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 The determinations of eligibility on the survey forms are superceded by those on the list.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field work for this project was completed during 1980-1982, determinations of eligibility on the survey forms are superceded by those on the below updated lists.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).

Form DPF-023
7/81

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

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

BULK ROLL

ROLL NUMBER Retakes #1

COUNTY Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY Shrewsbury Borough, Little Silver Borough, Middletown Township

	PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS	DIRECTION OF VIEW	INVENTORY NUMBER
31.	RETAKES (VARIOUS TWPS.)		
32.	49 Church Street Little Silver Borough	N	1323-1-2
33.	"	N	"
34.	"	S	"
35.	197 Sycamore Ave. Shrewsbury Borough	N	1345-6
36.	"	N	"
37.	Allen House Shrewsbury Borough	NE	1345-1-8
38.	"	NE	"
39.	"	NE	"
40.	"	NE	"
41.	"	E	"
42.	"	E	"
43.	355 Sycamore Ave. Shrewsbury Borough	NE	1345-1-15
44.	Shrewsbury Friends Meeting House Shrewsbury Borough	N	1345-1-7
1.	OMIT	-	-
2.	OMIT	-	-
3.	65 Kings Hwy. Middletown Twp.	N	1331-3-10
4.	"	N	"
5.	"	N	"
6.	"	N	"

PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton

SURVEY Monmouth County

DATE: August 1983

	PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS	DIRECTION OF VIEW	INVENTORY NUMBER
7.	"	N	"
8.	Between 271 & 309 Sycamore Ave. Shrewsbury Borough	N	1345-7
9.	"	N	"

END OF ROLL

'F-037
31

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-1

DISTRICT NAME: Shrewsbury Historic District
MUNICIPALITY: Shrewsbury Borough
COUNTY: Monmouth
TYPE OF DISTRICT: Village
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting
A
B
C
D

DESCRIPTION: (General description of district as a whole and boundaries)

See "Shrewsbury Historic District" nomination form on continuation sheets.

As surveyed, the district includes four properties that were not originally included in the Historic District when it was nominated to the National Register. These properties include surveyed sites 1345-1-11, 24, 25, 26, which are all located on the west side of the New Jersey Central Railroad tracks, at the west end of the National Register district. The buildings are all located on the south side of the road and include three residences, and a feed, grain, coal, and fuel oil dealer, comprising several buildings along the railroad siding. Most notable among the buildings is 533 Sycamore Ave. (1345-1-26), a 2½ story Gothic Revival residence in a very good state of preservation, in spite of having been moved from its original site in 1910.

A feature of the district that is underemphasized in the National Register nomination form is the importance of the vegetation massing to the district. A variety of mature deciduous trees, predominantly sycamores, line Sycamore Ave. and Broad St. throughout their lengths in the district. These trees, which tower over the road, and have large spreading crowns, have been an important feature of the district since the middle of the 19th century. Tradition has it that 13 sycamores were originally planted along Sycamore Ave., one for each of the original 13 states. Because of the density of these trees, and also because many of the houses in the district have substantial setbacks, this vegetation is the dominant visual feature of the streetscape, and critical to the integrity of the district.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 50
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES: Excellent 55 % Good 35 % Fair 10 % Poor 0 %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: ☒ Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No
THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES:

COMMENTS:

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

See "Shrewsbury Historic District" nomination form on continuation sheets.

REFERENCES: (Include representation in existing surveys)

See "Shrewsbury Historic District" nomination form on continuation sheets.

ATTACHMENTS: (Indicate number)

MAPS: 1 PHOTOS: on individual forms SLIDES: 7

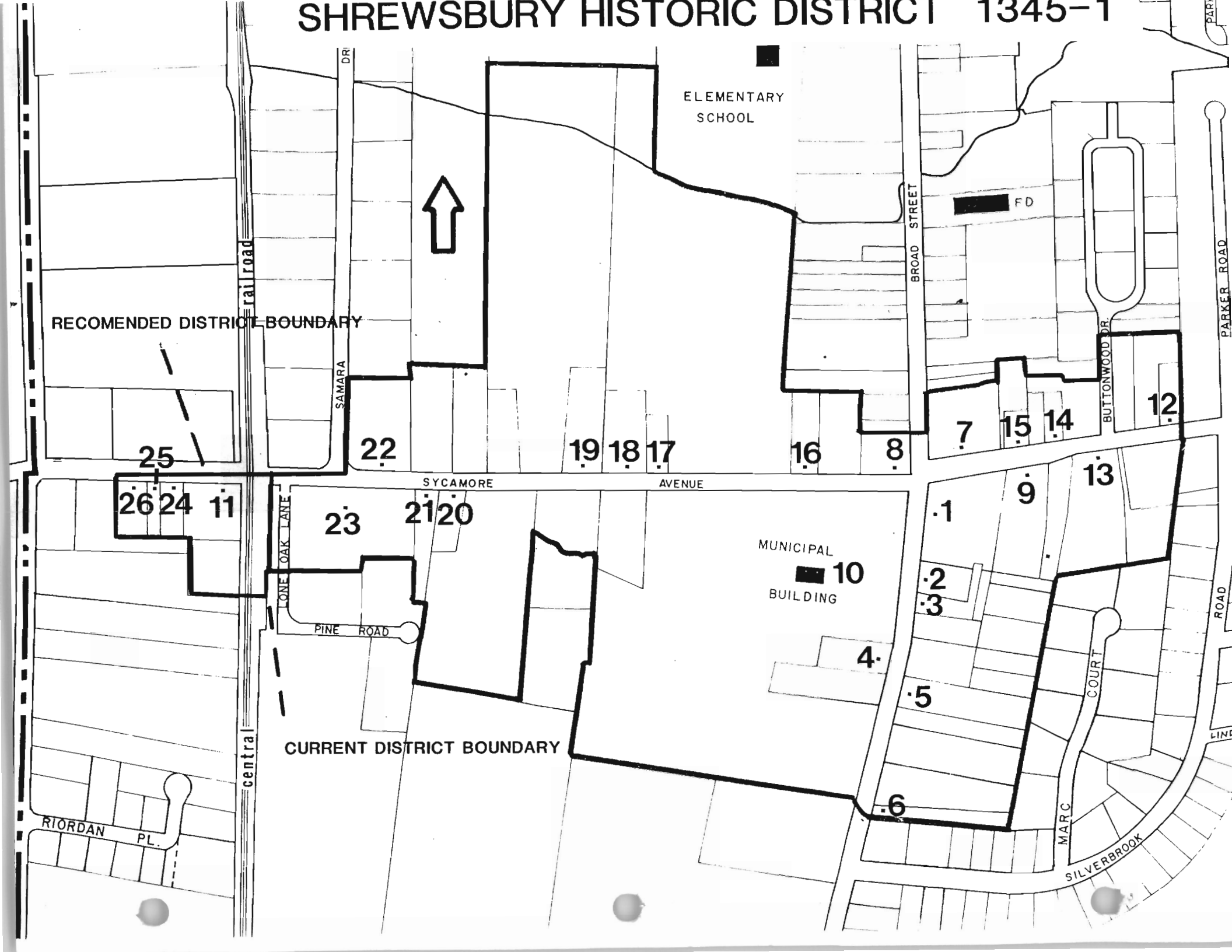
OTHER: (Specify) 3 Historic Maps, (1860, 1878, 1889).

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

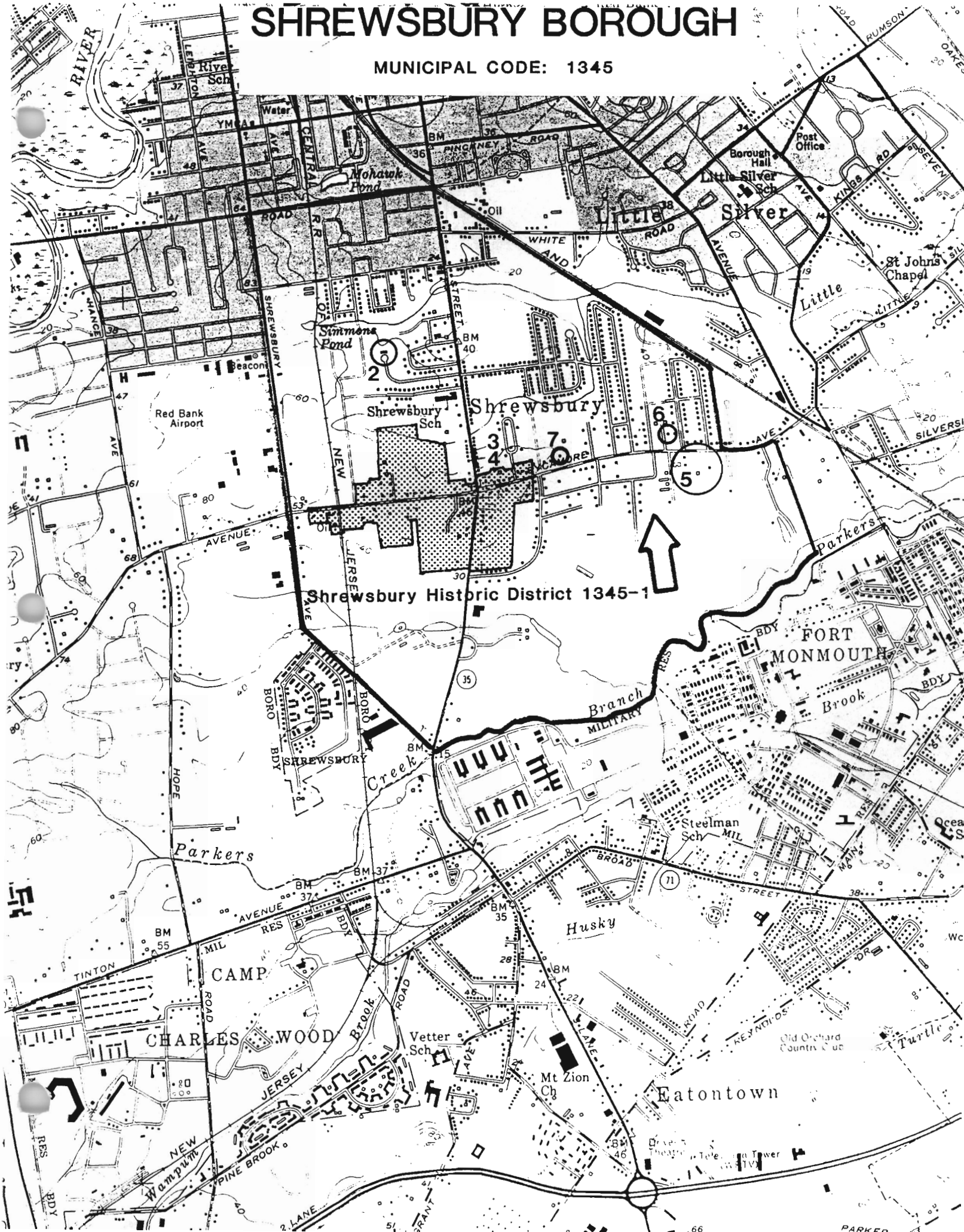
DATE: April 1981

SHREWSBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT 1345-1



SHREWSBURY BOROUGH

MUNICIPAL CODE: 1345



Form DPF- 023
7/81

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

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 1

COUNTY Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY Shrewsbury Boro

	PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS	DIRECTION OF VIEW	INVENTORY NUMBER
1.	Shrewsbury Boro Roll 1		
2.	533 Sycamore Ave.	S	1345-1-26
3.	"	SW	"
4.	529 Sycamore Ave.	S	1345-1-25
5.	525 Sycamore Ave.	SE	1345-1-24
6.	Lawes Coal Co.	SW	1345-1-11
7.	"	SW	"
8.	489 Sycamore Ave.	S	1345-1-23
9.	486 Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-1-22
10.	481 Sycamore Ave.	S	1345-1-21
11.	477 Sycamore Ave.	S	1345-1-20
12.	458 Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-1-19
13.	450 Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-1-18
14.	446 Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-1-17
15.	420 Sycamore Ave.	NW	1345-1-16
16.	SW corner Sycamore Ave. & Broad St.	S	1345-1-10
17.	NW corner Sycamore Ave. & Broad St.	NW	1345-1-8
18.	"	NW	"
19.	SE corner Broad St. & Sycamore Ave.	E	1345-1-1
20.	901 Broad St.	E	1345-1-2

PHOTO TAKEN BY: James C. McCabe

SURVEY Monmouth County

DATE: April 1981

	PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS	DIRECTION OF VIEW	INVENTORY NUMBER
21.	SE corner Broad St. & Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-1-1
22.	905 Broad St.	NE	1345-1-3
23.	912 Broad St.	W	1345-1-4
24.	917 Broad St.	SE	1345-1-5
25.	939 Broad St.	E	1345-1-6
26.	Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church	SE	1345-1-9
27.	NE corner Sycamore Ave. & Broad St.	N	1345-1-7
28.	355 Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-1-15
29.	351 Sycamore Ave.	NW	1345-1-14
30.	348 Sycamore Ave.	S	1345-1-13
31.	329 Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-1-12
32.	197 Sycamore Ave.	N	1345-6
33.	S. side Sycamore Ave., 0.2 mi. E. of Elm Lane	S	1345-5
34.	"	S	"
35.	END OF ROLL		
36.			

Form OPF-023
7/81

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
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NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

BULK ROLL

ROLL NUMBER 2 COUNTY Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY Shrewsbury Borough

	PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS	DIRECTION OF VIEW	INVENTORY NUMBER
39.	Shrewsbury Roll 2		
40.	W. side Broad St., opp. White St.	N	1345-2
41.	800 Broad St.	NW	1345-3
42.	812 Broad St.	W	1345-4
43.	SW cr. Sycamore Ave. and Broad St.	S	1345-1-10
	END OF ROLL		

PHOTO TAKEN BY: James McCabe

SURVEY Monmouth County

DATE: Nov. 1981

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Shrewsbury Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Intersection of Broad and Sycamore Streets _NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Shrewsbury __ VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Third

STATE
New Jersey
CODE
34
COUNTY
Monmouth
CODE
025

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	XX OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	X ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	XX YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple - see pages 7-4 - 7-7

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Shrewsbury __ VICINITY OF
STATE
New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
Monmouth County Hall of Records

STREET & NUMBER
Court House

CITY, TOWN
Freehold
STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory
HABS - NJ-37, NJ-228, NJ-568

DATE
1935-40 , 1970
X FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Library of Congress
Office of Historic Preservation
~~109 West State Street~~

CITY, TOWN
Washington
Trenton
STATE
D.C.
New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

There are 47 pieces of property in the proposed Historic District, Thirty-four houses are over 100 years old. The three church properties are also within this are group. Three commercial buildings have been erected in the district within the last 20 years. Of the 12 houses built in 1900, more than half are at least 50 years old. The district is visually distinct from the surrounding environment. This area has been neavily developed in the twentieth century.

The district boundaries basically cover two major thoroughfares in the town, Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue. These two streets intersect as what the townspeople call "Historic Four Corners". In this vicinity are the three church edifices as well as the Allen House, scene of a Revolutionay War massacre. This house is on the National Register already.

The houses in the district range from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. Buildings from the mid-19th century are the most prevalent however.

A review of some of the houses represented in the district are as follows:

1. Josiah Holmes House, 345 Sycamore Avenue, c.1760. This building is a two and one half story of clapboard and shingle construction. The slate roof is gables with cornices. There is a center entrance with paneled door. The floor plan is a central hallway type. The front stairway is of oak construction and is quite ornate. Four fireplaces remain. The house was used as a County Library before the Revolution.

2. Daniel Arrance House, 351 Sycamore Avenue, c.1860. This is a two and a half story clapboard house with gable roof. There is a center double door with paneling. The floor plan is center hall with parlors on each side and front and back stairways.

3. Benjamin White House, 355 Sycamore Avenue, c.1790. This is a two and a half story clapboard house with two entrances on the front of the house; one into a small hall and one into the kitchen area. The windows in the front of the house are 12/12. The roof is peaked with cedar shingles covered in tin. There are four fireplaces intact and the beams in the attic still have bark remaining.

4. Van Buren Farmer's Cottage, Sycamore Avenue, c.1870. The farmer's cottage is of clapboard construction. The sheep house, which was joined to the cottage in the 1940's by a large living room, has vertical siding. The original Dutch front door is now on the back entrance. The shutters on the front windows are ornamental. The house is generally modernized on the inside.

5. Dr. James Cooper House, 477 Sycamore Avenue, c.1870. This is a two story building. The roof is Dutch Colonial in style. The Dutch door

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Shrewsbury Historic District - Shrewsbury Township
Monmouth County (025)
New Jersey (34)
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

retains the original hardware and original narrow panes of glass. The walls are wood, brick lined. There are two marble fireplaces as well as a brick fireplace in the kitchen.

6. Samuel Tenbrook House, 468 Sycamore Avenue, c.1825. This is a three story building. There are two chimneys, one on the east and one on the west side. There are three fireplaces remaining in the house. The walls have 3x4 studs wet plaster.

7. Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church, Sycamore Avenue, built 1821. There is a rectangular building with a foundation of Jersey stone. The walls are frame with butted planks on front. The remainder of the building is shingled. There are eight stained glass windows in the sanctuary. The roof is slate. Additions were constructed in 1845 and 1895. The interior was renovated in the 1950's.

8. The Presbyterian Manse, 348 Sycamore Avenue, built c.1850. This is a two and half story building. The walls are frame with shingles except the west half of the front which is butted planks. The roof is slate. The first floor is center door with double parlor. The center door has fanlights at side and top.

9. Christ Church (Episcopal), corner of Broad and Sycamore, c.1769. Rectangular building with an extension on short side. A chancel with stain glass windows was added in 1844. A square tower with a bell was added in 1874. Atop the spire is reputed to be the only English crown remaining on an American Church. The crown was on the church roof until the spire was built. The walls are frame with shingled siding. The entrance is a double door with a semicircular top. There is a quarter fanlight on each door. There are also four double stained glass windows on the north and south sides. The floor plan is a T shaped vestibule with two doors leading into the two aisles in the church. The stairway is enclosed.

10. Quaker Meeting House, corner of Sycamore and Broad, c.1816. This is a two story building. It is a frame shingled construction. There are two entrance doors on south side. One was for the men, the other for the women. There are two interior fireplaces. The windows on the east, south and west sides are 12/8 on the second floor and 12/12 on the first. On the north side the windows are 24/24.

11. William Lambert Borden House, 905 Broad Street, c.1865. It is a two and a half story square with clapboard construction. There are four chimneys and a slate roof. In addition, two marble fireplaces with

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Shrewsbury Historic District - Shrewsbury Township
Monmouth County (025)
New Jersey (34)
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

grates remain. There is also a marble and wood mantel hearthless fireplace in the dining area.

12. Francis Borden House, 917 Broad Street, c.1840. This is a two and a half story frame and clapboard house. There are eyebrow windows in the attic. The roof is slate and the roof beams pegged. This was once a working dairy farm.

An inventory of the remaining buildings is as follows:

13. Van Schoick House, 420 Sycamore Avenue, c.1854. Two story frame, originally farm.

14. Platt Valentine House, 939 Broad Street, c.1858, two and a half story frame with clapboard; addition added early 20th century.

15. Abram Holmes Borden House, 912 Broad Street, c.1891; three story, first floor clapboard, 2nd and 3rd shingled. Porch acorss front.

16. Allen House, on National Register.

17. Waldron Brown House, 486 Sycamore Avenue.

18. Saltar House, 481 Sycamore Avenue, c.1820, two and a half story frame. Gable roof. Center hall construction.

19. Garrett Stout House, Broad Street, c.1845, one and a half story frame and clapboard. House has been moved. Added porch.

20. George Barlow House, Board Street, c.1897, three story clapboard and shingle construction. Added porch.

21-34. Nineteenth Century buildings. #'s 23 and 25 converted barns. #31 Christ Church Parish House.

35-47. Twentieth Century buildings. At least half are fifty years old.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Shrewsbury Historic District
Shrewsbury
Monmouth County
New Jersey 034

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Description Addendum

Shrewsbury is an old crossroads village of eastern Monmouth County. The boundaries were chosen to cordon the district off from its surroundings. To north an east is an area of 1950's suburban tract house development. The change from the historic zone to the other is marked by houses which are more closely packed and placed with much greater regularity. It is also marked by changes in massing and fenestration, the tract houses being more or less similar and lacking the variety of the old.

To the west of the district is a commercial strip.

To the south is an area of open low lying land with a tributary of Parker's Creek. On the whole, Shrewsbury is distinct from its surroundings and forms something of an oasis in morass of post war development sprawl.

The district itself, which has considerable vegetation massing, is largely composed of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 story fram dwellings with a central focus at the intersection of Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue. This area contains the village's three churches along with their cemeteries and grounds, which extend to a spread of several acres. The area is punctuated by trees with a greater concentration along Broad Street. There is also a green island in the center of Sycamore Avenue. The open park like character is important because period illustrations indicate that this was the appearance the area had a century ago.

The old village extends in three directions from the town center. The houses vary in their distance from the street and in their distances apart. This helps to convey the feeling that the village grew over a long period of time. Another indication of this is the variety of architectural styles in the village. Many of the houses are mid 19th century vernacular with simple bay articulation, plain moldings and returns, but there are also several Queen Anne structures, the most elaborate of which is the Barlow house #20.

Several gables collide at right angles in this scallop shingled mass with Eastlake veranda.

There are number of square fronted houses whose styles can be loosely described as Greek, with moderately heavy entablatures under the eaves. A number of 18th century houses survive, the most notable of which is the Allen house, whose Dutch influence can be seen in the scallop shingle sides and curved gambrel roof.

All of the newer houses are in character with the district, being mainly pre - World War II colonial revival style. There are no intrusions.

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Shrewsbury Historic District
Shrewsbury
Monmouth County
New Jersey 034

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

1. Mrs. Walter Dies, 345 Sycamore Avenue
   Lot #63

2. Oliver H. and Margo L. Rose, 351 Sycamore Avenue
   Lot #64

3. Robert Kimble, 355 Sycamore Avenue
   Lot #66

4. Richard and Linda Lees, 459 Sycamore Avenue, Box 291
   Lot #36

5. Dr. Carl Wade and Janet Taylor Gardiner, 477 Sycamore Avenue
   Lot #32

6. George and Janet Vogt, 468 Sycamore Avenue
   Lot #26

7. Presbyterian Church, 352 Sycamore Avenue
   Lot #53

8. Presbyterian Manse, 352 Sycamore Avenue
   Lot #55

9. Christ Episcopal Church, Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street
   Lot #52

10. Friends Meeting House, Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street
    Lot #68

11. David P. Doelger, 17 Elmwood Lane, Fair Haven, NJ 07701
    occupant - Mrs. Richard Doelger, 905 Broad Street
    Lot #50

12. Lloyd R. and Gloria M. Currier, 917 Broad Street
    Lot 46

13. Robert and Blanche Giblon, 420 Sycamore Avenue
    Lot #20

14. Donald and Patsy Jane Schwab, 939 Broad Street
    Lot #42

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Shrewsbury Historic District
Shrewsbury
Monmouth County
New Jersey 034

15. Mrs. Charles F. Borden, 912 Broad Street
Lot #39

16. Allen House, Monmouth County Historical Association, 70 Court Street, Freehold, NJ
Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue
Lot #17

17. Douglas and Mary McNitt, 486 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #28

18. Richard Doelger, Jr., 481 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #31

19. Roy J. and Donna H. Reinalda, 901 Broad Street
Lot #51

20. Michael C. and Barbara H. Jaye, 916 Broad Street
Lot #40

21. Dr. Charles A. and Evelyn Bonanno, 440 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #21

22. William and Deborah Davis, Jr., 450 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #23

23. Donald E. Williams, 459 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #35

24. Shrewsbury Borough Hall, 419 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #38.

25. Robert Kimble, 355 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #67

26. Robert L. Barret, Jr., 446 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #22

27. Howard D.G. and Deane Wolfe, 458 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #24.

28. James V. Igoe, 464 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #25

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Shrewsbury Historic District
Shrewsbury
Monmouth County
New Jersey 034

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

29. Dr. Florence F. Forgotson, Loan Oak Inc., 489 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #33

30. Gregory H. and Diane S. Montgomery, 457 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #34

31. Christ Church Parish House, Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street
Lot #52

32. Richard and Josephine Child, 360 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #54

33. William and Catherine Landis, 319 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #59

34. Christ Church Rectory, 329 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #60

35. Joseph and Patricia Cather, 412 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #18

36. Ronald C. and Roberta Keifer, 474 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #27

37. Forrest and Harriet Smith, 451 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #37

38. Paul and Josephine Schissler, 909 Broad Street
Lot #49

39. Lois J. Mastillo, 913 Broad Street
Lot #48

40. Mrs. Elaine Camerota, 923 Broad Street
Lot #45

41. Shrewsbury Associates, P.O. Box 57, West End, NJ 07740
Routed to Francis Purcell, 935 Broad Street
Lot #43

42. John D. and Edith Crowley, 945 Broad Street
Lot #41

Form No. 10-300a
(10-74)

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Shrewsbury Historic District
Shrewsbury
Monmouth County
New Jersey 034

43. Ivan A. and Joan E. Cermak, 342 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #57

44. Dr. David A. Landy and Dr. Judith L. Krusell, 322 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #58

45. William Crome, 333 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #61

46. Melvin and Ada Ford, 337 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #62

47. Robert W. and Nancy P. Stewart, 353 Sycamore Avenue
Lot #65

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	X_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
X_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Shrewsbury remains today as a good example of an early settlement that emerged as a major town center due to the presence of key roads running through the community. The location of roadways played an important part in the growth of towns in New Jersey. So it was in Shrewsbury.

This area shares with Middletown the distinction of being the oldest towns in Monmouth County (formed 1682). The name "Shrewsbury" appears on the 1682 Map of the Settled Portions of East Jersey - a Lithograph of G & W. Endicott, New York. Even before this date, records indicate settlement in the area.

On April 8, 1665, Governor Richard Nicolls, Esq. signed the Monmouth (or Navesink) Patent that granted a triangular piece of land to twelve men, patentees from Gravesend, Long Island. Although it is very probable that people were already living here, settlement of Shrewsbury officially began, after the signing of the Patent, with families emigrating from Long Island, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. These original families were largelp Presbyterians. They were closely followed by Anglicans (Episcopalians) and Quakers.

From 1667, town meetings and courts were held in the two rooms of the Navesink, Middletown and Shrewsbury. The first General Assembly was held in Portland Poynt (the Highlands) on June 4, 1667. The General Assembly met in Shrewsbury on December 14, 1667.

As there was no uniform spelling in those days, Shrewsbury, named for Shrewsbury, a city in northwestern England on the border of England and Wales, was spelled Shrousbury and Schrousbury in the New Jersey Archives, First Series, Volume 1.

One of the reasons in the Village developed in a rural location was because of the thoroughfares that met at its center. The earliest settlement of the town or village of Shrewsbury was at the intersection of the east-west Burlington Path (now Sycamore Avenue) used by the Indians on their way to the ocean and the north-south road (now Broad Street) to the Navesink River. Today this area is called "The Historic Four Corners". Here, at, or very near the four corners, were the Council Pine where the Indians met with the settlers; the three buildings

Form No 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

Shrewsbury Historic District - Shrewsbury Township
Monmouth County (025)
New Jersey (34)
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

erected for religious worship; the West Great-House where the court met; the Allen House, the scene of a Revolutionary massacre; and the toll house for taxing persons traveling in an east-west direction.

Kings Highway, now Broad Street, was laid out in 1685. At the time of its development, there was already 400 people living in the area. According to the 1643 definition, all of Monmouth County lying south of the Navesink River and all of Ocean County was called Shrewsbury. The name, however, was customarily applied to this area around the intersection.

The area surrounding the main section of the village was basically a rural, agricultural district. This remained so until the 20th century, with the core of the village along these two thoroughfares. Except for an ironworks in the earlier years of the settlement, there was never any major industrial growth in the town. A review of atlases from the years 1860, 1878 and 1889, indicates the town remained as it had originally developed massed around the intersection. The area included in the Historic District represents this same basic pattern of the original settlement. Many of the homes are basically of late 18th to mid 19th century construction and they can be traced to the owners indicated on the various atlases referenced above. Many of the newer buildings are commercial sites, replacing older commercial interests. As such it reflects the development during the 19th century. Sycamore Avenue remaining a tree-lined residential area and Broad Street becoming a mixture of Business interests and dwelling places.

The district remains as a reminder of New Jersey's development from the 17 - 20th centuries.

Religion

As in most communities in the early history of New Jersey, religion played a major role in the development of an area. According to Barber and Howe this certainly holds true for Shrewsbury. They state that the town's major events as well as growth were related to the three religious groups in the town. The History of Monmouth County by the Lewis Publishing Co. puts is more strongly. They claim there is no real definitive history to the town except that of the churches. The denominations represented were typical of those found in towns in Monmouth County; the Anglicans (Episcopalians), the Quakers, who were a major

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(10-74)

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Shrewsbury Historic District - Shrewsbury Township
Monmouth County (025)
New Jersey (34)

group in the area, and the Presbyterians. Although it was Presbyterians who founded the town, it was the Quakers who were the first to record organized meetings for prayer. Meetings were being held by the Society of Friends before the Quaker, George Fox, visited Shrewsbury in 1672, when he noted in his journal that a meeting house was being constructed. The present building, the fourth, was built in 1816 on the northeast corner.

Christ Church (Episcopal) was organized in 1702 by the Anglican, George Keith, formerly a Quaker. In 1706 the land on which the church now stands was deeded by Nicholas Brown to the Anglicans. When the present church was built c. 1769, a gilded ball surmounted by a crown, the Symbol of England, was put on its rooftop. Legend has it that during the Revolution, local patriots tried to shoot down this symbol of the sovereignty. It still tops the church now on a spire added in 1874.

The Presbyterians were organized in 1705 when John Boyd was licensed to preach in Shrewsbury. He was the first minister to be ordained by the first presbytery in this country. He became the intinerant preacher in Shrewsbury, Freehold and Middletown areas. The present building, dedicated in 1822, is east of Christ Church.

In 1727, Nicholas Brown who has deeded land to the Anglicans, conveyed a tract of land for the Presbyterian Church. A church was erected soon after. Ministers serving there included Samuel Blair and Elihu Spencer. During the Revoluntionary War, Reverend Charles McKnight, a staunch patriot, arranged to lend some of the church's money to the Government. The amount lent was $600. There is no record of this money being repaid. After 1800 the church building itself fell into a state of disrepair. The congregation met at Christ Church until 1821-22 when the present church was completed.

These three buildings stand today, as they did from their establishment, at the center of the town.

No 10-300a
10-74)

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Shrewsbury Historic District
Shrewsbury
Monmouth County
New Jersey 034

Statement of Significance Addendum

Shrewsbury is an excellent surviving crossroads town of the 18th and 19th centuries. Its spaces, the massing fenestration and detailing of its buildings, are in a strong contrast to the surrounding development, and they show a village that grew up over a long period of time. In addition, Shrewsbury contains a progression of building styles from the 18th century Dutch vernacular to 1 1/2 story knee wall Greek Revival, to 19th century Queen Anne. Most of these are good local examples, and most are well preserved.

Shrewsbury is one of the two oldest communities in Monmouth County. Settlement dates back well into the 17th century, and the village is associated with the early development of the area as an early focus. This is evident in the fact that at one time the name, Shrewsbury, embraced an area which stretched into two large counties.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barber and Howe, Collections of New Jersey,
Frank Holmes (ed.), History of Monmouth County, (N.Y.) Lewis Publ. Co, 1922, p. 339.
Ellis, Franklin, History of Monmouth County, R.T. Peck, 1885.
Kraybill, Richard, The Story of Shrewsbury, Commercial Press, Red Bank, N.J. 1974.
(see cont. sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 85 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	579,100	4464,090
B	18	580,080	4464,030
C	18	579,610	4463,450
D	18	579,040	4463,850

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at a point on Sycamore Avenue 1150 feet E of its intersection with Shrewsbury Avenue; thence proceed 250 feet N; thence proceed 800 feet NE; thence proceed 2800 feet ESE; thence proceed 300 feet S; thence proceed 300 feet WSW; thence proceed 1800 feet SSW; thence proceed 500 feet W; thence proceed 2100 feet NW to the point of origin.

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 Jonathan Fricker, Architectural Historian
Research Compiled, Louis Jost, Shrewsbury Historical Society

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Office of Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

109 West State Street — (609) 292-2023

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Trenton — New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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 National Park Service.

[redacted] SIGNATURE — DATE

MAY - 7 1976

TITLE Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection — DATE MAY - 7 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev 10-74)

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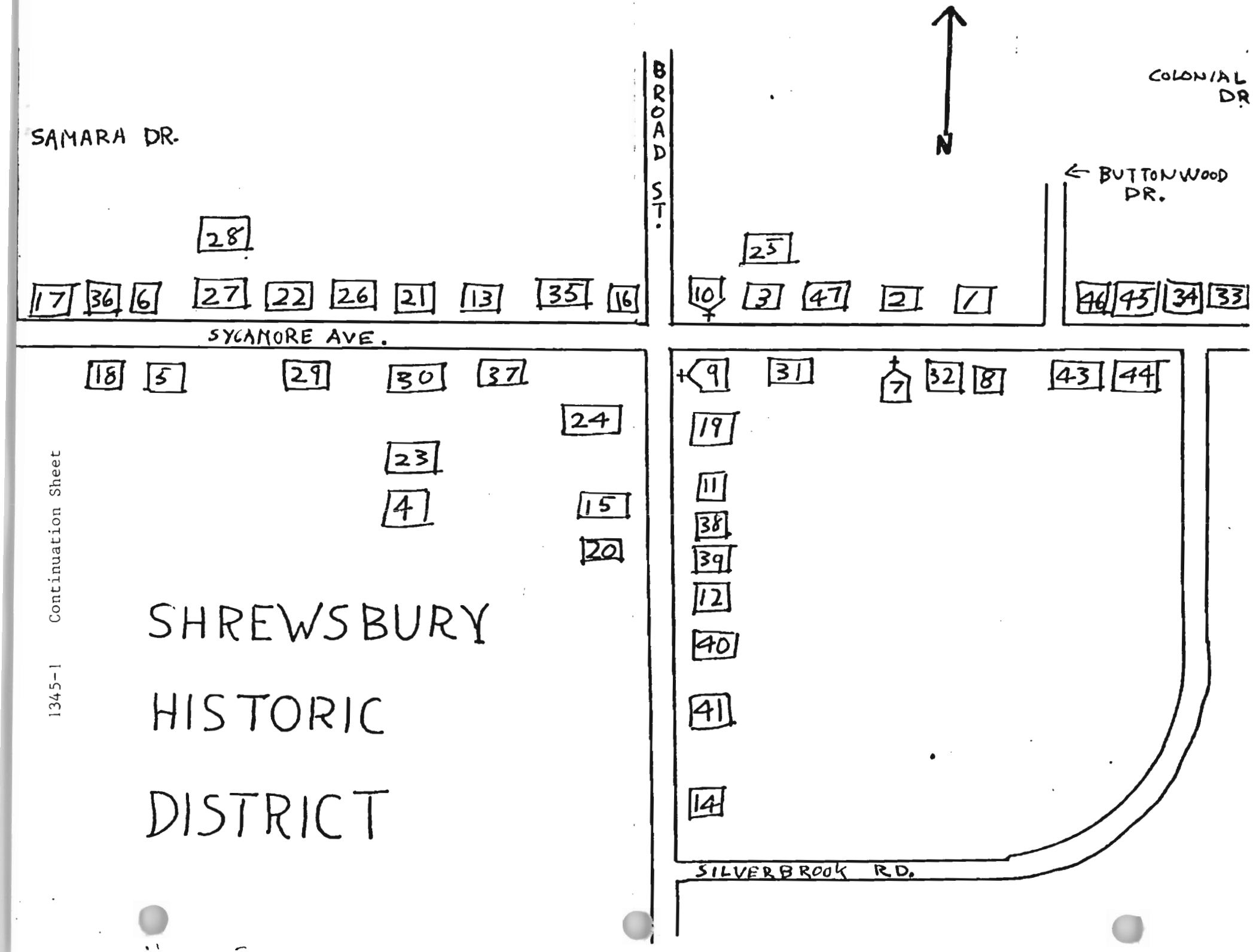
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Shrewsbury Historic District
Shrewsbury
Monmouth County
New Jersey 034

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

BIBBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES CONT'D:

1851 Map from original survey by Jessees Lightfoot
1860 S.N. and F.W. Beers Map of Monmouth County
1873 Beers and Constock Map of Shrewsbury
Wolverton Map, 1889, nos. 29 and 30


SAMARA DR.
BROAD ST.
COLONIAL DR
N
BUTTONWOOD DR.
28
17
36
6
27
22
26
21
13
35
16
25
10
3
47
2
1
46
45
34
33
SYCAMORE AVE.
18
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29
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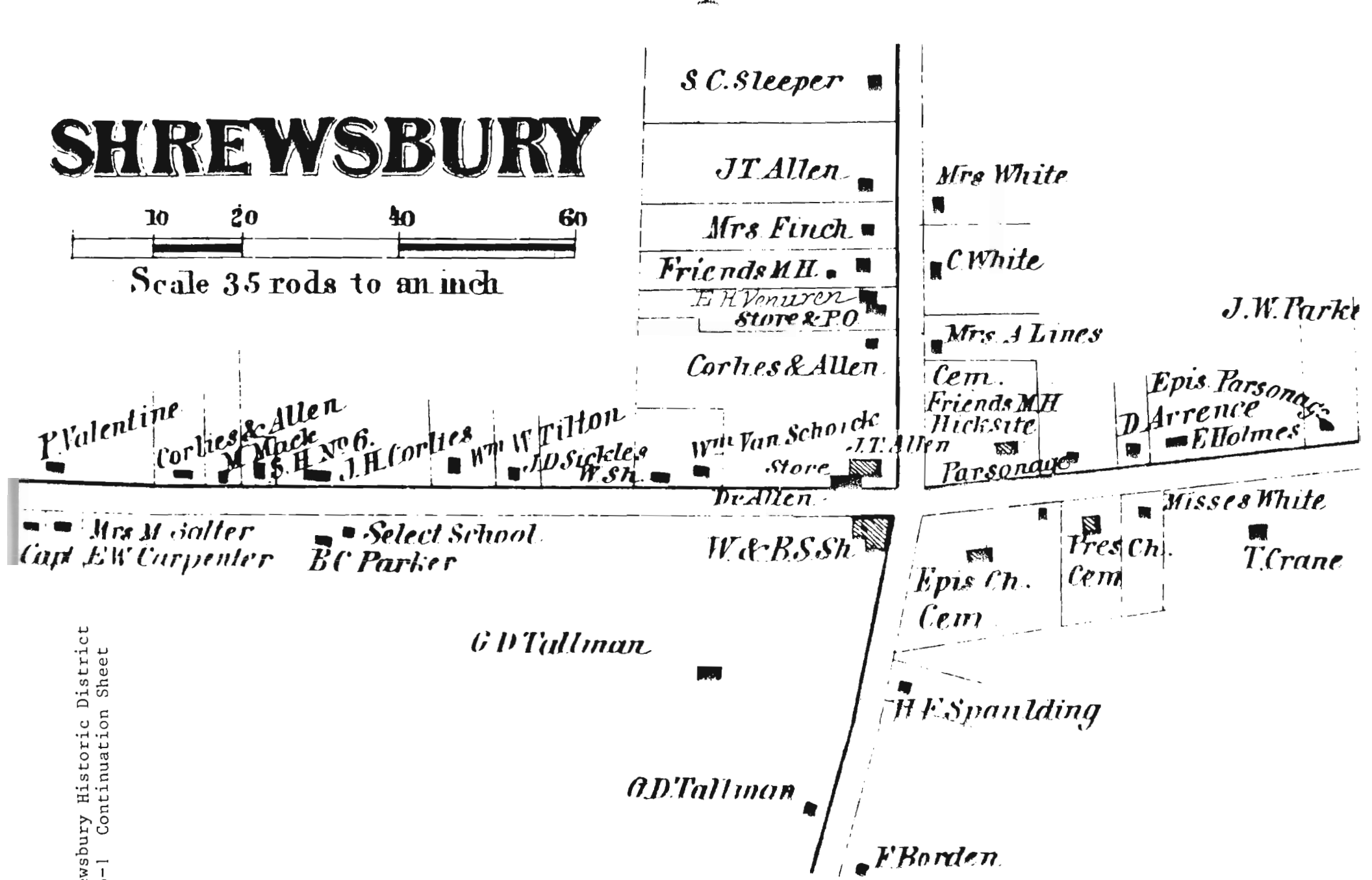
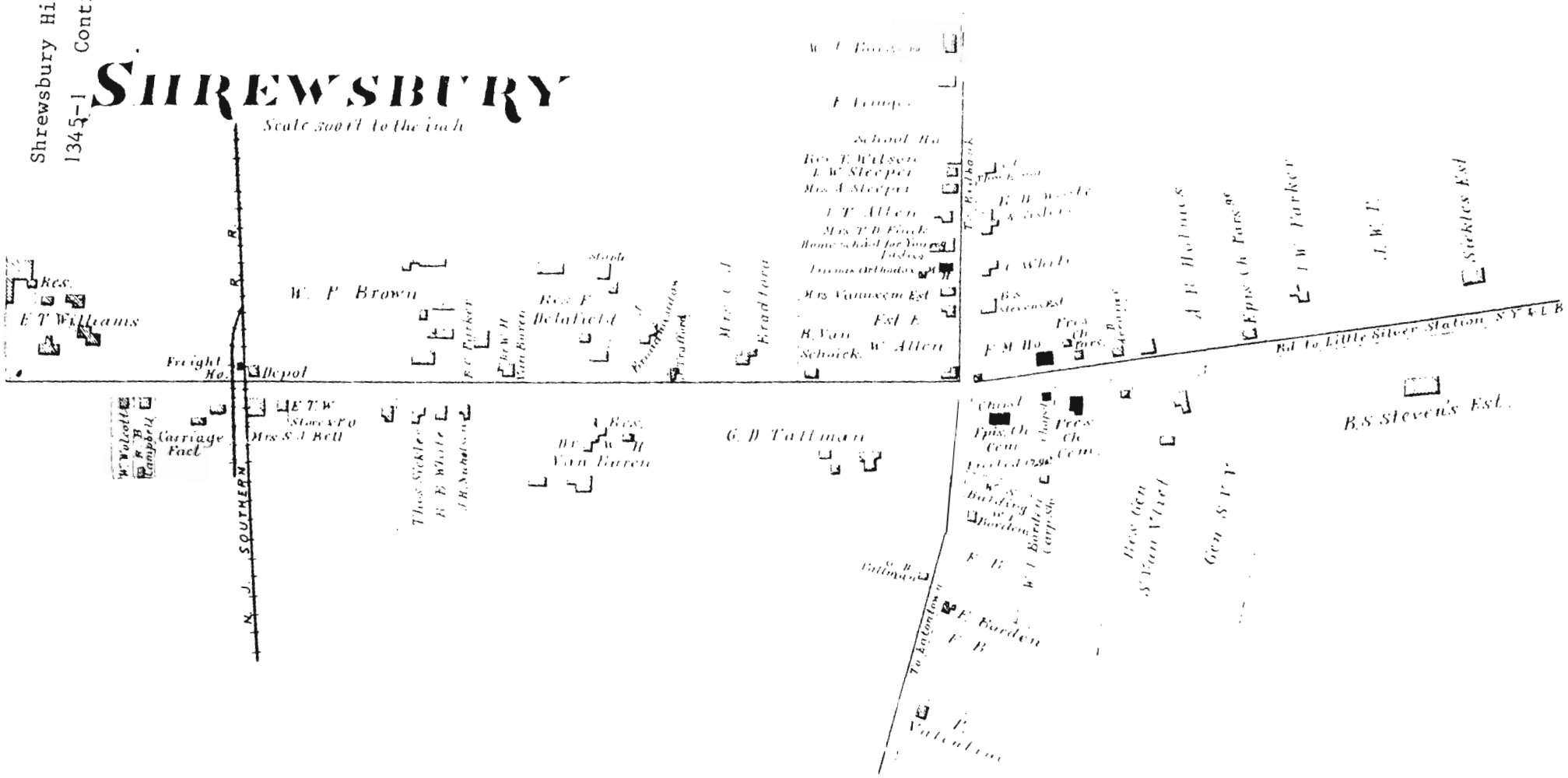
14
SILVERBROOK RD.
SHREWSBURY
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
1345-1 Continuation Sheet



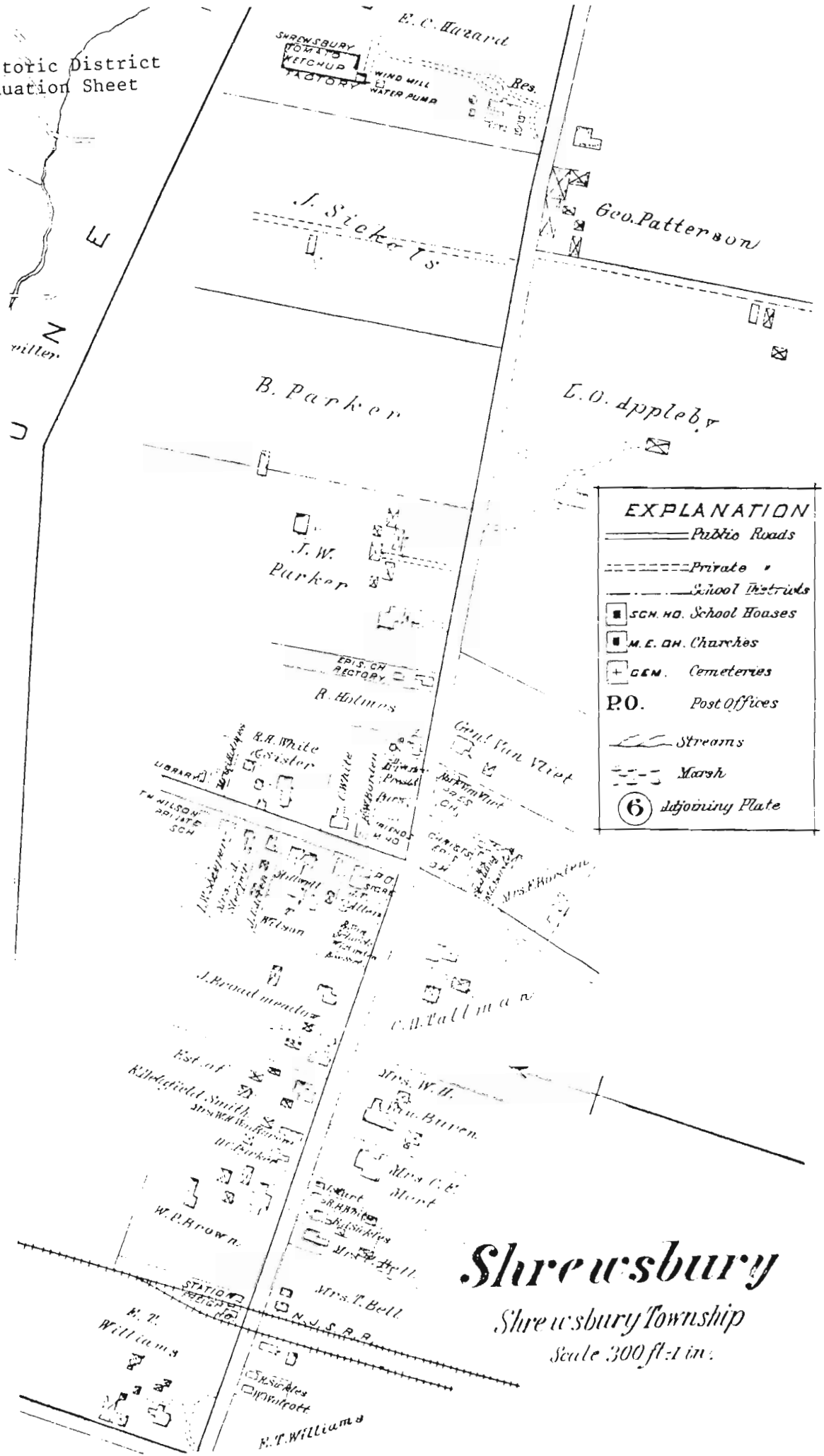
Shrewsbury Historic District
1345-1 Continuation Sheet

Beers County Map. 1860

Shrewsbury Historic District
1345-1 Continuation Sheet



Shrewsbury HIstoric District
1345-1 Continuation Sheet



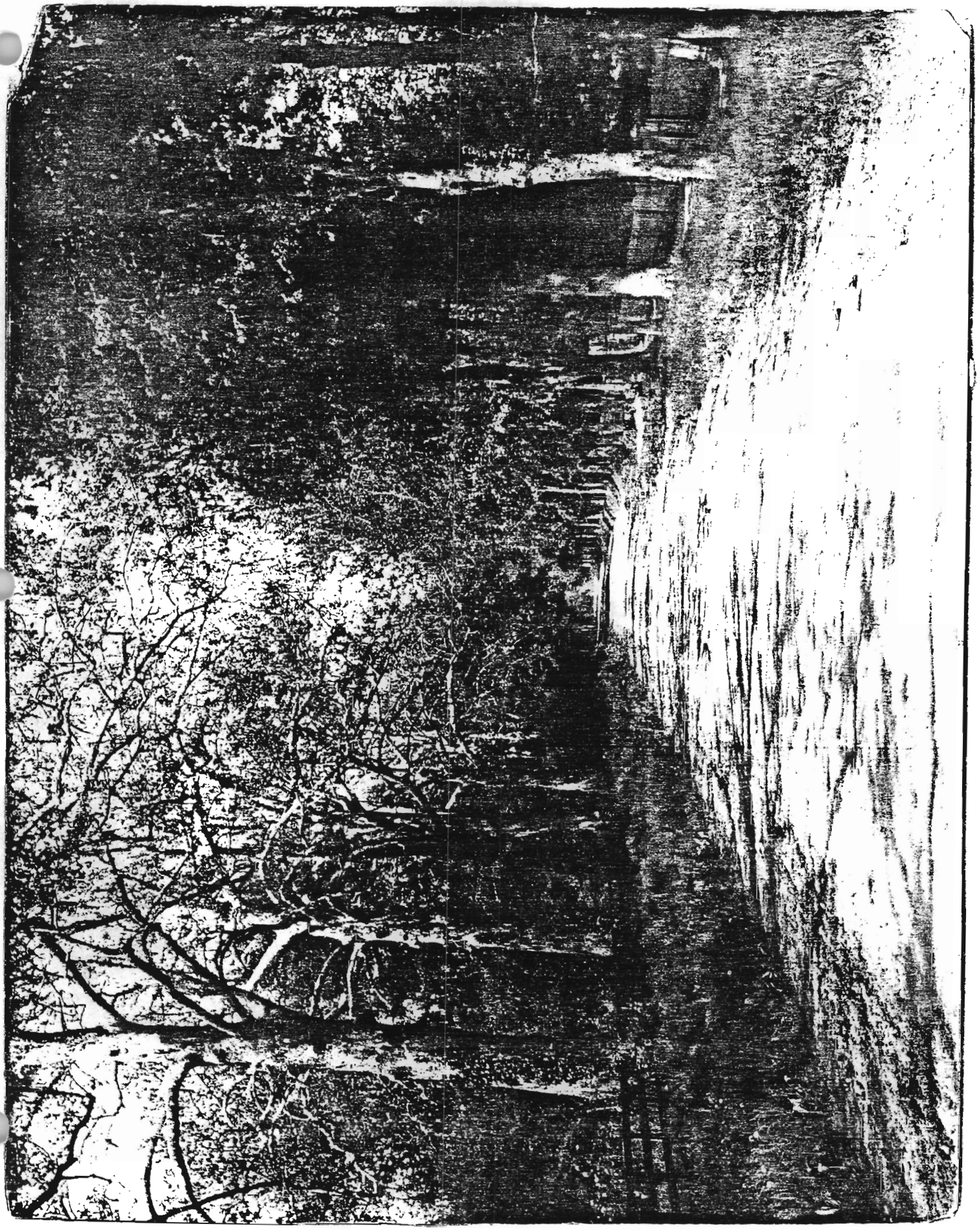
Shrewsbury

Shrewsbury Township

Scale 300 ft. = 1 in.

Wolverton Atlas. 1889

LOUMEL PRESS, INC., Red Bank, New Jersey



Sycamore Ave. looking west from Broad St. c. 1900.

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-1-11

HISTORIC NAME: Hurley Blacksmith and Carriage Shop
COMMON NAME: Lawes Coal Co.
LOCATION: SW cr. Sycamore Ave. and N.J. Central Railroad
BLOCK/LOT: 29/1
MUNICIPALITY: Shrewsbury
COUNTY: Monmouth
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
UTM REFERENCES: Zoning/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:
NEGATIVE FILE NO: 1-6,7

	SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES			
	A STORE	B WAREHOUSE	C	D
DATE	c. 1875, 1889	c. 1876		
BUILDER/ARCH.				
FORM/PLAN	Two connected squares	Rectangle		
STORIES	2½	1		
FOUNDATION	Brick	Not visible		
EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC	Clapboard	Clapboard		
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM	Frame	Frame		
ROOF/ CHIMNEYS	Intersecting gable and gambrel	Gable		

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A. This building was constructed in two major sections, the west section is earlier, built c. 1875 as a blacksmith and carriage shop. The east section was added c. 1889 when the business expanded to include farm equipment and coal sales. The west section has a gambrel roof oriented north-south and the gable roof on the east section intersects it. Windows have 6/6 sash; the first floor fenestration has been altered.

B. The building is a former school house that was moved to this site after 1909. It is a low five-bay rectangular building with a corregated metal roof, round headed windows and a central doorway with a shed overdoor.

CONDITION	E☐ G☒ F☐ P☐	E☐ G☐ F☒ P☐	E☐ G☐ F☐ P☐	E☐ G☐ F☐ P☐
COMMENTS:				

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: Faces north toward the road on a 2.3 acre lot.

Topography: Flat.

Vegetation:

Water:

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

SIGNIFICANCE: See Shrewsbury Historic District form #1345-1

This complex began as Charles H. Hurley's blacksmith and carriage shop in 1875, having replaced an earlier shop, built 1865, shortly after the completion of the railroad through Shrewsbury. Hurley expanded the shop to sell coal and farm equipment in 1889. The warehouse behind the shop was formerly the Shrewsbury village schoolhouse, one of many examples in Monmouth County of the re-use of schoolhouses. Donald E. Lawes and his nephew Frank Lawes took over the property in 1926, and purchased it in 1931, starting the coal, fuel oil, feed and farm and garden supply company that continues to the present.

ORIGINAL USE: Blacksmith and Carriage Shop PRESENT USE: Feed, Grain, and Fuel Store

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ Part of District ☒

THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

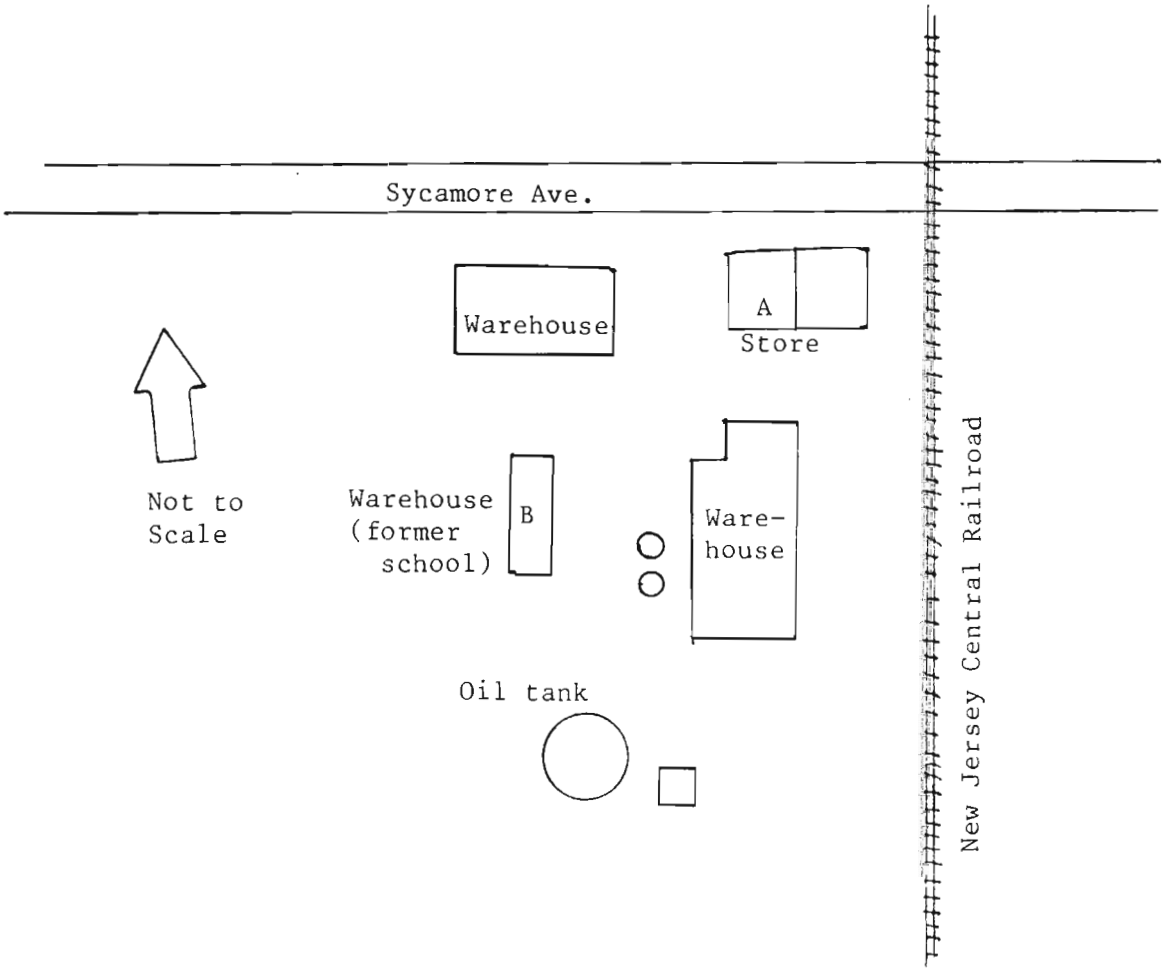
1. Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 595-6.
2. Woolman and Rose Atlas, 1878.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.
4. Sanborn Map Co. "Red Bank Area Atlas" (1922).
5. Jerseyann Club, Shrewsbury Century Homes Part I (Shrewsbury Borough School), August 1964.

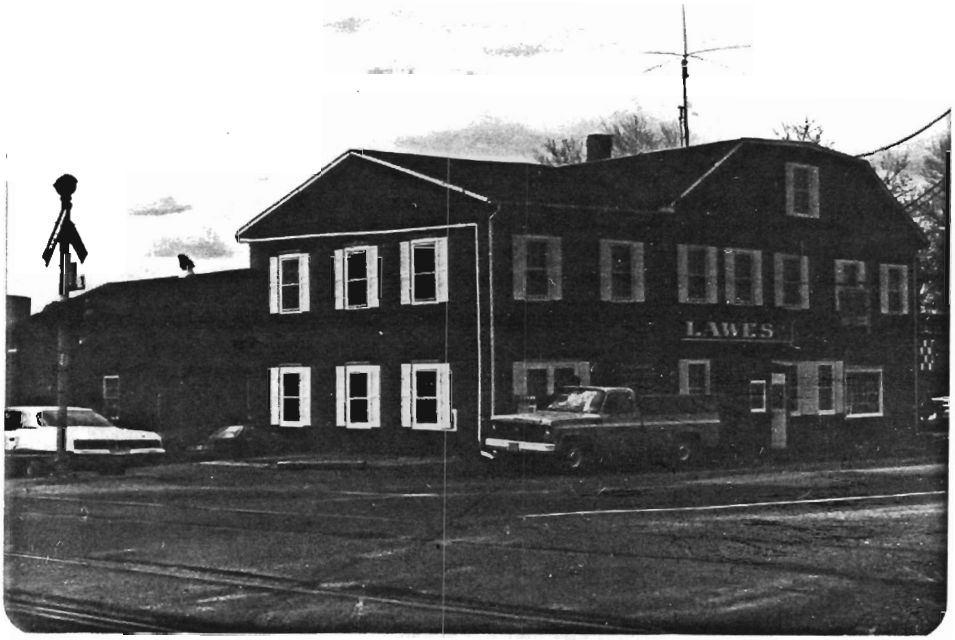
RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe DATE: April 1981

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

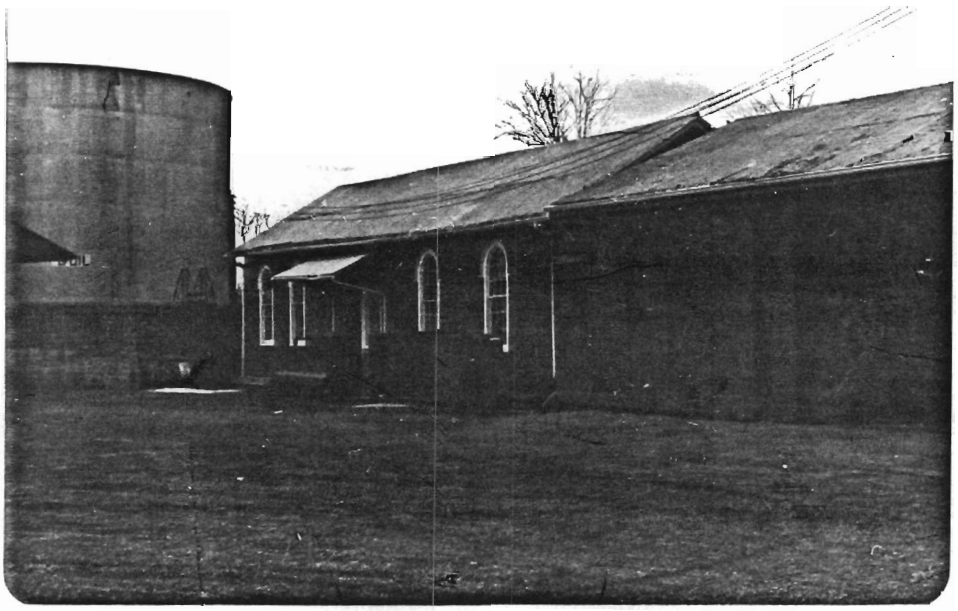
Map:

Site Plan:





Store A; view to southwest.



Warehouse (former schoolhouse) B, view to southwest.

DPF-054
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-1-24

HISTORIC NAME:	Richard B. Campbell House	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	525 Sycamore Ave.	BLOCK/LOT	29/2
MUNICIPALITY:	Shrewsbury Boro	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Long Branch	UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:			Zone/Northing/Easting

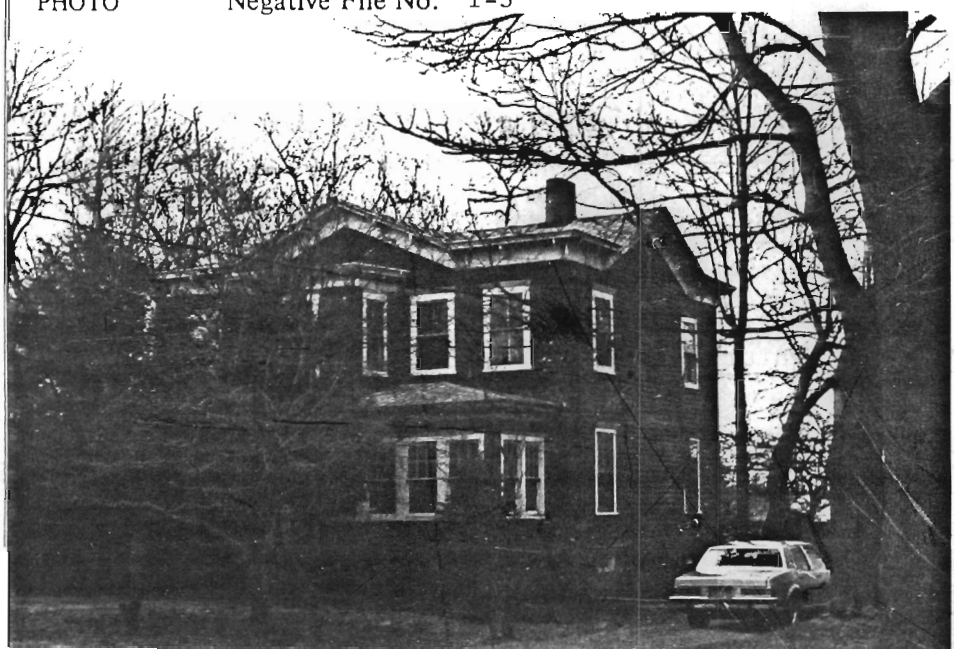
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1865	Source of Date:	Ref. 1; stylistic
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Italianate	Form/Plan Type:	Rectangle with enclosed front porch, projecting central 2nd floor bay, rear ell
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	Brick with veneer		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Clapboard		
Fenestration:	5 bay symmetrical		
Roof/Chimneys:	Cross gable; 1 internal chimney		

Additional Architectural Description:

The low pitched roof has overhanging eaves with simple brackets, as does the projecting second floor bay. Windows have 2/2 sash, except the enclosed porch, a 20th century addition, which has 6/1 sash. The original doorway is not visible inside the porch.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-5



Map (Indicate North)

See District Map

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 house faces north on a rectangular village lot. A frame garage is behind the house. Large trees line the lot, and smaller trees and shrubs are in front of the house.

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

SIGNIFICANCE: See Shrewsbury Historic District form #1345-1

This house was built for Richard B. Campbell, who, with Samuel Morrell of Little Silver, started a blacksmith and wheel wright shop in 1865 along the railroad tracks where Lawes Coal Co. (1345-1-11) is today. After a fire destroyed the shop in 1875, he started a carriage shop at Little Silver, and was employing 8 people in 1885. The house was owned by K. Sickles in 1889.

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. Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885) p. 593.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.
5. Jerseyana Club, Shrewsbury Century Homes, Part I (Shrewsbury Borough School, August 1964).

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

DPF 054
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-1-25

HISTORIC NAME: W. Wolcott House
LOCATION: 529 Sycamore Ave.
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 29/3

MUNICIPALITY: Shrewsbury Boro
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870
Source of Date: Ref. 1

Architect:
Builder:

Style: Italianate
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 2 over 3 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; central ridge chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

This simple Italianate house has a moderately pitched roof with overhanging, bracketed eaves, and a segmental arch head window in the gable. Windows have 2/2 sash and projecting lintels. The simple doorway is under a gable roof portico that is a later addition.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-4

Map (Indicate North)

See District Map

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 house faces north on a village lot and has a one story frame shed behind. Mature yard trees are scattered about the lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☒ Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☒
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☒ Railroad siding nearby

SIGNIFICANCE: See Shrewsbury Historic District form #1345-1

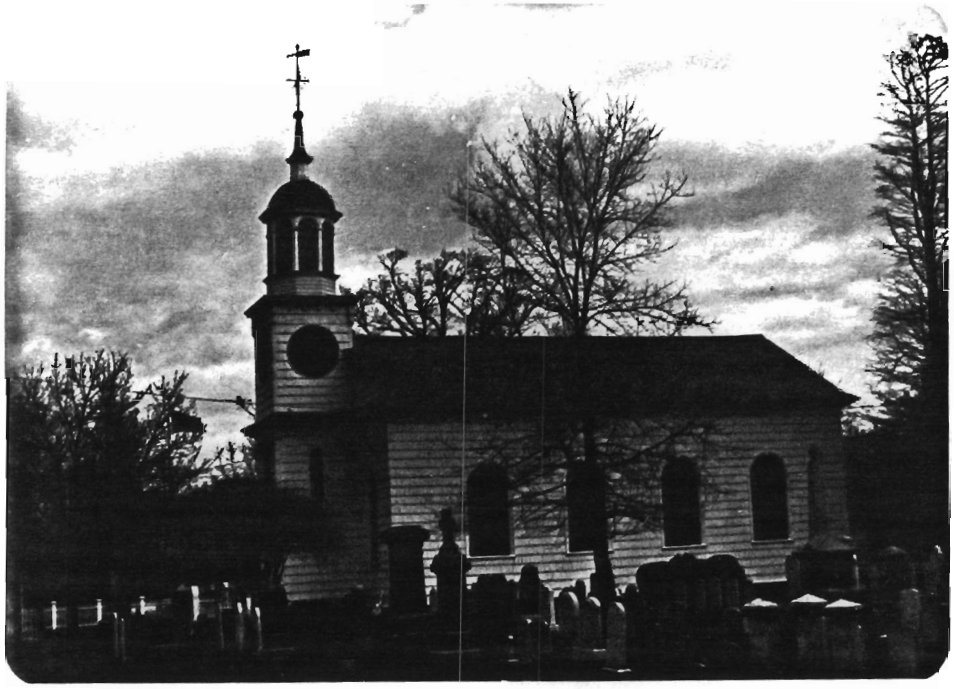
This house was probably built by W. Wolcott as a rental property. It was occupied by Charles H. and Emma Woolley Hurley shortly after they were married in the late 1870's. Hurley ran the wheelwright and blacksmith that is now Lawes Coal Co. (1345-1-11).

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:

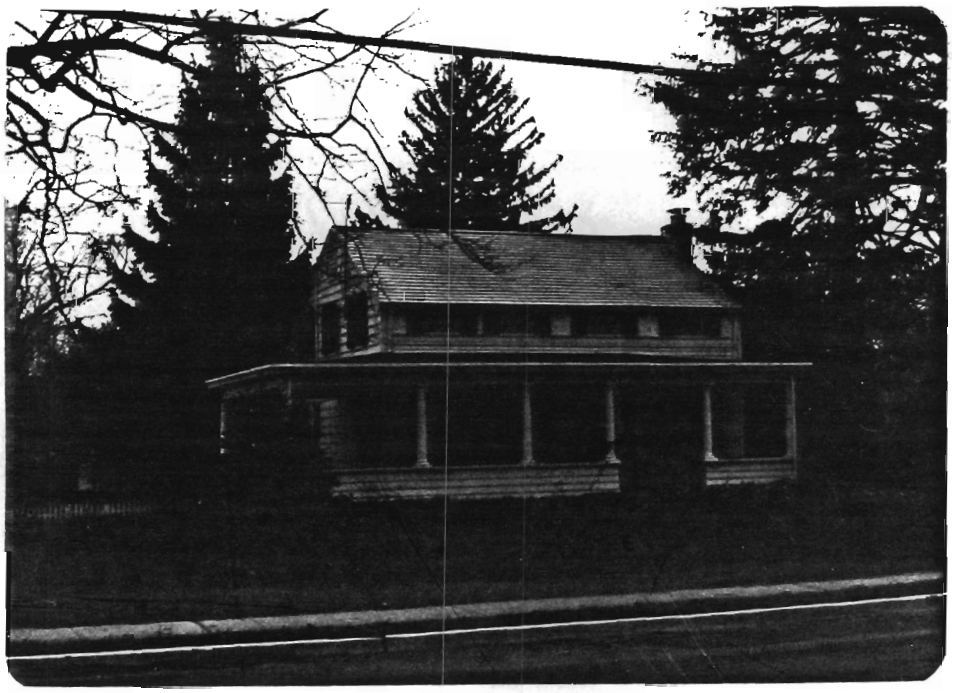
REFERENCES:

1. Beers Atlas, 1873.
2. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.
3. Jerseyana Club, Shrewsbury Century Homes, Part I (Shrewsbury Borough School, August, 1964).

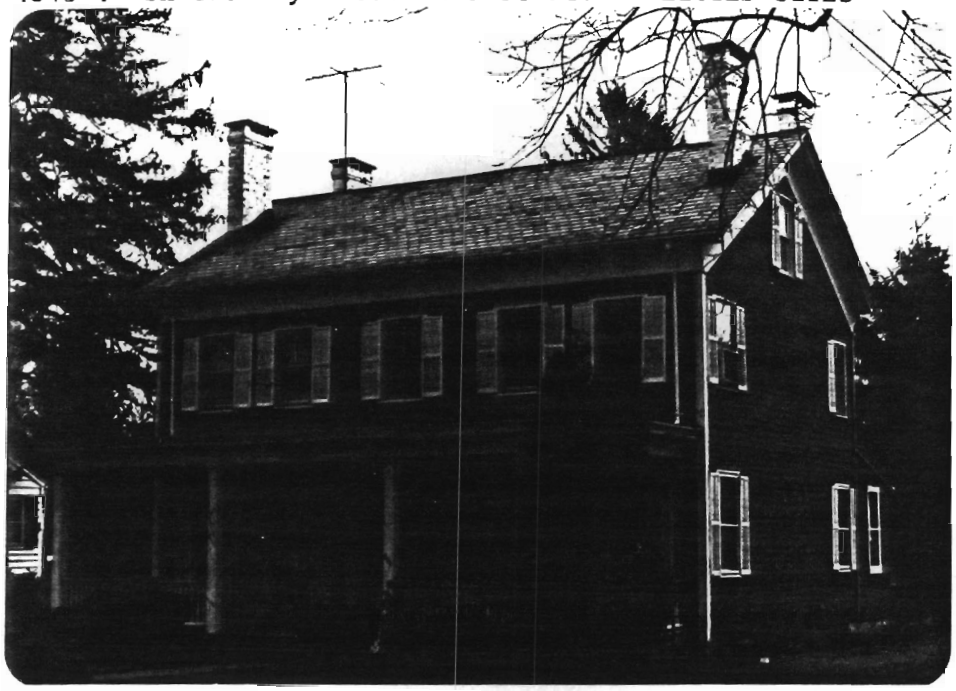
RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe DATE: April 1981
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association



1345-1-1
Christ Episcopal Church (Bldg. 9 on NRHP inventory)
SE cr. Broad St. and Sycamore Ave., Block 60, Lot 1; Long Branch Quad
Neg. File No. 1-19,21*
c. 1769 frame church. 1½ story, 3 by 4 bay rectangle with projecting bell tower, an 1874 addition. Belfry is original, has brass English crown weathervane, recently conserved. Gable roof; wood shingle siding; large round headed stained glass windows. Round headed double doorway with round headed doors. Church organized c. 1706 under George Keith, 1st building built c. 1715.

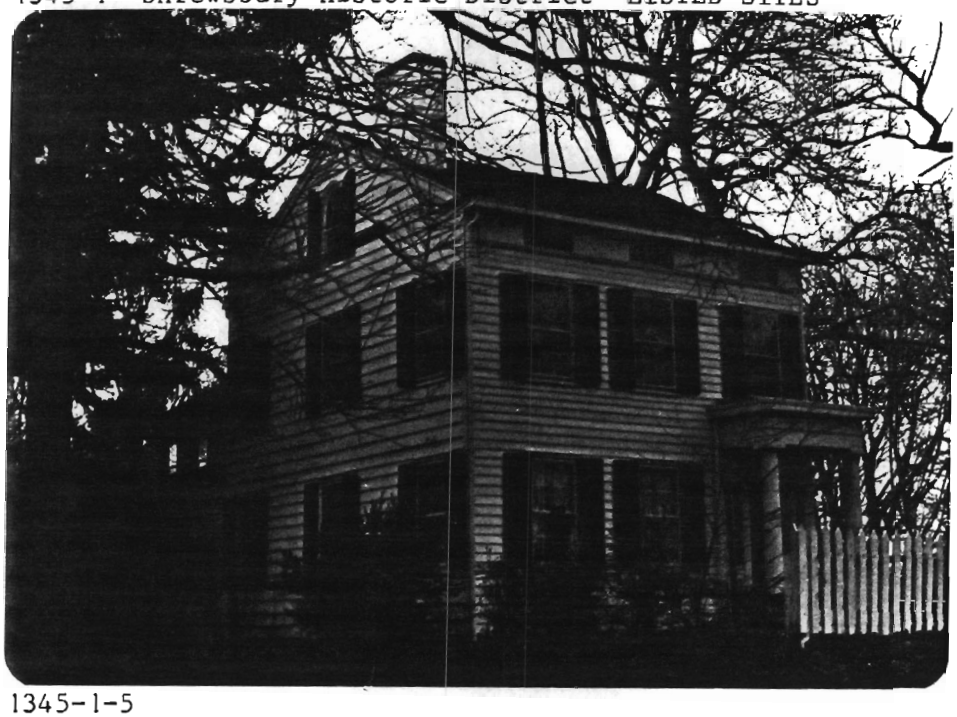


1345-1-2
Garrett Stout House (Bldg. 19 on NRHP inventory)
901 Broad St.; Block 60, Lot 42; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-20.
c. 1845 Greek Revival frame residence. 1½ story, 4 bay rectangle with rear wing and 2 sided porch. Gable roof; knee wall windows 2nd floor, 6/6 sash 1st floor; clapboard siding; Greek Revival enframement; brick foundation. Building moved to site, date and previous location not known.



1345-1-3
William Lambert Borden House (Bldg. 11 on NRHP inventory)
905 Broad St.; Block 60, Lot 41; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-22
c. 1865 frame residence. 2½ story , 5 bay rectangle with rear lean-to. Gable roof with 2 sets of twin end wall chimneys, highlighted overhanging eaves; clapboard siding; 2/2 sash on second floor, with full length first floor windows opening onto full front porch; double front door way with wide transom light; brick foundation.

1345-1-4
Abram Holmes Borden House (Bldg. 15 on NRHP inventory)
912 Broad St.; Block 30, Lot 14; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-23.
c. 1891 Colonial Revival/Shingle Style residence. 2½ story, 3 bay, T-plan. Intersecting gambrel roof with slate roofing; natural wood shingle and clapboard siding; clustered 1/1 sash windows of various shapes; central doorway; porch wraps around projecting central section.

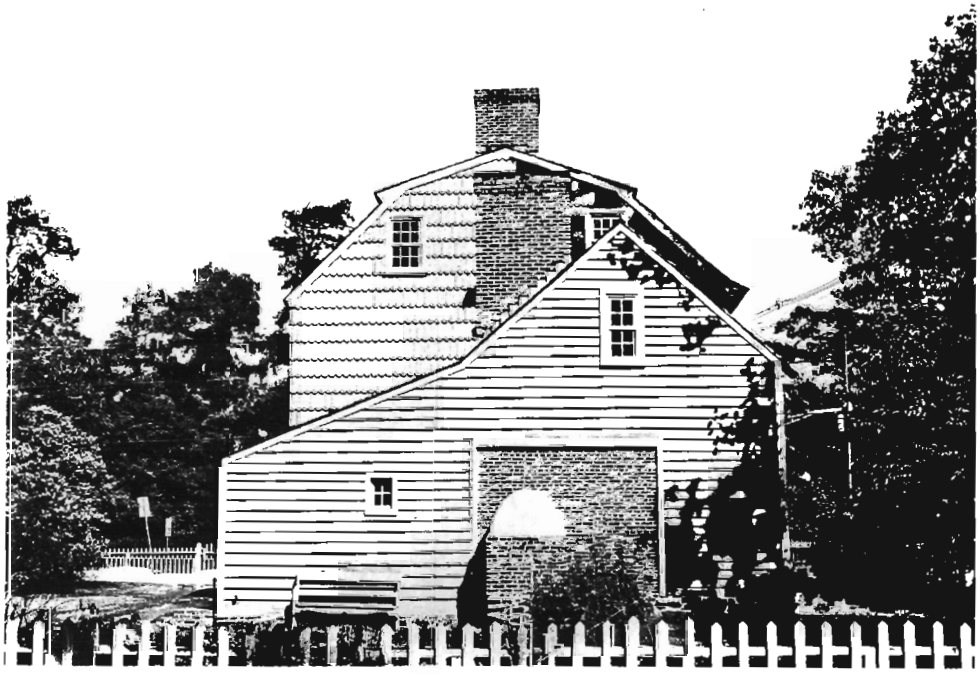


1345-1-5
Francis Borden House (Bldg. 12 on NRHP inventory)
917 Broad St., Block 60, Lot 37; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-24*
c. 1840 Greek Revival frame residence. 2½ story, 3 bay square with rear ell; Gable roof with Classical cornice with frieze windows, round headed window in gable end; clapboard siding; 6/6 sash windows; Greek Revival enframement with heavy Doric order portico. Owned by Mrs. Francis Borden through 1889.

1345-1-6
Platt Valentine House (Bldg 14 on NRHP inventory)
939 Broad St.; Block 60, Lot 33; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-25
c. 1858 Italianate frame residence. 2½ story, 3 bay rectangle with side ell added in the 20th century. Moderately pitched gable roof has bracketed eaves and gable returns; paired round headed windows in gable, other windows have 6/6 sash, very large 1st floor windows are 20th century alterations; clapboard siding; doorway has late Greek Revival enframement. Platt Valentine owned the house through 1889.

1345-1-7
Shrewsbury Friends Meeting House (Bldg. 10 on NRHP inventory)
NE cr. Sycamore Ave. and Broad St.; Block 40, Lot 1; Long Branch Quad
Neg. File No. 1-27*
c. 1816 frame meeting house. 2 story, 6 bay rectangle. Gable roof with 2 ridge chimneys; natural wood shingle siding; 12/8 sash on second floor and 12/12 on first floor windows, north wall windows have 24/24 sash; twin double doorways have 3 panel doors with gable overdoors; coursed sandstone ashlar foundation. This is the first Friends Meeting in New Jersey. This building was used by the Hixite faction during the 19th century, the Orthodox met north of the Allen House on Broad St. This is the fourth building used by the Shrewsbury Friends, the first was built c. 1672.

1345-1-8
Allen House (Bldg. 16 on NRHP inventory)
NW cr. Sycamore Ave. and Broad St.; Block 28, Lot 17; Long Branch Quad
Neg. File No. 1-17,18, Retake Roll 37 to 42 *
Late 17th-early 18th c. frame residence. 2½ story, 3 bay square with side kitchen ell. Gambrel roof with wood shingle roofing, large end wall chimney; saltbox roof with end wall chimney and exposed hearth back on kitchen ell; 12/8 and 12/12 sash windows on main block, 6/6 sash on ell; round butt shingles on main block, beaded clapboard on ell; 5 panel, "Dutch" doors with shed overdoors in both sections. Damaged by fire 1914, restored to mid-late 18th century. See continuation sheet for details of history and restoration. Outbuildings include brick smokehouse and well house.



View to E.

ALLEN HOUSE

Built prior to 1700, this house has been influenced by Dutch and English building practices. It was acquired by the Historical Association in 1968, through the will of Mrs. Henry H. Holmes, and has been restored to the mid-to-late 18th century period when it was a tavern known as the Blue Ball. Two downstairs rooms have been furnished as a tavern and the second floor serves as a changing exhibit area.

GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Allen House is architecturally and spiritually an integral part of a group of buildings known as the historic four corners of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. It stands on the northwest corner of the intersection of the Burlington Trail (now Sycamore Avenue), which was the original Lenni-Lenape Indian path from the west to the ocean, and the present Broad Street (Route 35), which was originally used by early settlers travelling between the settlements of Shrewsbury and Middletown and beyond. On the northeast corner is the Quaker Meeting House, built in 1816. The Friends first erected a log house in Shrewsbury in 1672 and acquired the present site in 1695. On the southeast corner is Christ Church, erected in 1769. The first structure was built in 1715. Adjacent to it is the Presbyterian Church, founded in 1727 with its present structure completed in 1821.

Shrewsbury is one of the earliest settlements in New Jersey. It was settled under the terms of the Monmouth Patent granted by Governor Nicolls of New York on April 8, 1665, to twelve men, who were English Quakers and Scotch Presbyterians principally from Long Island.

EARLY OWNERS

The house is thought to have been originally built by Judah Allen, who was a Quaker born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1651. He was listed as a patentee in Shrewsbury in 1670 and received 272 acres of land. Judah Allen served as a deputy from Shrewsbury to the legislative Assembly of East Jersey in 1688.

The House was built prior to 1688 because it was mentioned in the Shrewsbury Friends' Records as the scene of a family wedding involving Judah's sister-in-law. Thus it was built sometime after 1670 and before 1688. The first structure was probably very simple and has been added to and remodelled at various times through the years.

Richard Stillwell, Esq., became the owner of the property in the early 18th century, though the exact date is not presently known. He was an eminent merchant in New York City and a third

generation member of the family of one of the original settlers of Staten Island. Stillwell retired to Shrewsbury and lived in the Allen House until his death in 1743. His wife Mercy Sands was renowned for her beauty and intelligence. They were buried together under a single massive tombstone in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church across the street.

In the New York Gazette of March 25, 1751, the property was advertised for sale by members of the Stillwell family. "Those who have a Mind to purchase", reads the ad, "may enquire of Samuel Stillwell of New-York; or of Catherine Stillwell, on the Premisses, and know the Conditions." In the advertisement, the house is described as a "Good large Dwelling House, two Story high, containing several Fire-Rooms well-finished, with a good Stone-Cellar under it, and a large Kitchen and Milk-House joining to it." The lot was described as being four acres with a "very good bearing Orchard, two Gardens, a good Stone Well, a large new Storehouse, Chaise House, Stable, and several other Out-buildings." Also included for sale were "40 Acres of excellent Land, well timber'd, within a Mile of the center of the town of Shrewsbury, "in a good Neighbourhood" which was "very convenient for a Gentleman, or Merchant." The advertisement appeared again in the New York Gazette on January 20, 1752, only in this ad Catherine Stillwell is listed as being in New York rather than on the premises.

A TAVERN FOR THE TOWN

On or about 1754, the property was acquired by Josiah Halstead, a carpenter who, with his brother Timothy, helped work on the construction of Christ Church in Shrewsbury.

Newspaper advertisements placed by Halstead in the Pennsylvania Gazette for the sale of the property between 1765 and 1770 establish that the Allen House was operated by him as a tavern known as the "Blue Ball". In the first advertisement, appearing February 21, 1765, the property is described as a "Compleat small Farm . . . with a good Dwelling-house . . . in compleat Order for a Tavern, it being the Place where the most noted One in Shrewsbury, hath been kept for many Years . . . ." In the second advertisement, appearing in 1768, the name of the establishment is included: "The noted tavern in Shrewsbury, at the corner of the street and sign of the blue ball . . . . " Perhaps the name derived from the practice of using a ball as a stage coach passenger signal. The ball, suspended from a post outside the tavern, was lowered as a signal to stage drivers to stop for passengers.

Both of these notices describe the property in some detail, but a more complete account appeared April 5, 1770:

> The noted and well accustomed Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber . . . two miles

> from a public landing, where there is a great commerce carried on from thence to New-York. The house is very commodious, two stories high, and 4 fire places; a good dry cellar, large kitchen, and a pantry or milk room; with many other out-houses and sheds, and stable room enough for 40 horses, a good stone well, a large garden, newly paled, including near half an acre of very rich land; a good bearing orchard, that affords from 30 to 100 barrels of cyder, per year, as the season proves, all in good repair. Also 10 acres of exceeding good meadow, well improved and manured in the best manner . . . .

Although he had advertised the property at least three times over a five year period, Halstead was unable to find a buyer. Again in 1773 he placed an ad to sell "the noted publick house for publick entertainment that hath been kept for upwards of 20 years . . . ." In this advertisement the house differs from the earlier descriptions of the building as being only two stories high. This change in wording could indicate that the third floor had been renovated from an open attic into additional bedrooms between 1770 and 1773. Three such rooms have been preserved as part of the restoration and, if added at this time, it could account for the inclusion of an additional half story in the 1773 advertisement.

LATER OWNERS

Josiah Halstead must have been desperate to sell the property in 1773, for in the same year he lost the property for failure to pay his debts. A newspaper mentions that "J. Halstead was discharged from his confinement by an insolvent act" and that his estate was to be disposed of "for benefit of creditors." In the New York Gazette, February 14, 1774, the property was advertised again, but in this notice the property was put up for sale or rent for one year or more by a Stephen Tallman, who had apparently taken the property from Halstead in payment for debts owed him.

In a mortgage dated April 10, 1775, the property was mortgaged by Judah Allen to Stephen Tallman for 394 pounds "current lawful money of the Colony of New York." Judah was certainly a descendant of the first Judah Allen, who had owned the property about one hundred years before. Perhaps he was motivated to acquire it because of its background in his family.

Judah apparently was in financial difficulty too, perhaps abetted by the difficulties brought about by the Revolution, because three years after mortgaging the property he sold it in 1778 to Robert Bowne, 'Merchant of City of New York," for $500.00.

It is not known how long Bowne retained ownership of the property, but on March 12, 1786, it was mortgaged by John Johnson, Physician, to Daniel Ludlow. Dr. Johnson sold the property to Robert White soon thereafter. In a letter written by Robert White, now in the possession of Miss Louise Jost, it is described as a "property much encumbered with mortgages." Robert and Benjamin White probably owned the property until 1814, when it was purchased by Edmund W. Allen.

Dr. Allen was not a relative of Judah Allen. He was President of the Monmouth Medical Society and his descendants lived in the house until 1927. Evidence exists (see Allen House Massacre) that he made extensive changes to the house when it was purchased. Many changes were probably necessary to convert the house from a public tavern back to a comfortable private residence.

THE ALLEN HOUSE MASSACRE

During the Revolution, in 1779, the Allen House was the scene of a famous local conflict, the so-called "Allen House Massacre". In answer to an advertisement placed in a local newspaper by Dr. Daniel Veach Mc Lean of Freehold, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society, for information about the history of New Jersey, Lyttleton White of Shrewsbury wrote a long letter which included an account of the incident. The letter is dated March 25, 1846.

Mr. White recalled in the letter that in the summer of 1779 a Lieutenant with a guard of 12 men (probably Virginia Continentals) were stationed at the Allen House to watch the movements of the Tories in the area. Five of the "tories or refugees" came up a branch of the South Shrewsbury River by boat and landed "under cover of woods headges and so forth." The party, headed by Joseph Price and Richard Lippincott, travelled to the south side of Christ Episcopal Church, where they could observe activities at the Allen House diagonally across the street. They discovered that there were no sentries or guard and that the soldiers were "lounging about" without any weapons. Price ordered his party to fix bayonets and they started "on full run for the house where the troops were quartered." All of the Continental arms were together in the "North Room" and one of Price's men grabbed them. A scuffle ensued, twelve Continentals against the five refugees, and the Continentals were not able to gain possession of their guns: "the man who held fast on the guns . . . was thrown but held fast . . . ." One of the Continentals was killed by a bayonet and fell on the floor at the foot of the

stairs in the hall. Two others were also bayoneted: "one of the two last killed got out into the Road his Bowels coming out he soon died the other one got some what furthur off and fell likewise and Died . . . ." The Lieutenant surrendered and the Tories took the nine remaining Continentals prisoner, "broke their guns around a Locust tree" and made their escape.

Mr. White also reports that in 1812 (?) when Dr. Edmund W. Allen was repairing the house, blood stains so permeated the wood at the foot of the stairs that they could not be removed. Carpenters tried to plane out the stains on the floor, but "the more they planed the fresher it showed." Dr. Allen has to put another floor over it and, says Mr. White, "I myself was the carpenter."

Acknowledging his source for the story, Mr. White writes: "The writer of the above scene or tragedy has had it from the lips of the above Joseph Price - after he had returned back here from Nova Scotia perhaps 6 or 7 more times - he died some 18 years ago at Shrewsbury."

ARCHITECTURE AND RESTORATION

The Allen House has undergone many changes through the years. The first structure, erected between 1670 and 1688, was probably very simple with one or two rooms on the main floor and an open sleeping chamber above. By 1751, we know from the ad placed by Richard Stillwell's descendants for the sale of the property that it had become a "Good Large Dwelling House, two Story high, containing several Fire-Rooms well-furnished, with a good Stone-Cellar under it, and a large Kitchen and Milk-House joining to it." These changes could have been made by either Stillwell or Judah Allen, but some of the surviving architectural features - such as panelling, fireplace construction, full gambrel roof and round-edge shingles of Jersey white cedar on the exterior - are of a type used in this area from the early to mid-eighteenth century.

Additional changes were also made in the mid-to-late 18th century, when the building was owned by Josiah Halstead and operated as a tavern. In a 1765 advertisement he refers to the house as being "in compleat Order for a Tavern", indicating that some changes had been made to accommodate the public. In a 1773 ad placed by Halstead, the house is described as being two and one-half stories high, in contrast to the preceding advertisements of 1765, 1768, and 1770, where the house is described as being two stories high. This indicates that the third floor may have been partitioned into three bedrooms as early as this time.

From Lyttleton White's account of the Allen House Massacre, we learn that Dr. Edmund W. Allen was repairing the house after it had been purchased probably in 1814. It is possible that he was changing the house back into a comfortable domestic residence

for his family and removing features from its days as a "publick house".

The structure suffered many additions and alterations during the 19th and 20th centuries, particularly during the Victorian era. In the late 1800's, it was operated as a store, and a wing had been added to the east gable end which went out as far as Broad Street. In the early 20th century, a fire destroyed the third floor and part of the roof. Other later additions and alterations were made throughout the house at various times, many of which are documented in the blueprints of the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1937.

The house has been restored to its mid-to-late 18th century appearance when it was operated as a tavern. Although some original architectural features remained before restoration, numerous later changes and the poor condition of the building necessitated a great deal of reconstruction. New round-end shingles were cut for the exterior of redwood to replace the original remains on the south wall. All window frames and sash have been restored, 12 over 12 on the first floor of the main structure, 12 over 8 on second, and 6 over 6 in the kitchen wing. Panelled shutters have been restored on all ground floor windows on the south, east, and north sides. Structural members have also been replaced when necessary.

In the interior of the house, woodwork, floorboards, chair rail and doors on the first floor have been restored and the walls and ceilings replastered. The bolection molding and overmantel of the fireplace in the tap room and the panelling in an adjacent room with the corner fireplace are not original, but designed especially for the restoration based on 18th century practice. The bar is also a speculative reconstruction based on practices of the period.

The stairs are an original feature, rising to the second floor with one landing, and continuing from a small second floor stairhall to the attic. The handrail and balusters rise directly from the stringer, not the threads. The downstairs stairhall has a wall separating it from the rear chamber which contains the original partition of wide vertical boards with a beaded edge.

In the large second floor chamber, a mid-18th century panelled room-end remains, with a central fireplace. The chamber adjacent to it also has an early mantel, circa 1800. In this room some of the panelling and a panelled closet door with Queen Anne hinges remained to the right of the fireplace. On the east wall of the room, vertical sheathing with tongue and groove construction survived later changes. The floorboards

chair rail, doors, baseboards, doorway and window moldings have been added on both rooms and the ceilings and walls have been replastered.

In the kitchen wing a large hearth is located on the west wall with a hewn lintel (mostly original) 9½ feet long. Two bake oven openings were discovered in the hearth and restored, one on the back wall and the other on the right side. Perhaps two such ovens were needed to accommodate the dining needs of visitors when it served as a tavern. The hearth has been restored with old square brick. The original beams of the room are exposed on the ceiling and the floorboards, baseboards, door and window moldings have been restored. Two door openings are located on the north wall leading to a leanto addition containing an early milk-room (constructed 3 feet below ground level) and woodshed (now used as a kitchen and lavatory).

SOME SPECULATION ON THE KITCHEN WING

One architectural feature in the kitchen wing raises an interesting question. The back of the tap room fireplace is exposed on the east interior wall of the kitchen. This indicates that the kitchen wing is an addition, for this wall had to originally have been exposed on the outside wall of the house. In addition, the early advertisements placed by Josiah Halstead refer to the house as having only four fireplaces rather than the five now in the house. This leaves one with the question, was the kitchen wing (with its fifth fireplace) part of the house when these advertisements were placed?

One possible explanation for this mystery is indicated by a careful reading of the advertisement placed by Josiah Halstead in 1770:

> The house is very commodious, two stories high, and 4 fireplaces; a good dry cellar, large kitchen, and a pantry or milk room; with many other (emphasis added) out-houses and sheds . . . .

In reading this description note the placement of the semi-colons. One appears after "fireplaces" meaning that this may be the end of the description of the house. The next semi-colon appears after the description of the kitchen with its pantry or milk room. This indicates that he considered the kitchen a separate entity from the house. Substantiating this, in the next line he refers to many "other" out-buildings, as if referring to the kitchen as being the first out-building described.

Although the practice of building separate kitchens has not been documented in this area, it is not unlikely that a separate kitchen was constructed by Halstead when the house was turned into a tavern, particularly since there are two bake ovens in the fireplace. A separate kitchen would almost be a necessity to keep the heat and noise of preparing food separate from the visitors dining and drinking in the tavern. The loft above the kitchen would be an ideal place to quarter servants separate from an establishment accommodating travellers who might be sensitive to having slaves sleeping under the same roof.

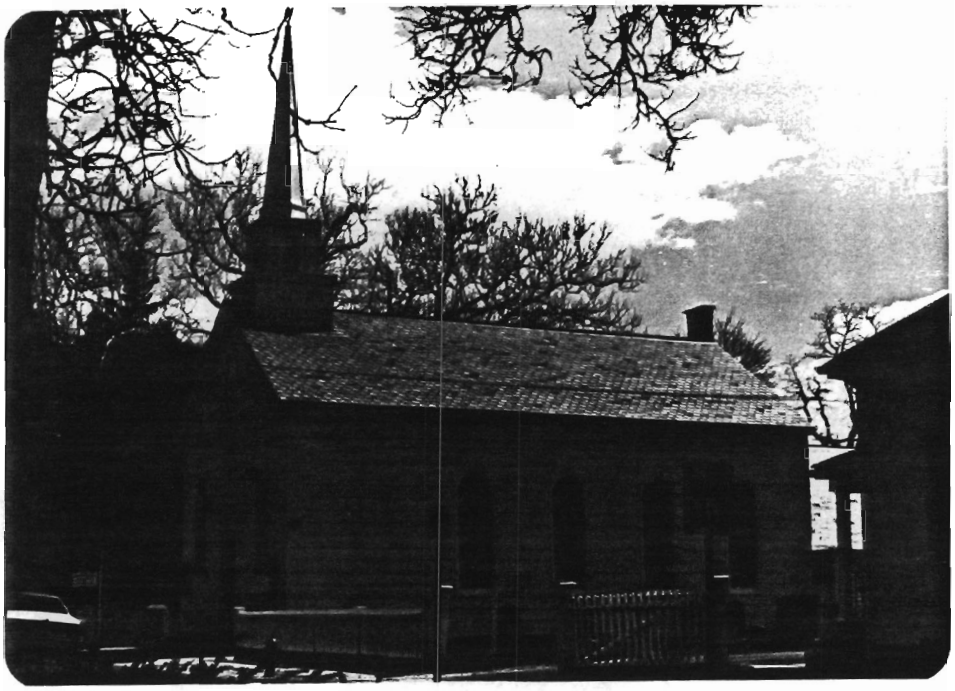
The kitchen could have been moved to its present location by a later owner, probably after the tavern ceased to operate, or reconstructed there using original materials. It was not uncommon to adapt whole buildings for wings and additions for early houses.

The question becomes even more complicated when one goes back to an earlier advertisement placed by Samuel and Catherine Stillwell in 1751. In this ad the house is described as follows: "A Good large Dwelling House, two Story high, containing several Fire-Rooms well-finish'd, with a good Stone-Cellar under it." In this notice, placed some fifteen years before Halstead began to advertise, the kitchen seems to definitely join the house.

Although no evidence exists, it would not be too extreme to suppose that the kitchen referred to in this ad was built off the east, rather than the west, gable end of the house. Judging from the orientation of the house, as compared to other houses of the same period and similar design in this area (i.e., the Burrows mansion and Clinton's Headquarters) it would be possible that the original kitchen wing was built off to the right of a central hall as one enters from Sycamore Avenue. The brick fireplace back would then be exposed on the outside wall of the west gable end as in Clinton's Headquarters and the Burrows mansion.

These theories, of course, are tentative until furthur evidence is discovered. The most likely explanation, given present information, is that Halstead did not consider the kitchen fireplace to be, in his terms, a "fireplace". When referring to "4 fireplaces" he was probably describing only the four finished fireplaces in the main house, and the kitchen hearth was not counted separately but as part of the kitchen in general.

Given this explanation, the kitchen wing probably adjoined the house off the west gable end, its present location. The brick backing exposed inside the present wing would have been from a much earlier period, before the Stillwell ad appeared in 1751, when the present tap room served as a kitchen in a smaller and much simpler dwelling.

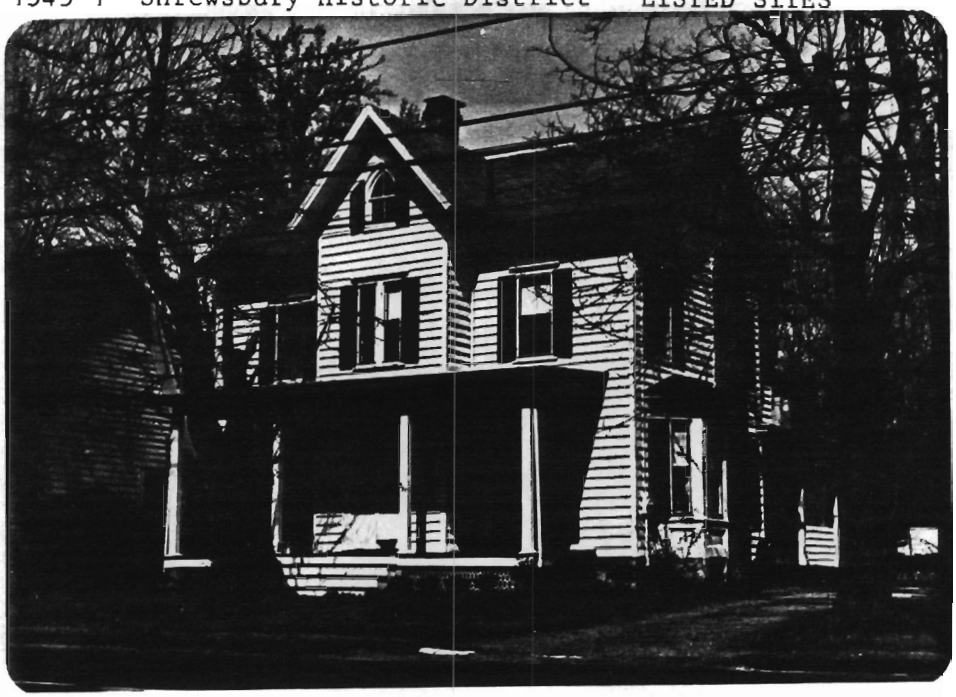


1345-1-9
Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church (Bldg. 7 on NRHP inventory)
S. side Sycamore Ave., 3 E. of Broad St.; Block 60, Lot 2; Long Branch Quad
Neg. File No. 1-26
1821 Greek Revival frame church. 1 story, 3 bay by 4 bay rectangle with rear ell added 1895. Gable roof with full pediment and 20th century steeple. Front section of church (extent of entablature) was added 1845, and has a central doorway and rectangular windows. Side windows are round headed. Flush siding on front facade, wood shingle siding on side; sandstone foundation. First church built 1727.

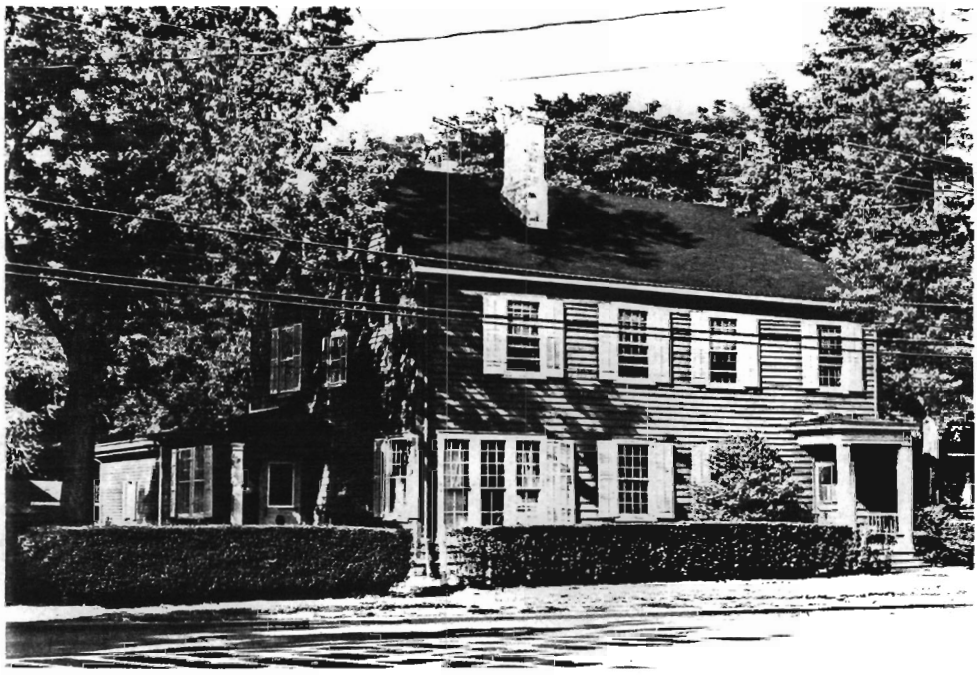
1345-1-10
Seth Lippencott House (a.k.a. Judge John Wardell House; Bldg 24 on NRHP inventory
SW cr. Sycamore Ave. and Broad St.; Block 30, Lot 13 a; Long Branch Quad;
Neg. File No. 1-16, 2-43*.
c. 1820 frame residence. 2½ story, 5 bay rectangle with side and rear ells; hip roof with hip dormers, bracketed eaves; 6/6 sash windows; clapboard siding; Greek Revival enframement; concrete veneer foundation. Heavily remodeled by Edward Kemp 1898, was formerly 2½ story, 3 bay with side ell.

1345-1-12
Christ Church Rectory (Bldg. 34 on NHRP inventory)
329 Sycamore Ave.; Block 40, Lot 26; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-31.
c. 1850's frame residence. 2½ story, 5 over 4 bay rectangle with rear ell. Center gable roof with bracketed eaves, slate roofing, two sets of twin end wall chimneys, vergeboard and round headed window in center gable; 6/6 sash in 2nd floor windows, 1/1 in 1st floor, projecting bay is a later alteration; clapboard siding; simple doorway has a small transom light; coursed ashlar foundation.

1345-1-13
Presbyterian Manse (Original owner not known; bldg. 8 on NRHP inventory)
348 Sycamore Ave.; Block 60, Lot 4; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-30.
c. 1850 Greek Revival frame residence. 2½ story 5 bay rectangle with rear ell and side porch. Main block was built in two sections, divided between the 2 eastern bays and 3 western bays; gable roof with slate roofing, 3 internal end chimneys, Classical cornice; 6/6 sash windows, full length windows on 1st floor west section; wood shingle siding, flush side first floor west section; Greek Revival enframement; brick foundation. Owned by Gen'l S. Van Vliet 1873, 1889.



1345-1-14
Daniel Arrance House (Bldg. 2 on NRHP inventory)
351 Sycamore Ave.; Block 41, Lot 2; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-29.
c. 1860 frame residence. 2½ story, 3 bay, T-plan with projecting center bay. Center gable roof with slate roofing, overhanging eaves, central ridge chimney, and lancet arch window in center gable. Windows have 2/2 sash, with paired single sash windows in the center bay, and full length windows on the 1st floor; double front doorway with wide transom light; brick foundation. Owned by Daniel Arrance through 1889.



1345-1-15
Benjamin White House (Bldg. 3 on NRHP inventory) Retake Roll 1-43,44
355 Sycamore Ave.; Block 41, Lot 4; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-28.*
c. 1790 frame residence. 2 story, 4 bay rectangle. Gable roof with 2 internal chimneys; 12/12 sash windows, doorway in westernmost bay recently replaced by three part picture window; clapboard siding; broad doorway has a transom light with lancet arch tracery, and is under a Classical portico; fieldstone foundation; The house was the Presbyterian Manse in 1860, 1873, 1878 and 1889.

1345-1-16
William Van Schoick House (Bldg. 13 on NRHP inventory)
420 Sycamore Ave.; Block 28, Lot 20; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-15.
c. 1854 frame residence. 2 story, 3 bay square with rear wing and 20th c. 2 story, 3 over 1 bay west side addition. Gable roof with gable returns and external end wall chimney; 6/6 sash windows, first floor windows are slightly larger; clapboard siding; Greek Revival enframement; 20th c. addition is larger than oringinal section; gable roof, clapboard siding; 6/6 sash on 2nd floor, large 3 part picture window on first floor; concrete foundation. Owned by R. Van Schoick in 1873, 1878, 1889.

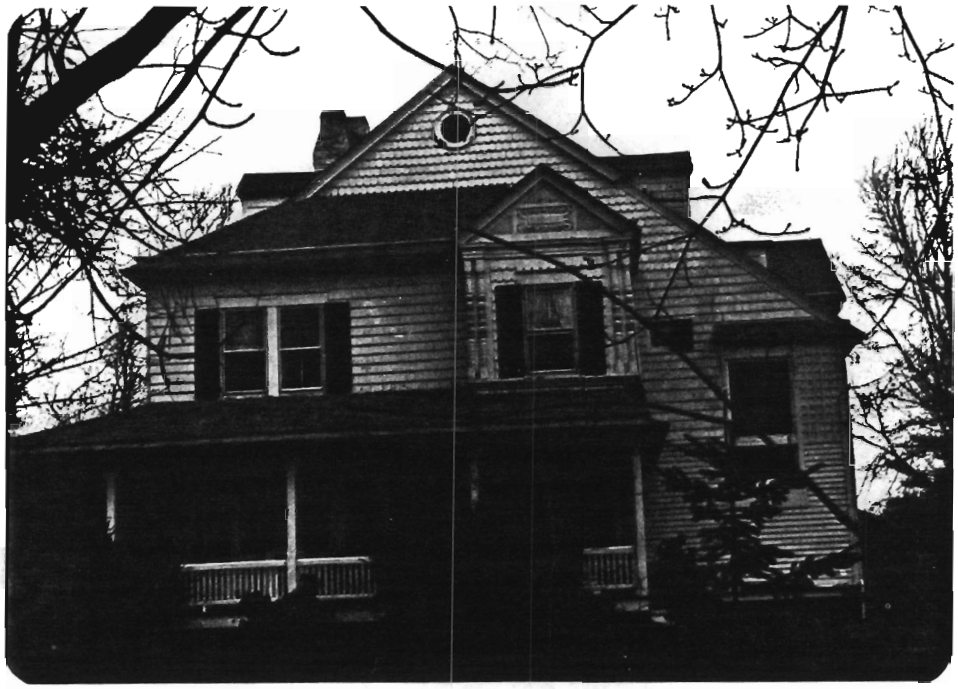
1345-1-17
(Bldg. 26 on NRHP inventory)
446 Sycamore Ave.; Block 28, Lot 21; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-14.
c. 1830's frame residence. 2 story, 5 bay rectangle with small east side ell. Gable roof has denticulated cornice (probably Colonial Revival) and 2 internal end wall chimneys; 6/6 sash windows have corner blocks in the surrounds on the 2nd floor and Classical cornices on the 1st floor; the door enframement has attenuated pilasters and side and transom lights, and is under a gable roof portico supported by smooth Classical columns; coursed ashlar foundation.
Owned by J. Smith in 1851, J.D. Sickles in 1860 and J. Trafford in 1873.

1345-1-18
J. Broadmeadow House (Bldg. 22 on NRHP inventory)
450 Sycamore Ave.; Block 28, Lot 22; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-13.
Between 1860 and 1873 Second Empire frame residence. 3 story, 3 bay square with east side ell. Mansard roof with bracketed eaves, slate roofing, two internal end chimneys and a carved frieze;large 2/2 sash windows, central bay in 2nd floor has paired single sash windows in a segmental arch frame, 1st floor windows are full length; clapboard siding; broad doorway has a segmental arch transom light; two sided porch is supported by smooth Classical columns; brick foundation.

1345-1-19
(Bldg. 27 on NRHP inventory)
458 Sycamore Ave.; Block 28, Lot 23; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-12.
c. 1830-40's Greek Revival frame residence. 2 story, 5 bay rectangle with east side wing. Gable roof, 2 internal end chimneys, narrow eaves and simple cornice; 6/6 sash windows, 1st floor windows are larger; clapboard siding; Greek Revival enframement with paneled door and heavy Classical portico.
Owned by J. Corlies in 1851 and 1860 and possibly by E. Delafield Smith 1873.

1345-1-20
J.H. Nicholson House (a.k.a. Dr. James Cooper House; bldg. 5 on NRHP inventory)
477 Sycamore Ave.; Block 30, Lot 7; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-11
c. 1870 Italianate frame residence. 2½ story, 3 over 5 bay rectangle with rear wing and west side ell. Cross gable roof with paired brackets in overhanging eaves, 2 internal end chimneys, segmental arch window in gable; 2/2 sash windows; broad door has side and transom lights; 3 bay bracketed porch is supported by octagonal columns; brick foundation.

1345-1-21
Saltar House (Bldg. 18 on NRHP inventory)
481 Sycamore Ave.; Block 30, Lot 2; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-10.
c. 1820 frame residence. 2½ story, 3 bay square plus 2 story, 2 bay square. Gable roof with milled, bracketed eaves, 3 internal end chimneys; clapboard siding; 6/1 sash windows, 2/2 sash windows in projecting bay west section; double doorway with 3 light transom; random brown sandstone ashlar foundation. Owned by W. Saltar in 1851, Mrs. M. Saltar in 1860 and by R.B. White in 1873, 1878 and 1889.



1345-1-22
Waldron Brown House (Bldg 17 on NRHP inventory)
486 Sycamore Ave.; Block 28, Lot 26; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-9.
1892 Queen Anne frame residence. 2½ story irregular plan. Multiple intersecting hip and gable roof; variety of window shapes and sizes; clapboard, fishscale shingle and rectangular shingle siding; variety of surface carving, including "Anno Domini 1892" in pediment above window; brick foundation.

1345-1-23
(Bldg. 29 on NRHP inventory; mislocated on district map.)
489 Sycamore Ave. Block 30, Lot 1; Long Branch Quad; Neg. File No. 1-8.
Early 20th c. Colonial Revival frame residence. 2½ story, 7 bay T-plan with projecting 3 bay central section. Intersecting gable roof, 2 internal end wall chimneys; 6/1 sash windows; wood shingle siding; central doorway has side and transom lights; Classical porch encompasses projecting center section and has central, low pitch pediment. Set well back from road on large landscaped lot.

DPF-054
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-1-26

HISTORIC NAME:	Dr. Peter Campbell House	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	533 Sycamore Ave.	BLOCK/LOT	29/4
MUNICIPALITY:	Shrewsbury Borough	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Long Branch	UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:			Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c. 1860	Source of Date:	Stylistic, Ref. 1
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Gothic Revival	Form/Plan Type:	T-plan
Number of Stories:	2		
Foundation:	Concrete		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Vertical board and batten		
Fenestration:	3 bay symmetrical		
Roof/Chimneys:	Center gable; interral ridge chimney with terra cotta cap		

Additional Architectural Description:

This well preserved Gothic Revival house has wide overhanging eaves with vergeboard. Circular windows are in the gable ends. Windows have 6/6 sash, with the first floor windows being slightly larger. A tripartite window in the projecting central section on the second floor mirrors the doorway enframement below it. The Gothic Revival portico has a second floor balcony and is supported by clustered hexagonal columns. The house was moved to its present location in 1910.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-2, 3*

Map (Indicate North)

See District Map

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:

Faces north on a rectangular village lot, set back from the road approximately 40'. A frame shed is behind the house and mature yard trees are scattered about the lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE: See Shrewsbury Historic District form #1345-1

This house is one of the best examples in the county of the Gothic Revival style. The building retains all of its major design elements including the board and batten siding, the vergeboard in the eaves and the Gothic Revival porch. Although the building has been moved, it retains the same northerly orientation, is on a similar sized lot; and is the same distance from adjacent buildings. Irving Patterson was the owner when the house was moved from its original location east of 489 Sycamore Ave. (1345-1-23) in 1910.

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: This building is individually eligible for the National Register.

REFERENCES:

1. Jerseyana Club Shrewsbury Century Homes, Part I Shrewsbury Borough School, August, 1964.
2. Sanborn Map Co. Red Bank Area Atlas (1922).

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

DPF 054
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-2

HISTORIC NAME:	Dr. Ernest H. Fahnestock House	**COMMON NAME:**	Shadowbrook Restaurant
LOCATION:	W. side Broad St., opposite White St., at end of drive	**BLOCK/LOT**	26/1
MUNICIPALITY:	Shrewsbury Borough	**COUNTY:**	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Long Branch	**UTM REFERENCES:**	
OWNER/ADDRESS:			**Zone/Northing/Easting**

DESCRIPTION

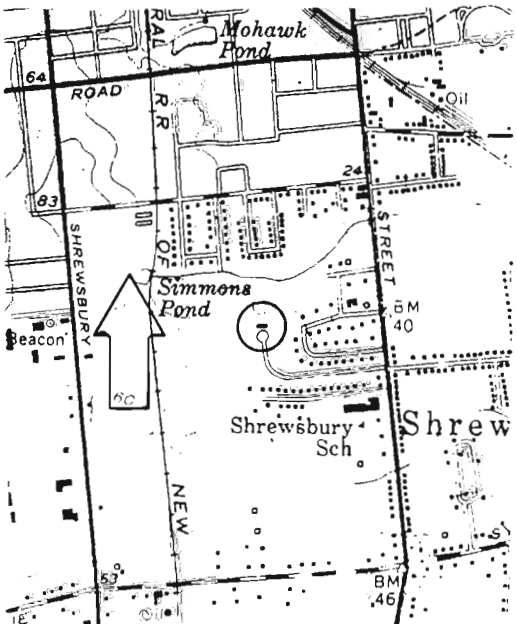
Construction Date:	1909	**Source of Date:**	Ref. 1
Architect:		**Builder:**	
Style:	Georgian Revival	**Form/Plan Type:**	Rectangle with flanking wings
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Stucco		
Fenestration:	5 bay symmetrical with flanking 3 bay wings		
Roof/Chimneys:	Hip; 4 internal end wall chimneys; slate roofing		

Additional Architectural Description:

The high hip roof has three round headed dormers, and terminates in a modillion cornice. Second floor windows have 8/8 sash; the central window is flanked by 4/4 sash windows. The first floor has full length, 12-light French doors, the upper 4 lights of each door being stationary. The doorway is in a large Georgian Revival enframement with a segmental arch pediment and a modillion cornice. The flanking wings have Classical glassed-in porches on their south (front) facades.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-40

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 building faces south on a large lot, approximately 1400' in from Broad St. A large parking area is in front of the building. The building is reached by a drive lined with trees and cast iron lamp posts.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the largest of several Colonial Revival residences in Shrewsbury Borough, and one of the largest in Monmouth County. The design of the building follows the original Georgian Style quite closely, giving it a formal, understated character. The building was built for Dr. Ernest H. Fahnestock in 1909; he was one of several very wealthy people to move to Shrewsbury village at that time. It was converted to an inn in 1943 by Fred Thorngreen, who had owned the Squankum Inn which had been destroyed by fire the previous year. This building continues to be used as a restaurant to the present time.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Restaurant
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. "Shadowbrook High in Elegance," Asbury Park Press (Feb. 11, 1963), p. 23.

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

DPF 054
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-3

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 800 Broad St.
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 28/9

MUNICIPALITY: Shrewsbury Borough
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1834
Source of Date: Plaque on building, stylistic

Architect:
Builder:

Style: 3 bay cottage
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear lean-to

Number of Stories: 1 plus raised basement

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical

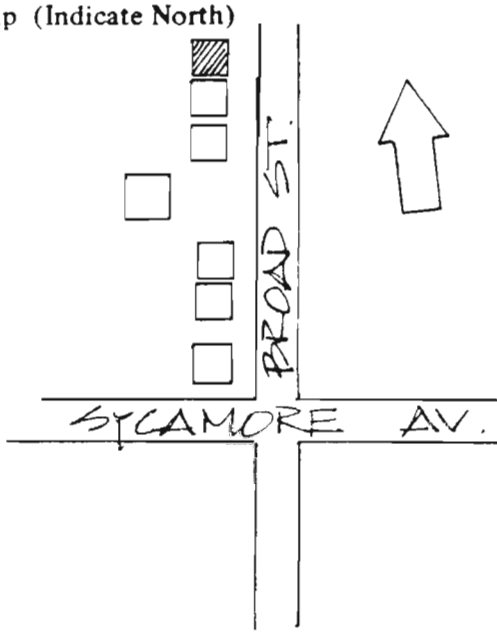
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 1 internal end chimney; slate roofing

Additional Architectural Description:

This is a simple three-bay raised cottage. Eaves of roof are flush with the end walls. Windows have 6/6 sash with paneled shutters. The six panel door is in an enframement with sidelights and a small transom light, similar to that on 446 Sycamore Ave. (1345-1-17).

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-41

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 house faces east on a narrow, deep, rectangular lot. A picket fence defines the small front lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Simple three bay cottages such as this were built in most sections of Monmouth County during the 18th and early 19th century. Other similar examples include 23 Main St., Farmingdale (1314-1-9), the kitchen wing of the Elisha Corlies Price House in Oceanport (1338-8); and the Hall House in Howell (1319-10). The Classical door enframement with side and transom lights is an unusual feature on houses of this type. The house was owned by S.C. Sleeper in 1860, and by Mrs. A. Sleeper in 1873, 1878, and 1889.

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: Broad St. (State Highway 35) is a heavily traveled, four-lane road.

REFERENCES:

1. Beers Map, 1860.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Woolman and Rose Atlas, 1878.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

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

DPF: 054
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-4

HISTORIC NAME: Mrs. T.D. Finch House
LOCATION: 812 Broad St.
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 28/11

MUNICIPALITY: Shrewsbury Borough
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Between 1851 and 1860
Source of Date: Ref. 1,2

Architect:
Builder:

Style: Greek Revival
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear lean-to

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 4 bay symmetrical

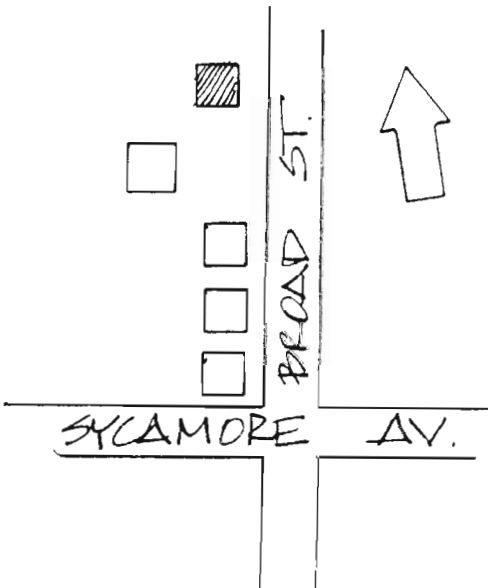
Roof/Chimneys: Flat; internal end wall chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

An unusual flat roofed house. Has a milled entablature on the front facade only. Windows have 6/6 sash, except for the 1/1 sash in the projecting bay on the south wall. The main doorway is in a Greek Revival enframement with side and transom lights. The southern-most bay on the front facade appears to have been converted from a window to a door. The full front porch has a denticulated cornice and is supported by octagonal columns.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-42

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house is set close to the road, facing east on a long, narrow rectangular lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The flat roof on this Greek Revival building is an unusual feature, making the building appear to belong in a commercial row. Mrs. T.D. Finch used the building for her "Home School for Young Ladies" in 1873 and 1878. The building was later used as a post office.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Offices
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: Broad St. (State Highway 35) is a heavily traveled, 4 lane road.

REFERENCES:

1. Beers Map, 1860.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Woolman and Rose Atlas, 1878.
4. "School for Young Ladies," New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory.

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

DPF-054
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1345-5

HISTORIC NAME:	Mrs. Carson Peck House	COMMON NAME:	Chal-Mar Farm
LOCATION:	S. side Sycamore Ave.; 0.2 mi. E. of Elm Lane	BLOCK/LOT	69/1
MUNICIPALITY:	Shrewsbury Borough	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Long Branch	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:			

DESCRIPTION

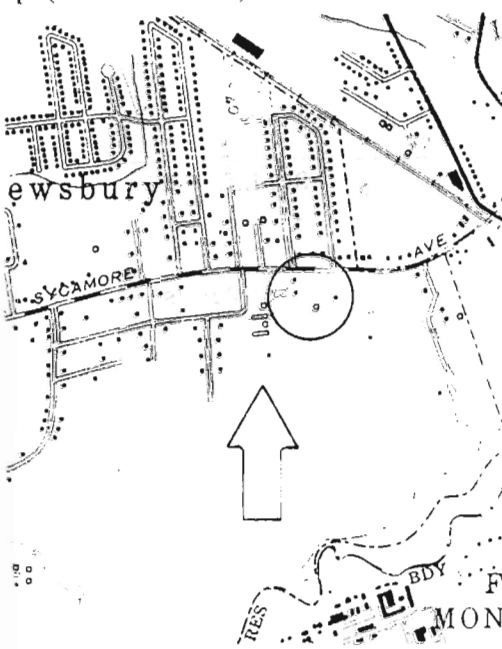
Construction Date:	c. 1910-1922	Source of Date:	Ref. 1, stylistic
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Colonial Revival	Form/Plan Type:	Irregular
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	Not visible		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Clapboard		
Fenestration:	8 bay symmetrical		
Roof/Chimneys:	Multiple intersecting hip and gable; 2 internal ridge chimneys.		

Additional Architectural Description:

A two bay projecting pavilion with a gable roof gives the building a central focus. The hip roof main section of the house extends out from each side of it. Two gable roof dormers flank the central pavilion. Windows have 6/6 sash; the second floor central windows open onto a balcony. Paired Tuscan order columns support the full front porch and balcony. This building is similar to 489 Sycamore Ave. (1345-1-23).

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-33, 34

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 house faces north on a 82 acre lot, set well back from the road. The front lot along the road is lined with a high hedge, and a variety of mature conifers frame the house. The site includes several other buildings, including a large stable, probably contemporary with the main house; the original house on the lot, a c. 1850, 5 bay, 2 story farmhouse with later alterations; as well as several other smaller structures. The lot extends south to Parkers Creek.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

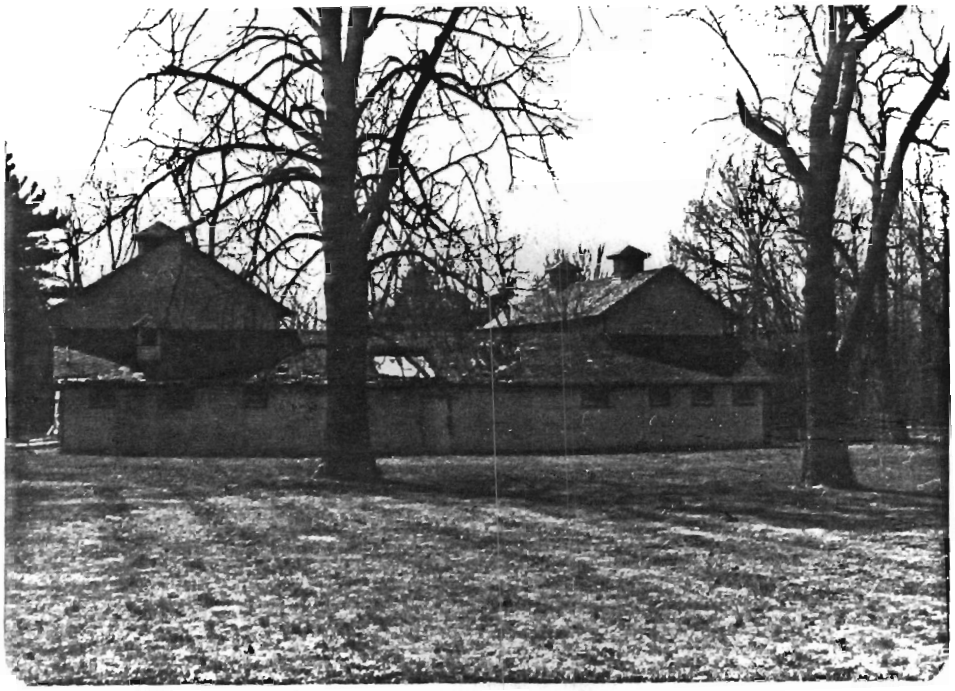
This is one of several large Colonial Revival estates in Shrewsbury Borough. The prevalence of these estates along Sycamore Ave. gave it its nickname of "Millionaires Row" in the early 20th century. The building, which is similar to 489 Sycamore Ave. (1345-1-23), is well situated on a large, carefully landscaped lot. The estate was built on the old A. Holmes farm; the farmhouse still remains as one of the subsidiary buildings.

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. Sanborn Map Co. Red Bank Area Atlas (1922).
2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.

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



Barns, view to south

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1545-6

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 197 Sycamore Ave.
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 55/8

MUNICIPALITY: Shrewsbury Borough
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1840-1851
Source of Date: Ref. 1; stylistic

Architect:
Builder:

Style: Greek Revival with Italianate elements
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear wing

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles

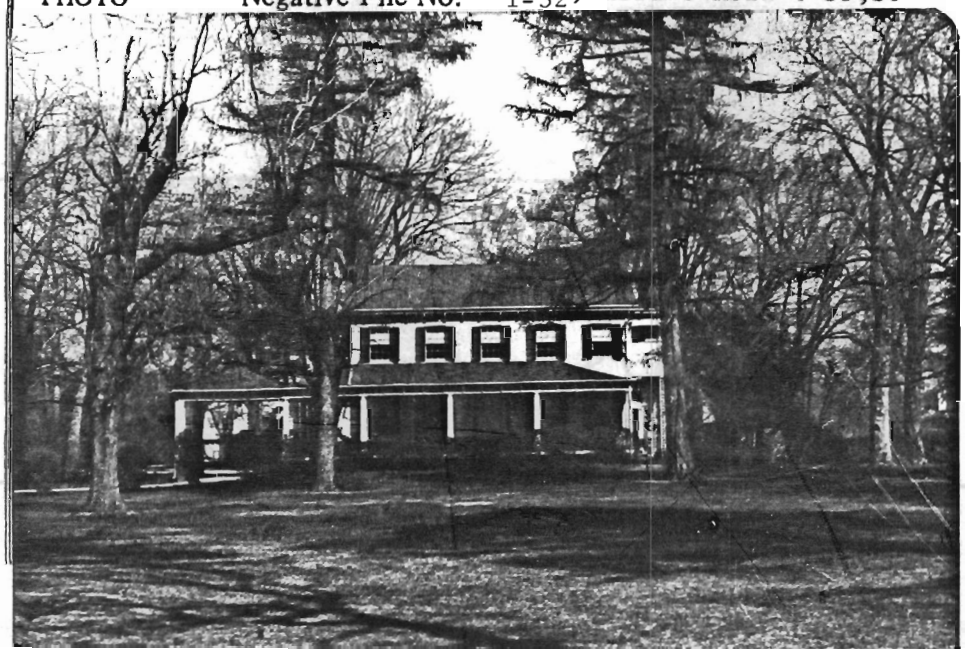
Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 4 internal end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

The moderately pitched roof terminates in overhanging bracketed eaves with a milled cornice. Windows have 6/6 sash; the first floor windows are somewhat larger. The 6-panel door is in a Greek Revival enframement. The full front porch and portecochere are supported by smooth Classical columns and have bracketed eaves. They date from prior to 1922.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-32, Retake Roll 1-35,36



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, set well back from the roads on a large, rectangular wooded lot. A two-story frame barn/garage is behind the house.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This house is representative of the large, 5-bay, mid-19th century farmhouses that dominated the rural landscape of northern and central Monmouth County. Although the building is now surrounded by residential subdivision, its ample setback and wooded front lot are important assets to the site and to the Sycamore Ave. streetscape. The house was owned by J. Shepard in 1851 and 1860, by Mrs. J. Shepard in 1873, and G.W. Stilwell in 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 Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe DATE: April 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. 1345-7

HISTORIC NAME:		COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	Between 271 and 309 Sycamore Avenue	BLOCK/LOT	48/39
MUNICIPALITY:	Shrewsbury Borough	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Long Branch	UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:			Zone/Easting/Northing

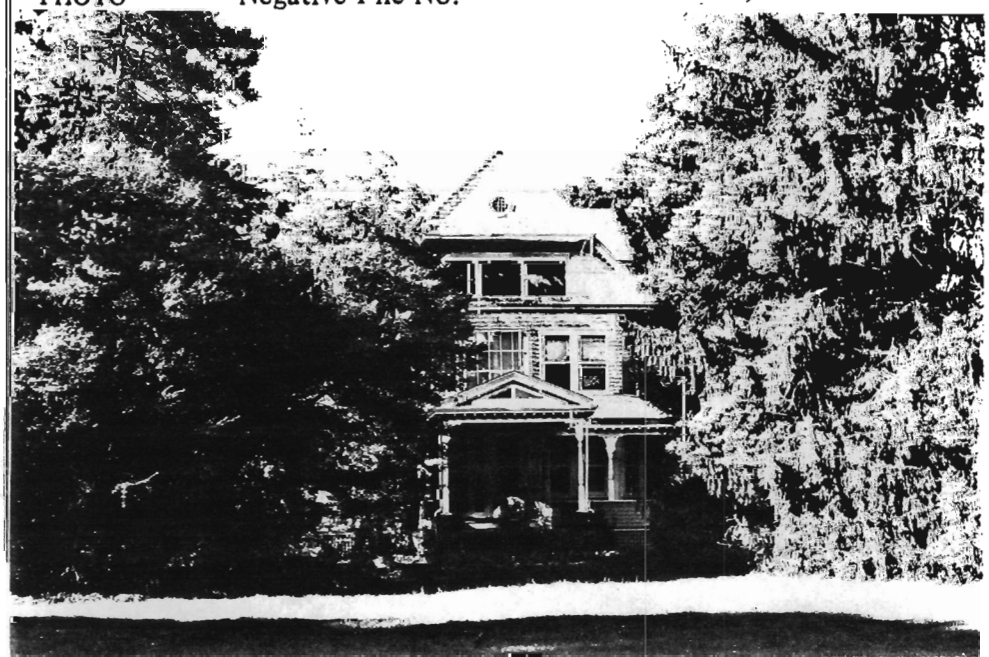
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	1890's	Source of Date:	Ref. 1; stylistic
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Queen Anne	Form/Plan Type:	Complex
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	Brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Scalloped and staggered-butt wood shingles		
Fenestration:	Irregular		
Roof/Chimneys:	Multiple intersecting hip and gable		

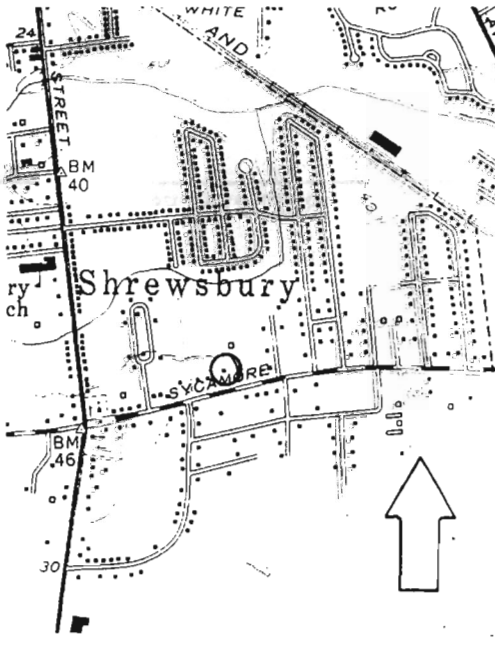
Additional Architectural Description:

This is a large Queen Anne house built on a complex Picturesque plan, with a porch on three sides, and a porte-cochere over the center front entrance. Fenestration is asymmetrical and includes a variety of window types and sizes, including projecting bays, 1/1 and 2/2 sash, diamond-pane sash and smaller novelty windows. The large glass paneled door is entered through a glass enclosed vestibule. The porch has turned posts and brackets.

PHOTO Negative File No. Retake roll - 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 faces south on a wooded 11 acre lot, set well back from the road.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is an important example of the substantial Queen Anne residences built in the county during the late 19th century. This house is particularly notable because it has had few exterior alterations and because its Picturesque plan is enhanced by the large, mature trees which flank the house, and by its large setback. The house may have been built by B. Parker who owned the vacant lot in 1889.

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: Gail Hunton DATE: July 1983
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association