbury Park Press has done extensive research on Van Wickle pottery; he and Antoinette Downey Mayer were primarily responsible for the excavation of the pottery site. "Van Wickle Pottery," files of the Ocean County Historical Museum, Toms River.

19 Eugene Donatiello, interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, April 1981. Also, Zinkin, op. cit., p.103. Eleanor Angott has also heard that "Laura" was the name of the wife of one of the local land company principals, but has been unable to prove this.

20 Kobbe, op. cit., p.85.

21 T.F. Rose and H.C. Woolman, Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast (Philadelphia: Woolman and Rose, 1878.) p.35.

22 New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, Annual Report (Trenton, New Jersey: The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, 1899).

23 Ibid.

24 Grover Low, Industrial Directory of New Jersey, 1915 (Camden: S. Chew & Sons Co., Inc., 1915) p.269.

25 Ibid., p.393.

26 Angott, "History," op. cit., Ch. I, p.1.

27 Ibid.

28 Cavallo, op. cit.

BRICK TOWNSHIP FOOTNOTES CONTINUED:

29 Brick Township Chamber of Commerce, Brick Township Directory and Guide, November 1979. Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission.

30 In the 1970s, 175 street names in the Township had to be changed in order to eliminate the repetition caused by too-rapid growth. Files of the Ocean County Library, Toms River. "Brick Township."

31 Brick Township Historical Society, Brick Township Changing Scenes. (Toms River: 1980) p.47.

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Rose, T.F. and Woolman, H.C. Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast. Philadelphia: Woolman and Rose, 1878.

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Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission

Files of the Ocean County Historical Museum

Files of the Ocean County Library

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-1

HISTORIC NAME: Burr House
LOCATION: 1581 Burrsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard Jones
1581 Burrsville Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1810

Source of Date: Brick Township Changing Scenes

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Federal / 2/3 Georgian

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay. 6/6 (replaced)

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street

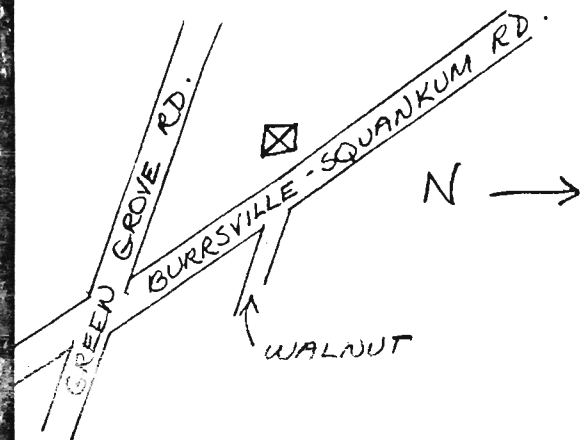
Additional Architectural Description:

The front door is asymmetrically located (south) and there is an open hipped front porch with square piers.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-1

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Burr House is located on the west side of Burrsville - Squankum Road, to the north of the Laurelton Circle. Modern residential development surrounds the area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Richard Burr was a descendant of Barzillai Burr (for whom Burrsville was named) as well as of the notorious Aaron Burr. There was some association with this structure and "Burr's Hotel," which Richard Burr managed and which was the site of the first Brick Township meeting in 1850. However, further evidence is lacking at the present time.

ORIGINAL USE: PRESENT USE:
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Structure has been restored.

REFERENCES:

Angott, Eleanor. Correspondence with M.R. Kralik, April, 1981.

Brick Township Changing Scenes.

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview with M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-2

HISTORIC NAME: The Daisy House
LOCATION: 1692 Rt. 88 West

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1170/10-2

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Edward Krupnick
1666 Rt. 88, West
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1830

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Federal

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with additions

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: concrete covered

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay / 2/2 (replaced)

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street, with partial return / 2 end brick chimneys

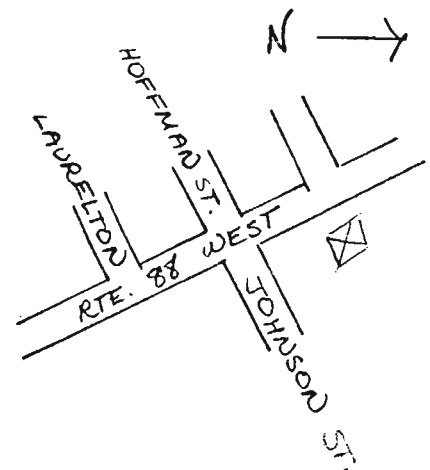
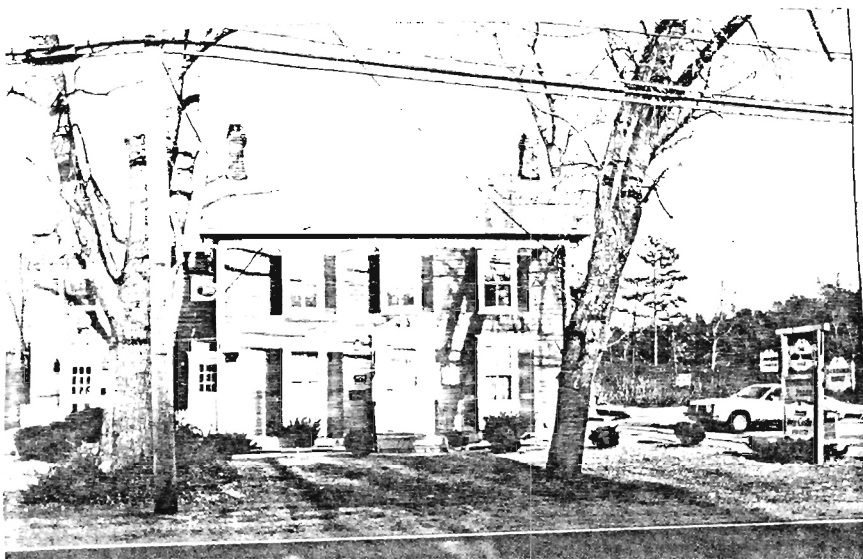
Additional Architectural Description:

This is a highly symmetrical building. The central door is framed by pilasters and a broken pediment with urn. The windows are highlighted by louvered blinds. On the north and south elevations, the attic peaks are pierced by two arched windows. There is a large three story square addition to the rear and a two story addition north, both in compatible style.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-2

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Daisy House is located on the east side of Rt. 88, close to the Laurelton Circle. It is located in a dense commercial district. Two large trees mark the entrance path.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure was built as a home for Jonathon Goble, known to have been a builder in the area, and is so marked on the Beers map of 1878. Its present name derives from a later owner. It is stylistically important as one of the finest remaining Federal structures in Ocean County, and a fine example of successful adaptive re-use as an office building.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Brick Township Changing Scenes

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-3

HISTORIC NAME: Enoch Robbins House
LOCATION: Route 88 East

COMMON NAME: Civil War House
BLOCK/LOT 869/

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1861

Source of Date: Brick Township Changing Scenes

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Georgian

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 5 bay / 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street / 2 end chimneys

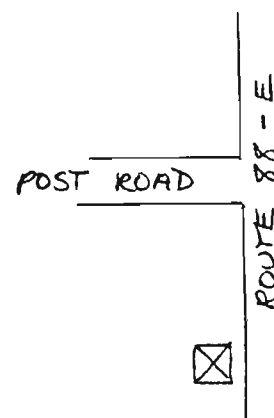
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a wide hipped roof front porch, which is not original, with screens, square piers and a clapboard band. There is a one story rear projection.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-3

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Robbins House is located on the south side of Route 88, near the Laurelton Circle and nearly opposite the Orient Baptist Church. It is set back from the road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other Major road

Some professional development.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Enoch Robbins was a sea captain, who sailed out of New York City to North Africa and the Mediterranean. * This structure is part of a still working farmstead, one of few remaining in Brick Township.

* Nearby, Robbins Street and Court commemorate his name.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Brick Township Changing Scenes.

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-4

HISTORIC NAME: The Laurelton School
LOCATION: 1817 Route 88

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 867/6

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Brick Township Board of Education
101 Hendrickson Ave.
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1934

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: Pavilion plan

Number of Stories: 1½ over basement

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: common bond pressed brick

Fenestration: 13 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street. Full return on pavilion ends.

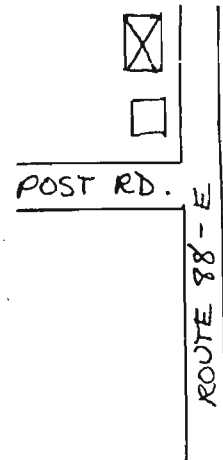
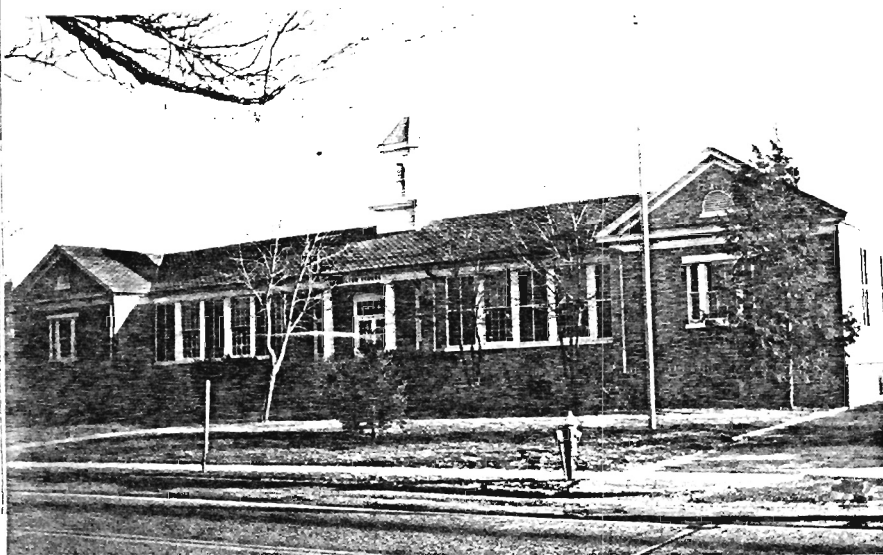
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a central in antis entrance, which complements that of the Orient Baptist Church across the street. The square cupola, with jointed tower and weathervane, is a local landmark and reiterates the "Colonial" effect. The multi-light window groups are joined, and horizontality is emphasized by a belt course above the basement level.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-4

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

South side of Route 88 East, diagonally across from the Orient Baptist Church.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other Highway

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the second Laurelton School. The first, believed to have been built in the 1870s, was located almost directly across from the Orient Baptist Church. There is a possibility that this structure will be superseded as a school in the early 1980s.

ORIGINAL USE: School PRESENT USE: School
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District Too recent
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other Demolition possible.

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Brick Township Changing Scenes

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-5

HISTORIC NAME: The Osbornville School
LOCATION: Drum Point Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 646/41

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Brick Township Board of Education
Chambers Bridge Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1938 - 1951 additions

Source of Date: Brick Township Changing Scenes

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: pavilion plan

Number of Stories: 1½ over basement

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: pressed brick

Fenestration: 13 bay. 12/12

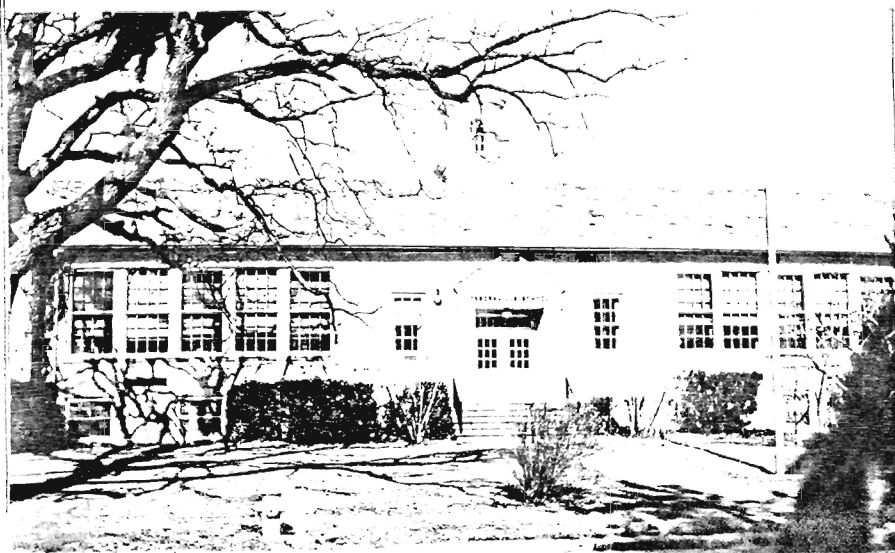
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street

Additional Architectural Description:

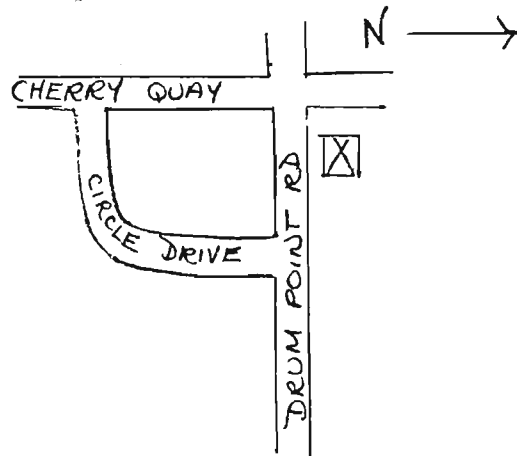
Similar in style to the Laurelton School, this structure differs principally in its entrance area. The double doors have a transom above, and a broken pediment motif.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-5



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

North side of Drum Point Road, close to the Mutah Patterson Cranberry House. (1506-6.)

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the third school structure on this site. The first was a one room schoolhouse constructed some time prior to 1916. Like the Laurelton School, there is a strong probability that the Osbornville School will be superseded in the early 1980s.

ORIGINAL USE: School PRESENT USE: School
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District Too recent
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other Demolition possible.
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-6

HISTORIC NAME: Mutah Patterson Cranberry
LOCATION: 195 Drum Point Road House

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 340/66-A

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Kenneth and Lois Grunert
195 Drum Point Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Contractor's Georgian

Form/Plan Type: square with rear addition

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: cast cement block

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay. 3/1 (vertical muntins)

Roof/Chimneys: hipped roof with cross gables / 1 central brick chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

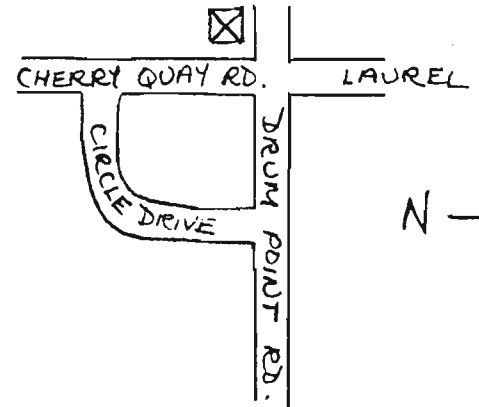
There is a central door with sidelights and transom, and an open hipped roof front porch. Louvered blinds frame the facade door and windows. There is a diamond pane staircase window to the west, and a one story rear addition.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-6



Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This structure is located on the southwest corner of Drum Point and Cherry Quay Roads. There is a hipped roof garage to the rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This was the home of Mutah Vannote Patterson and her husband, John, who were successful cranberry growers. Their bogs were among the most important in the township, and were located in Cedarbridge and Osbornville.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Angott, History

Brick Township Changing Scenes

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-7

HISTORIC NAME:	Osbornville Protestant Church	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	588 Mantoloking Road	BLOCK/LOT	158/2
MUNICIPALITY:	Brick Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:	Osbornville M.P. Church	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:	588 Mantoloking Road Brick Township, N.J. 08732		

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1915 (on old foundation) Source of Date: Brick Township History

Architect: Builder:

Style: Meetinghouse style / vernacular Gothic Form/Plan Type: rectangle
elements

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle siding

Fenestration: 3 X 5 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street / chimney flue to east

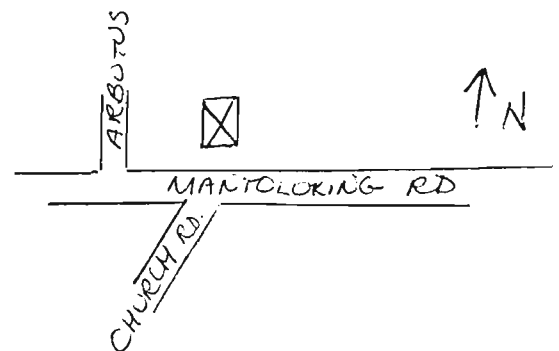
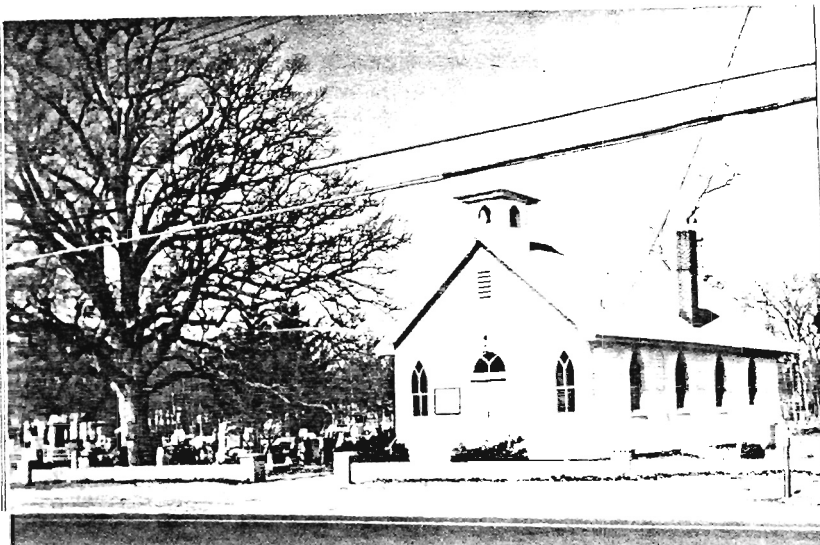
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a central entrance with double doors and an arched window above; a square tower rises at the front gable peak. The nave windows are pointed arch in design, and have dividing muntins in a tripartite pattern. There is a louvered area in the main gable peak.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-7

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Osbornville Church is located on the north side of Mantoloking Road, in a dense residential section. A cemetery surrounds the church on three sides.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building is the second church on this site. The church was organized, first as a Methodist Church, in 1850, and the original structure was built in 1855. The land had belonged to the Osborn family, and was donated by the Falkenburgs - thus involving two of the most important of the founding families in Brick Township. The original structure burned in 1915, and was replaced by the present structure.

ORIGINAL USE: Church PRESENT USE: Church
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Brick Township Changing Scenes.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

DATE: March 1981

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-8

HISTORIC NAME: Nowek House and Barn
LOCATION: 223 Drum Point Road

COMMON NAME: Arch Realty
BLOCK/LOT 322/4

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: William T. and Mary Ard
223 Drum Point Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1890

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: T-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: natural and patterned shingle

Fenestration: 2 bay. 2/2

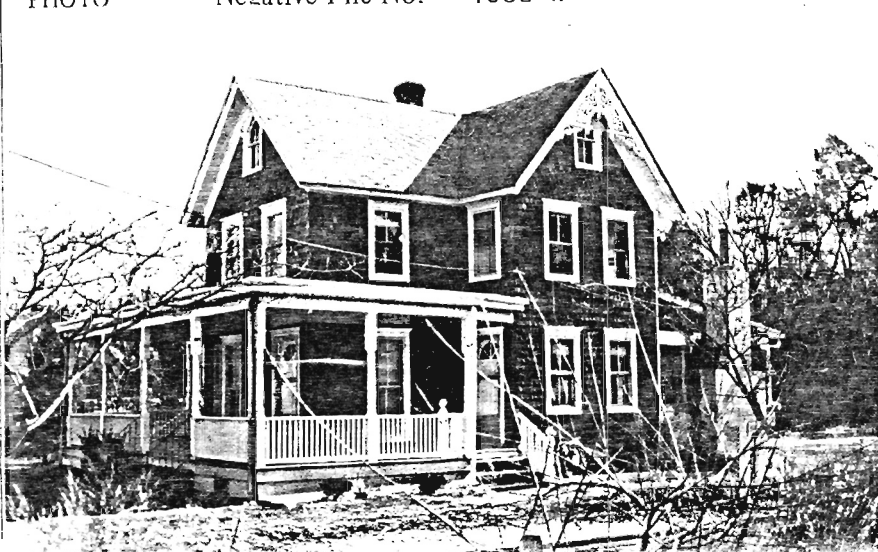
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / 1 central chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

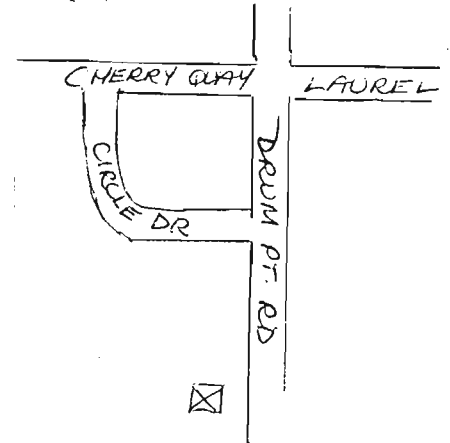
Decorative details in the attic area include an arched window, sawn gable screens in each elevation, and complex shingling - diamond shingles in a continuous diamond motif. There is an open front porch with turned posts. A one story rear projection houses professional offices.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-8



Map (Indicate North)



N →

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure and barn is located on the south side of Drum Point Road, near to the Osbornville school.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Nowek House is evidently among the earliest of Brick homes. At the present time, its three and one half story barn is the largest and most ornate surviving farm-related structure in Brick Township. It has a wide gambrel roof parallel to the road, with central cupola. Details include wall dormers, an oculus, and belt courses marking the floor lines.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-9

HISTORIC NAME: ²⁷ Abraham Lincoln Hulse House
LOCATION: Adamston Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 194/20

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Mamie Shadinger
1215 Bay Avenue
Mantoloking, N.J. 08738

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: cruciform plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle and clapboard

Penetration: 3 bay. all windows are presently boarded

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with full return / 1 brick chimney, center

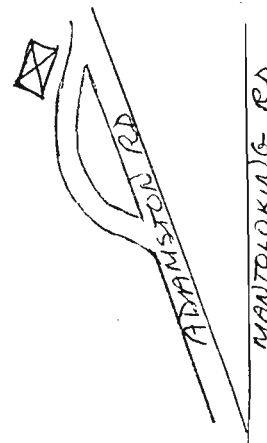
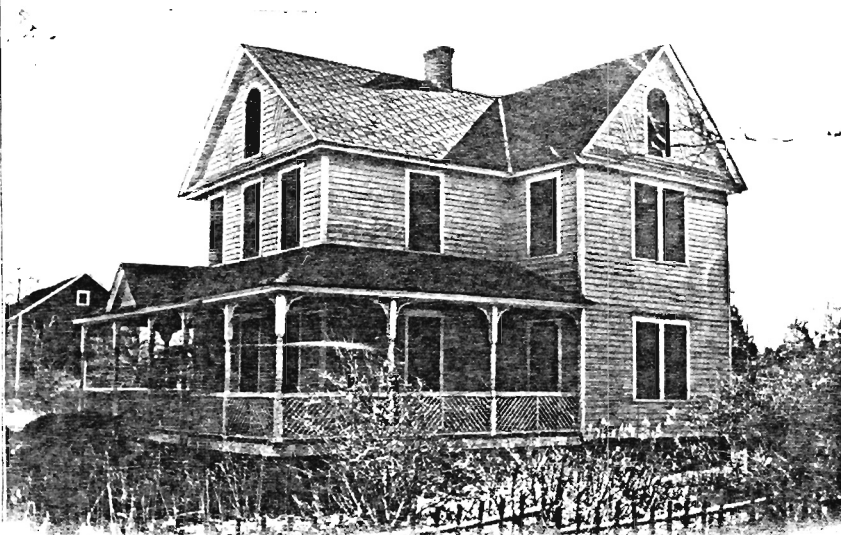
Additional Architectural Description:

Details of the attic area include arched windows and areas of patterned shingle in a diamond motif. The front porch extends to both sides and is marked by turned posts, sawn brackets, and diagonal porch rails. There is a double entrance door, and a false porch pediment.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-9

Map (Indicate North)



N →

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Hulse Farmhouse is sited on Adamston Avenue, on a curve of road between Drum Point and Mantoloking Roads. It is surrounded by eighteen acres of land, five outbuildings and a screen of old cedar trees. An ornate wooden fence surrounds the property.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The A.L. Hulse Farmhouse is one of the best known of the old structures in Brick Township. Hulse was one of the original settlers of the Adamston area, and his farmstead is one of a few remaining in the northern coastal portion of Ocean County.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Unoccupied
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

Subject of C.A.F.R.A. Permit Application 92-0586-5 from 1992 to 1995 (p.v.). Investigation 1983 by Historic Sites Research; by Gail Hunter, April 1995. Fires, vandalism, and absence of insect or rodent faunal provided determination "Not eligible"; at least 1/2 paintings recommended to be left. Damiation expected during 2000-2005. Matthew Gell 25.5.24

REFERENCES:

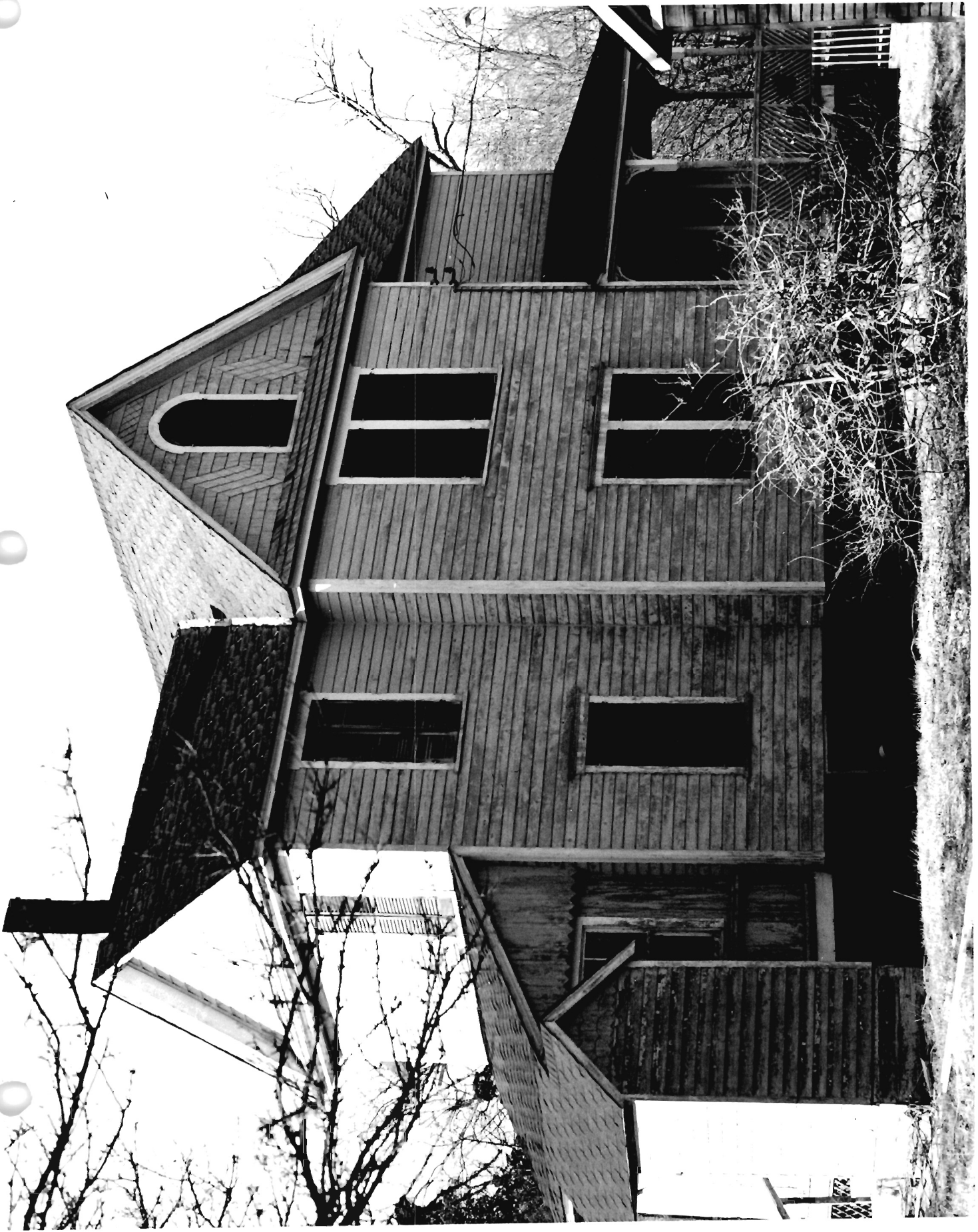
Angott, History.

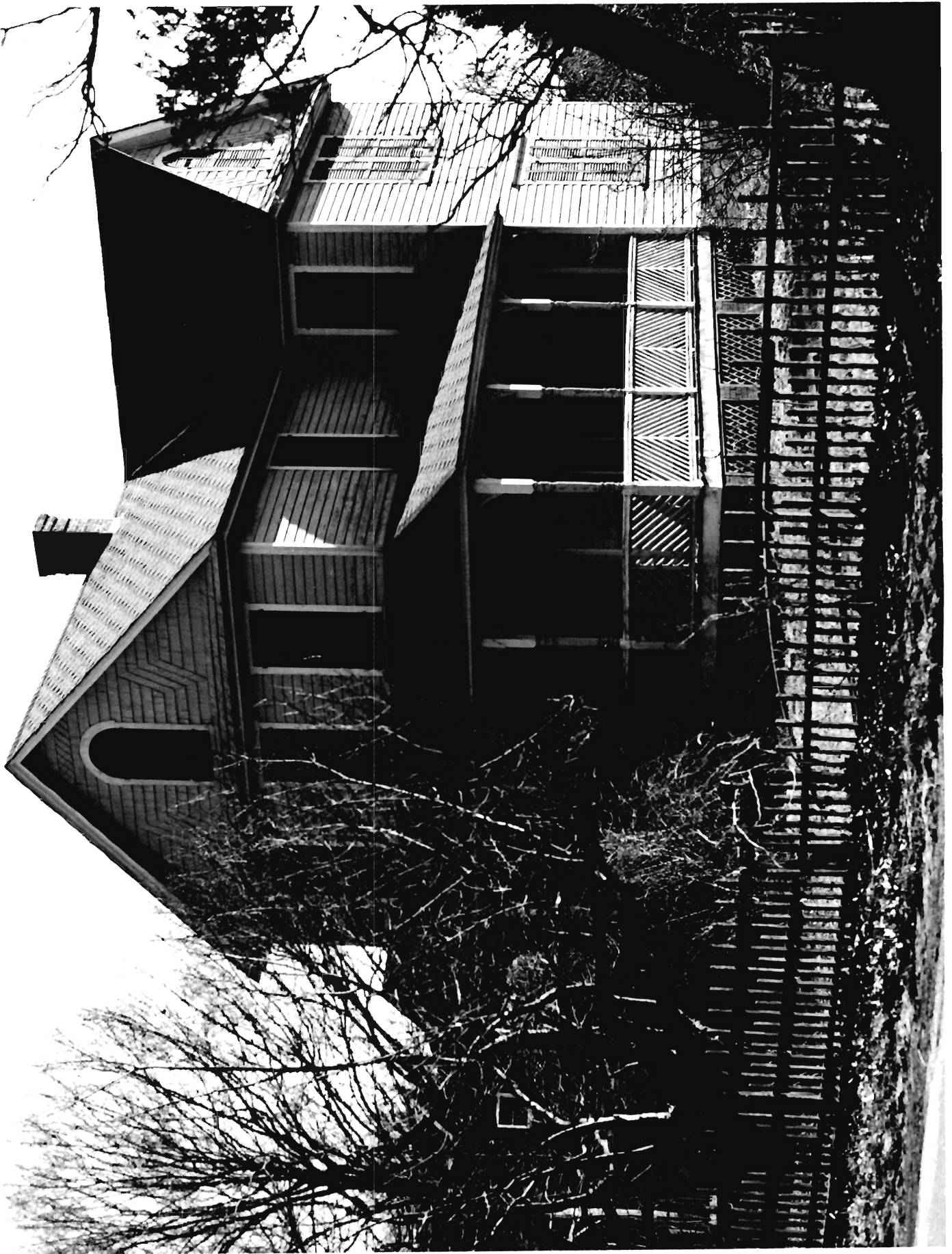
Brick Township Changing Scenes

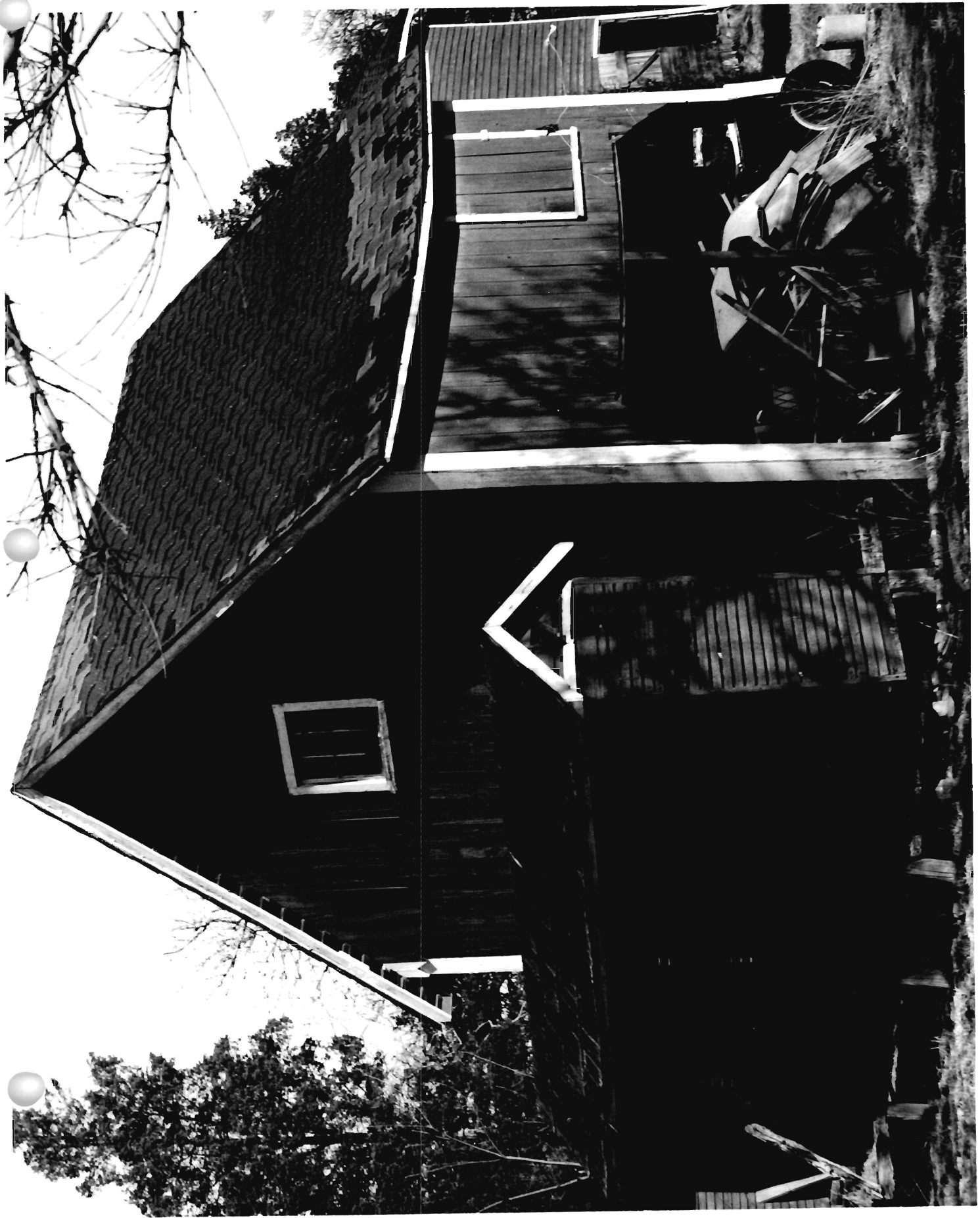
Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M. R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

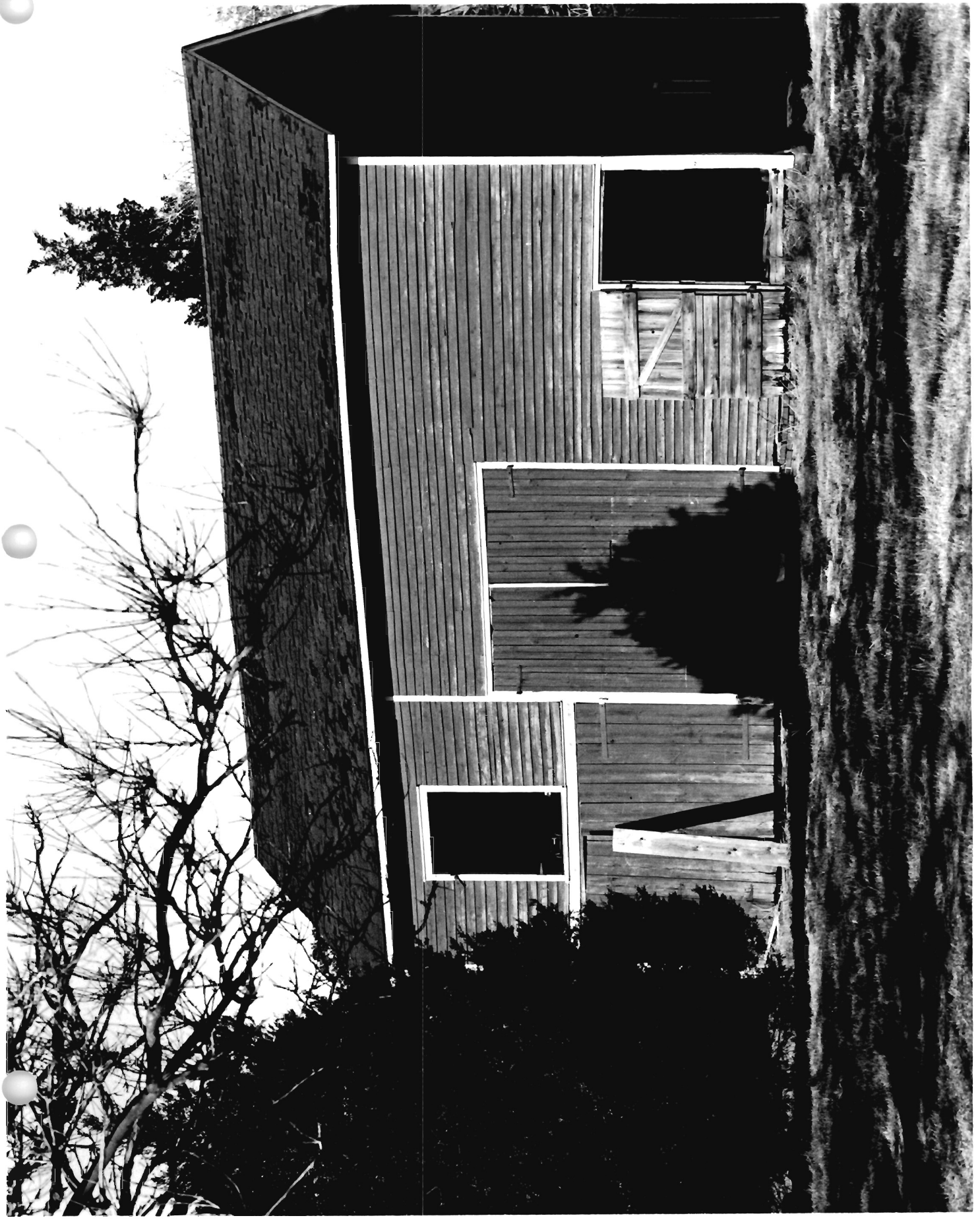
See under COMMENTS

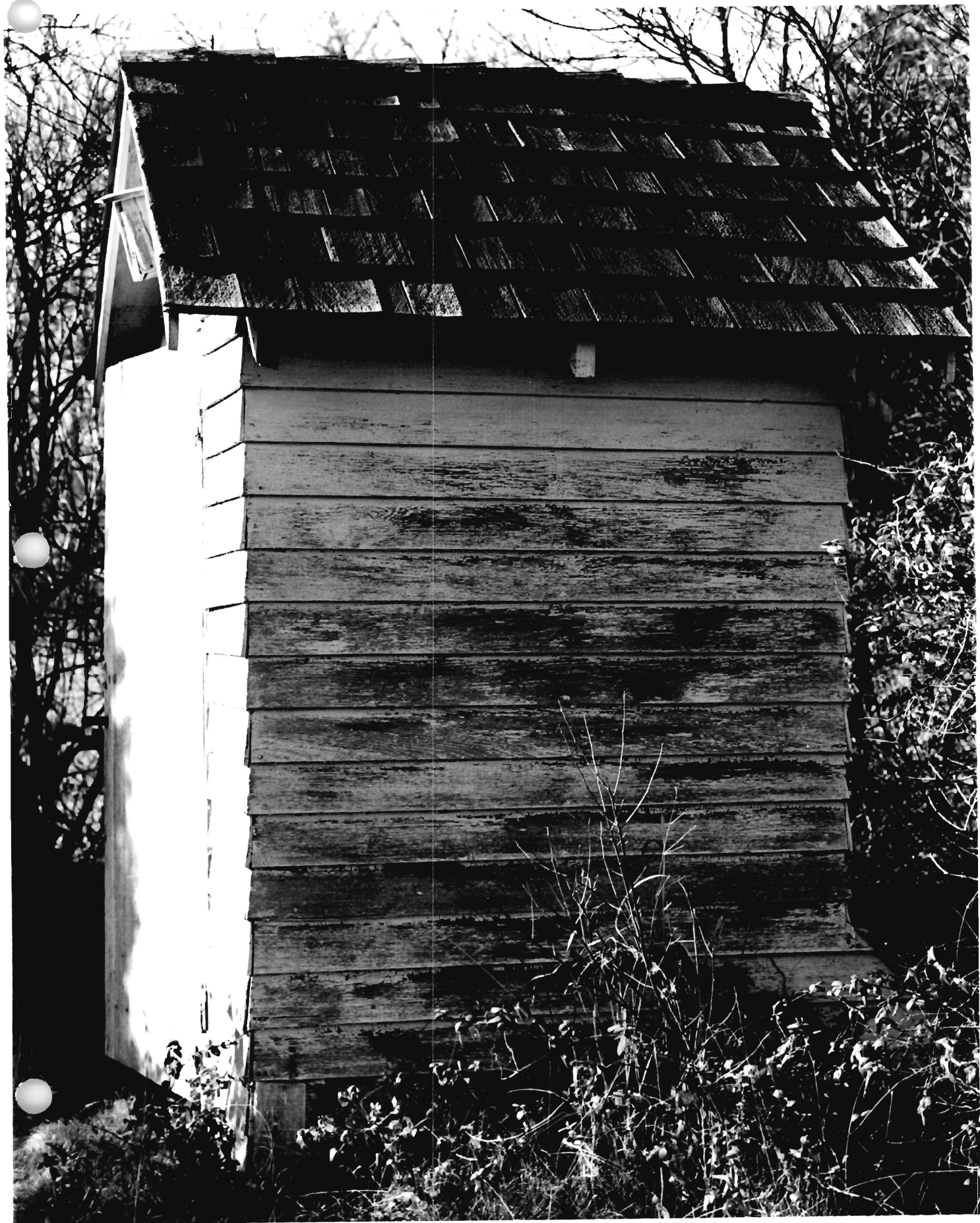
RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

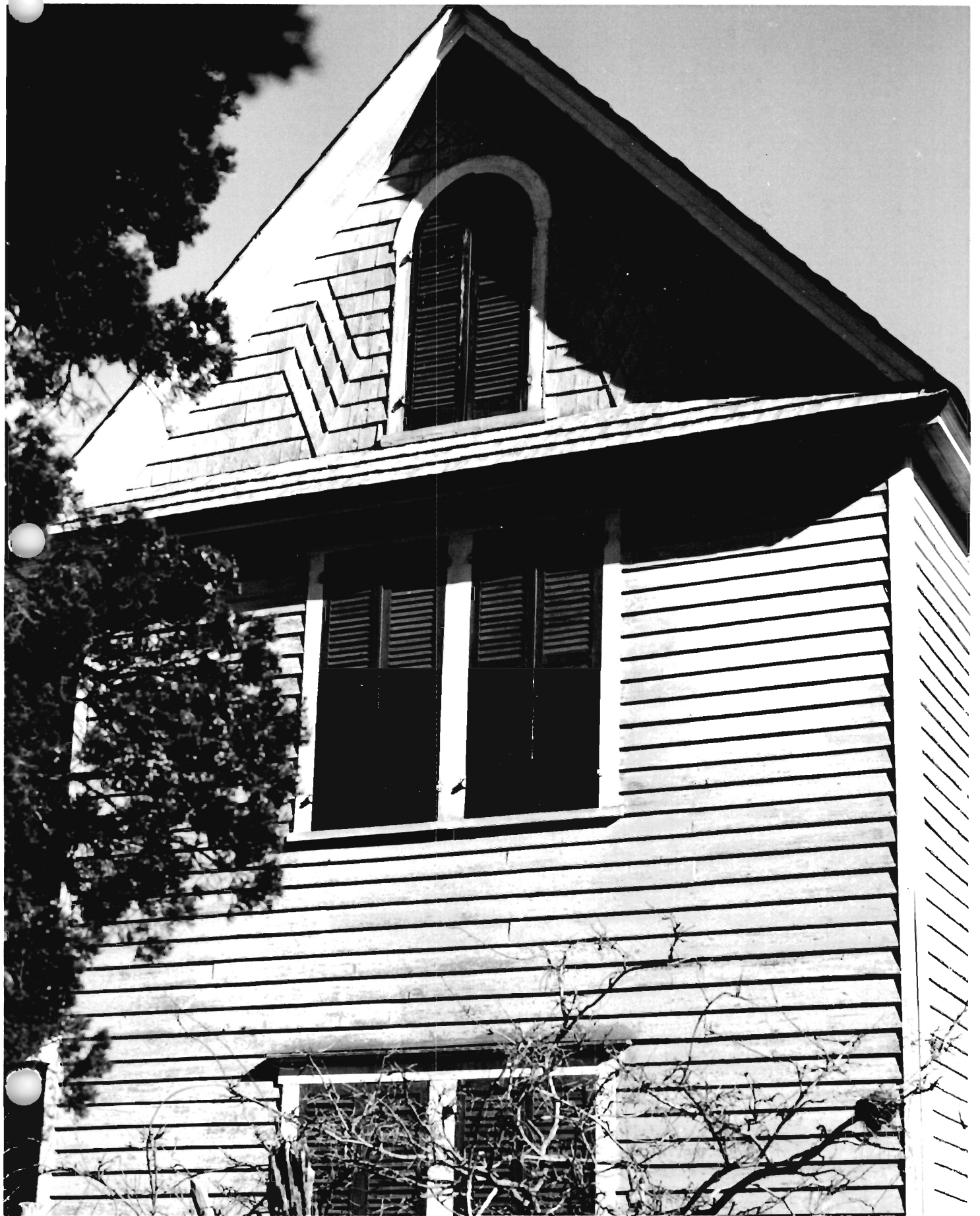












M E M O R A N D U M

September 1, 1983

TO: Mr. Steven Whitney, Chief
Bureau of Coastal Project Review
Division of Coastal Resources

(Project Officer - Mr. Barry Rechterovich)

FROM: Mr. Jonathan Gell via Mr. William Forwood,
Acting Administrator
Office of New Jersey Heritage

SUBJECT: Cultural Resource Review
CAFRA Permit Application #82-0586-5
Ocean County
Brick Township
Hulse Farm

From the start of our review of this case, it has been our understanding that the Abraham Lincoln Hulse residence would be kept, refurbished, and offered for sale. The Ocean County Historical Society Survey (1981), conducted by the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, considered the building to meet the criteria of the National Register. If, in fact, this is the case, and the Office of New Jersey Heritage concurs with that finding, we would recommend to the Bureau of Coastal Project Review that a condition of the permit be an architectural a "preservation" (undefined) plan for the house so that its historical and architectural merits are maintained.

The first step, therefore, in this section of the E.I.S. process should be determining whether the building meets the Register criteria. At the same time, the question of the other farmstead structures has got to be addressed, because the complex has already been signalled as being a historical aggregate. If the applicant or his agent wishes to engage a qualified professional to address the question of Register eligibility, a name from either List A or List B should be selected.

The second division of the cultural resource question concerns treatment of the buildings. Please bear in mind that if the farmstead, the complex of buildings is found to meet the Register criteria, the "preservation" (still undefined) plan must include the shebang. If only the residence makes the grade, then no shebang: just house. Professionals qualified in this branch of historic preservation are named in List B.

I can see advantages to engaging two different experts for this task. However, the applicant or his consultant may prefer to hire once for both assignments. In that case, List B.

To summarize the assignment for the architectural consultants:

1. Investigate the Hulse residence and farmstead buildings and present documented evidence on whether or not it or they meet the criteria of the National Register.
2. When the Office of New Jersey Heritage has concurred in the eligibility of one or the other or both, to prepare a "preservation" plan appropriate to the structure(s) or complex, which conforms to the relevant section of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The plan must be approved by the Office of New Jersey Heritage.

Jonathan Gell

JG/dy

Attachments: Two lists of architectural consultants

MEMORANDUM

27 July 1984

TO: Mr. Steven Whitney, Chief
Bureau of Coastal Project Review
Division of Coastal Resources

(Project Officer: Barry Rechterovich)

FROM: Mr. Jonathan Gell via Mr. F. Robert Perry
Acting Administrator,
Office of New Jersey Heritage

SUBJECT: Final Cultural Resource Review
CAFRA Permit Application #82-0586
Ocean County
Brick Township
Hulse Farm

The Office of New Jersey Heritage, as staff to the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, has reviewed a cultural resources report by Historic Sites Research submitted by the applicant for a CAFRA Permit to fulfill the requirements of C. 13:19-7 of the New Jersey Coastal Area Facility Review Act of 1973.

We concur with the findings of the professional investigators that the Hulse farmstead, the residence and outbuildings, meet the National Register criteria of age, association with persons important in local history, integrity of condition, embodiment of distinctive type-characteristics, an entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and the possibility of yielding information important in local and regional history.

We have previously noted that the residence, the John Hulse House, under the designation Abraham Lincoln Hulse House, was included in the Historic Sites Inventory of Ocean County and there deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register (March 1981).

In spite of the loss by fire of the barn (Structure G of the investigation by Historic Sites Research) after the study was completed, we are of the opinion that the farmstead is a little changed and well preserved unit representative of a late 19th-early 20th century Outer Coastal Plain family farm. As such, it is a cultural resource that merits protection and preservation in the form of considerate adaptive re-use and restoration, rehabilitation, conservation, and repair sensitive to the characters that comprise its historical qualities.

To that end, we recommend that as a condition of receiving a C.A.F.R.A. Permit the applicant be required to submit a plan for the adaptive re-use of the Hulse Farmstead prepared by a professional qualified in the field of historical architectural preservation and conforming to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

We would like to request that some technical changes and corrections be made in the cultural resource report (to be submitted separately); and that when finally submitted to the Office of New Jersey Heritage it contain original photographic enlargements, and project plans or drawings on which the consultants' original annotations appear.

Jonathan Gell

Jonathan Gell

C242

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

JOHN HULSE FARMSTEAD

BRICK TOWNSHIP, OCEAN COUNTY, N.J.
CA# 82-0586-5

prepared for
Wilbert, Cline & Montenegro

by
Historic Sites Research
Princeton, N.J.

Principal Investigators

Susan Kardas, Ph.D. SOPA
Edward Larrabee, Ph.D. SOPA

November 1983

MAP CODE: C242

QUAD SHEET: Point Pleasant

1. COUNTY: Ocean
MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
2. AGENCY: N.J. Department of Environmental Protection (Division of Coastal Resources)
PROJECT TITLE: Hulse Farm
PROJECT NUMBER: CAFRA #82-0586-5
3. LEVEL OF SURVEY: Stage I
4. CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS: Susan Kardas & Edward Larrabee (Historic Sites Research)
TITLE AND DATE OF SURVEY REPORT: Archaeological Survey, John Hulse Farmstead,
Brick Township, Ocean County, N.J. November 1983
PREPARED FOR: Wilbert, Cline, & Montenegro
DATE OF SURVEY: 5 October 1983
ACREAGE: 18 acres

Atlantic Coastal Basin
Metedeconk River

SHPO/STAFF COMMENTS

Memorandum: 27 July 1984

to: Steven Whitney, Chief, Bureau of Coastal Project Review
from: Jonathan Gell via Robert F. Perry, Acting Administrator, ONJH
Hulse farmstead, residence and outbuildings, are eligible for National Register
despite the loss of the barn to fire.

JOHN HULSE FARMHOUSE
BRICK TOWNSHIP, OCEAN COUNTY, N.J.

CA #82-0586-5

prepared for
Paul Hulse

by
Gail Hunton

April 1985

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to fulfill the requirements of CAFRA Permit Application # 82-0586-5 (John Hulse Farm, Brick Twp, Ocean County, N.J.) as stipulated in the Memorandum of 19 March 1985 from Jonathan Gell of the Office of New Jersey Heritage to Steven Whitney of the Division of Coastal Resources (memo attached).

Specifically, this report includes:

- I. Narrative of the house interior, including a statement as to the salvage worth of architectural elements.
- II. Sketch plan of the house interior.
- III. Labeled black/white photographs of the house interior.
- IV. Statement regarding historical plant materials on the site.

The exterior of the Hulse Farmhouse and the farm complex as a whole have been recorded previously (Historic Sites Research, "Archeological Survey: John Hulse Farmstead," November 1983; on file at the Office of New Jersey Heritage).

METHODOLOGY

The architectural historian examined the interior of the Hulse House on April 21, 1985. An overall sketch plan was drawn, with notes on construction, materials, and details. Black/white photographs were taken of significant and representative features. The architectural historian was accompanied by owner Paul Hulse, who provided some information on the uses, former appearance, and furnishings of various rooms within the house. A summary of the on-site analysis is presented in this report.

NARRATIVE: HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

The John Hulse Farmhouse is part of one of the last remaining 19th century farmsteads in the northern coastal area of Ocean County. Prior to recent major damage due to arson and vandalism, the house was unusually well conserved, with almost all of its original features intact, and was additionally notable for the lack of 20th century additions or alterations.

The form, plan, and stylistic elements of this vernacular Victorian dwelling are characteristic of a single-family house type which was popularly constructed during the third quarter of the 19th century in the newly-developing seashore resort towns along the New Jersey coast. The house type is always wood-frame in this region, and is identified by its two and a half story T-plan (with rear service ell), end-facing gable roof, veranda on at least two sides, clapboard and wood shingle siding, and Stick Style, Eastlake, and/or Queen Anne millwork trim. This was a patternbook house for the middle class, and was designed to be commodious, well-lighted, and well-ventilated, with amply-proportioned rooms, multiple doorways with easy access to veranda and yard, and large windows. Houses of this type vary somewhat in scale, interior arrangement, and facade treatment (some, for example, have elaborate gable brackets and/or two-tier verandas). They are well represented among the early "seashore cottages" in Monmouth County's 19th century shore towns, but less commonly are found as farm dwellings in the coastal area of Ocean or Monmouth counties.

The following is a description of the plan, construction, materials, and remaining details of the interior of the Hulse House.

PLAN

The Hulse House is of wooden balloon-frame construction, and is built upon a two and a half story complex plan which is comprised of a T-shaped central block with a kitchen ell and a one story lean-to on the rear. A one story veranda surrounds three sides of the house. The building measures 34 feet by 60 feet, including porches. There is a one room basement under the dining room, and a full attic. The main (north side) entry opens into a narrow side hall with a single-flight staircase. The first floor rooms consist of a front sitting room or parlor, "music room" (name designated by Paul Hulse), dining room, kitchen, storeroom, and mudroom. (SEE SKETCH PLAN.) The dining room and music room both have doorways from the veranda. The kitchen, which has a bay window on the west end, is separated from the dining room by a secondary stairwell, and has a door to the basement as well as a door to the storage room and porch at the rear of the house. Upstairs there are five bedrooms, each with a small closet. There are no bathrooms (or modern plumbing of any kind) in the house. There appear to have been no changes made to the original interior plan.

CONSTRUCTION, MATERIALS, AND DETAILING

The building materials are uniform throughout the house and common to the modest middle class dwelling of the late 19th century. Like the room arrangement, they show no evidence of significant alteration. The ceiling and walls are plaster on lath; the walls appear to have been always wallpapered. The wallpaper differs from room to room (see details of representative wallpaper patterns in photographs). Both the ceilings and walls are in very poor condition. There are two-inch pine board floors throughout, which are covered

with water-damaged carpeting in most rooms. All of the interior millwork trim is pine, stained to a dark brown. There are six-inch baseboards throughout, and a narrow cornice molding in the music room only. There are at least five false mantels (over former stove flues) in the house, each with a rectangular frame, plain frieze, and rounded cornice (see photographs). The interior doors (about half remain) are all five-panel and solid pine; a few retain their original box locks with wooden knobs and their "H" type hinges. The pine stair rail is missing on the first floor but is still in place on the second floor landing; it consists of a molded handrail, slender turned balusters, and square newel posts with newel caps. The window and door enframements all have the same wide molded trim with "bull's eye" corner blocks (see photographs for detailed views). All of the heating stoves, lighting fixtures, appliances, furnishings, and wall hangings have been removed from the house.

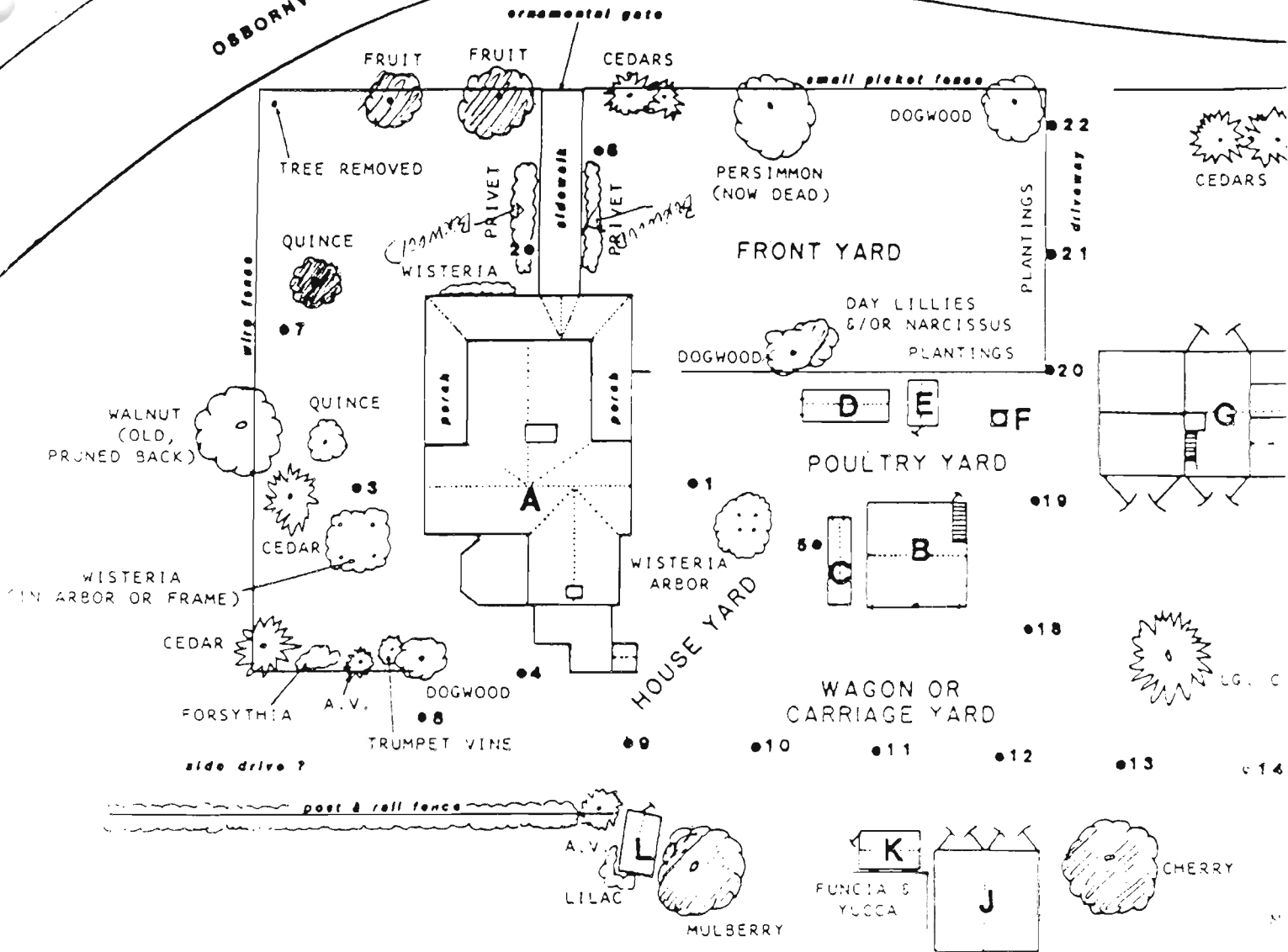
Fire, subsequent exposure to the elements, and vandalism have caused severe damage and deterioration to the interior of the house. The relative value of the architectural elements does not, in the opinion of this investigator, warrant salvage, except if the owner so chooses.

HISTORICAL PLANT MATERIAL

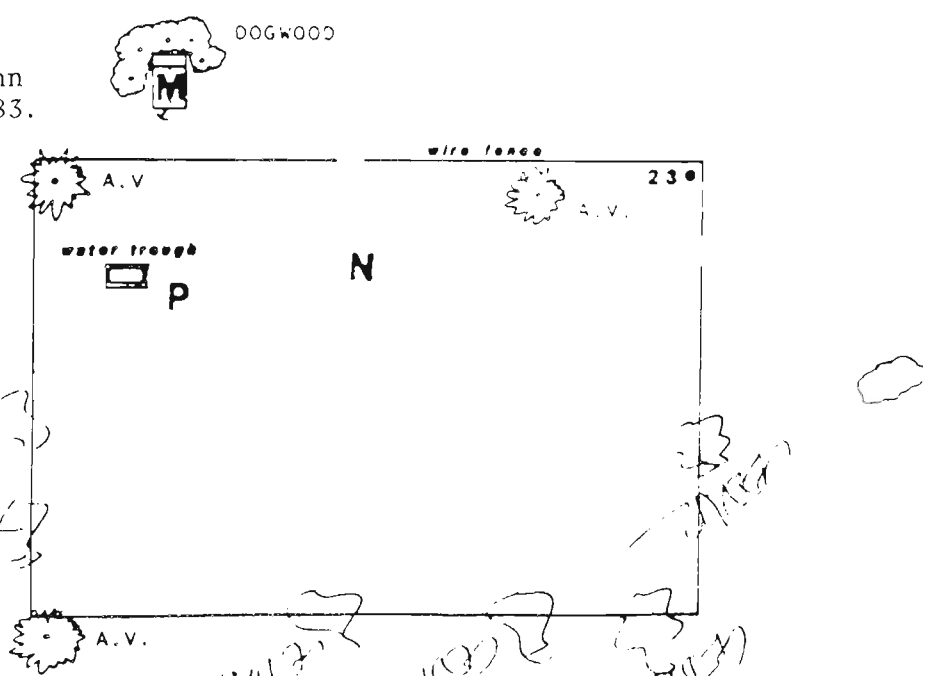
Since the demolition of the Hulse Farmhouse and outbuildings appears inevitable at this point, it is recommended that the developer be required to save as much of the existing historical plant material as possible. This includes principally the larger trees and shrubs in the vicinity of the house and along the front lot line, as well as scattered pines and cedars on the property. (Refer to the attached farm plan for identification of historical plant material in the vicinity of the house.) It is recommended that the developer be required to save at least 30% of the historical plant material as a condition of subdivision site plan approval.

OSBORNVILLE - ADAMSTON ROAD

OLD ADAMSTON RO.

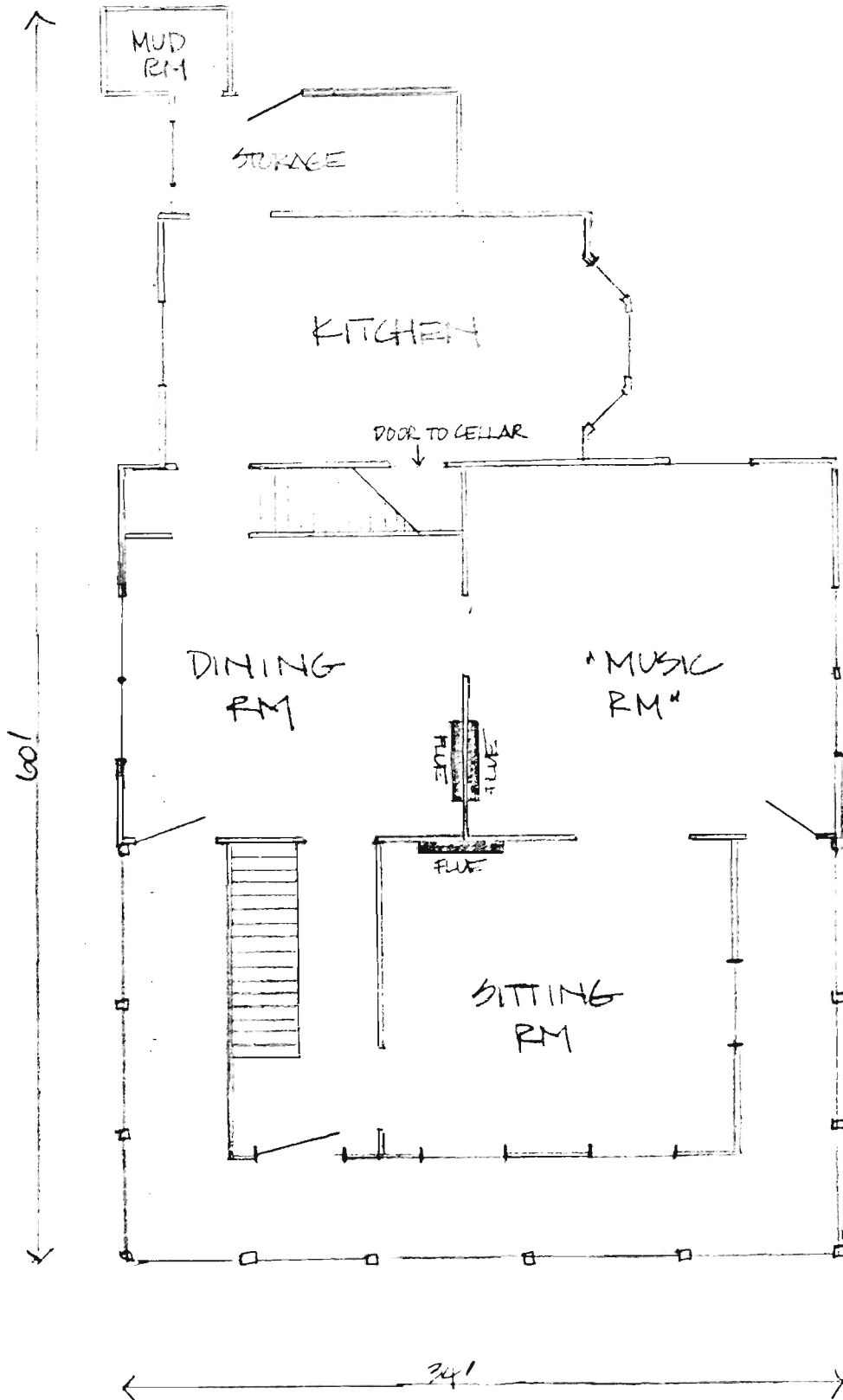


SOURCE:
 Historic Sites Research,
 "Archeological Survey: John
 Hulse Farmstead," Nov. 1983.



John Hulse Farmhouse \ Brick Twp \ Ocean County, N.J.

Sketch Plan 1st Floor

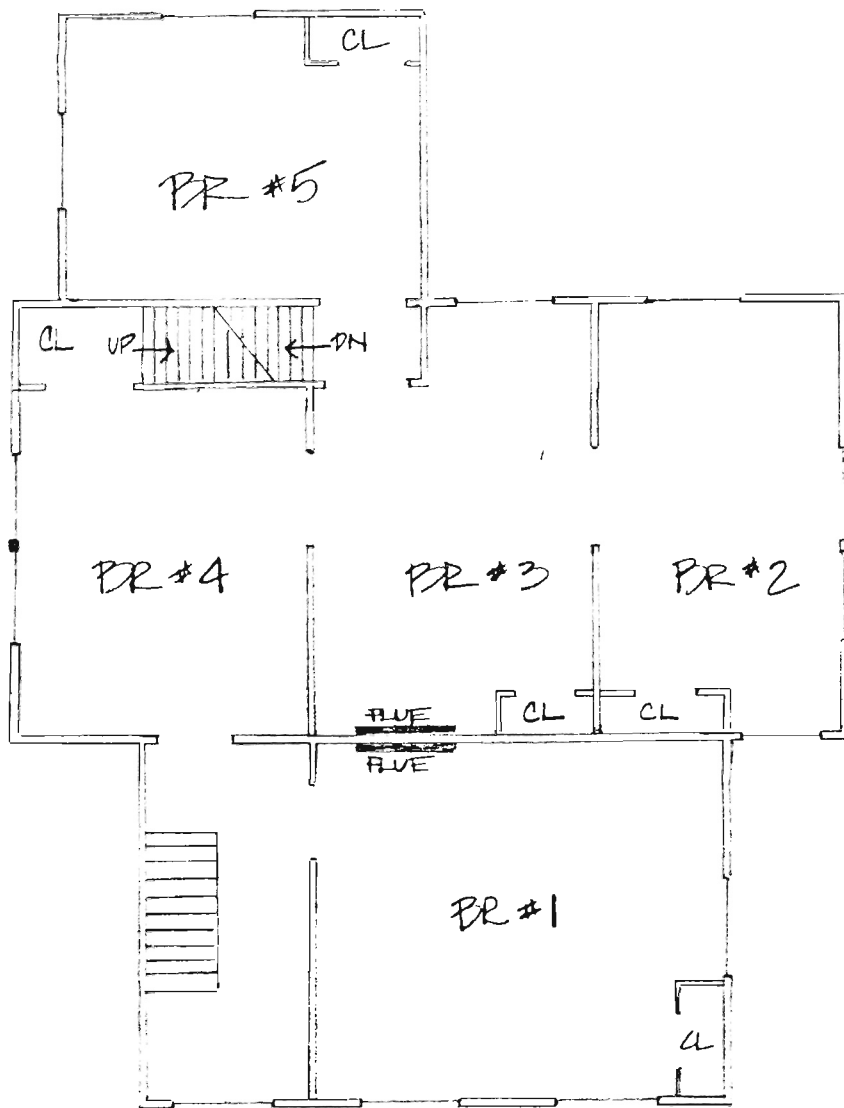


NOT TO SCALE

GAIL HUNT TOWN
4.85

John Hulse Farmhouse \ Brick Twp \ Ocean County, N.J.

Sketch Plan 2nd Floor



NOT TO SCALE

GALE HUNTCH
4.85

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-10

HISTORIC NAME: William & Rebecca Hall House
LOCATION: 450 Adamston Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 190/11-1

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard Davison & F. Eddin
1632 Bailey Road
Belmar, N.J. 07719

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1873

Source of Date: Brick Township Changing Scenes

Architect:

Builder:

Style: late vernacular Georgian

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration: 3 bay. 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / 2 end brick chimneys

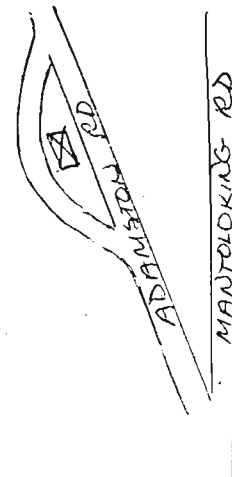
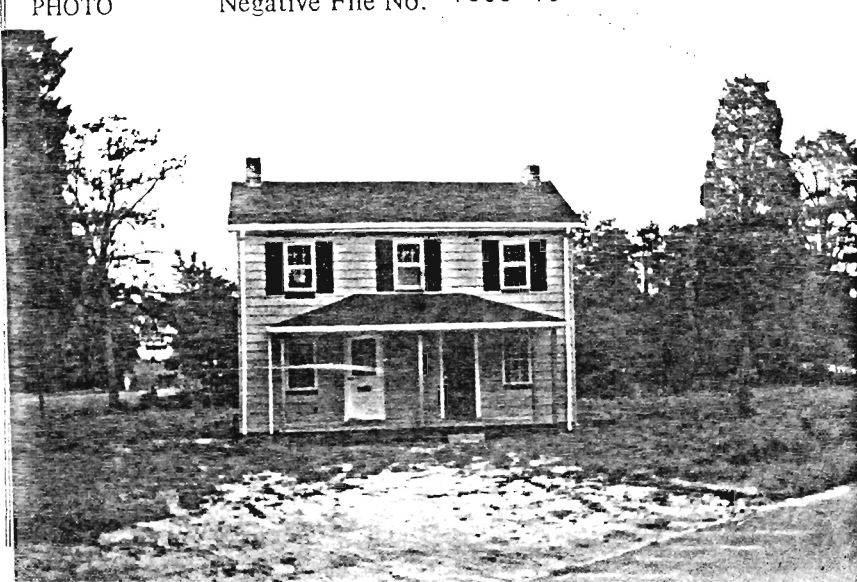
Additional Architectural Description:

There are two entrance doors, located side by side and framed by an open hipped porch, with square piers and sawn brackets.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-10

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This home is sited opposite the A.L. Hulse Farmhouse (1506-9) on Adamston Road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is located along the old line of Adamston Road, which has subsequently been straightened. It is a simple vernacular structure. Its builder, William Hall, had served in the Civil War.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Brick Township Changing Scenes.

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-11

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 365 Drum Point Road
MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD: Dominick M. Enrico
OWNER/ADDRESS: 365 Drum Point Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COMMON NAME: Classic Image Photographers
BLOCK/LOT 321/14
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890
Architect:
Style: vernacular Queen Anne
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard
Fenestration: 2 bay. 2/2
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof
Additional Architectural Description:

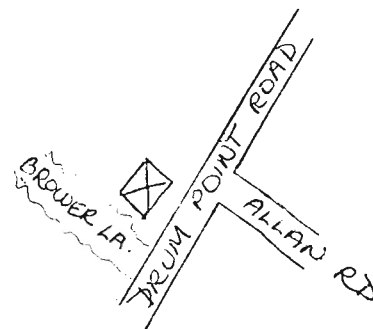
Source of Date: stylistic
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: T-plan

Decorative elements include a mitred arch attic window and a partially intact sawn gable screen. The front porch is outstanding for its sawn rails and brackets and turned posts. Louvered blinds frame the windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-11

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the southwest corner of Drum Point Road and Brower Lane, which is unpaved. There is a small outbuilding to the rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other Main road

SIGNIFICANCE:

It is probable that this structure was of pivotal importance when constructed; it is of the more ornate ubiquitous Queen Anne type. It is nearly intact.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-12

HISTORIC NAME: Truex Farmhouse
LOCATION: Havens Cove Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 194/13

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Elmer and Clara Lips
500 Drum Point Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1870

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: rectangle / rear addition

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: natural shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay. 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof, with partial return, parallel to road / northeast end chimney

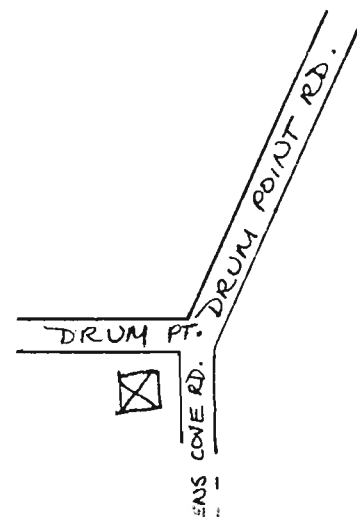
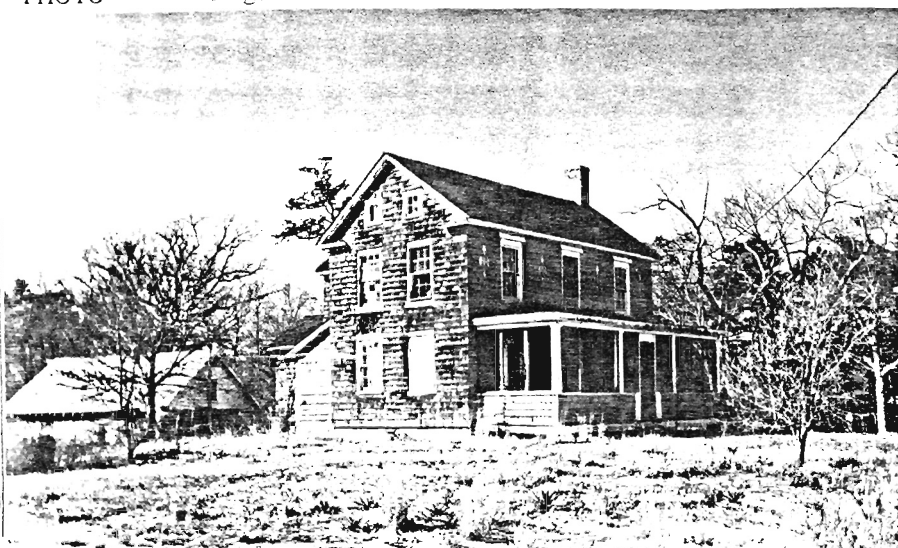
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a parapet roof front porch and a rear saltbox addition.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-12

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET,
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Truex Farmhouse is located on the unpaved road that leads from Drum Point Road into the Havens Cove area. There is a major outbuilding to the rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is probably the largest of the early homes in Brick Township. Early pictures show more ornate decoration than exists at the present time. The Truex family has a very early settlement history in this area.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview with M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-13

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Havens Cove Road

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: The Diocese of Trenton
701 Lawrenceville Road
Trenton, N.J. 08638

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 196/22

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1890
Architect:
Style: Vernacular Queen Anne
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle
Fenestration: 5 bay
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street, with central dormer / 2 end brick chimneys
Additional Architectural Description:

Source of Date: stylistic

Builder:

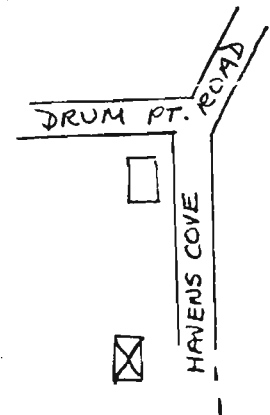
Form/Plan Type: rectangle

The basic symmetry of this structure is emphasized by the central entry; above which is a second story tripartite window and a central wall dormer with sawn gable screen. The shed front porch does not, however, extend the full facade but is directed to the northwest. There is a saltbox, one story extension to the east.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-13

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the south side of Havens Cove Road, near to (# 1506-12.) It is set at a distance from the road, and is surrounded by woodland.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

There is obvious attention to the architectural massing and detail of this home. It was possibly associated with the Havens family, for whom the area was named.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Unoccupied
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: March 1981

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-14

HISTORIC NAME: Norway Hall
LOCATION: 621 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME: Christian Life Church - Point Pleasant Lodge
BLOCK/LOT 1385/19

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD: Pt. Pleasant Building Association
OWNER/ADDRESS: 522 Hunter Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08732

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1875

Source of Date: Brick Township Changing Scenes

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Meetinghouse

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with addition to east

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation: cement

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay. Arched windows on facade; infilled tripartite windows on either side (3 bays long.) Most are 8/8

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street / 1 exterior brick chimney

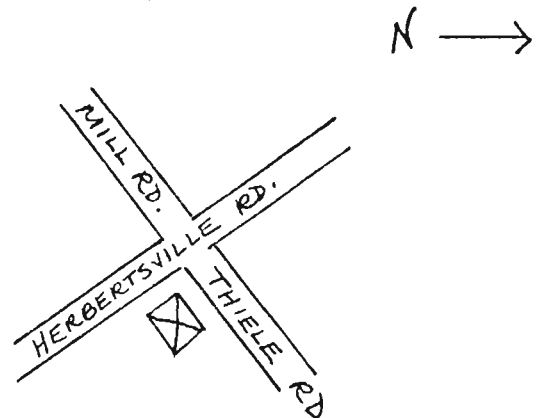
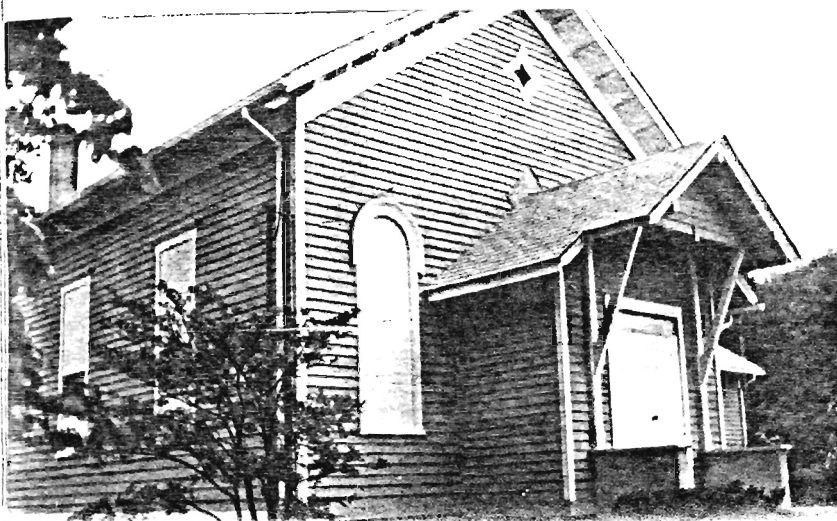
Additional Architectural Description:

Double entrance doors are located within the projecting porch area, which has a diagonally-braced gable hood. Both the roof and the door hood have a wide bracketed overhang. There is a curvilinear diamond-type window in the front roof peak. A one story addition extends to the southeast.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-14

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Corner location at Thiele Road and Herbertsville Road, the north side.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although Norway Hall is quite plain in appearance, its corner location, at the head of Lanes Mill Road, makes it an outstanding local landmark. This had been a Methodist Church, which later became St. Paul's Church and is presently the Sons of Norway Building, a local fraternal order.

ORIGINAL USE: Church PRESENT USE: Meeting hall
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-15

HISTORIC NAME: Herbertsville School
LOCATION: 492 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1422/6

MUNICIPALITY: Brick
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1857

Source of Date: Brick Township Changing Scenes

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Meetinghouse / vernacular Colonial
Revival elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco over brick

Fenestration: 1 X 5 bay / 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street with full return / 1 rear brick chimney

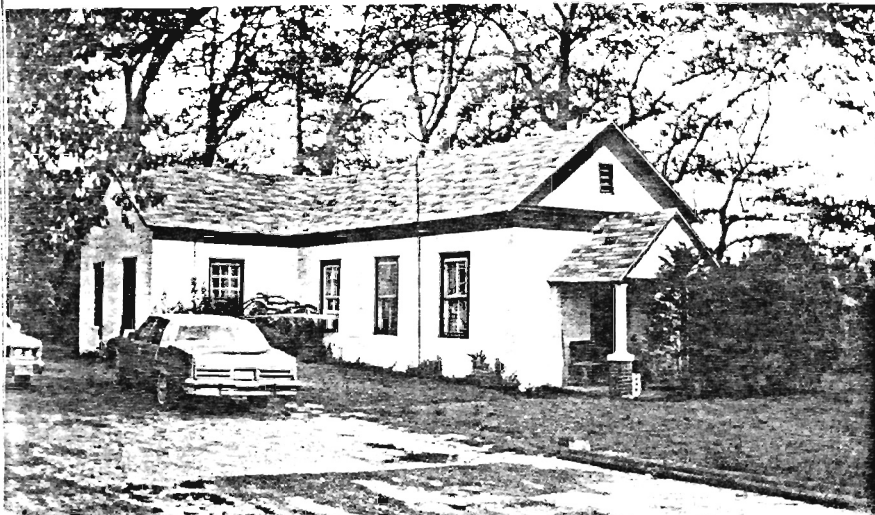
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a small gabled entrance portico with square piers. A louvered window in the gable peak replaces the original oculus. Dentil moldings enhance the gable peak.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-15

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The old schoolhouse is located on the north side of Herbertsville Road at the foot of Schoolhouse Lane. The neighborhood is residential. There is a garage to the rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This was originally a 1-room schoolhouse, built at the cost of \$700.00 on land donated by the Herbert Family. It was used until 1949.

ORIGINAL USE: School PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Exceilent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Eugene Donatiello. Interview by M.R, Kralik, Brick Township, March 1981

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-16

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 687 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1422/

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1920

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Colonial Revival and
some Queen Anne elements

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: rough ashlar

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted coursed shingle

Fenestration: 2 bay. Most windows are 2/2 or 6/6 with Queen Anne upper sashes. Some are paired.

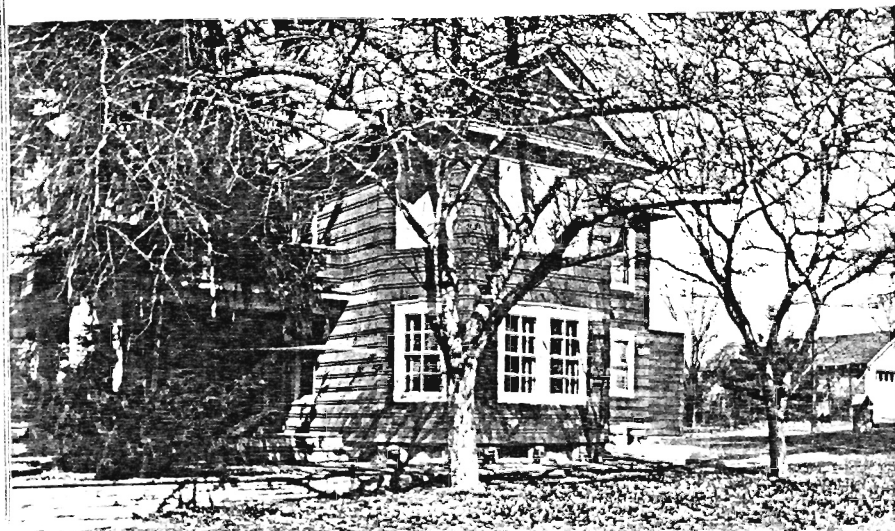
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / 1 interior brick chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

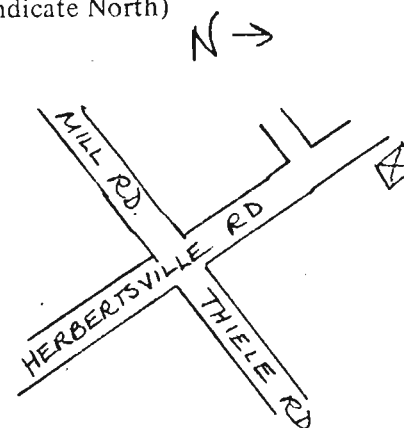
This structure is marked by irregularity and contrast. A long east wing terminates in a Queen Anne Bay. The attic peaks have mitred arch windows. There is a porte-cochere with sawn ornament and battered posts upon ashlar pedestals. There is also a triangular aperture in the front gable peak.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-16



Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2025

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is sited on the north side of Herbertsville Road, to the west of Lanes Mill Road. There are two barns. One is in a similar style - two stories, gable roof, two doors. There is also a one story stucco and cinderblock structure.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Despite the late construction date of this house, it has a rich panoply of Queen Anne details, which are distinctive amidst the ubiquitous farmhouse architecture of the area.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District Too recent
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other
PRESENT USE: Residence
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview with M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-17

HISTORIC NAME: Osborn Farmhouse
LOCATION: 610 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1386/13

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Joseph and Thelma Osborn
610 Herbertsville Road
Brick Township, 08723

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1880

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with rear extension

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: aluminum

Fenestration: 3 bay

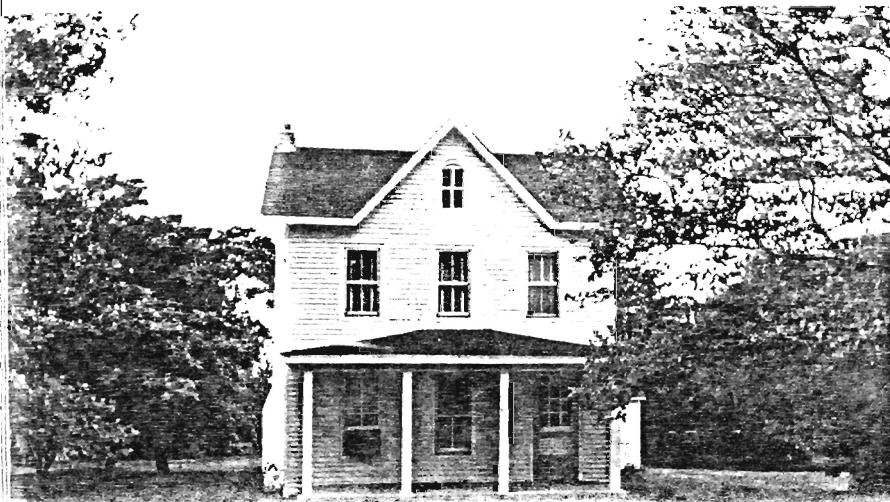
Roof/Chimneys: gable parallel to the street, with central cross dormer / 1 exterior brick chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

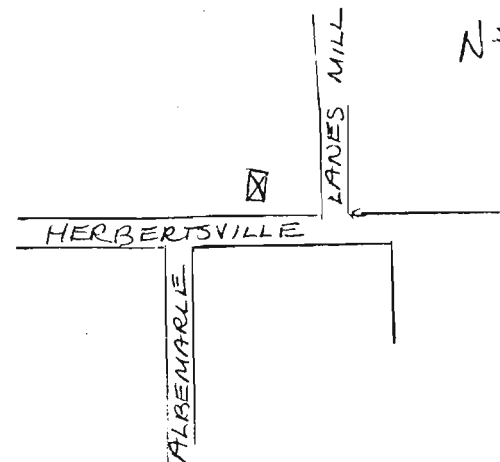
The center door is asymmetrically located. This home is said to have been built in two sections and put together.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-17



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The farmhouse is on the south side of Herbertsville Road. There is a barn and a shingled outbuilding in the rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This farmhouse is visually simple, but is an integral aspect of the Herbertsville Road streetscape, and is associated with the Osborn family which is primary to Brick's history.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Brick Township Changing Scenes (46)

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-18

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 600 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1386/12

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Juadwiga Kempa

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1870 - 90

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: aluminum siding. Patterned shingle in pediment area above the door,

Fenestration: some replaced dhs 6/6, and 2/2 in attic area

Roof/Chimneys:

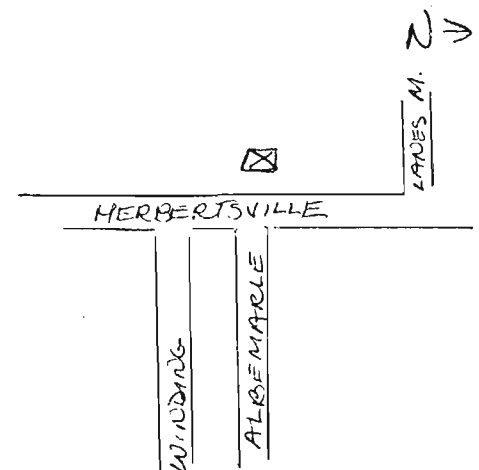
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a shed open front porch with battered porch posts, and an implied pediment above the door.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-18

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The home is surrounded by mature trees. A concrete block barn is located to the rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Facade lines retain the integrity of the original structure, despite the modern siding. This is a very characteristic farmhouse.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The farmhouse is located on the south side of Herbertsville Road, among other farmhouses as well as modern residential developments.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Osborn family is one of the most prominent in Brick's history. The farmhouse is known to have been in the family for many years, possibly since its construction. It is an important visual component of the Herbertsville area.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-20

HISTORIC NAME: Edward Burdge House
LOCATION: 561 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME: Old Riverside Farm Day School
BLOCK/LOT 1383/7-A

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Gerald and Catherine Leo
13 Jaywood Manor Drive
Brick Township, N.J. 08723

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1930 (rebuilt)

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: bungalow

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation: roughcourse ashlar

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco

Penetration: 3 bay / infilled with louvers

Roof/Chimneys: jerkinhead roof to street

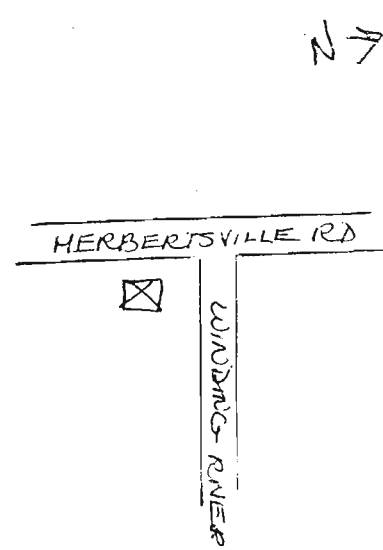
Additional Architectural Description:

Raised flat dormers rise to either side of the roofline. There is a central entrance within a detailed, arcuated (enclosed) front porch.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-20

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The farmstead is located on the northern side of Herbertsville Road, and is bounded on the west by Winding River Road. A housing development is located nearby.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Riverside Farm traces back to the mid-1800s. Two large rectangular barn structures evidently predate the residence, and may be original to the site. Both barns have gable roofs which are oriented to the street and are said to have mortise and tenon construction, with cedar shake siding. A screen of white cedar trees marks the western property line.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm Buildings PRESENT USE: Day School
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

The barns are of interest to the Herbertsville area. They are presently unused.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-21

HISTORIC NAME: Wardell Farmhouse
LOCATION: 545 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1383/5

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: William & Elizabeth Holliday
545 Herbertsville Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08723

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1858

Source of Date: Eugene Donatiello

Architect:

Builder:

Style: 2 X 2 vernacular cottage

Form/Plan Type: rectangle, with rear
rectangle addition

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: aluminum siding

Fenestration: 3 bay. Replaced 6/6, most in pairs and triple groups.

Roof/Chimneys: gable to street

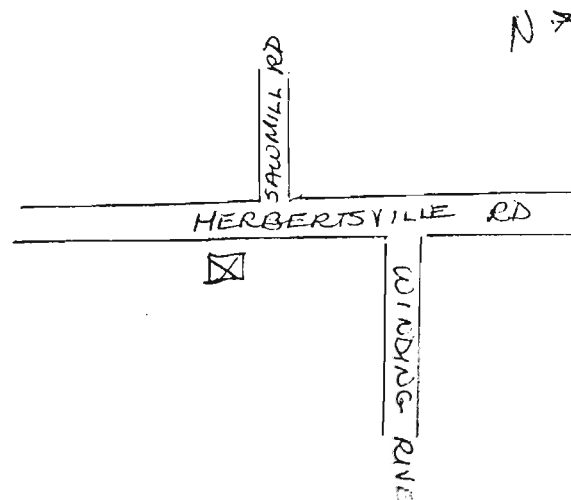
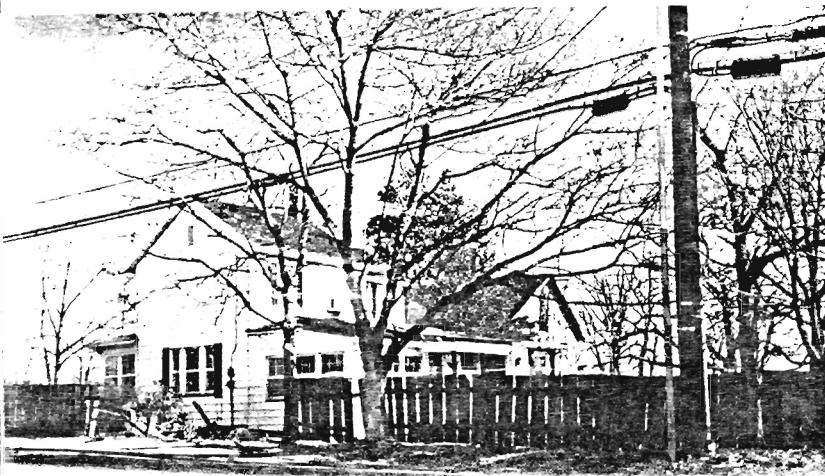
Additional Architectural Description:

There are small enclosed porches, front and rear and the entrance is located away from the street. The massing is somewhat irregular and "organic," and appears to have developed from a relatively small center, probably two stories high, one room deep.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-21

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located in an agricultural / residential area, on the north side of Herbertsville Road. There is a barn to the rear, with hipped roof and new staggered butt shingle siding.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

There is a condominium complex directly across Herbertsville Road.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Stylistically, the farmhouse seems to be among the oldest structures in the area. It is said to have been built at the cost of \$60.00.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

The aluminum siding changes the character of the house.

REFERENCES:

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-22

HISTORIC NAME: Hulse Farmhouse
LOCATION: 471 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1371/2

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Stanley and Mathilda Hulse
471 Herbertsville Road
Brick Township, N.J. 08723

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1880

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: cement

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2 bay. 2/2

Roof/Chimneys: gable to street. There is a corbelled brick end chimney and exposed rafter tails.

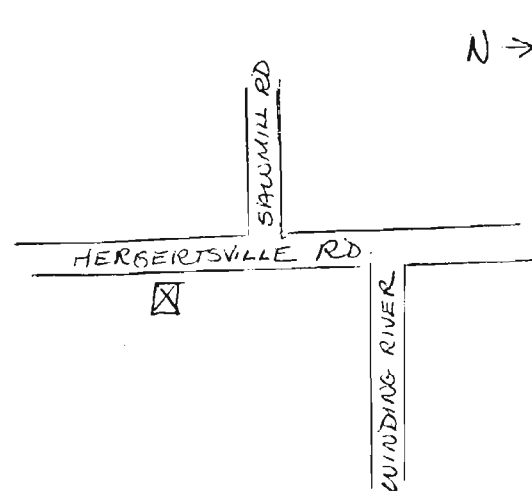
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a partially enclosed shed front porch and a small addition to the rear. The window hoods have elaborate lintels.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-22

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The home has a corner location, at the intersection of Maple Avenue and Herbertsville Road. A vertical board garage, with gable roof to the street is located to the rear of the property, and there is a small salt-box outbuilding.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure is of the usual farmhouse type, but is noteworthy for preserving its original materials.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-23

HISTORIC NAME: Havens Home
LOCATION: 439 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: possible (pre-1860)

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: 4 bay vernacular Georgian

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 4 bay. 2/2 windows - all irregular, nearly square in appearance,
also 6/6 and 4/4.

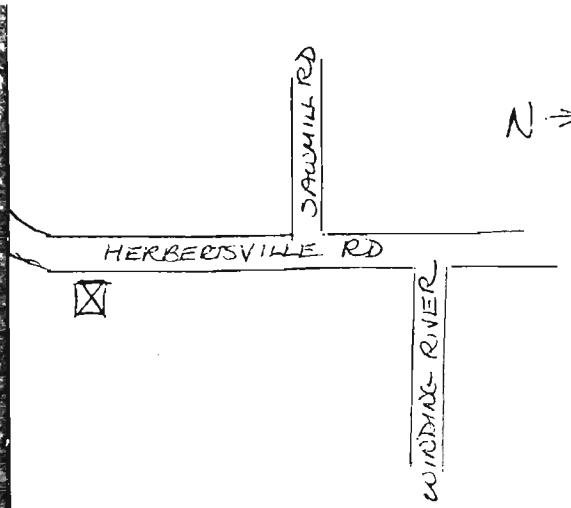
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street / 2 interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

There is an open shed front porch and a one story addition to the rear.
The facade has a distinctive first floor fenestration pattern; symmetrically
spaced, separate entrance doors with adjoining sash windows. (6 bay.)

PHOTO Negative File No. 1506-23

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Havens home is located on the north side of Herbertsville Road in an agricultural section. There are small outbuildings to the rear; a one and one half story, two bay clapboard barn, and a vertical board shed.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

In 1940, an archaeological dig here uncovered seventy two different Lenni Lenape artifacts, which are now in the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton. The house itself has been in the Haven's family for many years and seems to be a typical vernacular structure, notable for its two entrance doors.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse PRESENT USE: Farmhouse
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Donatiello, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Brick Township, 1981.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-24

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Cedarbridge Road & Brick
Boulevard, N.E.
MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: City Federal Savings & Loan
776 Eves Drive
Hillsborough, N.J. 08876

COMMON NAME: Old Town Hall
BLOCK/LOT 670/9
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

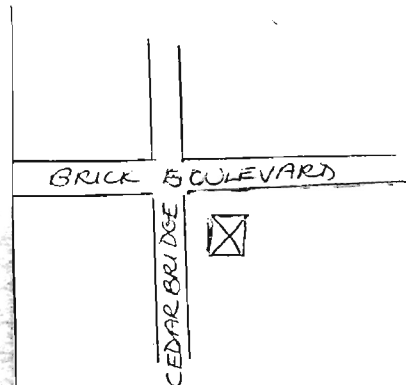
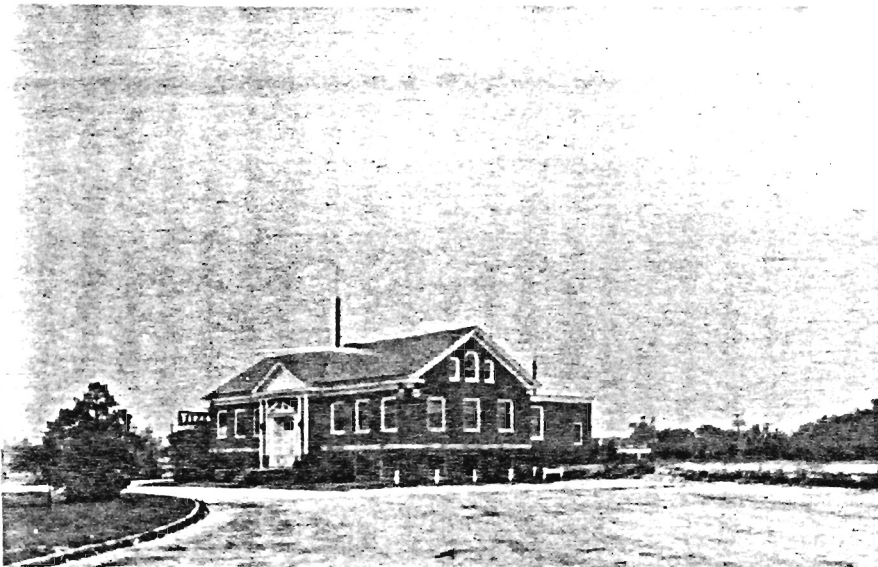
Construction Date: 1953 Source of Date: Brick Township Changing Scenes
Architect: Builder:
Style: late vernacular Colonial Revival Form/Plan Type: rectangle with rear addition
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: common bond brick
Fenestration: 7 bay. 8/8
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with partial return
Additional Architectural Description:

Selected "Colonial" features appear throughout the building. There is a central entrance pavilion with gable (pediment) roof; broken pediment doorway with transom and four fluted pilasters. Each gable end has a palladian-type window arrangement; with arched center window and separated rectangles. There is a brick belt course above the second floor and a limestone one above the basement level. The window sills are also of limestone. Sited diagonally to the street.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-24

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The old Town Hall is on the northeast corner of two major roads and its diagonal orientation concedes to both. The structure, which was superseded in 1976, stands virtually alone at this spot. There are nearby residential units to the east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The old Brick Town Hall documents, by its appearance, the civic preference for Colonial-type structures that is characteristic of the shore area. This is notably shared by the Laurelton and Osbornville schools.

ORIGINAL USE: Town Hall PRESENT USE: Not Used
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other Too recent.

COMMENTS:

Although no threat at the present time, this is an area of high development.

REFERENCES:

Brick Township Changing Scenes.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: March 1981

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-25

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 438 Herbertsville Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1386/6

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic

Form/Plan Type: T-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2 bay. 6/6 and 2/2

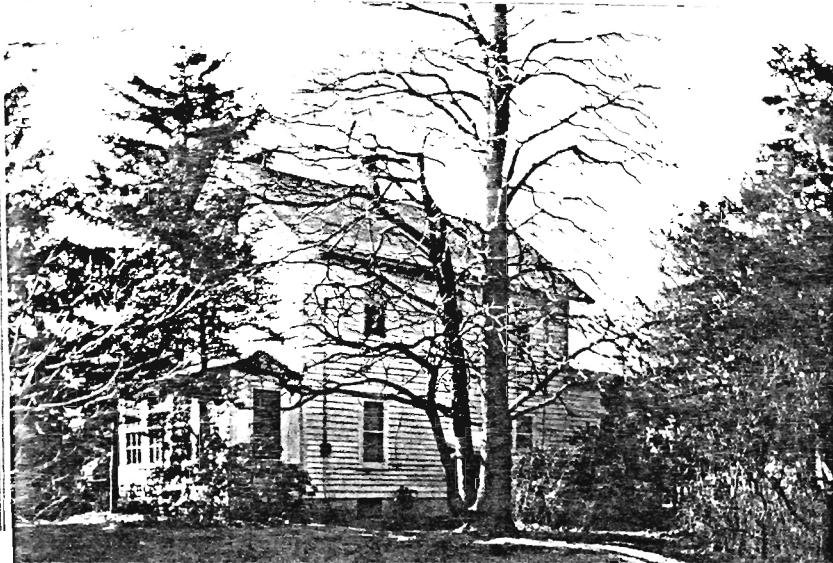
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street / end wall and center brick chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

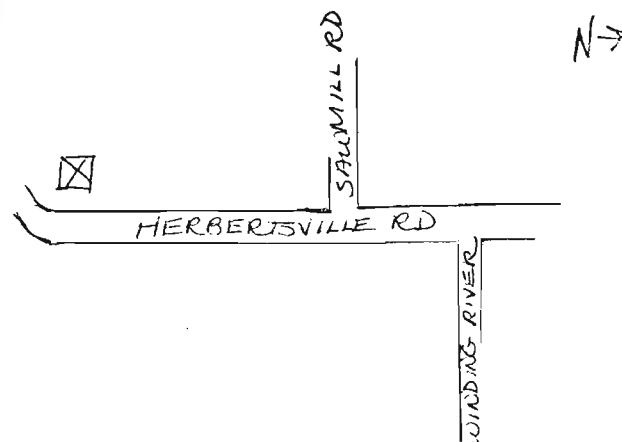
This structure has a high degree of privacy, as it is almost completely screened from the street by large white cedar trees and many large ornamental deciduous shrubs. The gable peak, with stickwork, mitred arch window, and sawn gable screen is visible as is the infilled porch to the northeast.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-25



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This home is sited on the south side of Herbertsville Road, nearly opposite to the Havens Farmhouse.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The intact stickwork and other details imply that this was a significant home. It is in a good state of preservation and is enhanced by its landscaping.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1506-26

HISTORIC NAME: Elizabeth Herbert House
LOCATION: Winding River Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 1426:8-10

MUNICIPALITY: Brick Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Georgian survival Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: concrete covered

Exterior Wall Fabric: natural shingle siding

Fenestration: 3 bay. 2/2 and 6/1 windows

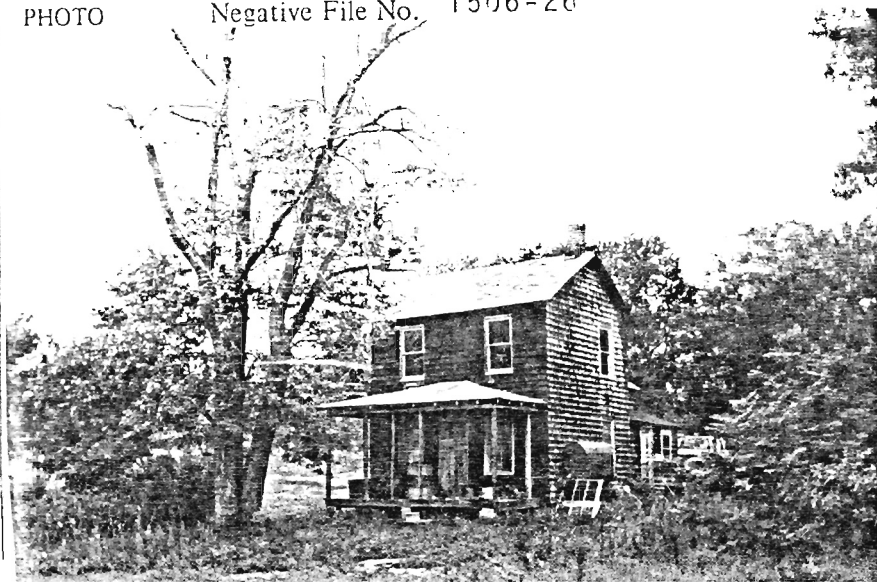
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street. brick chimney at north end.

Additional Architectural Description:

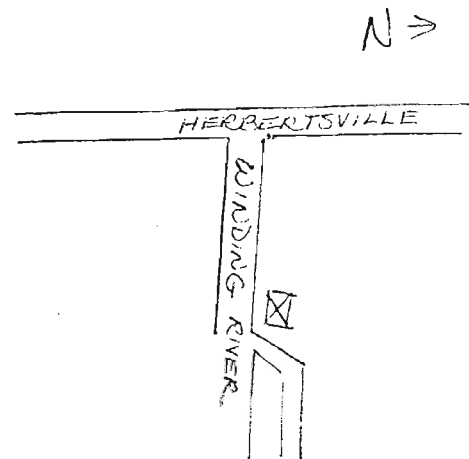
There is a tripartite entrance arrangement, and a shed front porch with square piers and exposed rafter tails.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1506-26



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The home is located on the west side of Winding River Road. Nearby is a small house of comparable appearance and a new housing development.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Elizabeth Herbert, who is associated with this house, was a member of the Herbert Family after whom this section of Brick Township derived its name. The structure is typical of the late nineteenth century farmhouse construction that exists throughout Ocean County.

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

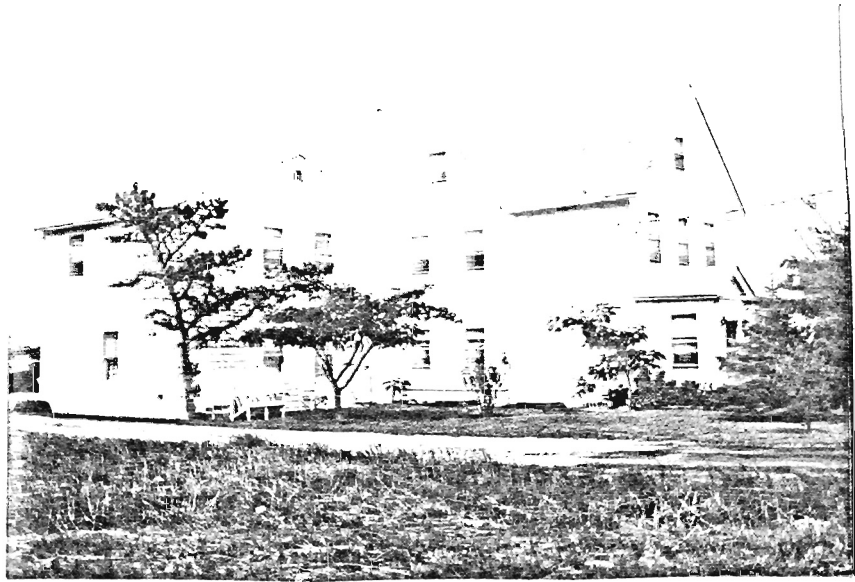
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R.Kralik
ORGANIZATION: O.C.C.H.C.

DATE: 2/81

BRICK TOWNSHIP LISTINGS

1506-L1



70 Mantoloking Road

2½ story, 3 bay, T-plan, clapboard and patterned shingle, asphalt siding, cross gable roof, vernacular Queen Anne, c. 1890. Enclosed shed porch; 2 story rear addition, 1 end brick chimney.

1506-L2



84 Mantoloking Road

2 story, 3 bay, gable roof parallel to street, asbestos shingle siding, 2/2, c. 1900. Center door, 1 end brick chimney, enclosed front porch, open shed porch with turned posts to east.

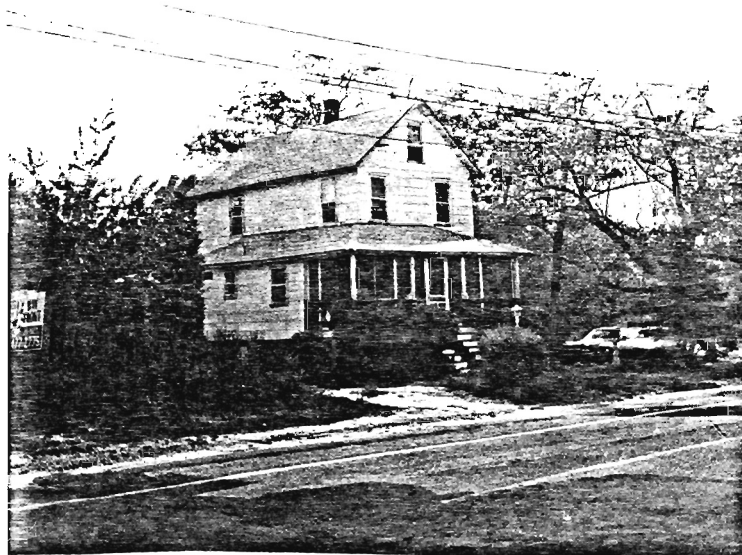
1506-L3



89 Mantoloking Road

2½ story, 3 bay, gable roof to street with exposed rafter tails, asbestos shingle siding, 6/1 windows, c. 1900. 1 interior brick chimney, screened shed front porch.

1506-L4



97 Mantoloking Road

2½ story, 2 bay, gable roof to street, asbestos shingle siding, 6/1 and 1/1 windows, shed front porch, c. 1900.

1506-L5



110 Mantoloking Road

2½ story, 6 bay, L-plan, gable roof parallel to street, asbestos shingle siding, vernacular Queen Anne, c. 1890. 2/2 windows, arched window in attic area, sawn gable screen, louvered blinds. Open front porch with square piers.

1506-L6



112 Mantoloking Road

1½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof parallel to street, 1/1 windows, 1 interior corbelled brick chimney, center door, open front porch on square piers, indeterminate date. May have been the carriage house or outbuilding for 1506-L5.

1506-L7



185 Mantoloking Road

2½ story, 2 bay, T-plan, clapboard and patterned shingle, 2/2 windows, vernacular Queen Anne, c. 1890. 1 interior brick chimney, open front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets.

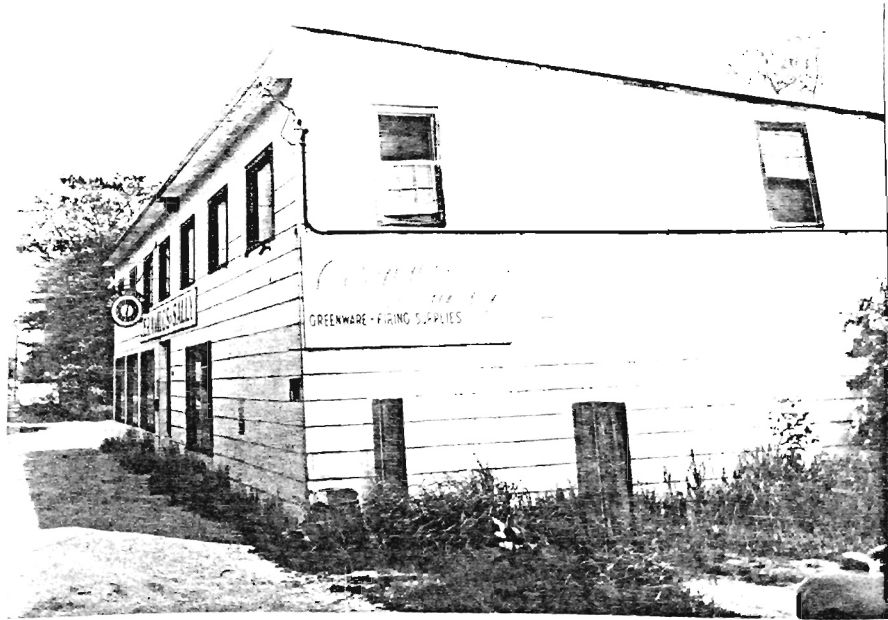
1506-L8



191 Mantoloking Road

2½ story, 3 bay, gable roof parallel to street, asbestos shingle siding, 6/6 windows, c. 1885. 2 end corbelled cement covered chimneys, enclosed front porch extending partially across facade.

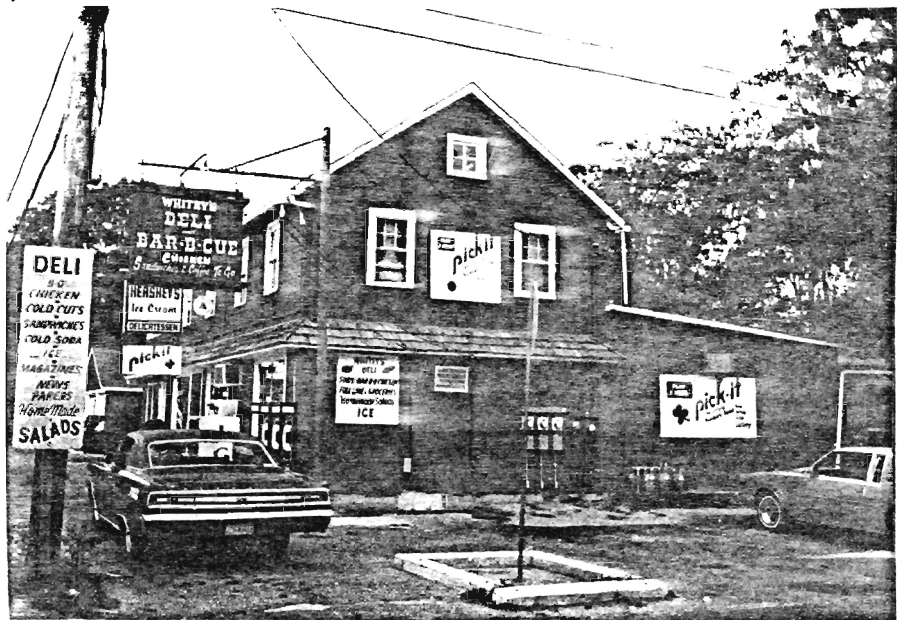
1506-L9



627 Mantoloking Road

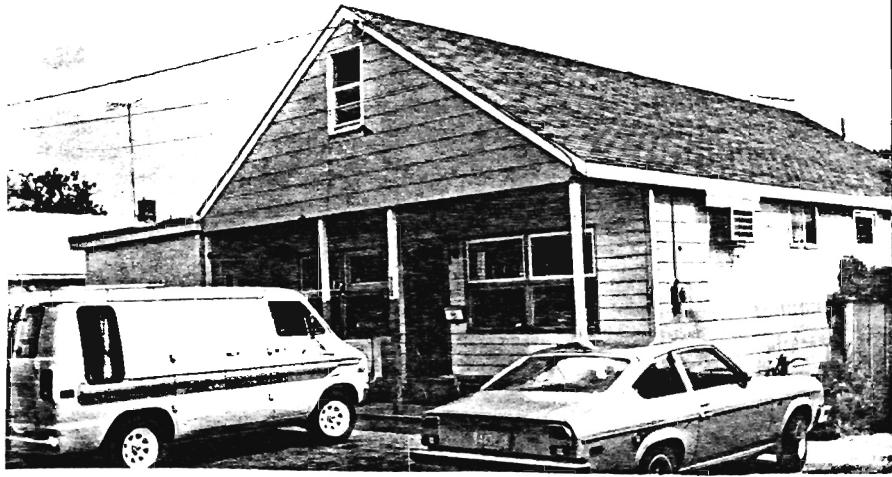
2 story, 8 bay, saltbox roof with ridge and cornice parallel to the street, asbestos shingle siding. Central entrance with clock above, industrial (garage) doors to rear, c. 1920.

1506-L10



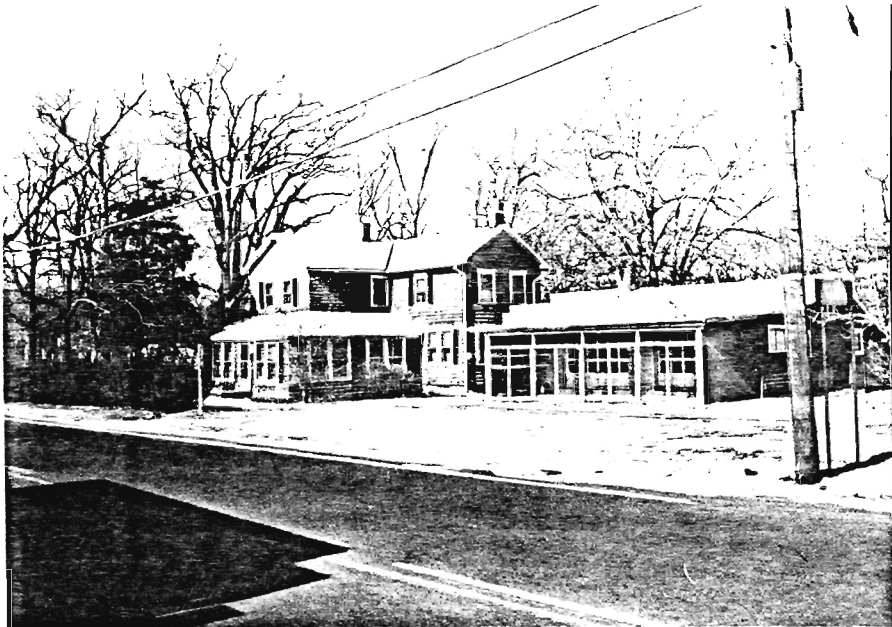
438 Mantoloking Road (Whitey's)

1506-11



Bonhag General Store / Mantoloking Road, Breton Woods

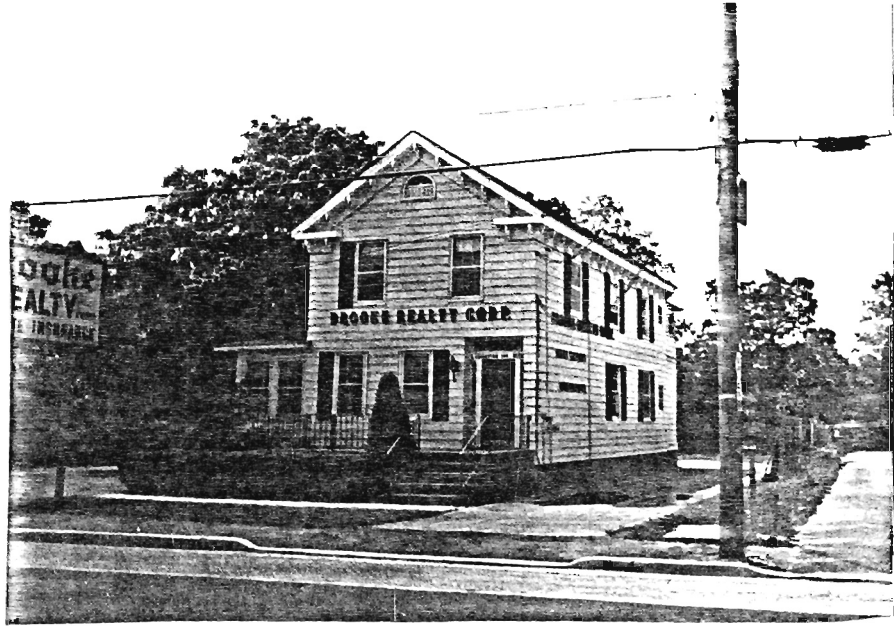
1506-L12



Tilton House / 596 Mantoloking Road

2 story, 2 bay original mass expanded, cedar shakes, gable roof to street, screened shed wraparound porch, c. 1920.

1506-L13



Wilbur Haven's Store / Brooke Realty Company, 5 Princeton Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, aluminum siding, gable roof to street with partial return and brackets, vernacular Gothic / Colonial Revival overtones, 1902. Asymmetrical front door with sidelights; extension to side.

1506-L14



1 Princeton Avenue

2½ story, L-plan, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof, vernacular Gothic, c. 1890. Central chimney; first floor infilled porch, and addition to east.

1506-L15



Gant's Market / Shore Acres Market, Drum Point Road

1½ story, gable roof to street, cast cement block foundation and siding with modern siding along side entrance area, c. 1910. Entrance to west in enclosed porch area (originally to street.) Exposed rafter tails.

1506-L16



Moce House / 404 Drum Point Road

1½ story, hipped roof, cast cement block siding, c. 1900. Center door with gabled portico; paired 9/9 windows.

1506-L17



Mangold House / 407 Drum Point Road

2½ story, 3 bay, gable roof parallel to street with central cross dormer, clapboard, vernacular Gothic, c. 1890. Peaked window hoods with incised decoration above 2/2 windows; belt course above the second floor. There is an elaborate double leaf front door with transom. Open shed front porch, square piers, with false pediment marking the entranceway.

1506-L18



431 Drum Point Road

2 story, 3 bay, gable roof parallel to street, natural shingle siding (new), c. 1870, center door, 4/4 windows, 2 corbelled pressed brick chimneys. Screened shed front porch.

1506-L19



426 Drum Point Road

Similar to above. Clapboard siding and single end chimney.

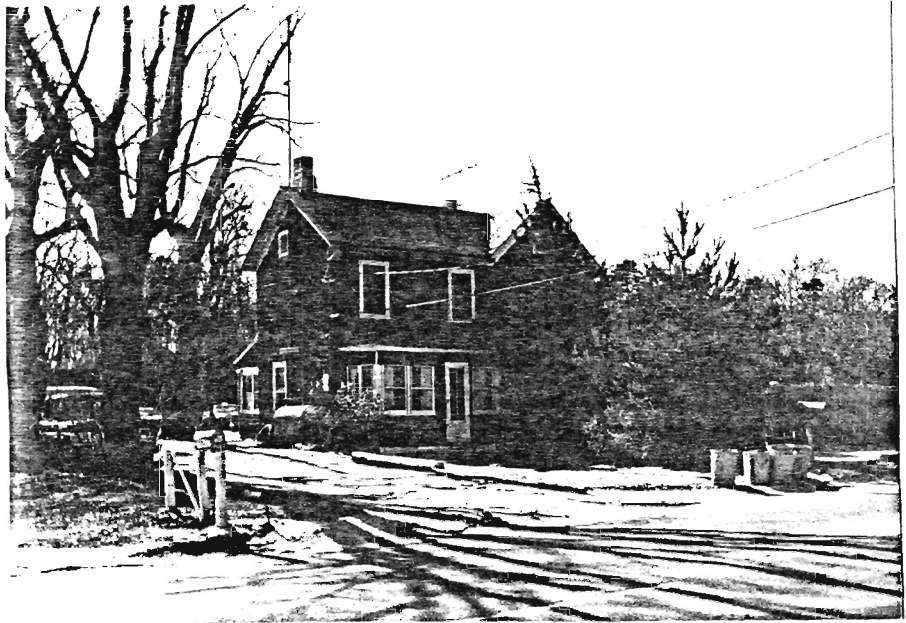
1506-L20

Not Available

400 Drum Point Road

2½ story, 2 bay, L-plan, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c. 1890. 2/2 windows, open porch front with square piers; entrance with door hood to rear.

1506-L21



239 Drum Point Road

2½ story, gable roof parallel to street with cross dormers, painted shingle siding, c. 1900. 2/2 windows, enclosed front porch, multiple interior chimneys.

1506-L22



203 Drum Point Road

2½ story, 2 bay, clapboard, T-plan, vernacular Queen Anne, c.1890. There is an open front porch with Doric columns. Details include ornate sawn gable screens and mitred arch attic windows. A vertical board barn stands to the rear of the house.

1506-L23



355 Cherry Quay Road

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable roof to street, unusually wide massing, c.1910. Shed front porch with turned posts and stickwork; center door.

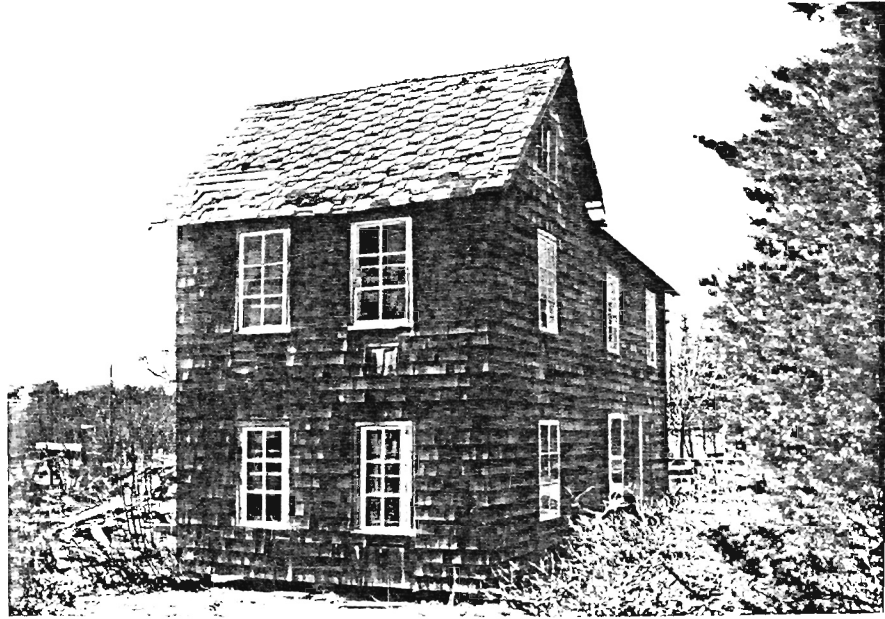
1506-L24

Not Available

Gladys Taylor House / Adamston Road (picture not available)

2½ story, 3 bay, gable roof parallel to street, natural shingle siding, 6/6 windows, c.1870. Hipped roof, open front porch with trellis, and modern brick chimney. 1½ story outbuilding of natural shingle with gable roof parallel to road and 6/1 windows. Both structures are located back from the road.

1506-L25



Three Structures on Cherry Lane (off Cherry Quay Road)

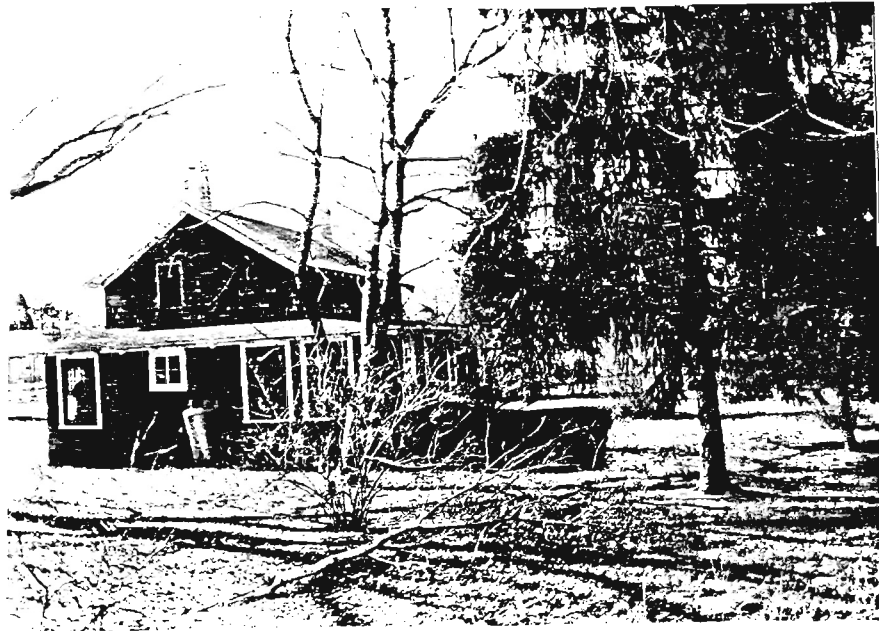
- A. 2½ story, 2 bay (1 room) natural shingle, gable roof to road, casement windows, ruinous condition, c.1840. There is a 2 story addition.

1506-L25



- B. 2½ story, gable roof parallel to road, natural shingle siding, end brick chimney, expanded 2 bay plan, c.1870. Saltbox addition.

1506-L25



C. 2½ story, expanded 2 bay plan, natural shingle siding, gable roof parallel to road, 2 end brick chimneys, enclosed wraparound first floor porch, c.1870.

1506-L26



Federal House / Corner of Huppert and Drum Point Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asphalt siding, gable roof parallel to street, indeterminate age. Replacement 3/3 windows; demi-lunettes in attic area; 1 end brick chimney to rear. Hipped front porch with square posts; rear addition.

1506-L27



Victorian House / Corner of Huppert and Drum Point Road

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable roof to street; replacement 1/1 windows with arched attic window; shed front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, c.1890.

1506-L28



7 Wallis Court

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable roof parallel to street, 6/6 windows asymmetrical door with transom and sidelights, c.1830. Hipped roof, open front porch with X-braced rails.

1506-L29



217 Drum Point Road

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof to street, c.1885. Center door; 3/1 (replacement) windows; parapet front porch with square posts on brick pedestals; partially enclosed.

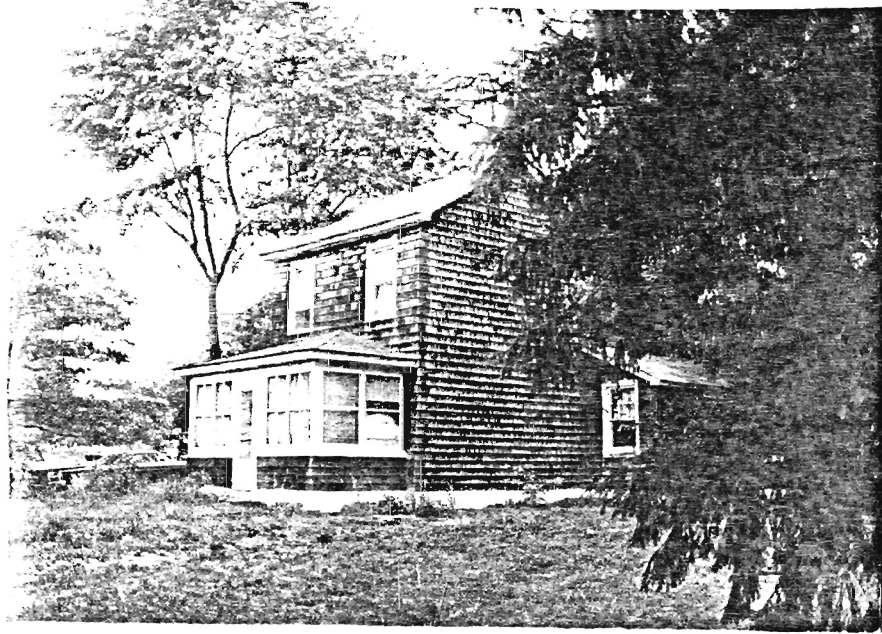
1506-L30



Shore Acres Yacht Club / Cedar Island Drive

1½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof parallel to street, 6/6 windows, c.1930. Central entrance with portico and central roof cupola. Wings to east and west sides; vernacular Colonial Revival style.

1506-L31



Winding River Road

2 story, 3 bay, gable roof to street, natural shingle siding, c.1880. Windows are 2/2 and there is a hipped enclosed front porch, and an end brick chimney to the east.

1506-L32



Breton Woods Construction / Bo-Mak Construction / Mantoloking Road

2 story, 3 bay, clapboard, shed roof with pent roof to west; indeterminate age. Open second floor porch; industrial doors.



NORMANDY BEACH

Normandy Beach is a small resort town which lies half in Brick and half in Dover Township. It is the best known of several small unincorporated municipalities located on the peninsular strip, between Lavallette and Mantoloking. It is also the site of the oldest settlement within this area. Known as Chadwick's, this settlement had emerged in the pre-resort era as a fishing community, dating back at least to the 1830s.¹ It quickly became a center for sportsmen as well.

In the late nineteenth century, one of Ocean County's most popular gunning clubs was located here. This establishment, no longer standing, had been well-publicized in contemporary magazines and attracted many visiting sportsmen from nearby urban areas, the most famous being Theodore Roosevelt.² The owner of the club was Captain William P. Chadwick,³ from whom the community took its early name. Chadwick's brother, Captain Elijah Chadwick, was the first settler of the Bay Head area and was one of many local baymen who prospered here.

Chadwick's was known for its superb location halfway down the peninsula and thereby most open to the movement of fish and game. Ironically, it was precisely this favored geographical position which prompted the settlement's political halving. When Brick Township separated from Dover in 1850, the peninsular lands which had belonged entirely to Dover were also divided, directly through the fishing village. Due to the vagueness of the document, the line itself was not clear and had to be precisely re-drawn in 1935. The political split still exists today.

In 1883 the Lifesaving Station was located here, somewhat south of the actual settlement in the area of present Ocean Beach. This later became a

coastguard station and operated until 1939. The station structure itself stood until the 1960s.⁴ Also in 1883, the Pennsylvania Railroad ran a line through the village, with a station established at Chadwick's; a later station was built between present 4th and 5th Avenues.⁵ This last structure still exists (#) although it has been altered and been moved from its original location.

Fishing continued to be a major economic activity in the Chadwick's area, and around 1905 the popular Chadwick pound-fishing enterprise was begun here. The Chadwick Fishery name is still in use today, for a market and restaurant which had evolved from the original business.

The convenience of the railroad, added to that of the major road (present Route #35, north) which had been built along the coast in 1913, inevitably led to the planned development of the formerly quiet community. The success of many neighboring resorts (Bay Head, Mantoloking, Lavallette, Seaside Park, Seaside Heights) gave impetus to this development, and as elsewhere, outside capital financed the transition. In 1916, the Normandy Beach Realty Company with offices in Camden, New Jersey, purchased lands in the area, in two major parcels. A map of the proposed development was drawn up, and promotional literature was printed.

The documents of the Normandy Company are interesting today, not only for what does remain, but also for aspects either unbuilt or since lost. Both the centralized location and the natural beauty are mentioned in its brochures,⁶ and there is an enthusiastic reconciliation between the praise of the beachland resources, particularly the many varieties of duck for gunning, and the city-type grid plan which the developers proposed to impose there. It appears that the resort was to appeal to a more democratic, mass audience than did many other developments, as property could be obtained

here for \$10.00 down and monthly payments thereafter. Despite such planning, the Normandy Beach Realty Company was to dissolve in 1921, having scarcely begun its labors. These were, however, continued by the Coast and Inland Development Company, also of Camden, which bought the tract in 1921.

A 1926 map of "Normandy Harbor" is indicative of the new company's intentions.⁷ West of the railroad line, ten numbered cross streets lead to the proposed harbor, with plans for piers, a pavilion, and stores at its head, and the "Isle of Normandy" situated at its mouth. It is interesting to note that a sedge island had existed at this spot, but has since disintegrated undeveloped.⁸ At the ocean beachfront, a public restroom and a boardwalk are shown. Much of the street plan still is evident today (although there has been a change in the western area) despite the fact that the developers themselves only constructed the central streets of Fifth and Sixth Avenues.⁹ Even the harbor exists, having been pumped out in 1928, although it never became the commercial center which was obviously envisioned. In 1929, approximately twenty families lived in the area.¹⁰ The Coast and Inland Company became bankrupt in the 1930s, but Normandy Beach continued to develop, aided at times by the efforts of other companies, (such as the Vanard Corporation, also responsible for Cedarcroft in Brick Township)¹¹ but more often by private means. Lands have continually been created on fill along the bayfront. The community developed a reputation as a family resort and an active participatory group, undoubtedly due to the need for such action in the dearth of an unified local government. It is through this means that the unity of Normandy Beach has been maintained despite the political division.

The Normandy Beach Improvement Association, which has an elected body of officers, was incorporated in 1937, and since that time has acted as the administrative agent of the community, being responsible for tasks such as

beach protection (in the form of lifeguards, equipment, and water safety instruction) as well as promoting zoning ordinances in the parent Townships of Dover and Brick.¹² The Normandy Beach Yacht Club has existed from the beginning of the town and was noted for its extensive intramural sailing. Promoted for a while as a prestigious feature of the "club community" planned by the Camden developers, since 1946 it has been a member of the BBYRA, and continues as one of the community's important centers.

Within Normandy Beach today, there are no physical remains from the earlier Chadwick's community, and no structures of important architectural significance. However, several buildings do remain from the 1920s settlement period, and as a group these are of significant local interest.

NORMANDY BEACH

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Helen M. Bicher, Normandy Beach Improvement Association, A Brief History (privately printed, 1968) p.3.
- ² Robert Jahn, Down Barnegat Bay: A Nor'Easter Midnight Reader (Mantoloking, New Jersey: Beachcomber Press, 1980.)
- ³ According to the Woolman and Rose Atlas, William Chadwick was the third owner of the gunning club here.
- ⁴ Peter Lahney, interview by M.R. Kralik and Kevin McGorty, Ocean Beach, October 1980.
- ⁵ Bicher, op. cit., p.5. The second station was built in 1822.
- ⁶ Early promotional literature can be found in the files of the Bunnell Real Estate Office, Normandy Beach.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Helen M. Bicher, interview by M.R. Kralik, Normandy Beach, July 1981.
- ⁹ Joe Wheeler, interview by M.R. Kralik, Point Pleasant Beach, November 1980. According to Wheeler, these two streets have original sidewalks, in ruinous condition. The developers had used beach sand for their fabric.
- ¹⁰ Bicher, History, op. cit., p.6.
- ¹¹ Files of the Bunnell Real Estate Office.
- ¹² Bicher, History, op. cit., p.13.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bicher, Helen M. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Normandy Beach, July 1981.
- _____. Normandy Beach Improvement Association, A Brief History. Privately printed, 1968.
- Cunningham, John. The New Jersey Shore.
- Jahn, Robert. Down Barnegat Bay: A Nor'Easter Midnight Reader. Mantoloking, New Jersey: Beachcomber Press, 1980.
- Kobbe, Gustav. The New Jersey Coast and Pines. Short Hills: G. Kobbe, 1889.

NORMANDY BEACH BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTINUED:

Lahney, Peter. Interview by Kevin McGorty and M.R. Kralik, Ocean Beach,
October 1980.

Wheeler, Joe. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Point Pleasant Beach, November 1980.

Woolman and Rose. Biographical and Historical Atlas of New Jersey Coast.
Philadelphia: Woolman and Rose 1879.

1506-L33



Murphy's Sea Bay Inn / State Highway #35

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, jerkinhead roof to street, c.1920. Paired second floor 6/1 windows; internal arcuated second floor porch to east. Arcuated first floor with double leaf central entrance (not used) and commercial windows. Cupola and three pairs of gables with full return on roof. Addition to rear.

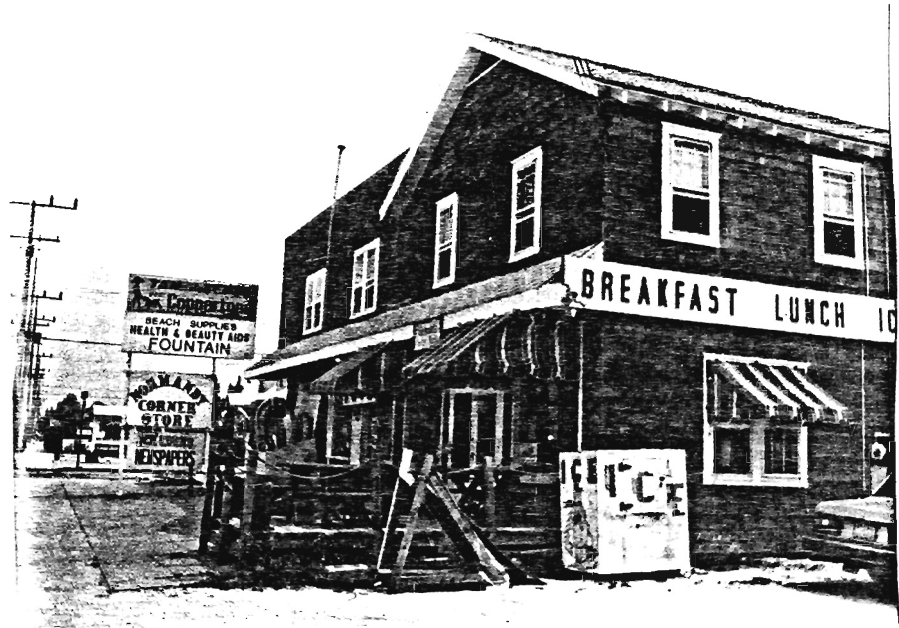
1506-L34



A & P General Store / J & J Variety / State Highway #35

1 story, natural shingle siding, gable roof to street, c.1926. Transom above entrance and pent eave. This structure had been used as a mission church of the Catholic Church in Lavallette before the construction of Our Lady Queen of Peace, Normandy Beach.

1506-L35



Normandy Corner Store / 560 State Highway #35

This structure has two components. The southern element is 2½ story, natural shingle siding, gable roof to street with exposed rafter tails, 6/1 windows with first floor commercial alterations, c.1926. The north extension is 2 story with flat facade and commercial first floor.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Orient Baptist Church, formerly Burrsville Church

and/or common First Baptist Church of Laurelton

2. Location

street & number Route 88 (½ mile NE of Laurelton Circle to Pt. Pleasant) not for publication

city, town Laurelton, Brick Township vicinity of congressional district 2nd

state New Jersey code 34 county Ocean code 029

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Laurelton

street & number Route #88

city, town Brick Township vicinity of state New Jersey

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ocean County Courthouse

street & number Washington Street

city, town Toms River 08753 state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October 15, 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Labor and Industry Building Room 810

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The First Baptist Church is a simple Greek Revival Church with 3 bays and a frontal tower. It has a pitched roof with a frontal gable which is articulated in the manner of a Grecian Pediment, though the pitch is abnormally high.

The entrance facade consists of a pair of wide piers, surmounted by a heavy entablature and the aforementioned pediment. Between the piers is an entrance recess with a pair of thin free standing Doric columns. The ends of the facade are formed by wide corner boards articulated as pilasters. The pediment is surmounted by a square bell tower, with a roundhead opening on all 4 sides. The bell tower is also surmounted by a pediment, steeply pitched without entablature. The main entrance double door is surmounted by a pediment, whose pitch is also abnormally high. The upper panels of the door are glazed, with pointed arch motif mullions. This demonstrates a Gothic aspiration, which also accounts for the verticality of the pediments.

The nave has 3 tall rectangular stained glass windows on each side. The chancel has 2 lateral windows and a round window to the rear.

The interior of the nave has chair-rails throughout, and the entrance to the chancel is framed in a full aedicule motif with Tuscan pilasters.

The exterior of the frame church is narrow gauge clapboard.



8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1858 Builder/Architect James L. Dorsett

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The later phase of the provincial Greek Revival in New Jersey was often characterized by thick proportions, and hesitant touches of other popular styles of the period. This builder-vernacular approach to fashionable styling, is exemplified by the First Baptist Church, with its Gothic touches. The church is a typical example of a regional phenomenon, which was far more pervasive than the few examples of high style architecture, which were built during the period.

Very little of old Brick Township survives. The town was centered around Laurelton Circle, which has since been completely redeveloped. As a result, First Baptist Church is probably the oldest church in town, and one of the oldest buildings.

The present church building is the original structure which the congregation occupied when it was organized, in the late 1850s. The church building can, therefore, be said to embody an old and continuing religious interest in the community.

Prior to 1858 there were in the Brick Township vicinity, no church organizations of any kind. The nearest house of worship was the Manasquan Baptist Church.

The membership of the church at Manasquan was scattered over a large territory extending about 15 miles along the Atlantic coast. A small group in the congregation resided in Burrsville (now Laurelton.)

In 1853, Reverend William F. Brown came to reside in Burrsville and preached regularly from that time until the organization of the church. At the same time he conducted the Sabbath School.

In 1854, Reverend Abraham O.S. Havens bequeathed a plot of ground and \$500.00 toward the erection of a Baptist Meetinghouse. A liberal response by the people resulted in the erection of the sanctuary which was dedicated in June, 1857. The building was erected by James L. Dorsett, one of the constituent members.

In September, 1858, a church was organized consisting of the following persons: Reverend William F. Brown, John Smith, James L. Dorsett, David Pettit, William L. Chadwick, John C.W. Havens, Elizabeth A. Chadwick, Ann D. Havens, Julia A. Dorsett, Maria Pettit, Phoebe Curtis, Sarah A Clayton, and Caroline M. Wardell.

Reverend William F. Brown became pastor when the church was organized and served in that capacity until May, 1871, a period of 12 years and 6 months.

After that time, the church was presided over by a succession of pastors.

In 1893 the cemetery was expanded and lots sold for 10 dollars a piece. The church again expanded operations in 1899 when a committee was selected to solicit subscriptions to build a parsonage. The parsonage was completed and occupied in 1903. The following year the church was refurbished with a replastering job "where needed" and new window shades. James L. Dorsett the builder of the church was memorialized in 1910 with the installation of a commemorative window. Two years later, the congregation voted to build a "house for entertainments and other church doings."

The church acquired its present bell in 1917. Also that year, the congregation received a number of sermons from Reverend Folson, the Director of Evangelism for the New Jersey Baptist Convention.

The last major refurbishment took place in 1956 when the interior walls were replaced. The exterior, however, remained intact, as it does to the present time.

In view of its local architectural, as well as religious, importance the First Baptist Church warrants inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Orient Baptist Church, Laurelton, New Jersey
1858 - 100th Anniversary - 1958
Compiled from the church records.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

1	8	5	7	4	3	7	0	4	4	3	5	6	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Leland W. Downey

organization O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission date March 5, 1973

street & number 27 Goetz Street telephone _____

city or town Bay Head state New Jersey

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection date January 10, 1977

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

BRICK TOWNSHIP

STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

ON REGISTERS: First Baptist Church of Laurelton, c.1858 State Route 88

PENDING STATE REVIEW: Havens House / Schmidt House SHPO Opinion: 12/4/75
 Herbertsville Road SHPO Opinion: 12/4/75
 Sawmill Pond Area SHPO Opinion: 12/4/75

RECOMMENDED FOR STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS

The following list of buildings, districts or sites have been reviewed by the survey team and are considered eligible to be placed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. For a complete explanation of the register program and criteria, contact the Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, 109 West State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08625. Telephone: (609) 292-2023.

FORM #	NAME AND ADDRESS	YES	POSSIBLE	PART OF DISTRICT
1506-1	Burr House 1581 Burrsville Road	X		
1506-2	The Daisy House 1692 Route 88 West		X	
1506-3	Enoch Robbins House (Civil War House) Route 88 East		X	
1506-6	Mutah Patterson Cranberry House 195 Drum Point Road		X	
1506-8	Nowek House and Barn (Arch Realty) 223 Drum Point Road		X	
1506-9	Abraham Lincoln Hulse House Adamston Road	X		
1506-11	365 Drum Point Road (Classic Image Photographers)		X	
1506-12	Truex Farmhouse Havens Cove Road		X	X
1506-13	Havens Cove Road (Block 196 Lot 22)		X	
1506-14	Norway Hall (Christian Life Church) 621 Herbertsville Rd.		X	X
1506-17	Osborn Farmhouse 610 Herbertsville Road		X	X
1506-18	600 Herbertsville Road			X
1506-19	Osborn House 585 Herbertsville Road		X	X
1506-21	Wardell Farmhouse 545 Herbertsville Road			X
1506-22	Hulse Farmhouse 471 Herbertsville Road		X	X
1506-23	Havens Home 439 Herbertsville Road	X		X