

TOWNSHIP OF OCEAN
STREETS MAP MUNICIPAL CODE: 1337
 PREPARED BY THE MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD FEB. 1982

Note to the Reader:

Since the initial sections of this survey were completed, determinations of eligibility have been modified for certain properties. In order to find the most recent determination of eligibility, consult the "Sites List and Municipal Maps" section of the introductory narrative (Vol. 1). The determinations of eligibility on the survey forms are superceded by those on the list.

SITES LISTS AND MAPS

Below is a list of all sites included in the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory. Sites location maps are also provided for each municipality. The sites lists are arranged by municipality and then alphabetically by street address or geographical location. Next to each site is a determination of its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.** Eligibility is notated by the following symbols:

Y = Yes
N = No
P = Possible
D = District

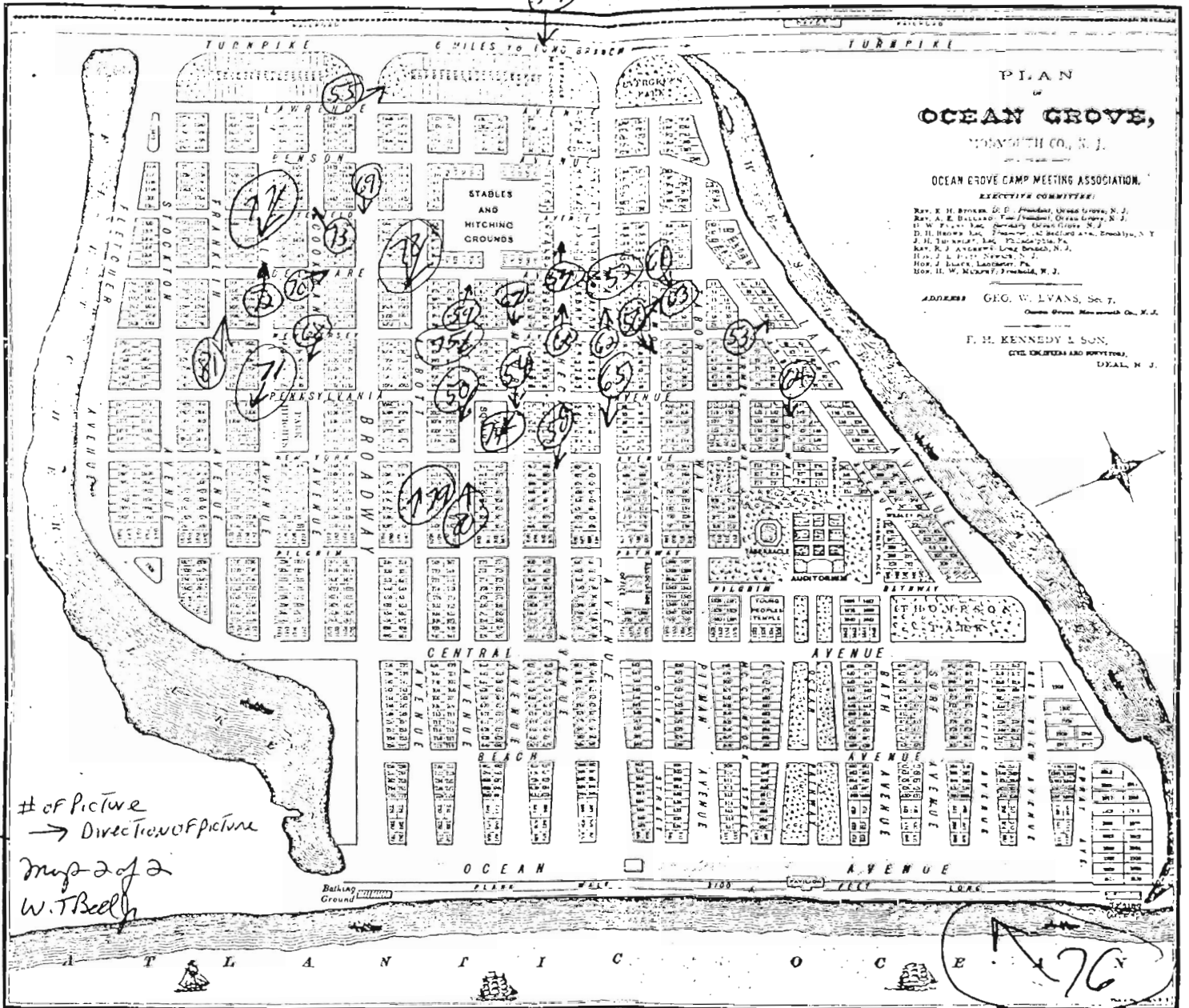
Sites which are located within eligible districts but which are also individually eligible are labeled "Y" instead of "D". The "Possible" category is limited to those properties which require additional research on construction date, quality of the interior (interiors generally were not examined), ownership history, and/or degree of alteration in order to determine eligibility.

The survey project followed federal standards for National Register eligibility which are set forth in "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1982). National Register eligibility is subject to review and final approval by the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the New Jersey State Review Board of Historic Sites. Eligibility may change due to building alterations made subsequent to this survey. Since the initial field work for this project was completed during 1980-1982, determinations of eligibility on the survey forms are superceded by those on the below updated lists.

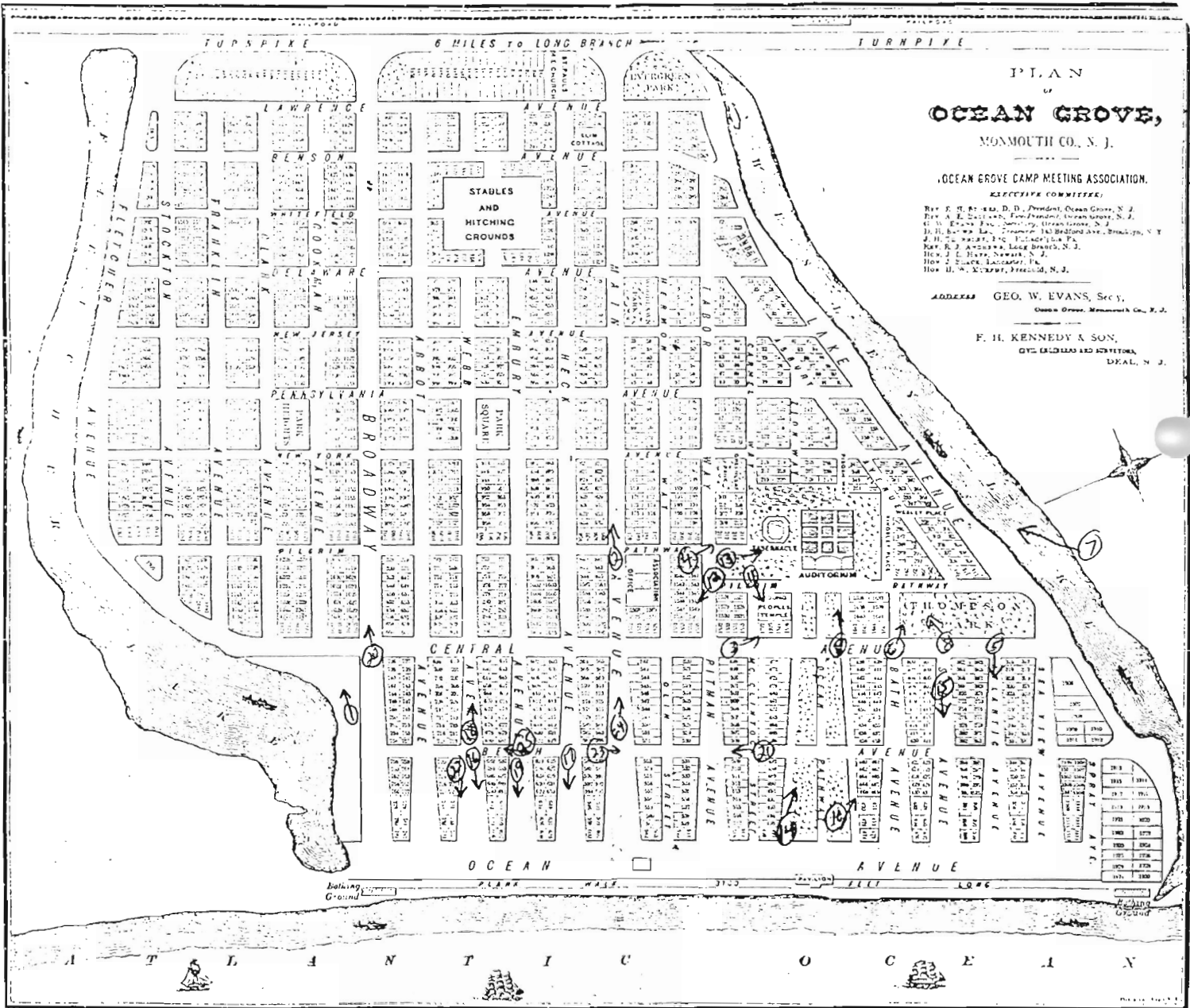
**The National Register is the official list of properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register was established by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. It is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. Properties listed on the National Register receive a limited form of protection and certain benefits. For information concerning the effects of listing, contact the Office of New Jersey Heritage in Trenton (609-292-2023).

1881 - IN 12th Annual Report of the President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association

(57)



In 12th Annual Report of the President of
Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association - 1881



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 1

COUNTY Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY Ocean

<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1. <u>Ocean Roll 1</u>		
2. <u>275 Park Ave.</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>1337-12</u>
3. <u>"</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>"</u>
4. <u>231 Park Ave.</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>1337-11</u>
5. <u>" (caretakers cottage)</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>"</u>
6. <u>" (gates)</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
7. <u>76 Norwood Ave.</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>1337-10</u>
8. <u>76, 72 Norwood Ave.</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>"</u>
9. <u>72 Norwood Ave. (carriage shed)</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>"</u>
10. <u>62 Norwood Ave.</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>1337-9</u>
11. <u>4 Helen Court</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>1337-3</u>
12. <u>7 Monmouth Rd.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>1337-5</u>
13. <u>44 Monmouth Rd.</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>1337-6</u>
14. <u>76 Monmouth Rd.</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>1337-7</u>
15. <u>365 West Park Ave.</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>1337-13</u>
16. <u>163 Monmouth Rd.</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>1337-8</u>
17. <u>515 S. Edgemere Ave.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>1337-2</u>
18. <u>"</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>"</u>
19. <u>1033 West Park Ave.</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>1337-14</u>
20. <u>" (barns)</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>"</u>

PHOTO TAKEN BY: James C. McCabe

SURVEY Monmouth County

DATE: January 1981

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
21.	1033 West Park Ave. (barns)	NW	1337-14
22.	1136 West Park Ave.	S	1337-15
23.	" (corn crib)	S	"
24.	17 Oak Knolls Dr.	N	OMIT
25.	"	NE	OMIT
26.	715 Deal Rd.	N	1337-1
27.	Deal Rd.	N	OMIT
28.	N.W. cr. Whale Pond Rd. & Deal Rd.	W	1337-17
29.	" (radio tower)	-	"
30.	" (radio tower)	-	"
31.	26 Lake Dr.	SW	1337-4
32.	"	N	"
33.	1400 S. Wanamassa Dr.	SE	1337-18
34.	"	SE	"
35.	73 Wickapecko Dr.	W	1337-19
36.	END OF ROLL		

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-1

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 715 Deal Rd.

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 33-1/3D

MUNICIPALITY: Ocean
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	mid-18th c., early 19th c.	Source of Date:	Stylistic, ref. 1
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Traditional, with Greek Revival elements	Form/Plan Type:	Rectangle, with E. side wing and ell
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	Not visible		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Wood shingle, flush siding		
Fenestration:	4 over 5 bay main block, with 2 bay wing		
Roof/Chimneys:	Gable, two sets twin end wall chimneys, wing chimney		

Additional Architectural Description:

The house is composed of 2 major sections: a 2½ story, 4 over 5 bay main block with a deep plan, and a 1½ story, 2 bay wing and ell that has been altered. The main block may have been built in two sections; Greek Revival alterations in the 1830's have unified the facade stylistically. The 2 over 3 bays on the east side of the main block may comprise the earlier portion. The main block has a steeply pitched roof with overhanging eaves and gable returns. Windows are in simple surrounds and have 6/6 sash. Flush siding is found on the first floor of the front facade. The doorway is in a large Greek Revival enframingent with side and transom lights. A shed roof porch extends the full length of the main block and is supported by squared columns. The east side wing is probably the original section and dates from the mid-18th century. It has been subject to several alterations, most notably the installation of the 2 window, shed roof dormer and the enclosure of the front of the section behind the tripartite window. The 1 story ell abutting the east side probably dates from the 18th or 19th century.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-26



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces south on a 2.82 acre corner lot at the intersection of two busy roads; Deal Rd. and State Highway #35. Several mature trees are in front of the house. It shares the lot with a four bay garage.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of the few remaining examples of 18th and early 19th century buildings in Ocean Township. The house incorporates elements of traditional construction; the 1½ story wing and the asymmetrical fenestration of the main block; with Greek Revival design elements dating from the 1830's or 1840's.

The original owner of the property is not known. It was acquired in 1835 by Eden Woolley (b. 1805), just prior to his marriage to Elizabeth Williams in 1836. The Woolley family were Quakers from Rhode Island, and were among the first to settle in the area that is now Ocean Township. Eden Woolley, in addition to being a farmer, was a director of the Long Branch Banking Co. He was probably responsible for the Greek Revival alterations to the main block. E. Woolley is indicated as owner of the house in 1851, 1873, and 1889.

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:

REFERENCES:

1. "Colonial Home Eged for Ocean Park" Asbury Park Press (2-10-74).
2. Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 780.
3. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
4. Beers Atlas; 1873.
5. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe **DATE:** January 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-3

HISTORIC NAME: Jeffery House
LOCATION: 4 Helen Court
MUNICIPALITY: Ocean
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9G/11B-3
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Late 18th, early 19th c. 1960's
Architect: Source of Date: Stylistic
Style: Traditional Builder:
Number of Stories: 2½ Form/Plan Type: Square with east side wing
Foundation: Fieldstone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical with 3 bay wing
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 1 internal end chimney, 1 ridge chimney; wood shingle roofing

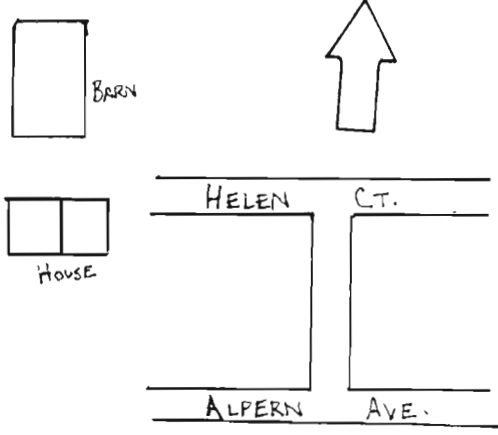
Additional Architectural Description:

The house is composed of two sections: the 2 story, 3 bay main block that probably dates from the late 18th or early 19th century, and the 1½ story, 3 bay east wing, which is a modern reconstruction of the original section of the house, based on a late 1800's photograph and the remains of the original foundation. The main block has a steeply pitched roof with narrow eaves and a simple box cornice. An exposed hearth back is on the west end of the house. Windows have 6/6 sash with simple surrounds. The doorway is surmounted by a simple 4-light transom. The wing has 3/3 sash knee-wall windows on the second floor and 6/6 sash on the first floor. A tripartite window is in the east end. The construction of the wing utilizes elements from a house that formerly stood on State Highway #35 in Hazlet.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-11*



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house is situated on a large wooded lot in a residential subdivision. The house is orientated north-south. It shares the lot with a late 19th-early 20th century frame barn.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of only a few remaining 18th and early 19th century houses in Ocean Township. The main block is an important example of the 2 story, 3 bay side hall plan which was a popular house form in Monmouth County from the mid-18th century to the mid-19th century. The wing, although a modern reconstruction, utilizes the form, materials, and fenestration that are appropriate to 18th century traditional housing in Monmouth County.

The property had been in the Jeffery family since 1713 when the land was acquired by William Jeffery from Richard and Mary Stout in an exchange of property. This 100 acre lot remained in the Jeffery family, largely unchanged until 1870 when it was sold by John F. Jeffery to Capt. William H. Mount and his wife Mary E. (nee Jeffrey) Mount. The house was owned by F. Jeffery in 1851 and by Capt. W.H. Mount in 1873 and 1878.

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:

REFERENCES:

1. Mrs. Kay Zimmerer to James C. McCabe (December 1983).
2. James Brown and Kay Zimmerer, "The Jeffery Farm" (typed history of property).
3. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
5. Woolman and Rose Atlas, 1878.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe **DATE:** January 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

The Jeffery Farm

This farm appears to have been part of a tract bought from the Indians and sold to Francis Jefferys in 1676 by Thomas Potter. (Stillwell IV, 170).

Francis Jeffries was an East Jersey patentee in 1670 (Stillwell II, 371) and on Dec. 2, 1680 married Ann Worth. Their issue were Mary, Francis and William and perhaps others, according to Quaker records at Shrewsbury.

William Jeffery, who married Mary _____, obtained a 120 acre tract at Deal on Whalepond Brook, April 28, 1713 (Book H, 76) in an exchange of land with Richard and Mary Stout. He gave the Stouts a tract of land and meadow in Shrewsbury obtained in a deed Feb. 21, 1712, from Francis Jeffery his brother.

In exchange he received a tract "in the said Shrewsbury at a place commonly called and known by the name of Deal containing one hundred and twenty acres In length forty and in breadth thirty chains Bounded on the south by Francis Jeffery's East by a highway North by Whalepond Brook and west by Thomas Potters land Allowance given for barren land is to remain for an hundred acres English Measure (Except and always Reserved of this Present Grant three rods square of Land for a Burying Place where Benjamin Rogers Deceased Lyes buried."

Deed includes "all manner of houses, building, fences" etc., indicating it was developed property. Stout had obtained it May 1, 1712 in a deed from Benjamin Rogers which is not recorded in Freehold. Rogers may have obtained it originally from Francis Jeffery Sr., but this is only a guess.

Jeffery on June 19, 1714 bought from Stout four acres of meadow at Deal (which he had sold Stout a year earlier) and on Feb. 6, 1720, bought from his brother Francis, "the round meadow" at Deal, bordered by the lands of John Tucker.

On Feb. 6, 1720, Francis Jeffery gave his brother a quit claim establishing the boundary between their two plantations. It appears to follow present day lines of Norwood Avenue and West Park Ave., with William getting everything north and west of the line.

William Jeffery died in May 1749, and in a will made Oct. 16, 1747, made these bequests:

1. Wife, Mary, lands at Manasquan.
2. Eldest son, William, half of plantation testator lives on at Deal, with half of meadow belonging to it on Raccoon Island, and half of pineland bought of Benjamin Lewis.
3. Son, Daniel, other half of plantation, etc. and to care for insane sister Phebe. Meadow at Poplar Swamp Brook.
4. After death or remarriage of wife, lands at Manasquan to sons Thomas, John, Joseph and Jeremiah. Youngest son, David, under 14. Daughters Grace, Jemina and Elizabeth.

Inventory May 22, 1749 -- Value 372.11.09 pounds. Includes gun and shot, four hives of bees, 49 sheen, 48 cattle, a tame "Dow."

* * * * *

William lived to enjoy his inheritance only eight years, and he apparently was unmarried or his wife died before him without issue.

His will dated May 1, 1757, only a few days before he died lists his heirs as his brother, Daniel, and Daniel's children Richard, Mary, Lydia, Ziphia, Margaret and Elizabeth.

So once again William Jeffery's farm was a whole parcel of about 100 acres.

* * * * *

Daniel Jeffery apparently lived to a ripe old age. He made his will May 19, 1793 but didn't die until October 1807.

He left a life right to his wife Elizabeth as long as she was a widow. Thereafter his son, Richard, was to receive all Real estate with buildings thereon. The movable estate went to the daughters, now: Lydia, Jeffery, Mary Tallman widow, Ziphia Green, wife of John Green; Margaret Brinley, wife of William Brinley, and Elizabeth Cobet, wife of Allinson Cobet.

* * * * *

It is not known when Richard took title to the farm but he apparently owned it in 1830 when the deed to adjacent property on the east side of Pot Pye road lists his boundary along the road. Richard was still alive in 1838, for he conveyed a parcel of woodlot obtained in his inheritance that year.

It is not clear how the property passed from Richard to William Jeffery, who was owner when he made his will in 1843. There is no deed of transfer and no will was probated for Richard Jeffery. Based on the time element involved, William was probably Richard's son and if he inherited the farm, it was not unusual that the will wasn't recorded.

William Jeffrey (name spelling now changes) died in 1846 and his will declares in part:

Leaves to John F. Jeffrey "all that part of the farm whereon I now reside at Deal, lying to the north of a fence extending from the road westerly across said farm by the north side of the Grave Yard to John Corlies line."

Leaves to son Edmund A. Jeffrey part of the farm lying south of the fence, "excepting the southwest field containing about 16 acres."

Leaves to all four sons 4 acres of salt meadow on Raccoon Island, to be divided.

* * * * *

The reference to the burial ground, and to the meadow on Raccoon Island, further confirm the direct line of title from the 1712 deed.

A plotting of the entire 100 acre farm shows it lay west of Pot Pye Road (now Norwood Avenue) and north of present Park Avenue. The fence line referred to above, apparently separated the Park Avenue estates and what now is Shadow Lawn Manor.

The burial ground probably lay at the rear of the Park Avenue properties but no maps show it.

* * * * *

There was probably a farmhouse on the tract as early as 1712, when Benjamin Rogers lived and died there. The present house may have been built as an addition to the earlier one, and that then torn (or burned) down. Architectural features appear to date it in the mid 1700s, probably during the residence of William Jeffery or his brother Daniel.

From the earliest times there appears to have been some kind of road about on the line of present Norwood Avenue. This was probably the road referred to in these words about 1692 in Court Minute Book 1, Freehold: "and it is to be noted that the people of Dale are to have a passageway, through Francis Jeffery's land and John Tucker's land to their meadows."

The Raccoon Island salt meadows are now the west part of Monmouth Beach.

Book 228, Page 177 John F. Jeffrey to William H. Mount, September 1870.

"being in the Township of Ocean in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, Deal on the west side of Long Branch and Deal Turnpike beginning at a stone in the southwest corner of the premises herein described and at the corner of a lot of land sold and conveyed by the aforesaid party of the first part to William S. Jeffery then 1, eighty-four degrees and 45 minutes east 24 chains and 97 links to the middle of said turnpike North 12 degrees each 3 chains and 25 lengths more or less to the middle of Whale Pond Brook thence 4, up the middle thereof courses of the same to the northwest corner of the aforesaid tract of land sold to William Stewart Jeffery, etc. ".45 acres and fifty hundredths of an acre more or less. Together with or and singular his house, buildings, trees, ways, waters, profits, privileges and advantages, with the appurtenances to the same building or in anywise appertaining." Consideration -- \$10,000.00

Book 628, Page 197 Dated May 8, 1899 Consideration \$20,000.

Mary E. Mount (nee Mary Jeffrey), widow; Mary Alice Wooley, Lewis J. Mount, Carrie W. Mount, Howard C. Mount, Cara Solomon, Frank B. Solomon, her husband to Elisha B. Gaddis.

(The Gaddis' built the house now known as the President's House, Monmouth College, Norwood Avenue. This building is east of our property and there was a road from Norwood Avenue to service these houses. Our house was part of this property; contained 44 acres.)

Book 1343, Page 126 Dated March 5, 1926

Mary C. Gaddis Plum to Isaac Alpern.
(Mary C. Gaddis Plum (Mathias Plum Jr. was her husband) sole heir of Elisha B. Gaddis deceased.)

Book 1343, Page 128 - Isaac Alpern to Hollywood Manor Realty Co.
After this point this large tract of land was sub divided and sold to different parties.

Book 1773 Page 107 - Isaac Alpern to Howard Height, Sheriff to Perth Amboy Trust Co. (Apparently to satisfy a mortgage).

Book 1825 Page 417 Dated May 2, 1940 Perth Amboy Trust Company to Federal Deposit Insurance Co.

Book 1868 Page 239 Dated October 1, 1941 Federal Deposit Insurance Co. to David Vogel.

Book 3267 Page 575 Dated September 9, 1963 David Vogel and Helen Vogel to Katherine B. Zimmerer.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-4

HISTORIC NAME:	Whyte House	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	26 Lake Dr.	BLOCK/LOT	139-5/31
MUNICIPALITY:	Ocean	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Asbury Park	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Easting/Northing
OWNER/ADDRESS:			

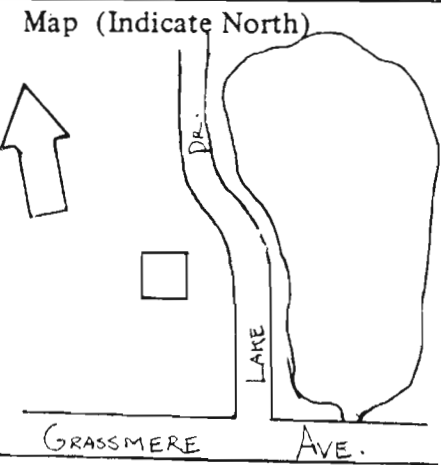
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	Early-mid 18th c.	Source of Date:	Stylistic, ref. 1
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Traditional	Form/Plan Type:	Square with side wing and rear lean-to
Number of Stories:	1½		
Foundation:	Concrete		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Clapboard		
Fenestration:	4 bay plus 3 bay		
Roof/Chimneys:	Gable; 2 internal end chimneys, rear chimney		

Additional Architectural Description:

The house consists of two abutting sections, both of which utilize the traditional 1½ story cottage form of 18th century Monmouth County architecture. The larger southern section has a steeply pitched roof that extends over the front facade, and is supported by squared posts, forming a porch. Windows have 6/6 sash. The doorway is in a simple surround. The smaller north section is probably the earlier of the two. It has a steeply pitched roof with a slight kick and extends over the front facade, forming a porch similar to that on the larger section. This porch has been enclosed by screen, obscuring the details of the fenestration. This section also has a large exposed hearthback. This is the fourth location for this building.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-31, 32*



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces east on a suburban lot, overlooking a small lake.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is probably the oldest house now standing in Ocean Township and one of the oldest in the county. It utilizes the traditional 18th century 1 1/2 story house form in both of its major sections. Examples of this form are quite rare in the shore area of Monmouth County south of the Shrewsbury River. Most of the early housing in this area has been eliminated by 20th century residential subdivision.

Local tradition says the house was built in 1687 by Samuel Whyte, son of Thomas Whyte, a carpenter from Deal in southeast England. The physical characteristics of the house would allow a date of construction at anytime up to the mid-18th century. Its original location was 1005 Summerfield Ave. in Asbury Park. It was purchased by James Bradley on Jan. 4, 1871 and he moved it to the corner of Railroad Ave. and Asbury Ave., also in Asbury Park. In 1924 it was sold to Ellsworth White, a decendant of Brittan White who occupied the house between 1734 and 1760. He moved the house to Asbury Ave., near Logantown Rd. (now the Asbury Park traffic circle). In 1953, William I. Thompson moved the house to its present location. As this house illustrates, house moving was a common event in the late 19th and 20th century, particularly in the shore area.

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 house has been moved three times, and now has a modern concrete foundation.

REFERENCES:

- 1. "City's First House Now At Rest", Asbury Park Press (n.d.; from "Asbury Park" vertical file, Monmouth County Historical Association).

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe DATE: January 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-10

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 76 Norwood Ave.

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9/7

MUNICIPALITY: Ocean
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890's

Source of Date: Stylistic, ref. 1

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: Irregular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard, patterned shingle

Fenestration: Irregular

Roof/Chimneys: Pyramidal with intersecting gable; 2 internal chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

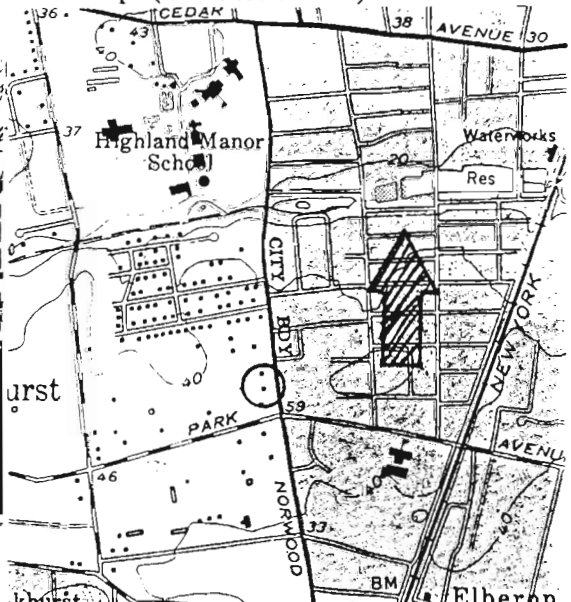
This is the better preserved of two similiarly designed Queen Anne style residences that stand next to each other on Norwood Ave. (the other is #72 Norwood Ave.). The house features a multiple gable roof that gives the house a Picturesque form. A variety of surface treatments are utilized, including clapboard, patterned shingles, and patterned board and batten. Window openings are also a variety of shapes, sizes, and light arrangements. A pent roof/porch extends along the south and east sides of the house. A porte-cochere is on the south east corner of the house. It has a gable roof and a pair of round arch openings with turned spokes in the arch sections.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1-7, 8, 9*



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house is situated on a suburban lot with a modest setback. A low hedge defines the lot along the road. A 1½ story carriage shed (see photo) is behind #72 Norwood.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a well preserved example of the Queen Anne style as it manifested itself in the well-to-do Elberon area of Long Branch, West Long Branch, Ocean, and Deal. Many large homes, often originally built as summer residences, and later converted to year-round use, were built in the area around the turn of the century. This house is particularly notable because it is one of a pair, and has had few alterations to the exterior. The carriage house behind #72 Norwood Ave. is also largely unchanged.

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:

- 1. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe DATE: January 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association



Carriage House, view to W.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-12

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 275 Park Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Ocean
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9/1
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890's Source of Date: Stylistic, ref. 1
Architect: Builder:
Style: Queen Anne Form/Plan Type: Irregular
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Concrete
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard, shingle, board and batten
Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Multiple intersection gable, gambrel, and shed; 4 internal chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

The multi-faceted roof gives the house a Picturesque form, and the variety of surface treatments enhance that effect. Windows are a variety of shapes, sizes, and sash types. The doorway is centrally located. A porch, supported by round classical columns extends around three sides of the house. The design of the house may have originally included Stick Style ornamentation.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-2, 3*

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces south on a large suburban lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a good example of the large, turn of the century Queen Anne style houses that were built in the well-to-do Elberon area of Long Branch, Deal, West Long Branch, and Ocean. Only a limited number of these houses, which were originally built as summer homes, and later converted to year-round residences, survive to the present without major alterations.

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:

- 1. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 BUILDING COMPLEX SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-14

HISTORIC NAME: Wooley Farm
 LOCATION: 1033 West Park Ave.

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT: 1/13a

MUNICIPALITY: Ocean
 USGS QUAD: Long Branch
 OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Monmouth
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zoning/Northing/Easting
 NEGATIVE FILE NO: 1-19,20,21

SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES

	A House	B Wagon Shed	C Barn	D
DATE	c. 1840's-1851	early 20th c.	early 20th c.	
BUILDER/ARCH.				
FORM/PLAN	Rectangle, with rear wing	Square	L plan	
STORIES	2	2	2	
FOUNDATION	Concrete veneer	Not visible	Not visible	
EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC	Asbestos shingle	Clapboard	Clapboard	
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM	Frame	Frame	Frame	
ROOF/CHIMNEYS	Gable, flat, 1 internal end chimney	Gable	Intersecting gable	

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A. This is a simple vernacular, 5 bay house. The moderately pitched roof has two sets of eaves, indicating that it may have been raised slightly. Windows have 6/6 sash with projecting lintels and wide friezes. The doorway is in the central bay and is in a simple surround. A three-bay porch is supported by turned posts and has fretwork spandrels. The rear wing is two full stories and was built close to the same time as the main block.

B. The building has two 2/2 sash windows on the second floor. The first floor bays have large sliding doors. The building does not appear to include corn cribs. Corn cribs are often found in Monmouth County wagon sheds. It is joined to Barn C by a 1 story passage.

C. This is a livestock barn. A large sheet metal ventilating cupola is on the roof ridge of the main block. Hay doors are in the second floor and are serviced by a hay trolley. 4 light windows are on the second floor level.

CONDITION
 COMMENTS:

E G F P

E G F P

E G F P

E G F P

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: SEE ATTACHED PLAN

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

Siting: The house faces south on a 2.3 acre subdivided lot. The house is setback from the road a short distance, and the barns are located to the west of the house.

Topography: Flat.

Vegetation: The yard is largely over grown. A row of trees lines the road.

Water: A branch of Whale Pond Brook passed (before subdivision) through the lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the last remaining farm with significant outbuildingd in Ocean Township. While the buildings on this farmstead are not outstanding, they are unique in the township due to the large scale suburban development of the last 40 years. The barns are typical of those built for livestock in Monmouth County during the late 19th and early 20th century. They were usually designed from pattern books. The house was owned by N. Wooley in 1851 and 1873. J. Truax was indicated as the owner in 1889. 715 Deal Rd. (1337-1) is another Wooley House in Ocean Township. The Wooleys were among the earliest European settlers in the Ocean Township area.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm

PRESENT USE: House & outbuildings

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District

THREATS TO SITE: ——— Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

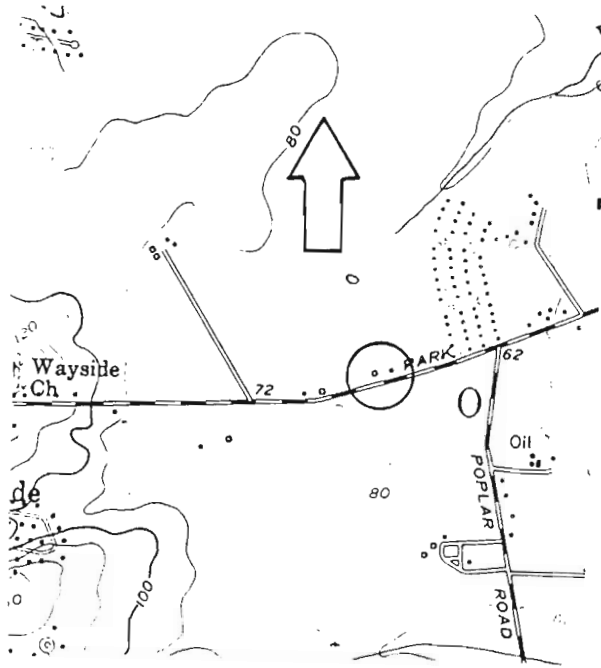
1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1873.
3. Beers Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe

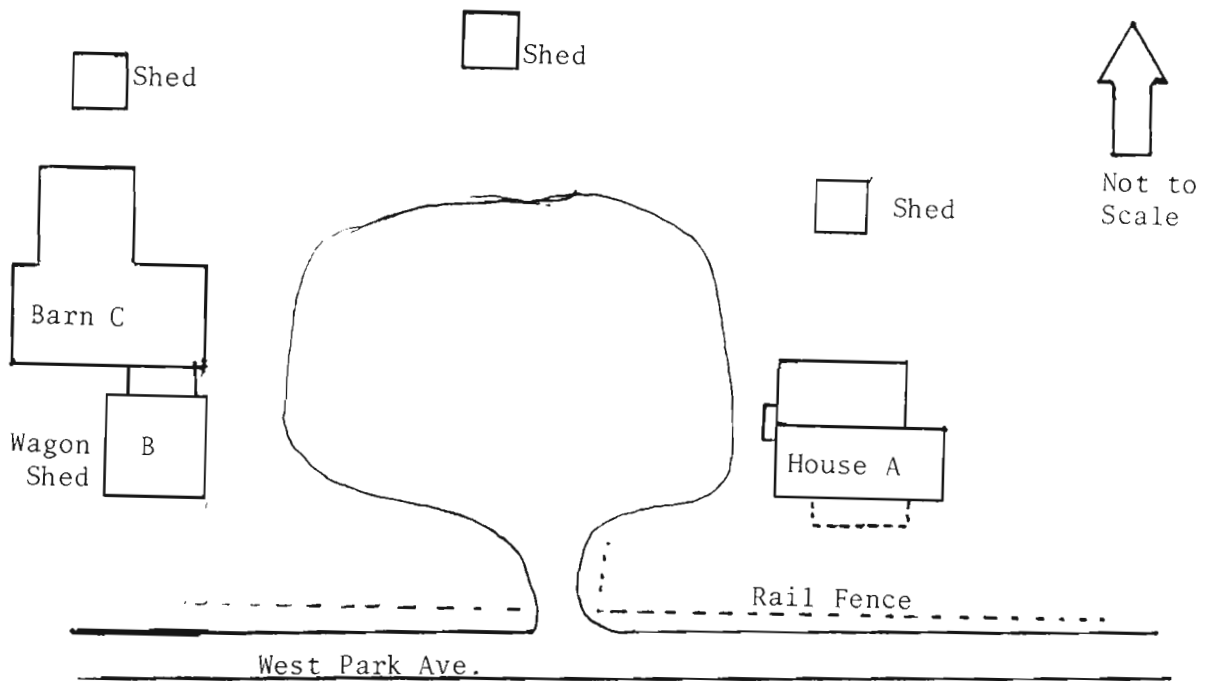
DATE: January 1981

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

Map:



Site Plan:





House A, view to NE.



Wagon Shed B, Barn C (Left to Right), view to NW.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-15

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 1136 West Park Ave.

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 35/3-A-1

MUNICIPALITY: Ocean
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Zone/Easting/Northing

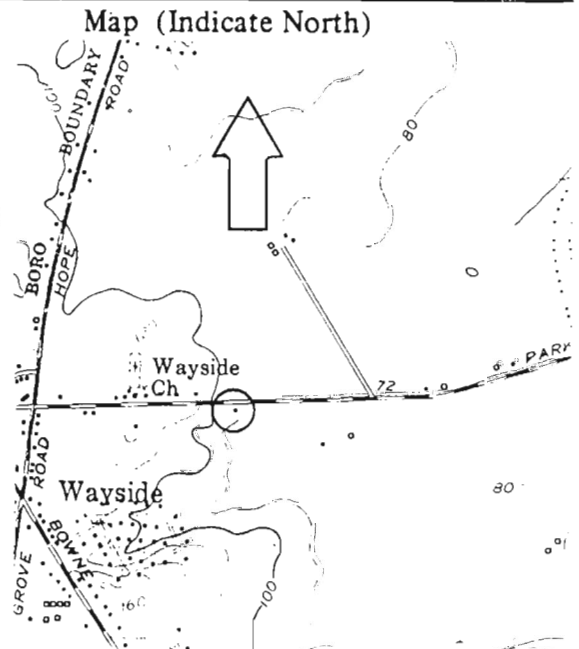
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1830-1851 Source of Date: Stylistic, ref. 1
 Architect: Builder:
 Style: Traditional Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell
 Number of Stories: 2
 Foundation: Concrete veneer
 Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles
 Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical
 Roof/Chimneys: Gable; external end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

The roof is moderately pitched and has narrow eaves. Windows have 6/6 sash and simple surrounds; first floor windows are slightly larger than those on the second floor. The six panel door is flanked by 3-light sidelights.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-22, 23



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

The house faces north on a hillside lot that slopes down to the east. The house shares the lot with a corn crib and a gazebo.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house is representative of the traditionally styled, 5-bay houses that were built in the second and third quarter of the 19th century in the coastal area of Monmouth County south of the Shrewsbury River. Many of the houses have been lost to the expanding residential suburbs of the area. The house was owned by M. Ferry in 1851, 1873, and 1889.

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:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Beers Map, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe **DATE:** January 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1337-16

HISTORIC NAME:	Centerville M.E. Church	COMMON NAME:	Wayside U. Methodist Church
LOCATION:	1229 West Park Ave.	BLOCK/LOT	1.1/11-A
MUNICIPALITY:	Ocean	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Long Branch	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Easting/Northing
OWNER/ADDRESS:			

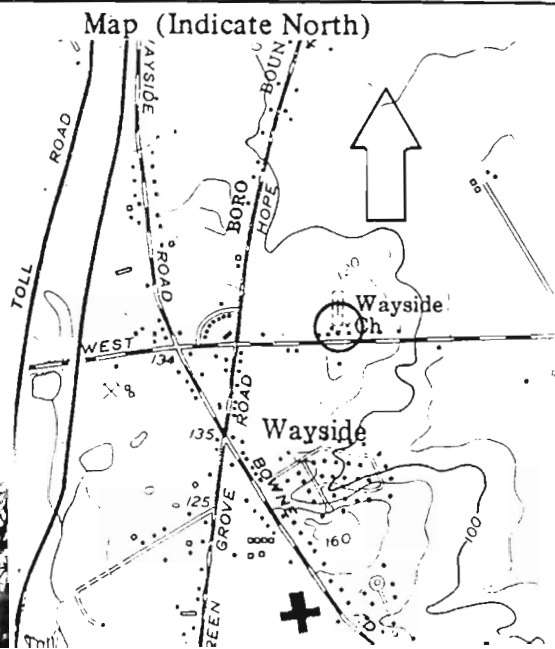
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	1882 (main block) 1953 (rear wing)	Source of Date:	Datestone
Architect:	Charles Brand	Builder:	Charles Brand
Style:	Vernacular Victorian	Form/Plan Type:	Rectangle with rear wing and semi-projecting bell tower.
Number of Stories:	1		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Aluminum siding		
Fenestration:	3 bay by 6 bay		
Roof/Chimneys:	Gable; external side wall chimney		

Additional Architectural Description:

The roof is steeply pitched and has overhanging eaves. The semi-projecting bell tower is surmounted by a pyramidal roof. Side walls have simple strut buttresses. Stained glass windows are surmounted by low pitched pediments. The double front doorway is in a classical enframing that is also surmounted by a low pitched pediment. Pilasters ascend the corners of the vestibule. The 1 story rear wing extends perpendicularly west from the main block. It was added in 1953.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-6



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church faces south on a small open lot. The building is surrounded by a parking lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The church was organized in 1881 by the small community known as Centerville in the 19th century, and now known as Wayside. The church building is typical of the vernacular church structures built by small communities in Monmouth County. Charles Brand, the architect and builder, was a local resident and one of the original trustees of the church. Another organizer of the church was James Dangler, who ran a temperance hotel nearby in Tinton Falls (1336-3) from 1865 to 1884.

ORIGINAL 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:

1. "Directory, Wayside Methodist Episcopal Church" (Oct. 1930), from "Wayside" vertical file, Monmouth County Historical Association.
2. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe DATE: January 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

HISTORIC NAME:	Deal Test Site	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	N.W. cr. Whalepond Rd. and Deal Rd.	BLOCK/LOT	33-1/1
MUNICIPALITY:	Ocean	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Long Branch	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Easting/Northing
OWNER/ADDRESS:			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	Source of Date:
Architect:	Builder:
Style:	Form/Plan Type:
Number of Stories:	
Foundation:	
Exterior Wall Fabric:	
Fenestration:	
Roof/Chimneys:	
Additional Architectural Description:	

See attached National Register of Historic Places nomination form, "Deal Test Site".

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-28, 29, 30



Map (Indicate North)

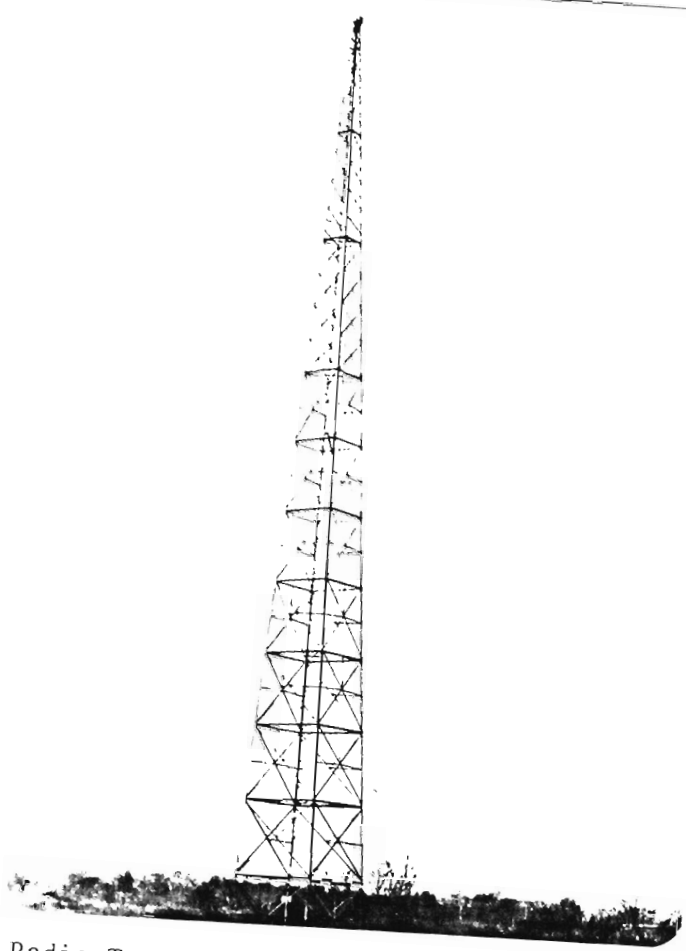


NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

1337-17

Deal Test Site

Continuation Sheet



Radio Tower

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic The Deal Test Site

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Deal Road, Whalepond Road, Dow Avenue not for publication

city, town Ocean Township vicinity of congressional district 3rd

state New Jersey code 34 county Monmouth code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input 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 Ocean Township

street & number Monmouth and Deal Road

city, town Oakhurst vicinity of state New Jersey

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hall of Records

street & number

city, town Freehold state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Cultural Resource Survey at the Deal

Test Site

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date December, 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of Cultural and Environmental Services

city, town Trenton state NJ

7. Description

1337-17

Deal Test Site

Continuation Sheet

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Deal Test Site is a 208.43 acre tract, located two miles inland from Deal in Ocean Township, Monmouth County. The tract, which was acquired by Ocean Township from the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1973, contains two significant components. Physical remains from a half century of experimentation in communications technology conducted by the Western Electric Company, Bell Labs, and the U.S. Army Signal Corps are extant on the site which also contains significant deposits of fossiliferous Tertiary marls.

Bisected by Poplar Brook which flows east to the Atlantic at Deal, the site is bounded by Deal Road on the south, Whalepond Road on the east, Dow Avenue on the north and private property on the west. Boundaries have been drawn to include all property in that area formerly owned by the Western Electric Company, Bell Labs, and the U.S. Army Signal Corps. The main communications structures at the site are located along Poplar Brook within a 1,243 x 657' (20[±] acre) fenced compound. The deposits of fossiliferous Tertiary marls are found throughout the site but are concentrated along Poplar Brook.

Beyond the fenced compound the eastern half of the site area contains a successional meadow with areas of marsh, red maple and red gum along Poplar Brook. An extensive mixed deciduous woodland is found in the western portion of the site and contains red maple and red gum in abundance. The site is a refuge for many species of mammals and birds. Ocean Township maintains an exercise trail at the site. The trail, which borders the present site and road system, has exercise stations along its length. A sizable community mulch heap is located in the north central portion of the site.

Standing Buildings and Above-Ground Remains

(Locations of major structures and remains are shown on Figure 13 from Richard Hunter's 1980 Cultural Resource Survey of the Deal Test Site).

The site contains significant physical integrity for the period from 1919 to 1953 but lacks such integrity for the post-1953 period. The site's core area within the 20 acre fenced compound remains relatively unchanged from its 1920's and 1930's period of usage and the relative openness of the rest of the property adds to this integrity of setting. Physical remains of the 1950's and 1960's satellite tracking experiments are negligible. There are no remaining structures which were specifically built for satellite tracking purposes although a number of concrete pads, tower foundations and traces of other facilities are distributed about the site.

With the exception of the former permanent transmitting station (Building A), the former microwave and high power lab (Building B) and a building shop (Building C), all buildings at the site are either used for storage by Ocean Township or are vacant. Building A is currently used by a Boys Club, Building B houses a township building shop, and Building C most recently housed a CETA program. Most experimental apparatus and old transmitting equipment have long since been removed from all the site's communications structures.

1337-17

Deal Test Site
Continuation Sheet
Description
Page 1

Two ship-to-shore steel framed antennae (Towers 1 and 2), three short wave steel framed antennae (Towers 4-6), the former temporary transmitting station (Building D), the former permanent transmitting station (Building A), and the former microwave and high power lab (Building B), are enclosed in the site's 20 acre fenced compound. A building shop (Building C), two garages (Buildings G and H), and the site of a third ship-to-shore antennae (Tower 3) are also within the fenced compound. A short wave laboratory (Building E), a long wave laboratory (Building F), and the site of a field laboratory and storage building are found outside the fenced compound.

The earliest remaining structures on the site are ship-to-shore towers 1 and 2, and Building D, all erected over the winter of 1919/1920. A third ship-to-shore tower (#3) formerly existed but appears to have been taken down when short wave towers 4-6 were erected. The two remaining ship-to-shore towers are 165' high and steel-framed. They were used as radio antennae during the 1920's ship-to-shore experiments, both radiating and receiving radio waves.

The temporary transmitting station is now located on its third site. Presumably it was first built where Building A (the permanent transmitting station) stands. It was moved south of this location and Poplar Brook before the construction of Building A. Today the temporary transmitting station is situated 700' to 800' upstream from this second location. The one story gable roofed structure sits on a cinder block foundation. Five bays wide and two bays deep it measures 34' x 20'. A frame porch is attached to the structure.

Building A (the permanent transmitting station) and probably Building G, the associated two-car garage, were erected in 1920 and 1921. Both buildings have stuccoed exteriors and are constructed of hollow tile blocks. Building A is nine bays wide and three bays deep and measures 30' x 90' with two wings. Its red tile hipped roof has three louvered eyebrow dormers and one side interior chimney. The main (east) facade has a balconied frame entry porch.

Described by Nichols and Espenshield in 1923, the permanent transmitting station was thirty by ninety feet and two stories high. Its southern half contained a two story operating room. The other half of the building contained an office, shop, power room, living and dining room, kitchen, and six bedrooms.

The building shop (Building C), short wave laboratory (Building E), long wave laboratory (Building F), a garage (Building G), the east wing of the former microwave and high power lab (Building B), a field laboratory and storage building (which formerly stood in the far northwest corner of the site), and the short wave steel framed antennae (Towers 4-6) were all erected c. 1929 when the site was expanded and short wave experimentation was intensified. Building C and the east wing of Building B may be the earliest of this group of structures and could even be contemporary with Building A, the permanent transmitting station.

Building C is a one story hipped roofed stuccoed structure that measures 62' x 30' and 40' x 32'. Building E is a one story hipped copper roofed frame structure constructed in two wings on cinderblock to measure 68' x 30' and 33' x 20'. Building F is a one story frame structure constructed on cinderblock to measure 34' x 20'. Building H is a one story stuccoed five car garage constructed on cinderblock to measure 51' x 31'.

The one story hipped roof stuccoed east wing of Building B measures 62' x 30' and 40' x 32'. The west wing of Building B differs stylistically from all other buildings on the site with its flat roof and relatively open interior. The one story wing measures 62' x 32' and 38' x 24' and is probably a later 1930's or 1940's addition. Towers 4-6 are 175' steel frame short wave antennae and are distinguished from the earlier ship-to-shore towers by the horizontal assemblies on their apices. They both radiated and received radio waves.

Paleontology

In 1823/1824, a Late Pleistocene/early Holocene mastodon was excavated from a peat bog on the south side of Poplar Brook at the Deal Test Site. Fossil vertebrate remains have also been recovered from the Tertiary marls along Poplar Brook within the project area.

Correspondence with Mr. Robert Purdy of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution concerning paleontological resources on the Deal Test Site yielded the following:

"After searching through my records of Monmouth County fossil localities, I did find a reference to fossil fish remains being found along Poplar Brook in the vicinity of the U.S. Military Reservation in Ocean Township and east to Monmouth Road. In the late 1800s marl was dug in this area and fossils were easy to find. Mansfield, 1923, New Jersey Geological Survey Bulletin 23, p. 99, reports: 'The old marl pits . . . are much overgrown, but on the north side of the creek the upper part of the Manasquan marl (probably the Shark River Formation) is exposed with the base of the Kirkwood.' Both of these formations yield fossil vertebrate remains; this exposure may be on the Ocean Township park property. If the exposure is still accessible, it may yield fossil shark teeth, fossil fish, reptile, bird, and mammal remains; any digging along Poplar Brook in the park area may produce more fossils, many of which may be important to science."

(Purdy, 1980, letter)

The existence of 19th century marl pits along Poplar Brook is confirmed by secondary historical sources and the Schenck Map of 1868 (Fig. 8). Deed research, the Schenck map of 1868 (Fig. 8), and field examination all indicate that the mastodon find probably occurred on the south side of Poplar Brook in the eastern sector of the Deal Test Site.

Paleontological field investigation concentrated on determining the locations of peat bogs and marl formations within the Deal Test Site property. No attempt was made to recover paleontological specimens from the peat or from the underlying Tertiary marls.

During discussions in the field, Mr. W.T. Bell, environmental consultant to the Township of Ocean and a co-author of the Poplar Brook Watershed Study Report (1975), indicated two possible peat bog locations. One lay on the north side

of Poplar Brook immediately northeast of the present Boys Club; the other, an area of almost an acre, lay to the south of the brook and downstream of the Boys Club. Mr. Bell suggested these locations on the basis of characteristic vegetation (thickets of arrow wood and red gum) rather than on core samples.

Subsequent subsurface testing by the archeological field team verified Mr. Bell's hypothesis, and postholes 109-111, 113, 114, 121, 123 and 131, and 12, 14-16, confirmed the existence of the southerly and northerly bogs respectively (Fig. 13). Because of ground water close to the surface, no test units were dug.

No subsurface testing of marl pits was attempted but surface indications of at least one pit occur due north of the Boys Club.

Prehistoric Archeology

Despite sporadic finds of prehistoric cultural materials in the northeastern part of the Deal Test Site, there is no evidence of stratified archaeological deposits. If such deposits formerly existed, they have now been largely obliterated by historical period land use activities.

Historic Archeology

It was not until the mid-1850's that a farmhouse was erected within the Deal Test Site. Today an avenue of substantial trees leads north from Deal Road to where this farm, the Herbert Farmstead, once stood.

A series of shovel tests and postholes (#s 501-516) were excavated on either side of the termination of the avenue but no in-situ remains were encountered. Details of these tests are given in Table 4. Although a fair quantity of late 19th and 20th century cultural material was recovered it would appear that the site has been extensively disturbed within recent years. It is known, for instance, that the ground station for the Courier satellite experiment was located in this vicinity.

Projected Land Use Plans/Evaluated Impact

Ocean Township has applied to the New Jersey Office of Green Acres for state matching funds to carry out a park development scheme at the Deal Test Site. Their application proposes construction of a recreation lake, library building, horticultural nursery and picnic, play and parking areas. The recreation lake will also serve as a retention pond and provide a measure of flood control for areas downstream.

The park development scheme includes preservation and/or adaptive reuse of the significant 20th century communications structures. Potential impact is therefore fairly slight. Construction of the library building will cause only minor visual impact on the core area as this structure is to be sited some 200' to 300' south of Poplar Brook. Establishment of picnic areas, meadows, and ecologic and wildlife preserves will satisfactorily complement the original setting.

Construction of the parking areas to the north and south of Building A, the Boys Club, and construction of the proposed library building are likely to impact portions of the bog areas and to a lesser extent the underlying marls. Construction of the recreation lake and earth dyke will impact the Tertiary marls.

Areas of major impact, i.e. the recreation lake, library building, parking areas and nursery, are shown on Figure 13.

8. Significance

1337-17

Deal Test Site

Continuation Sheet

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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) paleontology

Specific dates**Builder/Architect****Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Deal Test Site is of national significance for its half century of contributions to the field of communications technology. A series of important experiments in ship-to-shore radio telephony and short wave communication were carried out at the site between 1919-1953 by the Western Electric Company and Bell Labs. From 1953-1973 the facility, operated by the U.S. Army Signal Corps, played a useful role in radar and satellite tracking experimentation. Although the site's physical integrity for its 1920's and 1930's period of usage is greatest and its more recent communications structures have not been preserved, the complete series of communications activities at the 208.43 acre site is historically significant. In addition, the site is significant for the paleontological resources contained throughout the site.

Communications Activities at the Deal Test SiteShip-to-Shore Radio Telephony, 1920-1930:

In the fall of 1919, following preliminary experiments at nearby Cliffwood, the Western Electric Company began construction of a permanent transmitting station on the original 63.26 acre portion of the Deal Test Site. In the period 1920-1922, this station performed an important role in early experiments on the commercial feasibility of ship-to-shore radio communication.

By December, 1919, three 165' high steel-framed towers had been erected forming an equilateral triangle, 500' on a side, and by the spring of the following year, a temporary frame building housing an experimental transmitter had been installed within this triangle. During May, 1920, using the call number 2XJ, this system was used to carry out a series of transmission tests involving broadcasts of music and speech which were received at distances up to 1,000 miles (Nichols & Espenschied, 1923, 198-200; Findley, 1950, 97).

The permanent transmitting station was built in 1921. Experimental work at Deal continued in 1920 and 1921 with multi-channel tests involving two ships at sea, the S.S. 'Gloucester' and the S.S. 'Ontario', a second operating shore station at Green Harbor, Massachusetts, a receiver station at Flberon, and a field experimental station at Cliffwood, New Jersey. Deal and Green Harbor were connected by wire circuits to New York and Boston respectively, and during the winter of 1920/21 ship-to-shore links were successfully connected with the transcontinental telephone line thereby providing communication between a vessel in the Atlantic and Catalina Island on the Pacific coast.

Later in 1921, tests were extended to include the General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America, and in January, 1922, the transatlantic steamer, the S.S. 'America' was equipped with transmitting and receiving apparatus. In February and March of 1922, simultaneous telephone-telegraph communication between Deal and the S.S. 'America' was demonstrated over distances of up to 300 miles (Nichols & Espenschied, 1923, 211-213, 232-238; Findley, 1950, 97).

At this point, after important technical advances, a post-war depression intervened and the steamship companies lost enthusiasm for ship-to-shore radio-telephone service. The Deal facilities were then put to other uses which included other experimental work in long wave and short wave communications. In 1929, work resumed on ship-to-shore using some of the advances that had been made in the intervening period. The Deal Test Site was again prominent in these experiments, notably in those that involved the United States Lines' steamship 'Leviathan' (Heising, 1929/1930, 204-209). For a brief period after this, before the station at Ocean Gate, New Jersey, went into operation, Deal acted as a commercial ship-to-shore station for the Long Lines Department of AT & T (Findley, 1950, 99).

Other Radio Experiments, 1920-1953:

Experimentation with short wave radio communications at Deal appears to date from the mid-1920's when the world's first high-power amplifiers (20 - 80 kw) operating in the range 2,700 - 22,000 kHz were constructed at the site. From 1927 to 1929, the original 20 kw transmitter at Deal was used to give the first commercial short wave radio telephone links between the United States and England while the later 80 kw transmitter provided the model for major installations at Lawrenceville and Ocean Gate, New Jersey; Dixon, California; and Buenos Aires (Findley, 1950, 98-99; Bell Labs Record 1927/1928, 246-247; Fultz, 1928/1929, 489).

The success of these experiments appears to be connected with the land purchases of 1929 which increased the size of the Deal Test Site from 63.26 acres to its present 208.43 acres (Bell Telephone Quarterly, 1939, 96) and it is likely that the so-called short wave and long wave laboratories, and other field laboratories, were erected shortly afterwards (see Fig. 13, Buildings E and F). On the basis of architectural evidence and old photographs, Building C and the eastern portion of Building B may also have been built around this time.

Three new 175' high steel-framed towers, arranged in a line, appear to have been erected in the late 1920's or early 1930's to support short wave antennae. As a result, one of the three original ship-to-shore towers may have been dismantled as its location no doubt interfered with the three new towers.

During the 1930's and 1940's, the expanded facilities at Deal saw continued experimentation on short wave transmitters as well as work on ultra-short waves, microwaves and long waves. Antennae and transmitters for a 12 channel unattended system between Cape Charles and Norfolk were developed at Deal and experiments on 180 cm long distance radio transmission resulted in a forerunner of the radio relay stations which exist across the country today. A number of successful antennae arrays were developed for commercial use and important contributions were made to our knowledge of the reflective properties of the atmosphere.

During the Second World War, Deal was involved in radar research and developed several radar transmitters and antennae. The Cutler antenna feed, a standard component in airborne radars by the end of the war, was a particularly notable contribution (Findley, 1950, 99-103).

The post-World War II lay-out of the Deal facilities is indicated fairly clearly in a property map of 1948 (Bell Telephone Laboratories, 1948, NJ 148). This shows all the presently existing buildings along Poplar Brook enclosed within a 1,243' x 657' fenced compound (see Fig. 13). Locations of all six steel towers are given and it is clear that by this time the westernmost of the three original (1919) towers had been dismantled. Outside the compound, a field laboratory and storage building are shown in the far northwest corner of the property, the short wave laboratory in the northeast (Fig. 13, Building E), and the long wave laboratory in the southeast (Fig. 13, Building F). In addition, a number of field telephones and electrical outlets are distributed across the site.

However, whereas the 1920's, 1930's and early 1940's appear to have been a period of fairly steady growth at Deal, after World War II the facilities became increasingly overshadowed by other laboratories, notably by those at nearby Holmdel. In January, 1953, Bell Labs finally sold the property and by October of that year had redistributed all personnel and equipment to other locations (Bell Labs Record, 1953, 463).

The U.S. Army Signal Corps and the Deal Test Site:

The Deal Test Site was leased by the U.S. Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, from 1953 through 1973, and participated in various satellite tracking operations throughout that period. Specific information on this period has been difficult to obtain and a wealth of unexamined classified material is likely to exist. The following outline has been gleaned chiefly from newspaper accounts and oral sources.

Prior to 1957, the Signal Corps must certainly have been carrying out experiments at Deal in connection with U.S. preparations for satellite launches as the facilities were in a position to monitor the launching of Russia's Sputniks I and II in October and November of that year (Zahl, 1960, 320-321; Fort Monmouth newspaper, October 5, 1967). Indeed, Deal is claimed as the first U.S. government installation to pick up and record signals from both of these satellites (Monmouth Message, October 5, 1972).

In the late 1950's and 1960's, Deal, as part of the Fort Monmouth tracking network, apparently monitored and logged numerous American (e.g., Tiros I and II) and Russian satellites as well as all missiles launched from Cape Kennedy.

The site in conjunction with the Salinas, Puerto Rico, facilities played an important role in the Courier communication satellite experiment and the Deal ground station relayed the first-ever photographs by facsimile to and from this early large capacity satellite. The major components of this ground station consisted of a tracking antenna which was used in conjunction with trailer-mounted radio transmitting equipment and message processing and control gear. The antenna comprised a 28' parabolic dish mounted on a 40' conical steel tower (Mottley et al, 1961; Monmouth Message, October 5, 1972; Fort Monmouth newspaper, October 5, 1967). It is apparent from a contemporary

photograph and a 1963 utilities survey (Mottley et al, 1961; Fort Monmouth, map PF-K-715, 1963) that this ground station was located immediately south of the site of the Herbert house and farm buildings (see Fig. 13).

A comparison of the 1948 property map and the 1963 utilities map gives some indication of the major areas of satellite tracking activity at Deal. Apart from the installation in the area of the Herbert farm, tracking equipment appears to have been located in the northwestern part of the site and in the areas immediately north and northeast of the original Bell Labs compound. The foci of activity, however, appear to have been Buildings B and C. Building B evidently housed considerable quantity of satellite tracking equipment and included sound-proofed rooms. Building A, the former transmitting station, was an administrative office during the Signal Corps tenancy and the former short wave laboratory, Building E, apparently acted as a firehouse (Hannish, 1980, pers. comm.).

Other activities at Deal included acoustic experiments in connection with the solar eclipse of March, 1970, using four infrasonic microphones arranged at the corners of a 1,500' x 1,500' square (Monmouth Message, March 12, 1970). This square is defined on the 1963 utilities map by four octagonal concrete foundations with a fifth one at the center point. No further documentary evidence has been found to substantiate the claim (Hodne t, 1980) that the moon's surface was mapped at Deal to a resolution of less than 10'.

The U.S. Army Signal Corps vacated the property in 1973 and in the same year the Township of Ocean acquired the site.

Evaluation of Similar East Coast Communications Facilities

Green Harbor, Massachusetts, Deal's sister site in the 1922 ship-to-shore experiments, retains little of its original fabric. This facility is now fully automated and possesses no structures that are earlier than the 1930's (Merriam, 1980, pers. comm.).

The transmitting installations at Lawrenceville and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Molinas, California, which were roughly contemporary with Deal, now display little trace of their original appearance (Sivowitch, 1980, pers. comm.; Morris, 1980, pers. comm.). The same is also true of Bell Labs' Holmdel facilities in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

The Radio Central station at Rocky Point, New York, is also in a state of partial survival. Forty-two acres of this site, however, including the main operating/administrative building which dates to 1921-1931, an auxiliary building and service road, were recently accepted on to the National Register of Historic Places (Kuwick, 1980, pers. comm.; National Register Inventory-Nomination form, 1980). This site is notable for the first successful transatlantic transmission of the human voice (Archer, 1939, 153). In comparison with all these sites, Deal has a higher proportion of surviving remains and as a result is fairly representative of a type of experimental radio facility now rarely seen on the landscape.

Physical remains of the 1950's and 1960's satellite tracking experiments are, by comparison, negligible. There are no surviving standing structures that were built

specifically for satellite tracking purposes although a number of concrete pads and foundations still remain. The neighboring Project DIANA site, Marconi Road, Wall, New Jersey, another 1950's radar station with a similar dearth of physical evidence, was rejected by the National Register of Historic Places although included on the State Register (National Register Inventory - Nomination Form, 1976.)

Paleontological Resources

As significant resources have been found at the Deal Site, it is likely that further resources will be found. Good preservation of organic materials has been observed and the potential for radiocarbon dating, pollen analysis, and microscopic and macroscopic examination of these remains is high.

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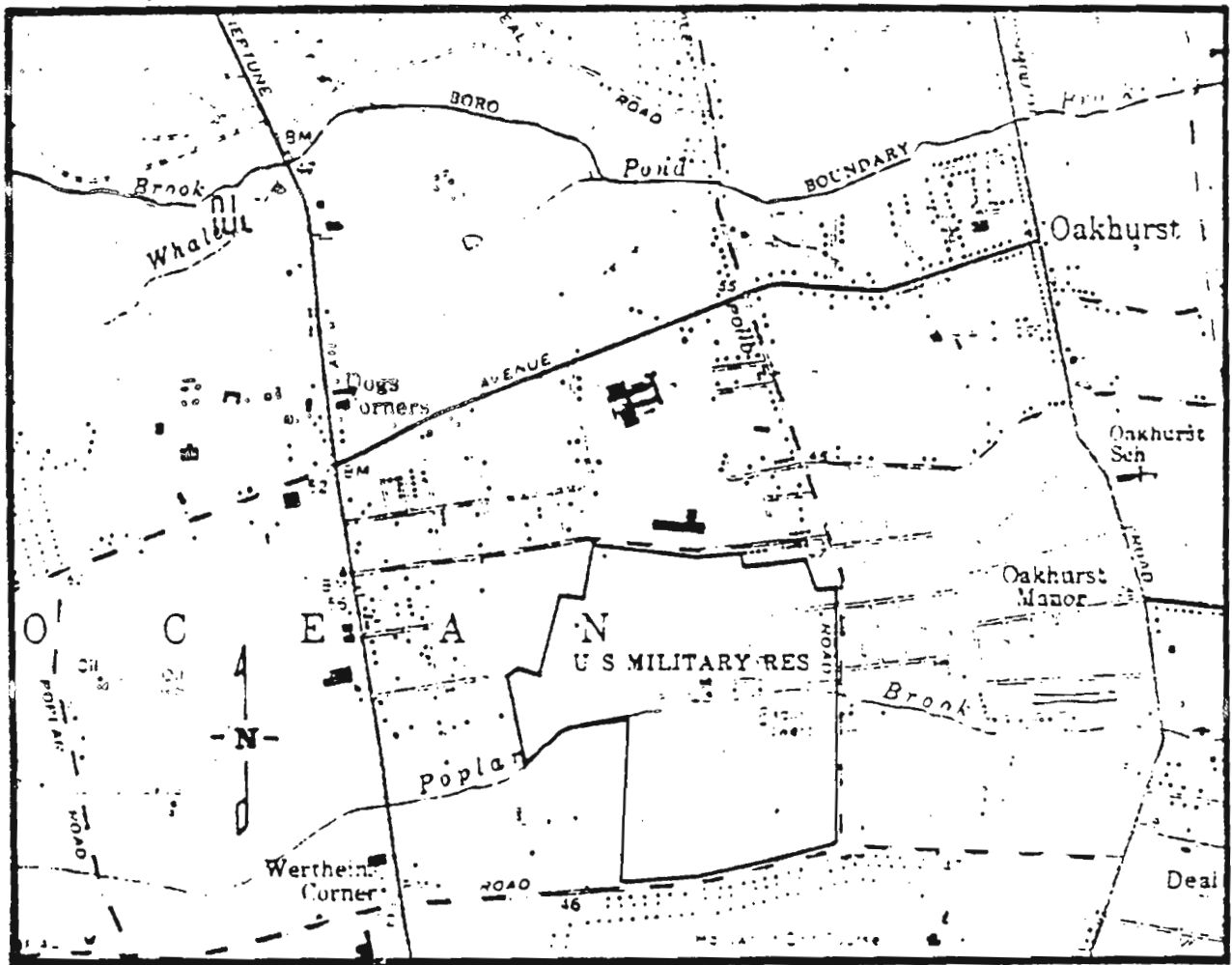
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Newspaper and archival references given in full in text.

Block 33-1, Lot 1 - Ocean Township Tax Map

In September, 1919, the Western Electric Company of New York purchased 63.26 acres of the former Herbert farm from the Jersey Shore Realty Company of Asbury Park (Monmouth County Archives, deed 1097/292). In 1925, this tract and an additional 1.08 acre lot passed to Bell Labs who expanded their holdings in 1929 with two further acquisitions of adjacent land (Monmouth County Archives, deeds, 1295/322, 1502/80, 1506/21). Bell Labs remained on the site until October, 1953, when they sold a total of 208.43 acres to Fangmann and Scott of Jersey City (Monmouth County Archives, deed 2412/569). From 1953 to 1973, the property was leased by the U.S. Army Signal Corps of Fort Monmouth until in the latter year Walter Scott sold the land to the Township of Ocean (Monmouth County Archives, deed 3862/742; Monmouth Message, October 5, 1972, 2).

The success of the communications experiments at the Deal Test Site appears to be connected with the land purchases of 1929 which increased the size of the Deal Test Site from 63.26 acres to its present 208.43 acre tract. Communications experiments were conducted throughout this 208.43 acre tract. Because the complete series of communications activities at the site has historic significance, the entire 208.43 tract has been nominated. In addition, Tertiary marls underlie the entire tract. The probable paleontologic resources within the Tertiary marls are further justification for nominating the entire 208.43 acre tract.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY : DEAL TEST SITE, OCEAN TOWNSHIP
MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Fig. 1. Location of Project Area.

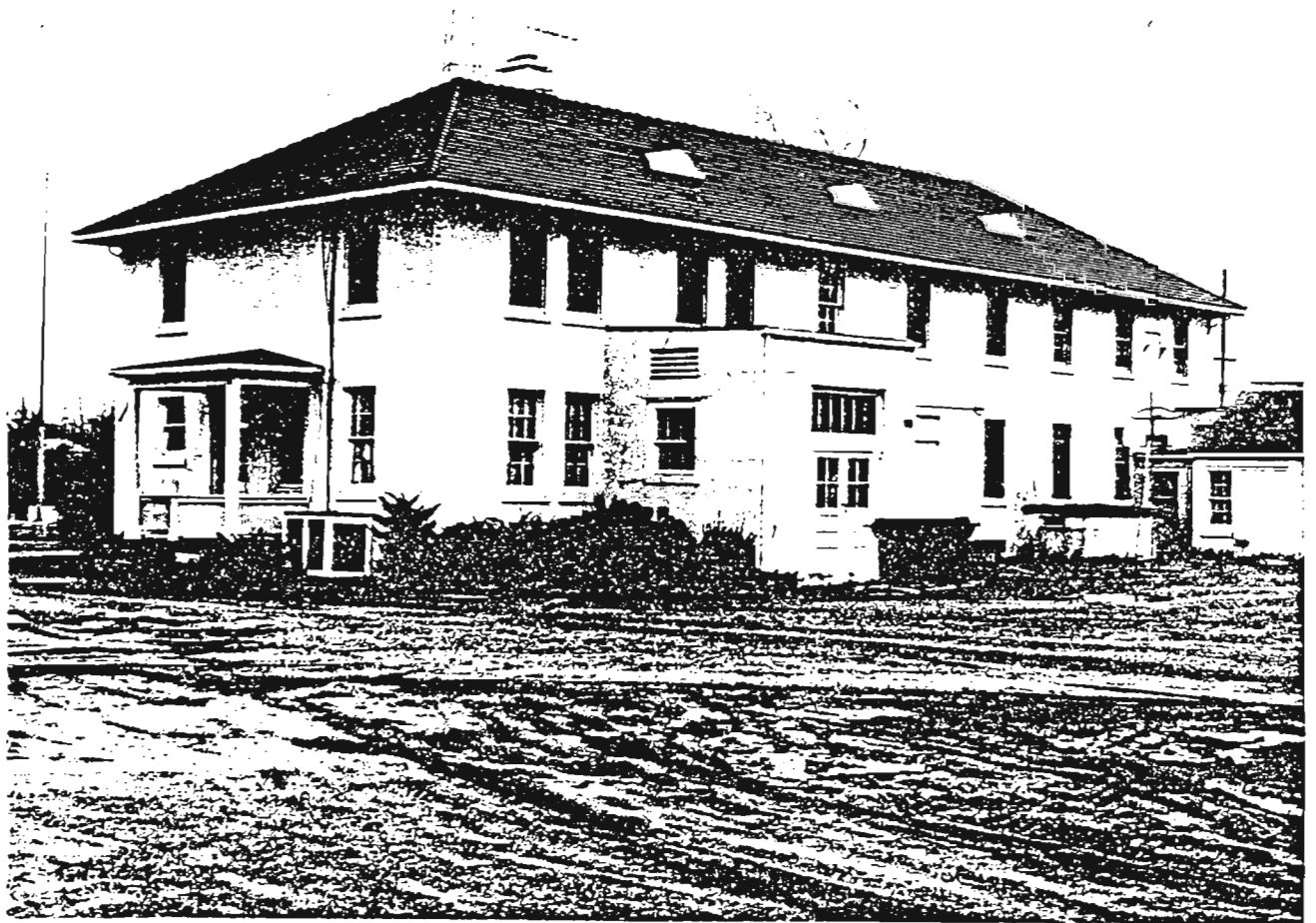
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Source : USGS 7.5' Topographical Series, Long Branch quad.

BUILDING A - East facade

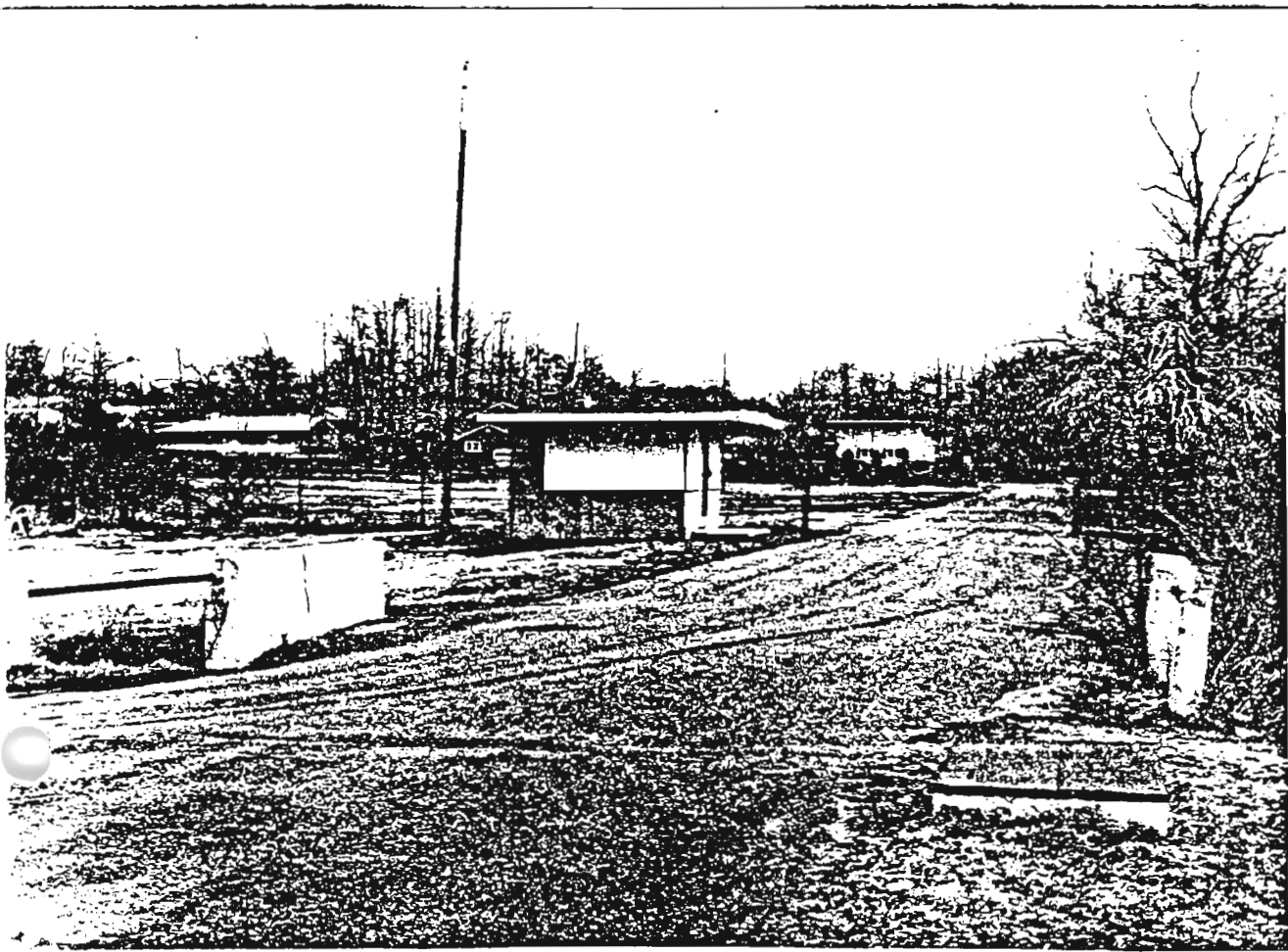


BUILDING A - West facade

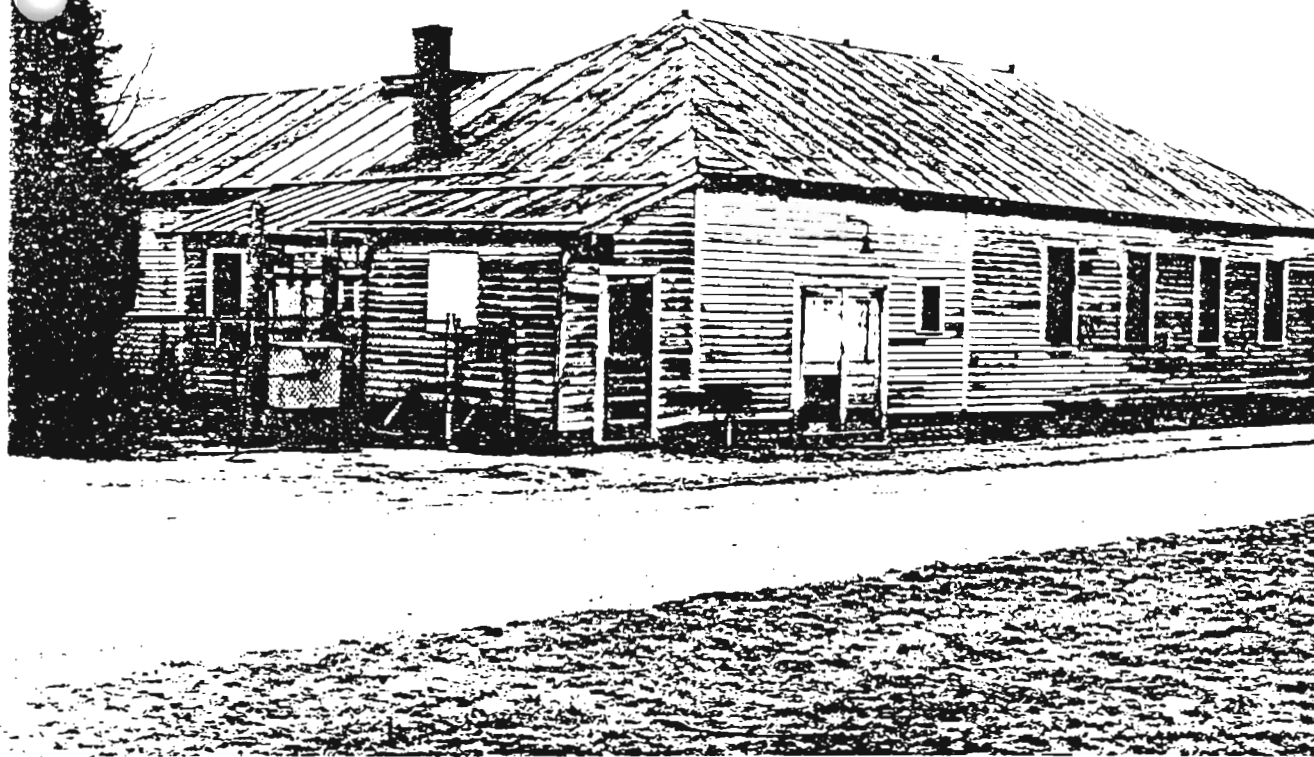




Building A - West facade
Building G - North facade



East Gate Entrance to fenced compound

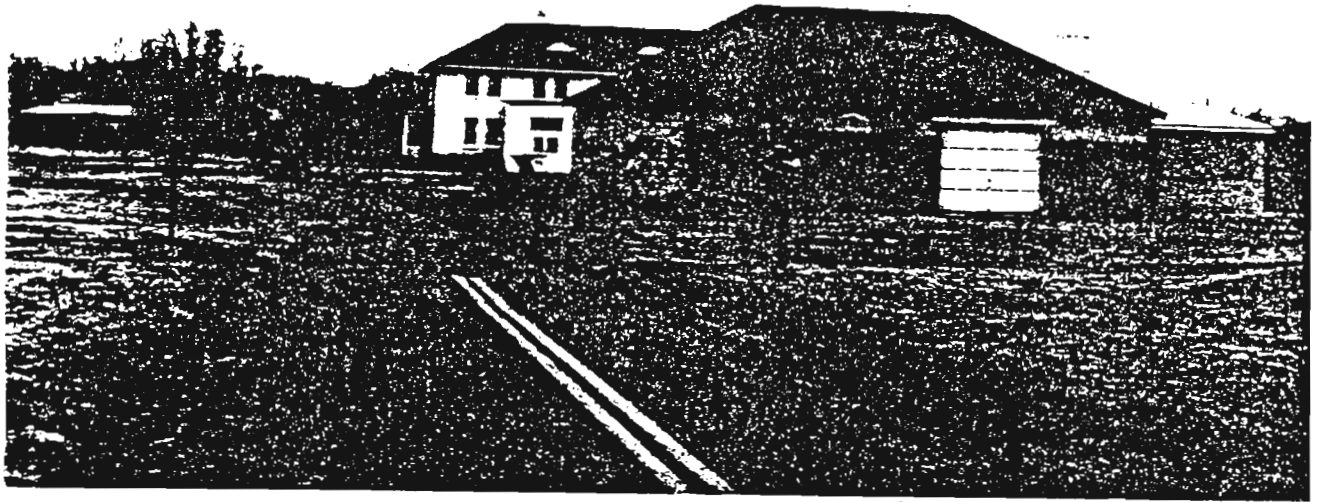


BUILDING E - North Facade



BUILDING E - South Facade

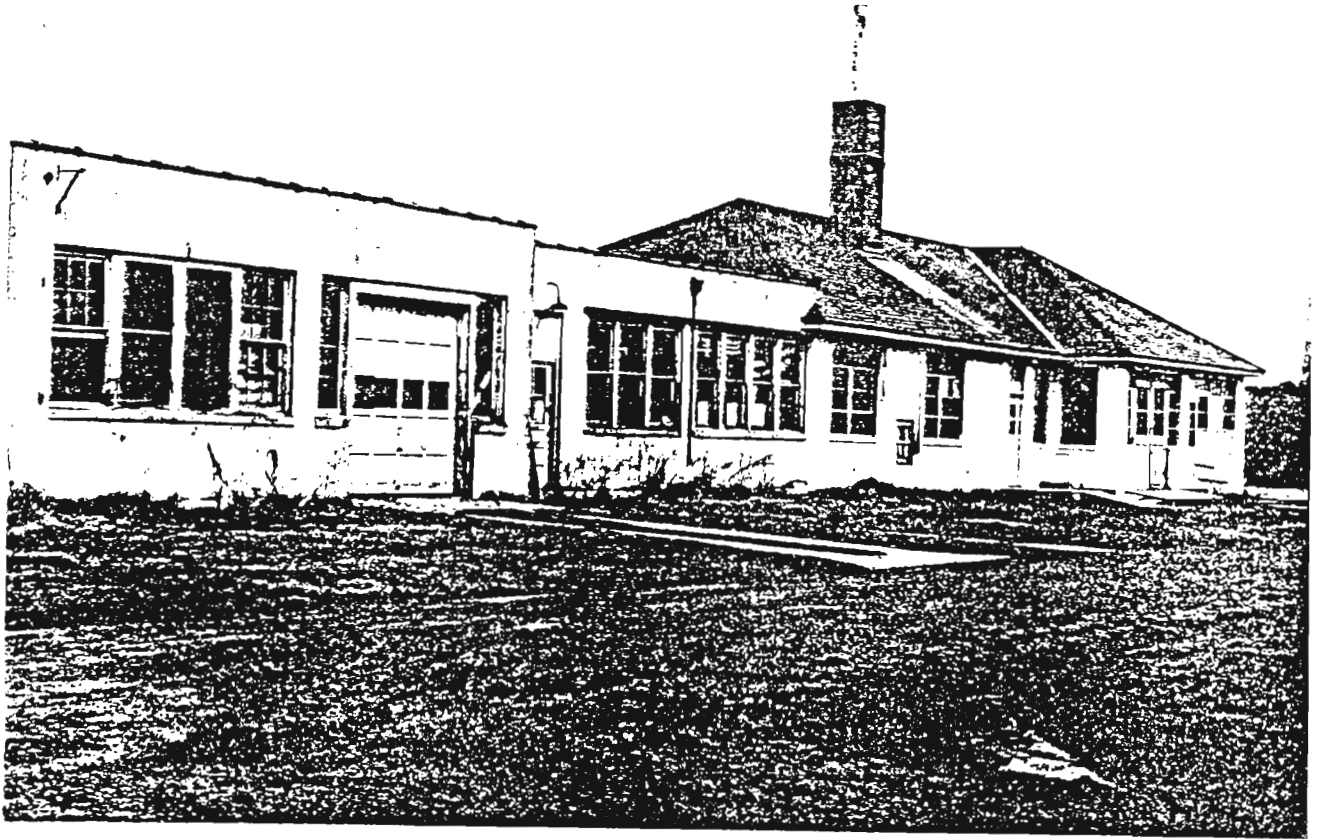
Building H (West Facade)



Towers 1-2 Towers 4-6

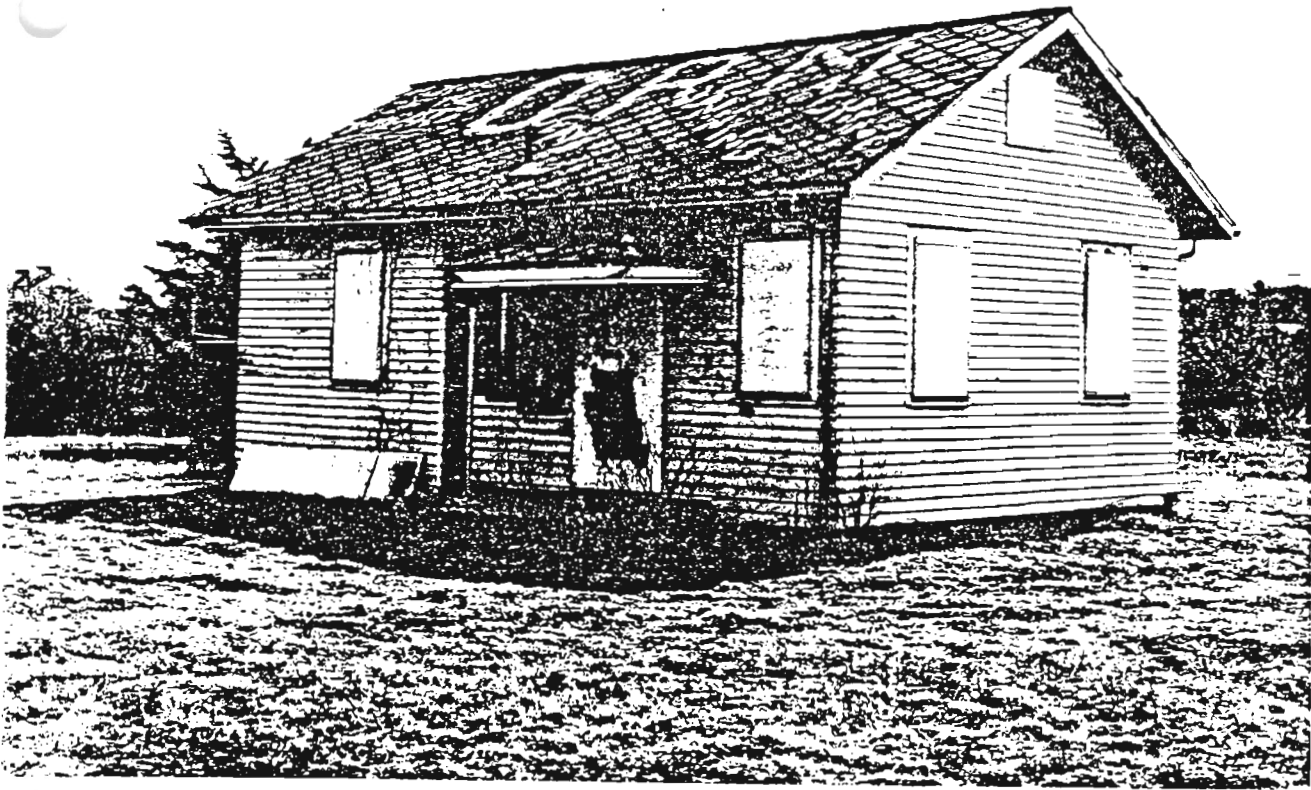


BUILDING B - south facade of east and west wing

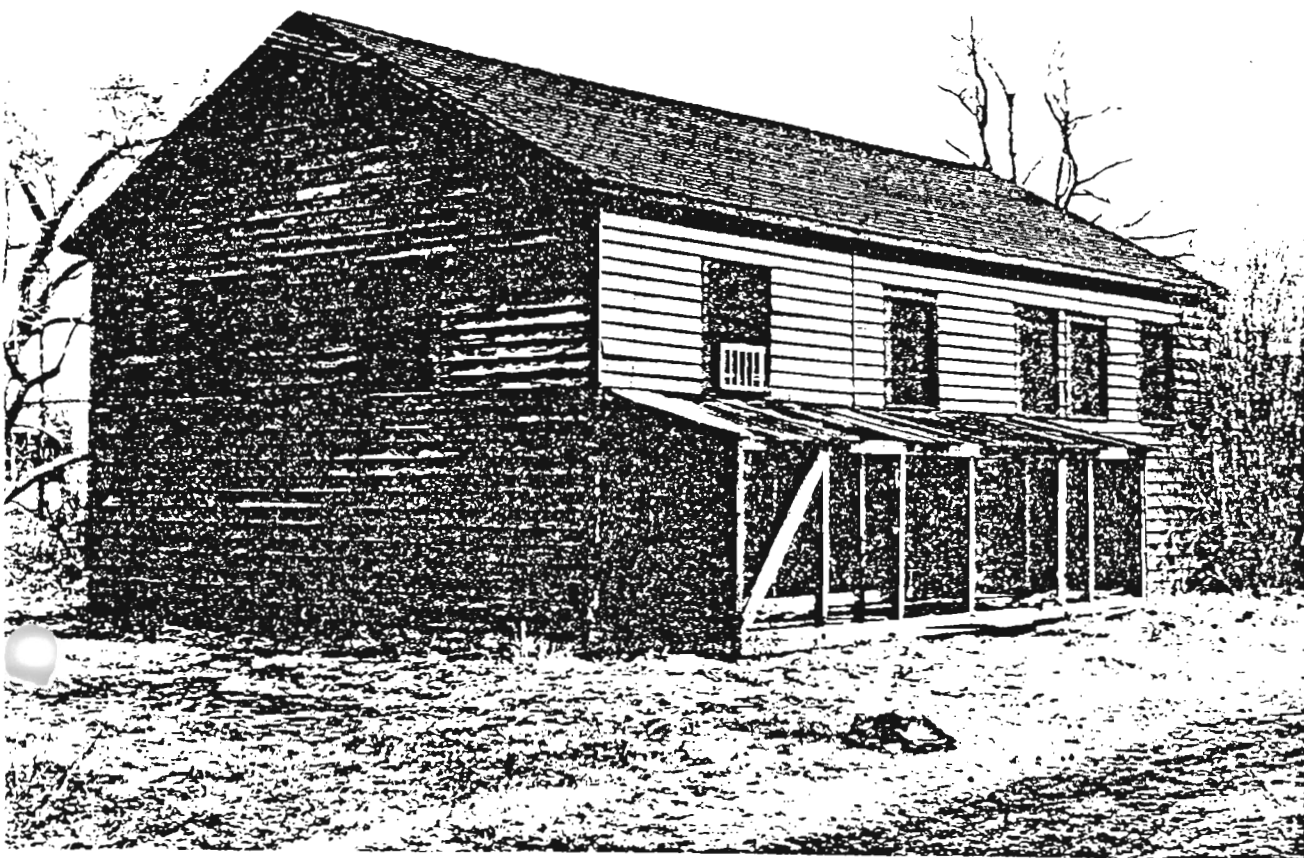


BUILDING C - (North facade)





BUILDING F



BUILDING D - South and west facade

HISTORIC NAME: Harper House
LOCATION: 73 Wickapecko Dr.

COMMON NAME: Ivy Hedge
BLOCK/LOT 138/2-A

MUNICIPALITY: Ocean
USGS QUAD: Asbury Park
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900
Architect:
Style: Classical Revival
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Concrete
Exterior Wall Fabric: Coursed stone
Fenestration: 14 over 11 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Hip, with curved gable parapets and balustrades; slate roofing; 2 internal chimneys
Additional Architectural Description:

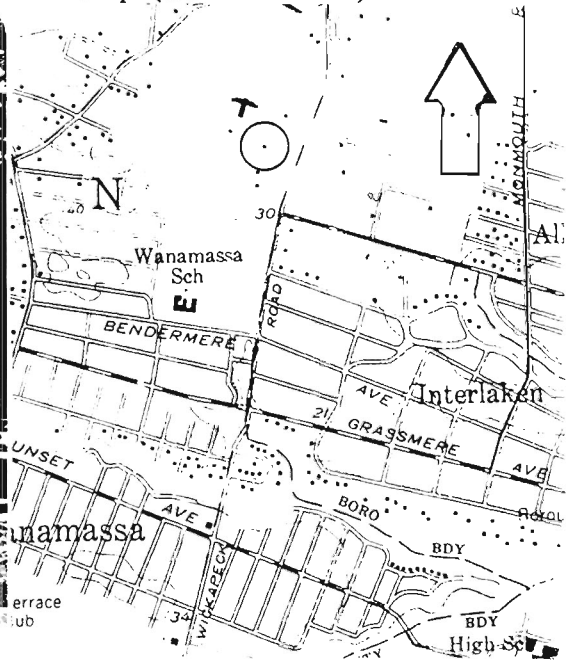
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle, with north and south wings

This large former residence is now a school. It utilizes a variety of stylistic features from the Renaissance in its design, most notably the round gable parapet, the round headed dormers, the heavy balustrade that traverses the cornice, the quoins in the stonework at the corners of the building, and in the large concrete cartouches between the first and second floor windows of the projecting pavillions. Windows have 4/4 sash. The doorway is centrally located and is under a heavy classical portico and is supported by stout classical columns.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-35



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building faces east on a large, wooded suburban lot. The building is approached by a circular drive.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is representative of the large estates built in the Ocean/Deal area in the early 20th century. Many of these residences, which were often built as summer homes, have been torn down due to the high cost of maintaining them. This house was built for the Harper family of Harper's magazine. In 1920 it was sold to James B. Regan, Jr. and his wife Alice Joyce, a silent movie star. It was purchased in 1930 by J. Lyle Kinmouth, the editor and publisher of the Asbury Park Press. In 1960 it was acquired by the Dominican Sisters of Newburg, N.Y. as a school for autistic children.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: 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:

REFERENCES:

1. "Ivy Hedge, now a School, Once a Movie Queen's Home" Asbury Park Press (9-30-67).

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe DATE: January 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association



1337-2

515 S. Edgemere Ave.; Block 74, Lot 7; Asbury Park Quad; Neg. File No. 1-17,18*
c. 1920's Rustic Bungalow. 1½ story rectangular plan with rear wing of round log and stone construction. Large gable roof with center gable and wood shingles; extends over front facade, creating a porch. Two front doorways have aluminum screen doors. Garage bay under rough wood portico. Indicated on 1930 Sanborn Map. Faces onto Deal Lake.



1337-5

7 Monmouth Rd.; Block 8, Lot 16B; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-12.
Early 20th century Colonial Revival residence. 2½ story, 7 bay asymmetrical L-plan with projecting bay on the south facade. Intersecting gambrel roof with flared eaves and gable returns. Twin gable roof dormers with paired 6/6 sash windows. Natural wood shingle siding. Individual 6/6 sash windows on main block, tripartite 6/6 sash windows on projecting bay. 5 bay porch is supported by round classical columns. Brick foundation. Situated on 2 acre wooded lot.



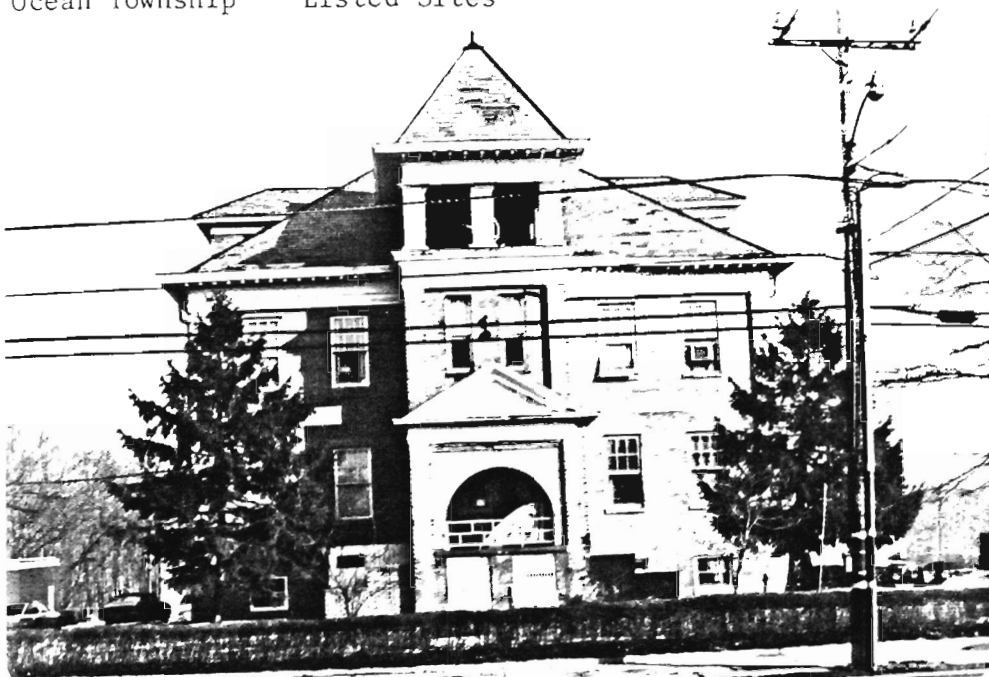
1337-6

44 Monmouth Rd.; Block 7, Lot 9; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-13
 Mid 19th century vernacular frame residence. 2½ story, 3 bay symmetrical, rectangular plan with several rear additions. Center gable roof with 2 internal end wall chimneys. Clapboard siding. Round headed window in center gable. 2/2 sash windows. Paired windows on first floor. Doorway is surmounted by a two light transom. Three bay porch is supported by round classical columns. Brick foundation. Picket fence defines lot along road. Scattered mature trees on 1.9 acre lot. S.T. White is indicated as owner of lot in 1851, and S. White is indicated in 1873.



1337-7

76 Monmouth Rd.; Block 26D, Lot 8; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-14.
 Late 19th-early 20th century frame commercial building. 2½ story, 3 over 4 bay, deep rectangular plan. Intersecting gable roof has denticulated frieze. External side wall chimney. Clapboard and shingle siding. 4 bay storefront is under a pent roof and has large 24 light store windows. Transom and sidelights frame main door, a small 4 light transom surmounts the side door. Brick foundation. Served as Masonic Hall in 1907.



1337-8

Oakhurst School

163 Monmouth Rd.; Block 17K, Lot 30; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-16
1900 brick Colonial Revival school building. 2½ story with raised basement, 5 bay symmetrical, square plan with projecting bell tower and portico. Hip roof with hip dormers and modillion cornice. Slate roofing. 6/1sash windows. Double front doorway is under a gable roof portico with round arch openings. Yellow-orange brick. Parking lot surrounds building; low hedge defines lot along road. Lot has been location of school house since before 1851.



1337-9

62 Norwood Ave.; Block 9, Lot 8A; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-10.
Early 20th century Colonial Revival frame residence. 2½ story, multi-bay symmetrical H-plan, having projecting pavilions at each end of the main facade. Intersecting high hip roof with a heavy bracketed cornice. 5 part dormer on central roof section, gable dormers on pavilion section. Copper crestwork along roof ridge. Tripartite windows with central round arch cornices on the pavilions affect Palladian windows. 1/1 sash. Full front porch is supported by Ionic columns. High hedge and row of sycamores along road.



1337-11

231 Park Ave.; Block 9, Lot 4; Long Branch Quad; Neg. file No. 1-4,5,6.
c. 1920's-1930's Tudor Revival brick residence. 2½ story, 6 bay, irregular fenestration and plan. Steeply pitched multiple intersecting gable roof with four internal end wall chimneys. Half-timbering used in projecting bays. Windows have diamond pane casements, and square pane sash. Large, carved double doorway is in a Tudor arch. Brick foundation. The house faces west on a large suburban lot, enclosed by a high wrought iron fence. A frame caretaker's residence and greenhouse shares the lot (see below).



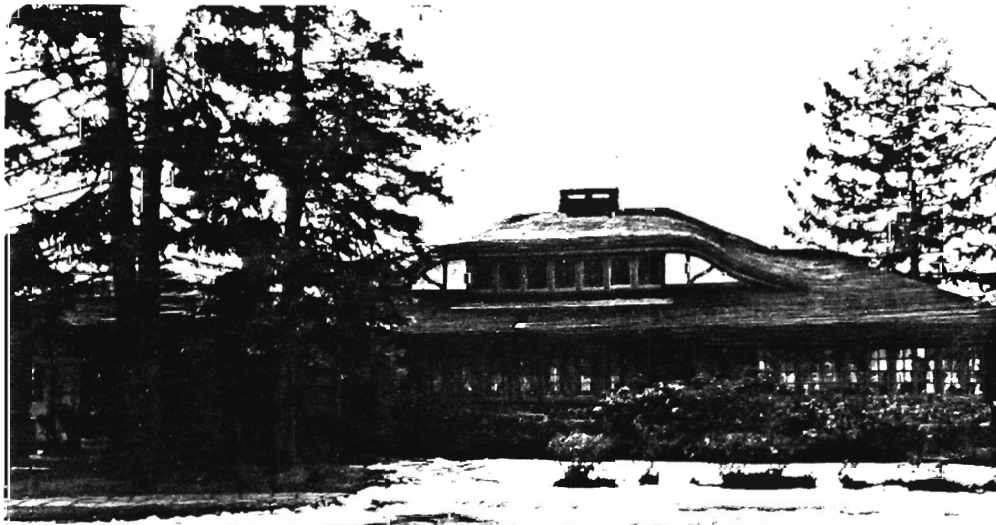
1337-11 (con't)

Caretakers residence and greenhouse, view to NW.



1337-13

365 West Park Ave.; Block 7, Lot 6A,B; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-15.
3rd quarter 19th century vernacular frame residence. 2 story, 5 bay symmetrical rectangular plan with 2 story rear wing. Gable roof with two external end chimneys. Slate roofing. Clapboard siding. 6/6 sash windows in simple surrounds. Central bay window has been replaced with a door that leads to balcony above porch. Doorway is in a simple frame. Full front porch is supported by large, square, classical columns. Brick foundation. Owned by T. Cook in 1873 and 1889. A barn is in the rear section of the lot.



1337-18

1400 S. Wanamassa Dr.; Block 132, Lot 15; Asbury Park Quad; Neg. File No. 1-33,34.
1920's stone Bungalow. 1½ story, multi-bay, T-plan. Hip roof with 7 window monitor. Roofing material affects thatch. Fenestration consists of a continuous band of leaded glass casement windows. Doorway located under porte-cochere that is supported by battered stone posts. Building has strong horizontality of the Prairie style. Large central chimney. House overlooks Deal Lake, on a suburban lot. Building is indicated on 1930 Sanborn Map.