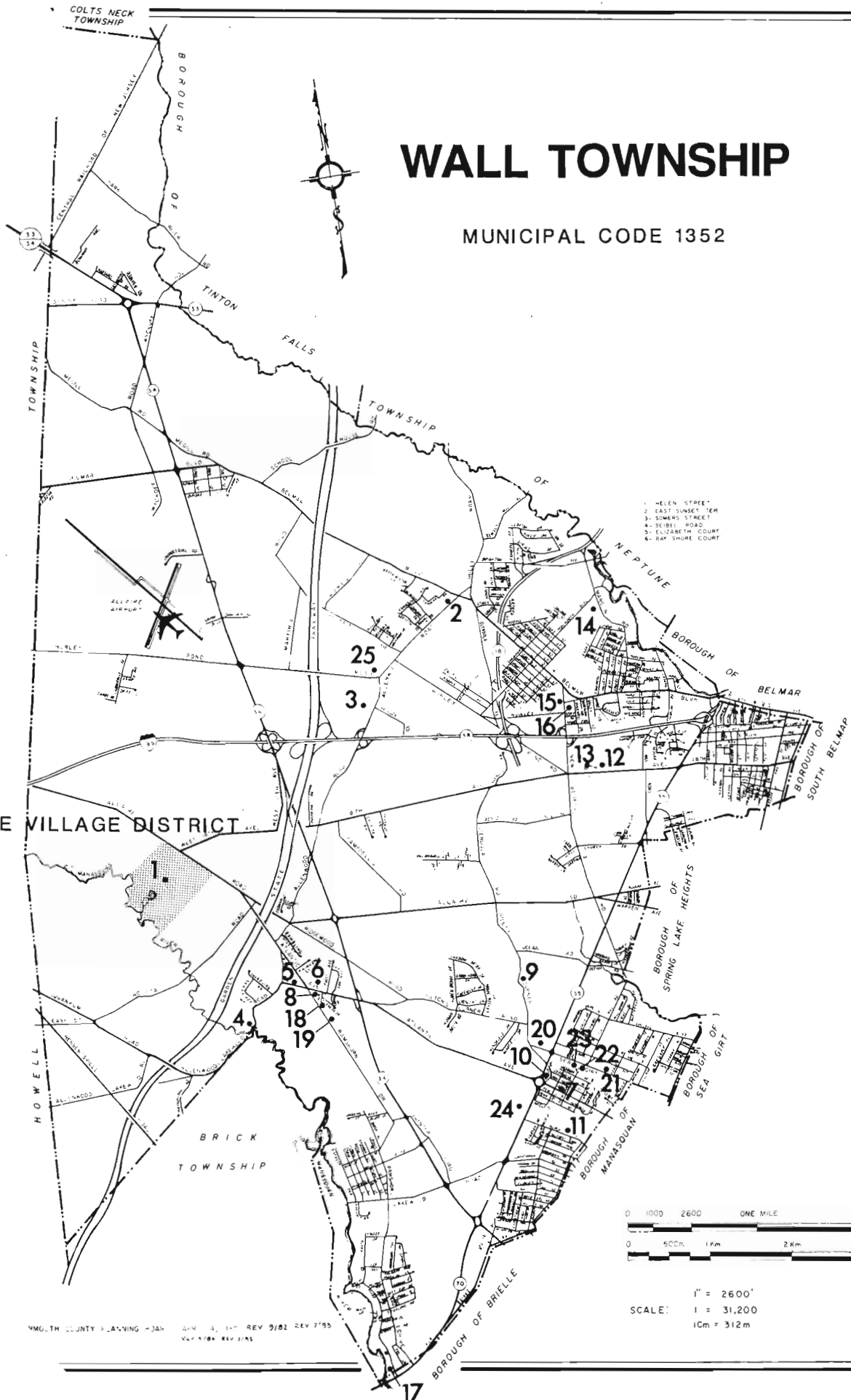


WALL TOWNSHIP

MUNICIPAL CODE 1352

ALLAIRE VILLAGE DISTRICT



1" = 2600'
SCALE: 1" = 31,200'
10m = 312m



board of recreation commissioners / newman springs rd. / lincroft/n.j. 07738

tel. 201-842-4000

FAX: Administration (201) 842-4162, FAX: Acquisition & Design (201) 842-3640, FAX: Visitor Services (201) 842-4000 Ext. 293

SECRETARY-DIRECTOR
James J. Truncer

BOARD OF
RECREATION COMMISSIONERS
Adeline H. Lubkert, Chairman
Paul S. Masnick, Vice-Chairman
Kenneth R. Foulks
Edward J. Loud
Frederick W. Monsees
John J. Bradshaw
Channing P. Irwin

RECEIVED

APR 08 1991

OFFICE OF N.J. HERITAGE

April 4, 1991

Nancy L. Zerbe, Administrator
Office of New Jersey Heritage
CN 404
Trenton, N.J. 08625

RE: Transmittal of Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory updated files

Dear Nancy:

Enclosed is the complete updated file for Wall Township.

Updating the files includes the following:

- (1) Field checks to note changes to sites since the original survey and to evaluate whether site changes affect integrity and National Register eligibility.
- (2) Inclusion of any additional information or research findings since the original survey.

It should be noted that in the updating process none of the original survey data is deleted, only supplemented or corrected by a dated addendum. As individual sites and entire municipalities are updated, they are being computerized, so that eventually the whole survey and updated photographs will be on the computer. In cases where new photographs have been taken, both the original survey and updated photographs will be included in the files so that the original 1980-1982 survey record will be preserved.

I am almost finished with the Holmdel Township and Spring Lake files and will send them to you followed by Rumson and Long Branch. I will also be updating sites in other municipalities, and will forward them to you as time permits.

Sincerely,

Gail Hunton
Historian/Preservation Specialist

WALL TOWNSHIP: 1352

Y= Listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or NJ Register (SR)
 N= Not eligible for the NRHP or SR
 P= Potentially eligible for the NRHP (requires additional research)
 D= Eligible as part of a recommended historic district
 Y/D= Individually eligible and eligible as part of a recommended historic district

<u>INV #</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>NRHP ELIG.</u>
1352-1	Allaire Village District		Y (NRHP 1974)
1352-2	Grenola Grange No. 168	N. side Allenwood Road, 0.1 mi. SW of Belmar Boulevard	N
1352-3	Thorp-Thompson House	W. side Allenwood Road opposite Brinley Road	Demolished
1352-4	Squan Bridge	Allenwood-Lakewood Road over Manasquan River	P
1352-5	Allenwood General Store	N. side Allenwood-Lakewood Road, 1/4 mile west of Atlantic Avenue	N
1352-6	Free Church of Allenwood	N. side Atlantic Avenue, 1/4 mile east of Ramshorn Drive	N
1352-7		1111 Atlantic Avenue	N
1352-8	Allenwood Blacksmith Shop	3121 Atlantic Avenue	N
1352-9	Brand Farm	108 Bailey's Corner Road	Y
1352-10	Friend's Meeting House	W. side Brielle Road opposite New York Avenue	Y
1352-11		1126 Church Street	N
1352-12	Allgor House	1614 Eighteenth Avenue	N
1352-13	New Bedford School	1630 Eighteenth Avenue	P
1352-14	Belmar Station, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company	SW corner Marconi Road and Monmouth Boulevard	Y (NRHP 2002)
1352-15	Allgor-Barkalow House	1701 New Bedford Road	Y (NRHP 1982)
1352-16	Jackson Morris House and Blacksmith Shop	1704 New Bedford Road	Y
1352-17		2655 Old Bridge Road	N
1352-18	Junior Mechanics Hall (Allenwood Grange No. 193)	2204 Ramshorn Drive	N
1352-19		2222 Ramshorn Drive	P



<u>INV #</u>	<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>NRHP ELIG.</u>
1352-20	Tilton-Morris House	NE cr. Sea Girt Avenue and Bailey's Corner Road	Demolished 1996
1352-21		1200 Sea Girt Avenue	P
1352-22	George H. Newman Store (Frank I. Newman Lawn and Garden Supplies)	1215 Sea Girt Avenue	P
1352-23	Blansingburg School	1215 Sea Girt Avenue	N
1352-24	Pearce-Brown Farm	W. side State Highway 35 opposite Church Street	Y
1352-25	Brinley-Hurley House	3400 West Hurley Pond Road	N
1352-26	Hurley School	5100 Megill, cr. Wycoff Road	N
1352-27	Frazee Farmhouse	2451a Allentown-Lakewood Road	N

RECEIVED
AUG - 6 2004
HISTORIC PRESENT
A OFFICE

WALL TOWNSHIP: 1352

<u>INVENTORY #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</u>
1352-1	Allaire Village District	Y (NRHP 1974)
1352-2	Glendola Grange No. 168	N
	N. side Allenwood Road, 0.1 miles	
	SW of Belmar Boulevard	
1352-3	Thorp-Thompson House	P
	W. side Allenwood Road opposite	
	Brinley Road	
1352-4	Squan Bridge	P
	Allenwood-Lakewood Road over	
	Manasquan River	
1352-5	Allenwood General Store	N
	N. side Allenwood-Lakewood Road, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	
	west of Atlantic Avenue	
1352-6	Free Church of Allenwood	N
	N. side Atlantic Avenue, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of	
	Ramshorn Drive	
1352-7	1111 Atlantic Avenue	N
1352-8	Allenwood Blacksmith Shop	N
	3121 Atlantic Avenue	
1352-9	Brand Farm	Y
	108 Bailey's Corner Road	
1352-10	Friend's Meeting House	Y
	W. side Brielle Road opposite	
	New York Avenue	
1352-11	1126 Church Street	N
1352-12	Allgor House	N
	1614 Eighteenth Avenue	
1352-13	New Bedford School	P
	1630 Eighteenth Avenue	
1352-14	Belmar Station, Marconi Wireless	Y (SR 1975)
	Telegraph Company	
	SW corner Marconi Road and Monmouth	
	Boulevard	
1352-15	Allgor-Barkalow House	Y (NRHP 1982)
	1701 New Bedford Road	
1352-16	Jackson Morris House and Blacksmith Shop	Y
	1704 New Bedford Road	
1352-17	2655 Old Bridge Road	N
1352-18	Junior Mechanics Hall	N
	2204 Ramshorn Drive	
1352-19	2222 Ramshorn Drive	P
1352-20	NE corner Sea Girt Avenue and	P
	Bailey's Corner Road	
1352-21	1200 Sea Girt Avenue	P
1352-22	1215 Sea Girt Avenue	P
1352-23	Blansingburg School	N
	1215 Sea Girt Avenue	
1352-24	Pearce-Brown Farm	Y
	W. side State Highway 35 opposite	
	Church Street	
1352-25	Brinley-Hurley House	N
	3400 West Hurley Pond Road	

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 1COUNTY MonmouthMUNICIPALITY Wall Township

<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1. ID Frame	-	-
Thorp -Thompson Farm		
2. W.side Allenwood Road opposite Brinley Rd.	N	1352-3
"		
3.	NW	"
"		
4.	SE	"
"		
5.	NE	"
"		
6.	NW	"
"		
7.	-	-
"		
8.	-	-
Belmar Station		
9. SW cr. Marconi Rd & Monmouth Blvd.	SW	1352-14
"	W	"
10.		
"		
11.	W	"
E. side Marconi Rd., 0.1 mi. N.		
12. of Monmouth Blvd.	E	1352-14A
"		
13.	E	"
"		
14.	E	"
"		
15.	E	"
Glendola Grange No. 168		
16. N.side Allenwood Rd., 0.1 mi. SW of Belmar Blvd	NW	1352-2
"		
17.	N	"
18. 1700 Allenwood Road	-	-
"	-	-
19.		
20. 1701 Allenwood Road	-	-

PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail HuntonSURVEY Monmouth County Historic Sites InventoryDATE: April 1981

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
21.	1701 Allenwood Road	-	-
	"	-	-
22.			
	Brinley-Hurley House		
23.	3400 West Hurley Pond Road	N	1352-25
	"	-	"
24.			
25.	4803 McGill Road	-	-
	-	-	-
26.			
	-	-	-
27.			
	Allgor-Barkalow House		
28.	1701 New Bedford Road	N	1352-15
	"		
29.		W	"
	"	W	"
30.			
	Jackson Morris House & Blacksmith Shop		
31.	1704 New Bedford Road	SE	1352-16
	"		"
32.		E	
	"	NE	"
33.			
	"	NE	"
34.			
	"	E	"
35.			
	"	SE	"
36.			
	"	NE	"
37.			

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 2

COUNTY Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY Wall Township

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1.	-	-	-
2.	ID. Frame	-	-
	Jackson Morris House & Blacksmith Shop		
3.	1704 New Bedford Road	E	1352-16
4.	"	E	"
5.	"	N	"
6.	(OMIT)	-	-
7.	(OMIT)	-	-
8.	New Bedford School 1630 Eighteenth Avenue	NE	1352-13
9.	"	N	"
10.	"	NW	"
11.	"	NW	"
	Allgor House		
12.	1614 Eighteenth Avenue	N	1352-12
	W.side Glendola Road		
13.	0.25 mi. S of 18th Avenue	-	-
14.	"	-	-
	Brand Farm		
15.	108 Bailey's Corner Road	N	1352-9
16.	"	N	"
17.	"	S	"
18.	"	-	"
19.	"	N	"
20.	"	N	"

PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton

SURVEY Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE: April 1981

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
21.	Brand Farm 108 Bailey's Corner Road	NE	1352-9
22.	"	W	"
23.	"	NE	"
24.	"	NE	"
25.	1014 Sea Girt Avenue	-	-
26.	1200 Sea Girt Avenue	NE	1352-21
27.	"	N	"
28.	1215 Sea Girt Avenue	SW	1352-22
29.	"	SW	"
30.	"	SE	"
31.	"	SE	"
32.	"	N	"
33.	"	N	"
34.	"	NW	"
35.	"	S	"
36.	Blainsingburg School 1215 Sea Girt Avenue	W	1352-23
37.	"	NW	"

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 3

COUNTY Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY Wall Township

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1.	-	-	-
2.	ID Frame	-	-
3.	1301 Sea Girt Avenue	-	-
4.	"	-	-
5.	SW corner Old Mill Rd. & Ocean Rd.	S	1349-4
6.	"	S	"
7.	"	SW	"
8.	"	W	"
9.	"	N	"
10.	Tilton-Morris House NE corner Sea Girt Ave. & Bailey's Corner Rd.	NE	1352-20
11.	"	N	"
12.	"	N	"
13.	"	NE	"
14.	"	NE	"
15.	Friends Meeting House W. side Brielle Rd. opposite New York Ave.	NW	1352-10
16.	"	NW	"
17.	"	-	"
18.	1111 Atlantic Avenue	NE	1352-7
19.	"	NE	"
20.	Pearce-Brown Farm W. side Hwy 35 opposite Church St.	NE	1352-24

PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton

SURVEY Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE: April 1981

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
21.	Pearce-Brown Farm W side Hwy 35 opposite Church St.	N	1352-24
22.	"	N	"
23.	"	NW	"
24.	"	SW	"
25.	"	W	"
26.	"	NW	"
27.	"	S	"
28.	"	S	"
29.	"	NW	"
30.	"	NW	"
31.	"	-	"
32.	"	SW	"
33.	"	N	"
34.	"	SW	"
35.	1126 Church Street	NE	1352-11
36.	"	E	"

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 4COUNTY MonmouthMUNICIPALITY Wall Township

<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1. <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2. <u>ID Frame</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
3. <u>1126 Church Street</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>1352-11</u>
4. <u>2655 Old Bridge Road</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>1352-17</u>
5. <u>"</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>"</u>
6. <u>"</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>"</u>
7. <u>"</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>"</u>
8. <u>2617 Ramshorn Drive</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
9. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>
10. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>
11. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>"</u>
12. <u>1610 Holly Blvd.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
13. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
14. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
15. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
16. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
17. <u>(OMIT)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
18. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
19. <u>"</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
20. <u>2309 Ramshorn Drive</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail HuntonSURVEY Monmouth County Historic Sites InventoryDATE: April 1981

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
21.	2309 Ramshorn Drive	-	-
22.	2241 Ramshorn Drive	-	-
23.	"	-	-
24.	"	-	-
25.	2228 Ramshorn Drive	-	-
26.	"	-	-
27.	2222 Ramshorn Drive	N	1352-19
28.	"	NE	"
29.	"	W	"
30.	Junior Mechanics Hall 2204 Ramshorn Drive	NE	1352-18
31.	Allenwood Blacksmith Shop 3121 Atlantic Avenue	S	1352-8
32.	"	NE	"
33.	Free Church of Allenwood - N. side Atlantic Avenue, 0.25 mi.E of Ramshorn Dr. NW		1352-6
34.	Squan Bridge Allenwood-Lakewood Rd. over Manasquan River	-	1352-4
35.	"	-	"
36.	"	-	"
37.	"	-	"

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 5COUNTY MonmouthMUNICIPALITY Wall Township

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1.	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-
3.	ID Frame	-	-
4.	Allenwood General Store		
	N. side Allenwood-Lakewood Road	NW	1352-5
	0.25 mi. W. of Atlantic Avenue		
5.	"	NW	"
6.	(OMIT)	-	-
7.	"	-	-
8.	"	-	-
9.	"	-	-
10.	"	-	-
11.	"	-	-
	Thorp-Thompson House		
12.	W.side Allenwood Rd. opposite Brinley Rd. NW		1352-3
	"		"
13.		NW	
	"		"
14.		NW	
15.	End of Roll		
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail HuntonSURVEY Monmouth County Historic Sites InventoryDATE: April 1981

PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS

DIRECTION OF VIEW

INVENTORY NUMBER

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1352-1

DISTRICT NAME:	Allaire Village	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
MUNICIPALITY:	Wall Twp.		A
COUNTY:	Monmouth		B
TYPE OF DISTRICT:	Ironworks/Industrial Village		C
USGS QUAD:	Farmongdale/Asbury Park		D

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

SEE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM ATTACHED.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: _____

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES: Excellent _____ % Good _____ % Fair _____ % Poor _____ %

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: ☐ Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No Listed on the NRHP in 1974

THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES:

COMMENTS:

SIGNIFICANCE:

SEE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM ATTACHED.

REFERENCES: (Include representation in existing surveys)

ATTACHMENTS: (Indicate number)

MAPS: _____

PHOTOS: _____

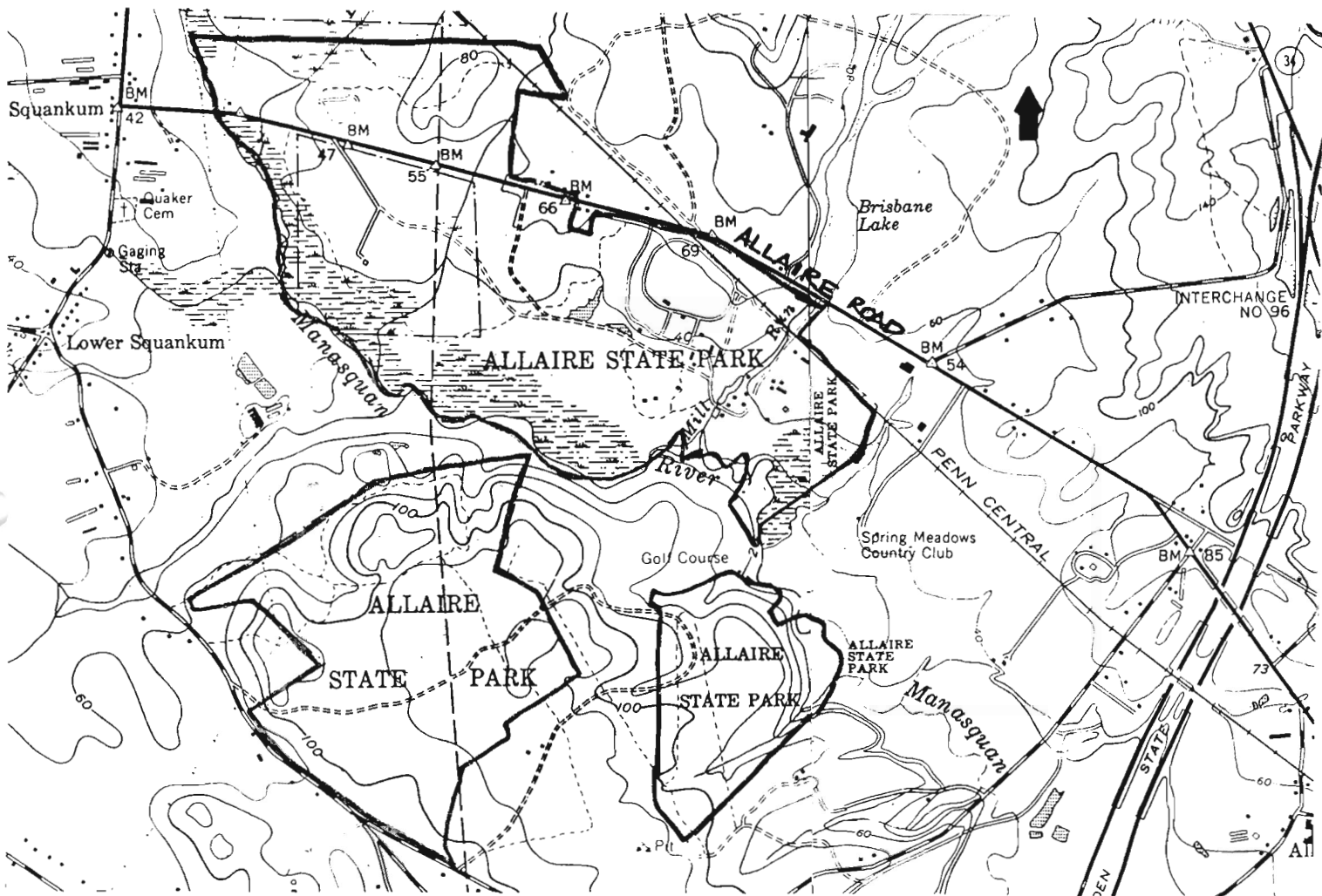
SLIDES: _____

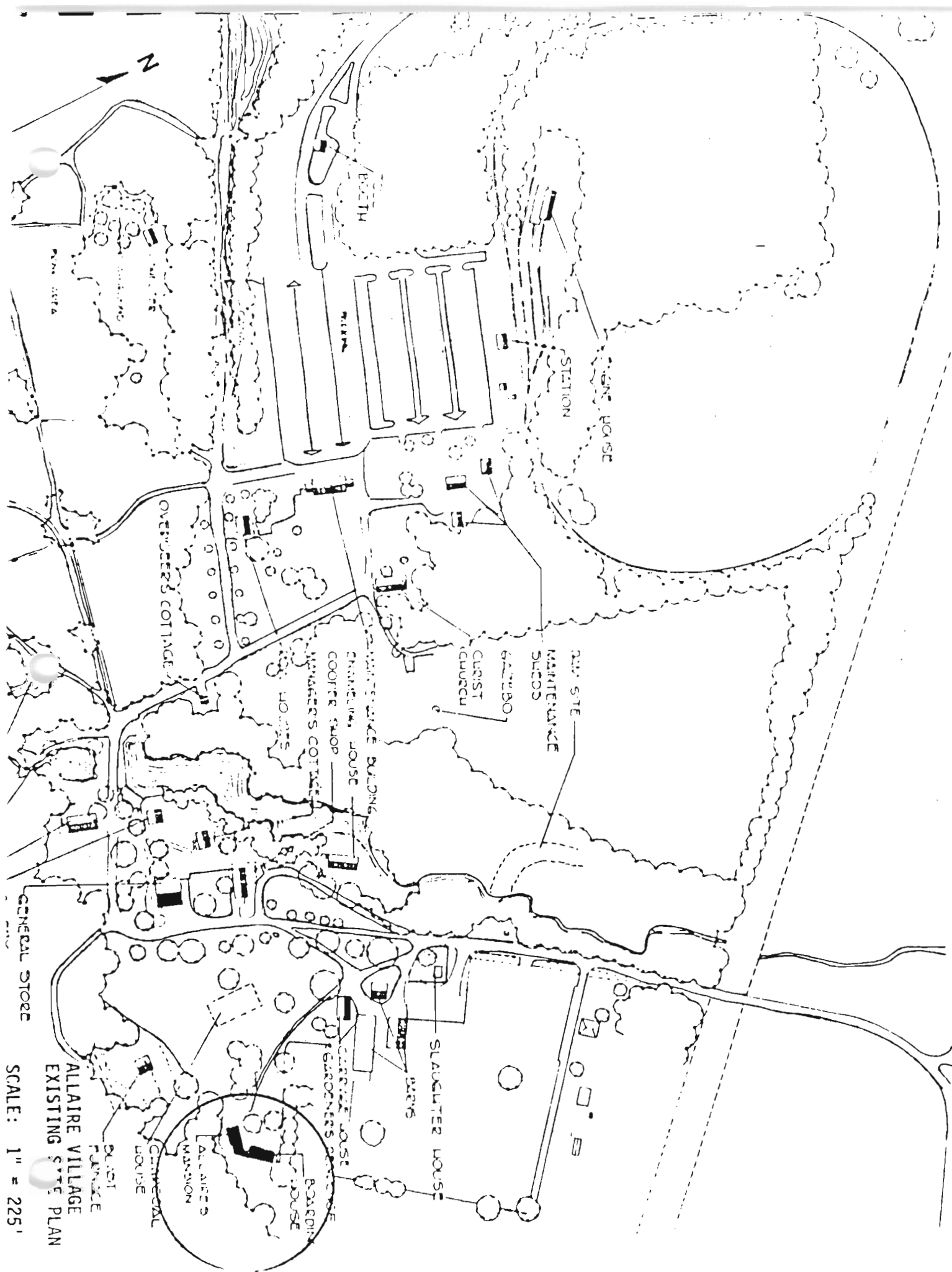
OTHER: (Specify)

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Assn.

DATE: 1981

LOCATION MAP:



PLAN AREA

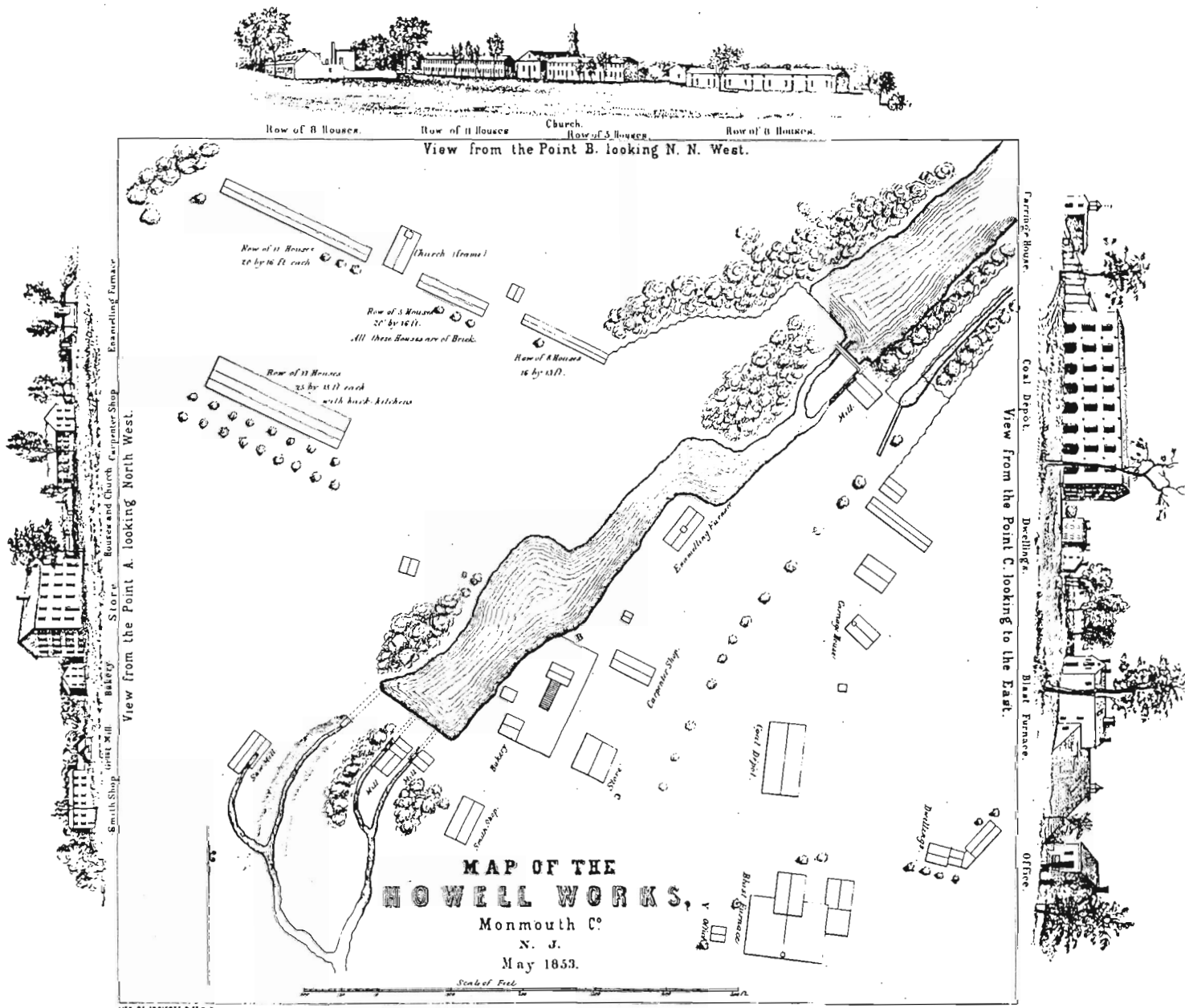
GENERAL STORE

ALLAIRE VILLAGE
EXISTING SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 225'

MAP OF THE HOWELL WORKS, 1853

(COLLECTION OF THE MONMOUTH COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION)



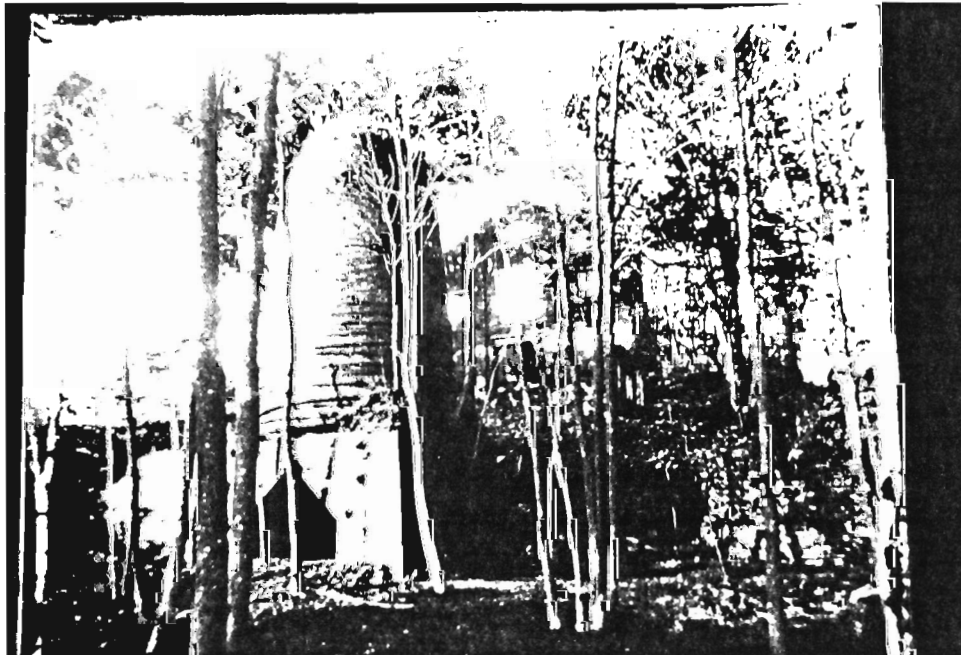
ALLAIRE VILLAGE in 1853



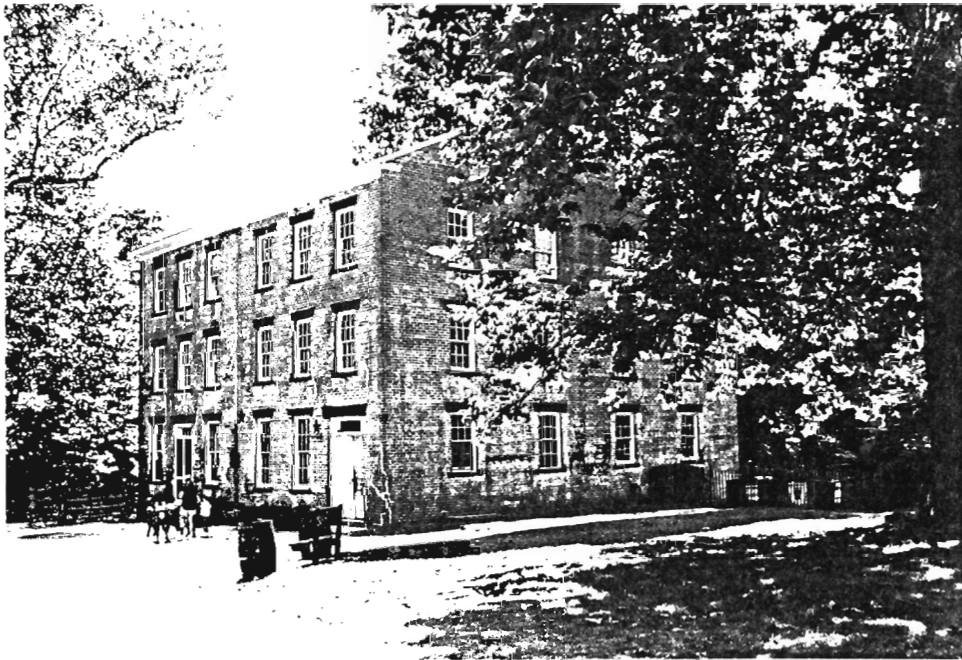
- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|------------|------|-------------------------|
| ✓ 1 | Furnace and Casting House | 5 | Carriage House | ✓ 9 | Store | 13 | Saw Mill |
| 2 | Office | 6 | Farm Buildings | ✓ 10 | Bakery | ✓ 14 | Works Foreman's Cottage |
| 3 | Dwelling (James P. Allaire) | ✓ 7 | Enamelling Furnace | ✓ 11 | Smith Shop | ✓ 15 | Workmen's Houses |
| 4 | Coal Depot (Charcoal) | ✓ 8 | Carpenter Shop | 12 | Grist Mill | ✓ 16 | Church |



Furnace



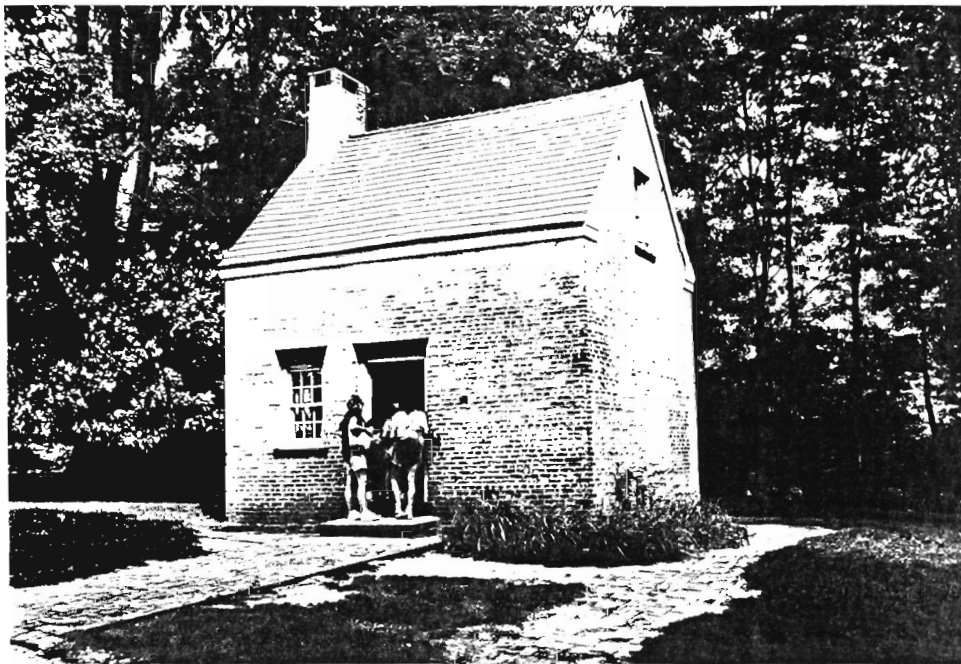
Furnace (historical photograph)



Store



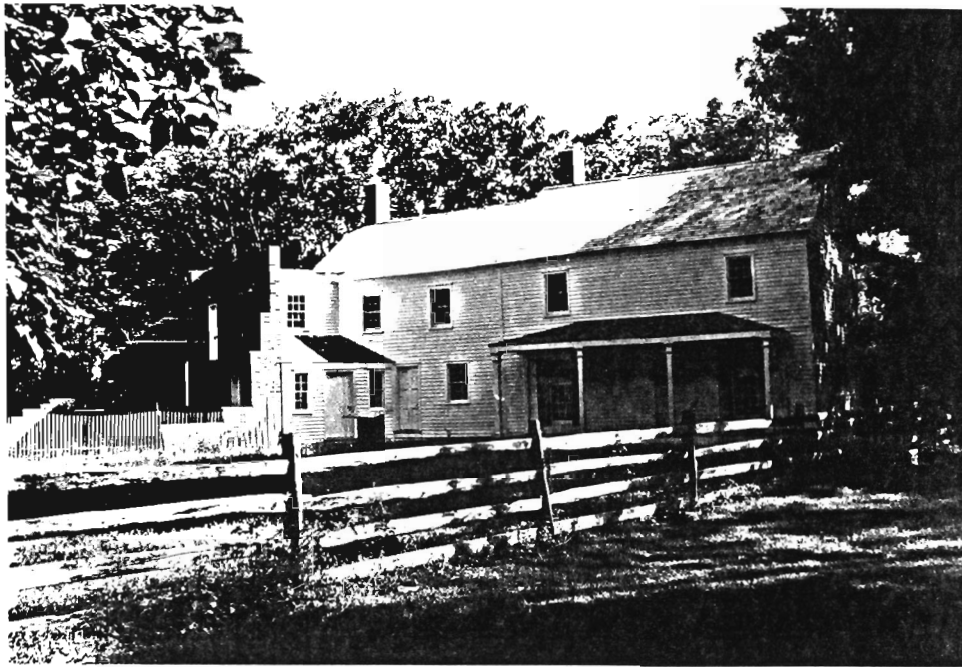
Store



Office



Workmen's Cottages



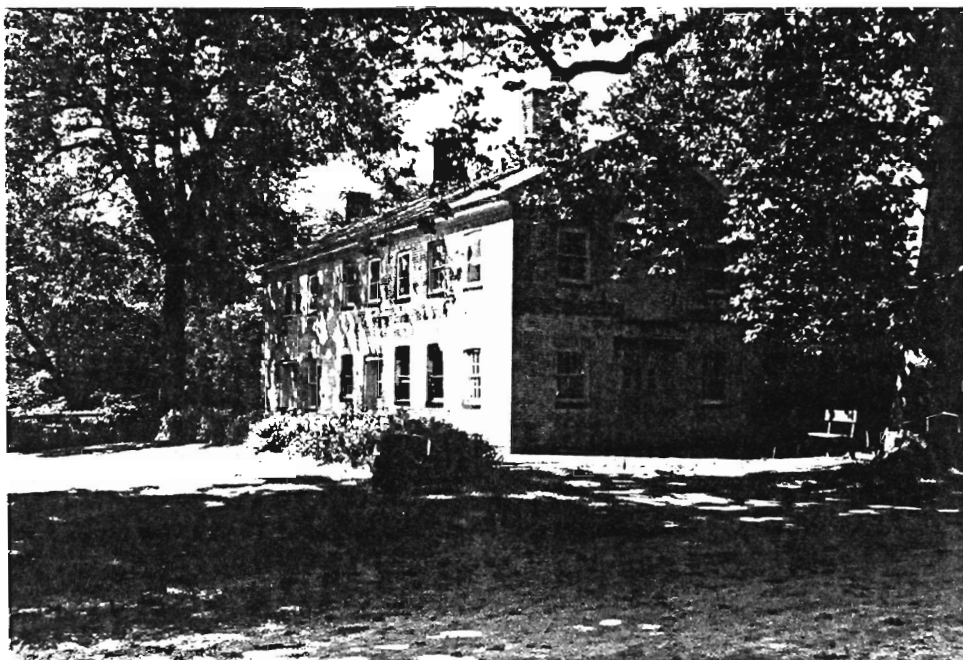
James P. Allaire's House



Manager's Cottage



Blacksmith Shop



Cooper/Carpentry Shop



Bakery

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Morrmouth	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE



1. NAME			
COMMON: Deserted Village of Allaire (District)			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Howell Works, Morrmouth Furnace			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Route 524, 3 miles southeast of Farmingdale			
CITY OR TOWN: Allaire			
STATE New Jersey	CODE 34	COUNTY: Morrmouth	CODE 025

3. CLASSIFICATION	
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public Public Acquisition: ☐ Private ☐ In Process ☐ Both ☐ Being Considered
STATUS	
☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☒ Preservation work in progress	
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No	
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)	
☐ Agricultural ☐ Government ☒ Park ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Private Residence ☒ Educational ☐ Military ☐ Religious ☐ Entertainment ☒ Museum ☐ Scientific	
☐ Transportation ☒ Comments ☐ Other (Specify) State-owned historic site	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	
STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 1390, John Fitch Plaza,	
CITY OR TOWN: Tranton	STATE: New Jersey
	CODE 34

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Morrmouth County Courthouse	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Freehold	STATE: New Jersey
	CODE 34

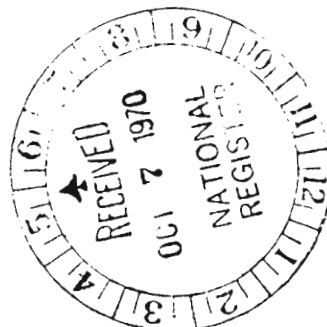
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Building Survey HABS NJ-6-28	
DATE OF SURVEY: ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D. C.
	CODE 08

STATE: New Jersey
COUNTY: Morrmouth
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

CONDITION	(Check One) ☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered	(Check One) ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE		
Allaire Village which was also known as Monmouth Furnace and Howell Works was built on land which was first known as Williamsburg Forge. The location of the Forge has not been determined. Structures associated with the early enterprises include a framemanor house and a farmhouse. The other extant buildings, including a brick store, bakery, carriage house, carpenters shop, enamelling furnace, workers cottages and a frame church, date from the Allaire Period (1822-1850) A blacksmith shop and farmhouse have been restored. The stack of the iron furnace and walls of the casting house stand in ruin as a stark reminder of the towns history. The remains of the grist mill, and saw mill are now the concern of the archeologist. The original appearance of Allaire Village has been preserved in a map and sketches made for Hal Allaire in 1853. The subsequent ownership of the Allaire property by Arthur Brisbane, newspaperman and later by the State of New Jersey has restricted commercial and residential development in the area. The village is located on the Manasquan River 5 miles from the bay. The town grew around the water powered mills and furnace and towards Freehold the county seat. The pattern of industrial complex, row dwellings, church and store is typical of several in New Jersey.		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 1

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY	
Burlington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description

The structures that are now standing are two of over thirty brick row houses, a bakery, a foreman's cottage, store, carpenter's shop, enameling house and a carriage house. These are all buildings that were associated with the Allaire enterprize 1822-1854 and are in a good state of preservation, being for the most part unaltered through their long history. These are all brick structures with shingle or composition shingle roofs. In some instances the original fenestration has been replaced with larger panes in newer sash.

The three frame structures that are now standing are the manor house, c.1800, a church, 1831 (now restored) and a farmhouse, c. 1750 also restored.

The architecture of the brick structures is quite similar. The fenestration is proportional along the sides and ends of the structures. The store, bakery, blacksmith shop and carriage house have low gables. All the others with the exception of the foreman's cottage have medium gables. The high gable on the foreman's cottage could possibly indicate an earlier period.

The store is a large square four story structure with spacious storage areas on the upper floors. The first floor was divided into four sections including shelving and counters on the two lower levels with an office and a large open area on the upper level. The two levels are separated by eight stairs, a smaller flight of stairs goes to the second floor.

Church: Foundation is of native fieldstone. This is a one and one-half story clapboard building with shingled roof. The interior walls are plaster with sill-high wainscot. The ceiling is arched.

Houses: Originally there were eleven houses, only two remain. They are one and one-half story brick whitewashed buildings with interior chimneys. The interior has been restored.

Foreman's Cottage: This is a one and a half story brick building on a stone foundation with no cellar. The exterior walls are painted white. The roof is wood shingle. The interior is restored and has inside chimney and cast iron lintels.

Bakery: This is a two and one-half story brick building on a stone foundation. It has pine floor of random width and also contains an inside chimney. The roof is of shingles. There were at least two ovens behind the first floor level. The second floor and possibly the third were used for grain storage.

Enameling House: This building is two stories of brick building with inside chimneys and restored interior. There is a brick tower on the south elevation. This building is now used as a meeting place.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☒ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) C. 1750-1853 (decline of Allaire Village)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☒ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☒ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape☐ Architecture☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☐ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☒ Other (Specify)Historical

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Allaire is significant for three reasons: as an industrial community, for its architecture and for its owner J. P. Allaire. Allaire with its bog iron industry complex was significant in the early industrial development of the State. The ruins of the furnace and other structure along with extant buildings create a graphic representation of the past. The present furnace built in 1831 replaced an earlier furnace and a still earlier forge.

The buildings that remain have architectural merit as well as an industrial significance. Most date from the 1830 period and are made of brick. There is also a frame church area 1830, and a workman's cottage reported to be circa 1750, (see map)

James P. Allaire, the owner of the village, was a brass founder from New York who provided marine engines for several early steamboats built for Robert Fulton between 1810 and 1815. His venture in iron came in 1822 when he purchased Monmouth Furnace, a former name for Allaire Village.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 2

STATE	
New Jersey	
COUNTY	
Monmouth	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (Deserted Village at Allaire)

The site of Allaire was originally occupied by a sawmill in 1750. The town was first called Williamsburg Forge, then Monmouth Furnace and later Howell Iron Works. It was not known as Allaire Village until after iron production ceased in the 1840's.

According to the records of Annaniah Gifford, the surveyor who recorded the acquisition of the Howell Works tract, the iron works centered about the site of Isaac Palmer's sawmill. The earliest abstract was a transfer from Solomon Wardell to William Corlies in 1792. A year later, a portion of the same property and one-quarter of the forge, which is not mentioned in the previous deed, was transferred from Ezekiel Fielder to Jacob Corlies, with additional forty acres of land. Just one month later, William Corlies, conveyed to Isaac, apparently his son, the "privilege of damming and raising the water level in his pond." Williamsburg Forge is so named for the first time in a conveyance from William Corlies by mortgage to Joseph Parker, for one-half of the forge. The list of transfers are inexact and confusing, but finally a portion of the property came into the possession of Joseph Parker in 1806. He transferred it immediately to Henry Wardell.

By 1810 William Griffith began to assemble adjacent properties and acquired a substantial tract. On April 27, 1822 the property was transferred to James P. Allaire by way of Edward Shippen, William Erwin, then Shippen and McMurty; and then William Newbold and finally, by Benjamin B. Howell. The property was rented by Howell who interested James P. Allaire in the property. Mr. Howell in writing to Allaire indicated that there were four kinds of ore to be found, namely: stone, seed or shot, shell and loom ore.

After an inspection Newbold and Allaire entered into a contract for the purchase of the property which was consummated in 1822.

Mr. Allaire had cast with his own hands the brass air chamber for Robert Fulton's first steamer, the Clermont. He became a personal friend of Fulton and was one of the executors of his will. At the time of the purchase, Allaire was proprietor of an establishment known as the James P. Allaire's Works. This establishment was at 462 Cherry Street, New York City. At these works was built for Henry Eckford what was probably the predecessor of the compound marine engine. Allaire was also the inventor of an improvement on the steam boiler known as the steam chimney. Furthermore, he was closely connected with the development of steam-ships. He carried on the largest marine engine shops in the United States. At his works the cylinder of the Savannah, the first American steamship to cross the Atlantic, was cast. Mr. Allaire owned and operated, among others, a line to Shrewsbury and upon this line he largely depended for transportation of castings and general products of the Howell Furnace to New York.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 3

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Monmouth	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (cont) (Deserted Village at Allaire)

The operation of the Howell Works by Allaire was during the period when iron was most widely used for household articles, implements and machinery of any time in its history.

Although Allaire bought the Howell Works in part to supply his foundry and machine shop in New York with pig iron, some of his machine shop work was apparently done at the Howell Works. A large wooden form was found which was without doubt a pattern for a marine engine head. In the carriage house were found three wooden bowls which appeared to be patterns for big whale oil kettles. Allaire must have supplied these to the whalers sailing out of East coast ports. The product of the mills was known as charcoal iron which was soft and malleable. Some of it was sent to the market in bars, but the greater part was moulded into pots, kettles, pipes and miscellaneous products. Much of the Croton water mains came from Howell Furnace.

During the years 1827 and 1830, a village of sixty or seventy brick buildings sprang up including a furnace. The forge and furnace property came to Allaire in 1828 and were probably in minimal operation. A screw factory was added to the property in 1829. A new dam was built in 1830. This was at the site now crossed by the main road. In 1831, the site upon which the furnace had been built began to settle. Piling was driven at the north end for support and in preparation for rebuilding. In 1832 the greater number of the present buildings were started. The foreman's cottage was started. This was the first brick building. The iron lintel over the door bears the inscription, "Howell Furnace 1827". This building was occupied by Joseph Johnson, the furnace boss. It was in this house that John Roach, who was one of America's great ship-builders, courted and won the sister of Joseph Johnson.

Among the first acts of Mr. Allaire was to build a church and school. Some of the timbers were taken from earlier Monmouth Furnace buildings. The original size of the church was about half of the present one although the enlargement was made quite early. Hal Allaire in his notes states, "So far as may be authentically ascertained, the building now known as the church at Allaire, or rather as Christ Church, was partly constructed prior to or about the year 1830. This date is assumed in the absence of more definite knowledge at this writing by the well-known fact that the framework at the southerly half of the building is a part of the timbers of the original Monmouth Furnace erected in 1813 - which was taken down to make way for the new furnace of the Howell Works Company which was established in 1831."

Christ Church was in charge of the Reverend Henry Finch who lived in the Parsonage of Christ Church at Shrewsbury. The church has one feature which is probably unique in New Jersey. It is said to be the only church "with the steeple on the wrong end," because the steeple was erected at the rear of the church and not over the front entrance. The bell was cast at the Howell Works.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 4

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Monmouth	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance (cont.) (Deserted Village at Allaire)

James P. Allaire was a firm believer in education and provided a teacher for the children of the community from 1834 to 1848 at his own expense. This was before the days of general recognition of the need for public education and Allaire's efforts were noted and commended. From 1822 to 1827 it is indicated that school sessions were held in one of the houses near the church. By 1830 classes had been shifted to what was apparently part of the present church.

Later the second floor of the bakery building was used as a school. Contemporary maps of Allaire during its heyday do not show any separate school building at any time. There is, however, a complete list of school teachers at the Howell Works from 1822 to 1900 and, therefore, it is known that school was in session every year for nearly 80 years.

In 1833 the construction of 11 houses parallel with the front of the church building was begun. The next year 11 more houses were built. These were two story brick buildings with a cellar. In 1834 eight additional row houses were built. All but two of the original eleven buildings have disappeared. The row of houses near the church on the west side of the pond were occupied by married men and their families. Only one of these structures remains as a sample of the kind of housing offered to the workers at that time. This structure was restored by the Boy Scouts and used by them as a headquarters during the occupancy of the Allaire property by the Monmouth Council Boy Scouts. It is now a residence for one of the staff at the park.

Other buildings included in the village were a store, a bakery, a blacksmith shop, screw factory, a charcoal warehouse, enamelling furnace, gristmill, sawmill and carpenter shop.

1836 was apparently the most successful year of the Allaire Works. The blast furnace was in continuous operation for 21 months, probably going out of blast about August 1837. This was phenomenal record for furnaces and operations of this type. Smelting was discontinued in 1837 when the furnace blew out. In the same year the canal feeder which runs along the side of the parking lot was completed. The sawmill was completed in 1837 just about when the works were going out of operation. The two cupolas in the furnace house continued in occasional operation. An attempt was made to rebuild the furnace in 1837, and intermittently until 1845. It is not known whether iron was ever smelted during this time.

9. Bibliography :

"The Howell Works Restoration" - A symposium held at the Deserted Village at Allaire, N.J., April 18, 1970: pub. by Trustees, The Historic Howell Works, Allaire Village, N.J.

"The Deserted Village at Allaire" by Alden T. Cottrell, published by The Board of Trustees of the Deserted Village At Allaire, 1960

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brown, James S., Allaire's Lost Empire, Transcript Printing House; Freehold, New Jersey 1958

Boyer, Charles, Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1931

Allaire Papers: Monmouth County Historical Society

Hal Allaire Papers: Mrs. Myron Taylor, Brielle

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
NW	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NE	40°	09'	45"	74°	08'	0"		
SE	40°	09'	10"	74°	07'	30"		
SW	40°	09'	10"	74°	08'	0"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 330

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Charles Wilson, Jr., Archeologist

ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

Historic Sites Section, Department of Environmental Protection August 4, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:

Box 1420, John Fitch Plaza

CITY OR TOWN:

Trenton,

STATE:

New Jersey

08625

CODE:

34

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name:

Richard B. Bullman

Title Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

Date September 11, 1970

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date:

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

(Number all entries)

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
CN 404, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2028

INVENTORY # 1352-2
NEG. FILE # 1-16,17
MAP



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

GLENDOLA GRANGE NO. 168. N. side Allenwood Road, 0.1 mi. SW of Belmar Boulevard. Block 756, Lot 17. USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built c. 1920.

Simple 2-story rectangular building with a raised basement, gable roof, and wood shingle siding. Building is three bays wide and seven bays deep, with 1/1 and 6/6 sash windows. The main entry, approached by double-sided stairs, has a paneled double door with six-pane lights and is covered by a gabled portico. The building was raised about 1940 to add the full basement; it now serves as both a Grange hall and church.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of several Grange halls surveyed in Monmouth County. (See also the Allenwood Grange in Wall Twp., #1352-18; the Farmingdale Grange in Howell Twp., #1319-27; and the Liberty Grange in Marlboro Twp., #1328-1-3.) The Glendola Grange, Patrons of Husbandry No. 168, was formed on February 16, 1907 and originally held its meetings in the Junior Mechanics Hall in Glendola (no longer standing). The Grange movement in America began as an educational and political organization concerned with the problems of farmers. The national Grange organization, the Patrons of Husbandry, was established in 1867 and the first Grange groups in New Jersey (OVER)

REFERENCES:

1. Wall Township Tercentenary Committee, Wall Township 1671-1964 (1964), p. 47.
2. Hubert G. Schmidt, Agriculture in New Jersey (Rutgers Univ. Press, 1973), p. 110-112, 202-205, 210-212.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

☐ Meets NR Criteria as:	☐ Object	☐ Site	☐ Structure	☐ Part of a District
☐ Already Listed – Date _____	☐ Nomination Filed – Date _____			
☐ SHPO Opinion – Date _____	☐ D.O.E. – Date _____			
☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria				

SIGNIFICANCE (continued):

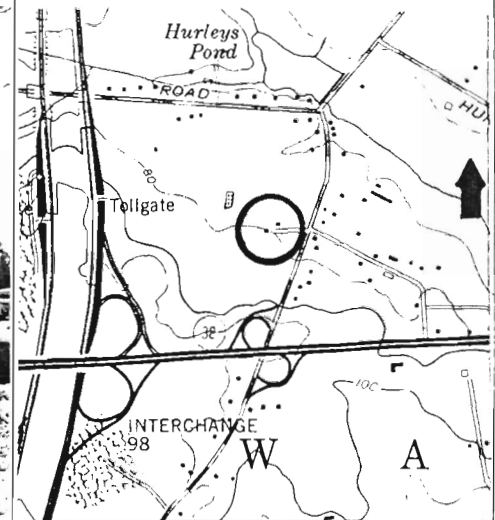
were founded by the 1870's. During the late 19th century the Grange was the principal political voice of American farmers and had approximately 11,000 members in New Jersey alone. (Schmidt)



INVENTORY # 1352-3

NEG. FILE # 1-2 thru 6

MAP



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

THORP-THOMPSON FARM. W. side Allenwood Road opposite Brinley Road. Block 774, Lot 5.
USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built mid-18th century with later additions.

Two and a half story vernacular dwelling, rectangular in overall form and constructed in two major sections. The west wing has a two over three bay facade arrangement with a central doorway, and a small one story lean-to; the east section is three symmetrical bays with side-hall entry. Gable roof with two interior end chimneys (later replacements); fieldstone foundation; asbestos shingle siding over original clapboard or wood shingled exterior. Windows are mostly 6/6 sash, with small 6/3 and 3/3 sash on the upper stories. Exposed brick hearthback on the east end of the house; four bay porch on main (south) facade. In fair to poor condition.

1990 UPDATE: Apparent signs of renovation work in progress: some painting, and brick hearthback has been cleaned. House was vacant in 1981 and now appears to be inhabited.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of the oldest remaining buildings in Wall Township. The exterior suggests mid 18th century origins, although interior analysis and further documentary research may reveal somewhat later construction. According to research of the Old Wall Historical Society, property deeds have been traced to 1794, when Daniel Thorp purchased the land and "appurtenances" from Daniel Davison. In 1804, Ralph Thompson of New York, a Methodist circuit-rider preacher, bought the farm. The Thompson family continued to own and farm the property until recently (owned by the estate of Mary Thompson in 1981).

REFERENCES:

1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 13.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1352-4

HISTORIC NAME: SQUAN BRIDGE
LOCATION: Allenwood-Lakewood Road
over the Manasquan River
MUNICIPALITY: Wall Township
USGS QUAD: Asbury Park
OWNER/ADDRESS: County of Monmouth

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Adjacent to 830/1
(State of New Jersey)
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1870's/1880's

Source of Date: See Significance

Architect:

Builder:

Style: N/A

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: N/A

Foundation: N/A

Exterior Wall Fabric: N/A

Fenestration: N/A

Roof/Chimneys: N/A

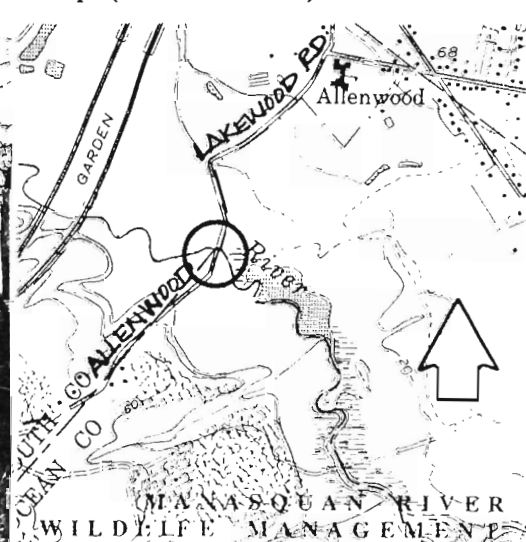
Additional Architectural Description:

Three-span iron bowstring arch-truss bridge, approximately fifty feet in length, with wooden piers and wooden deck. Inscription on bridge says "King Iron Bridge Company, Cleveland. Z. [Zenas] King Patent July 30, 1867." Non-functioning truss at this time, but was constructed as a truss bridge and underpinned in the mid-twentieth century (Records of the County Engineering Dept.).

PHOTO

Negative File No. 4-34, 35, 36, 37

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Bound on the south by state-owned Manasquan River Watershed property; bound on the north (Monmouth County side of the river) by Wall Township parkland.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Squan Bridge is one of a small number of nineteenth century bridges remaining in Monmouth County, and among the oldest existing truss bridges in the county. The simple bowstring arch-truss bridge was fabricated from a patented design by Zenas King of Ohio, a well-known nineteenth century bridge builder who worked for thirteen years in the industry before forming his own company, King Iron and Bridge Manufacturing Company, in 1871. The company operated under that name until about 1893; Squan Bridge was constructed, therefore, sometime during the 1870's or 1880's. Minutes of the County Board of Freeholders mention payments to the King Iron Bridge Company in 1874, but it is unclear whether they are referring to this particular bridge; further research may determine a more specific date of construction.

A bridge crossing at this site has existed since the second half of the eighteenth century, and was reportedly in use during the Revolution. "Squan Bridge" is shown on the 1781 Hills map and the 1834 Gordon map; "Old Squan Bridge" is labelled on the 1851 Lightfoot and 1873 Beers maps.

Other surveyed nineteenth century bridges in Monmouth County include HSI #1331-55 (Middletown Twp.), HSI #1319-23 (Howell Twp.), and HSI #1351-61 (Upper Freehold Twp.).

ORIGINAL USE: Bridge

PRESENT USE: Bridge (Closed)

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ to Poor ☒

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

THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☒
No Threat ☐ Other ☒ Need for bridge replacement

COMMENTS:

Due to plans for bridge replacement, the future of this structure depends on the willingness and cooperative efforts of government agencies to preserve it as a pedestrian/fishing/bikeway bridge and thus save a historic/scenic resource along the Manasquan River.

REFERENCES:

1. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), 797.
2. Victor C. Darnell, A Directory of American Bridge-Building Companies 1840-1900 (Washington, D.C.: Society for Industrial Archeology, 1984), 50.
3. Records of the Monmouth County Engineering Department.

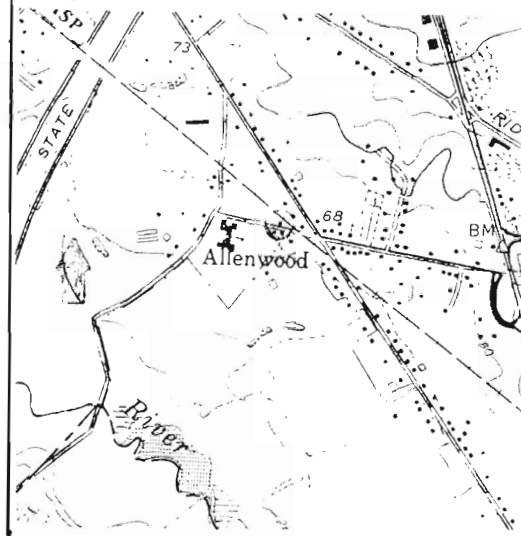
RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1981; updated 1989

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

INVENTORY # 1352-5
NEG. FILE # 5-4,5

MAP



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

ALLENWOOD GENERAL STORE. N. side Allenwood-Lakewood Road, $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. W. of Atlantic Avenue. Block 827, Lot 2. USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built early 20th century.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ story L-plan store with intersecting gable roof, stucco and composition shingle exterior, grouped 1/1 sash windows on upper stories, and plate glass storefront windows. Older part of porch is overstoried section with stucco piers; later section has wooden porch posts and shingled roof.

SIGNIFICANCE:

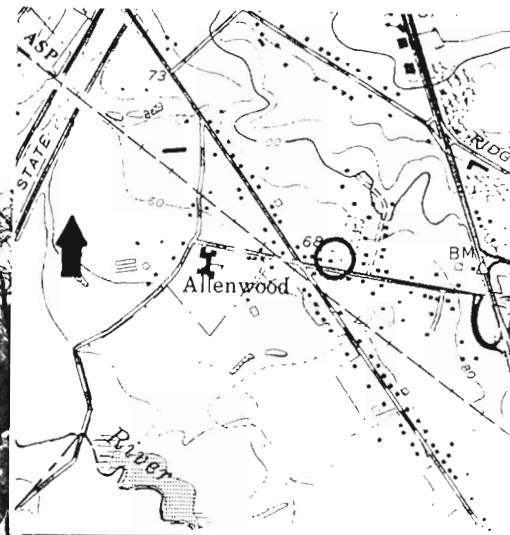
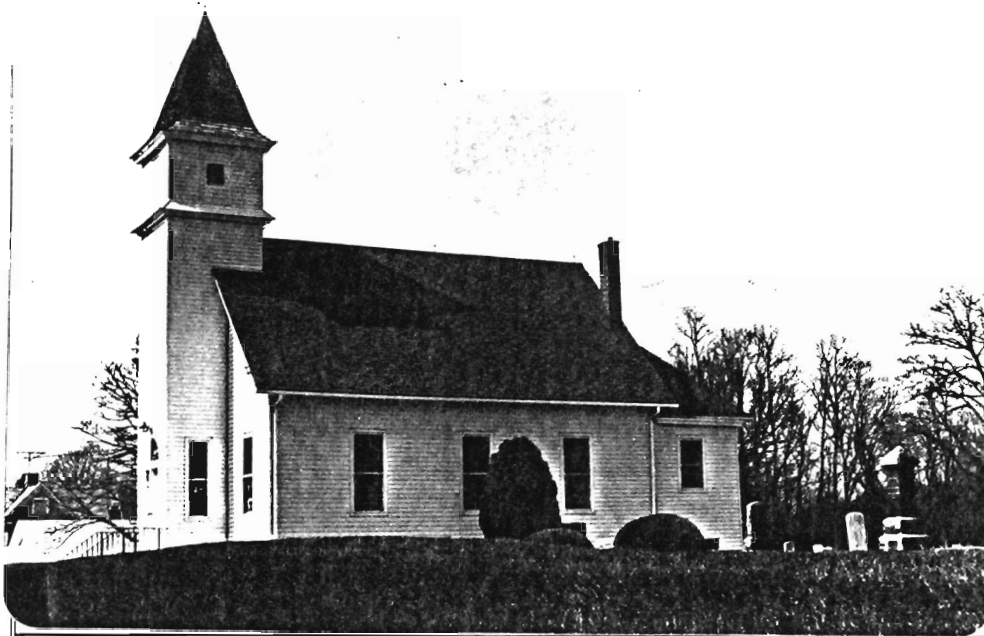
This is one of a handful of general stores remaining in Monmouth County. According to Reference 1 below, the Allenwood General Store has been in continuous operation since it was established in 1876, and retains features of "the typical general store of the late 1800's." (p. 22) The existing building, however, appears to date from the early 20th century; if it is older, the building was substantially altered sometime in the early years of this century. The 1889 Wolverton map shows a store owned by M.A. Haven on the north side of the RR tracks, whereas the current structure is located on the south side of the RR right of way (now the Edgar Felix Bikeway).

REFERENCES:

1. Wall Township Tercentenary Committee, Wall Township 1671-1964 (1964), p. 22.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of a District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date _____ ☐ Nomination Filed - Date _____
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date _____ ☐ D.O.E. - Date _____
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

FREE CHURCH OF ALLENWOOD. (now the Allenwood Protestant Church)
N. side Atlantic Avenue, $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. east of Ramshorn Drive. Block 826, Lot 55.
USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built 1895.

Belfry-type church, rectangular in form with center-aisle nave plan, gable roof, and square projecting bell tower with a pyramidal cap. Originally clapboard, now vinyl-sided. Art glass in rectangular windows and in round-arched door transom. Louvers in belfry have been filled in. Cemetery on grounds.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a good local representative of a type of church design that was extremely popular for rural churches throughout the country in the 19th century. The site is additionally significant for its association with the history of non-denominational Protestantism in Monmouth County. The Free Church of Allenwood was organized in 1857, and the first church building was erected after two years of holding meetings in the Old Squan Bridge School. The present church was built in 1895 next to the site of the first church. The congregation, which at one time had been affiliated with the Methodist Church, separated in 1937 and has been non-denominational ever since.

REFERENCES:

1. Wall Twp. Tercentenary Committee, Wall Township 1671-1964 (1964), p. 22, 35.

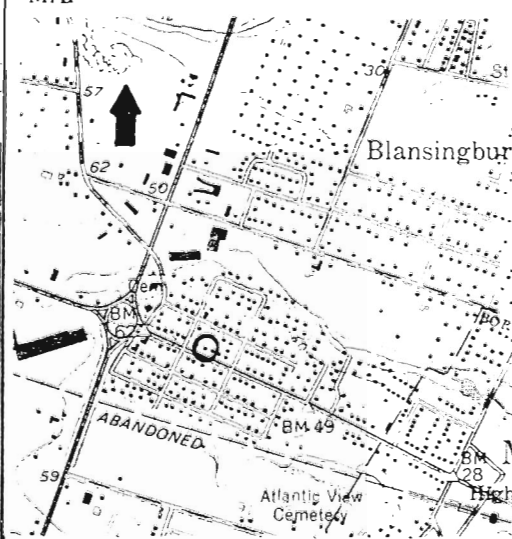
NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of a District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date _____ ☐ Nomination Filed - Date _____
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date _____ ☐ D.O.E. - Date _____
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria



INVENTORY # 1352-7
NEG. FILE # 3-18, 19

MAP



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

1111 ATLANTIC AVENUE. Block 303, Lot 15. USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built c.1880's.

Queen Anne Style residence with a 2½ story complex plan, intersecting gable roof, and round turret with domical roof. Brick foundation and chimneys (interior ridge and exterior end chimneys). Wood shingle siding with scalloped and sawtooth patterned shingles. Wraparound porch and two-tiered balcony above have Eastlake trim and elaborate scrollwork on the gable ends. 6/6 and 1/1 sash windows. Fair condition.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the best example of the Queen Anne Style in Wall Township, where vernacular rural buildings predominate. There is a house shown at this approximate location owned by N. Pierce on the 1889 Wolverton map, but ownership has not been verified.

REFERENCES:

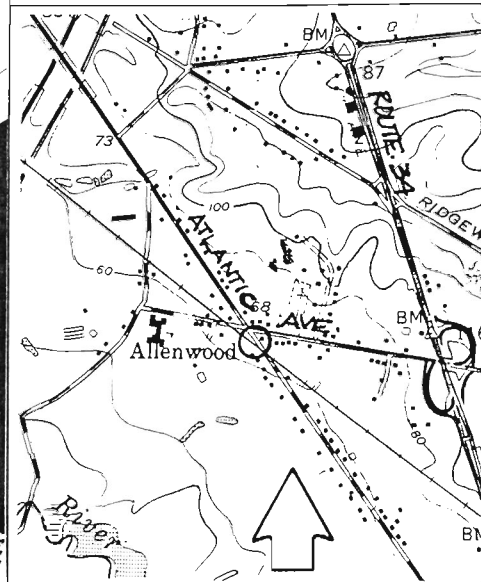
1. Beers map, 1873.
2. Wolverton map, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of a District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date _____ ☐ Nomination Filed - Date _____
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date _____ ☐ D.O.E. -- Date _____
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

INVENTORY # 1352-8

NEG. FILE # 4-31, 32



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

ALLENWOOD BLACKSMITH SHOP (now Allenwood Post Office). 3121 Atlantic Avenue. Block 829, Lot 20.
USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built mid-19th century.

Two and a half story rectangular building, five bays by three bays, of brick construction with a slate-covered gable roof. Fenestration has been altered on the first stories of both the east and west facades, with the removal of former doors and/or windows. Segmental-arch window openings with stone sills; the 6/6 sash windows are later replacements. Old segmental-arch door openings are still visible.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Though blacksmith shops were once very common in the county's villages and rural areas, the Allenwood Blacksmith Shop is perhaps one of ten remaining. The exact date of construction is unclear; the shop is not shown on maps prior to 1889 although structurally it would appear to date from the mid-19th century. The building now serves as the Allenwood Post Office (which was formerly located next door) and realtors' offices.

REFERENCES:

1. Wall Township 1671-1964 (Wall Township Tercentenary Committee, 1964), p. 46.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

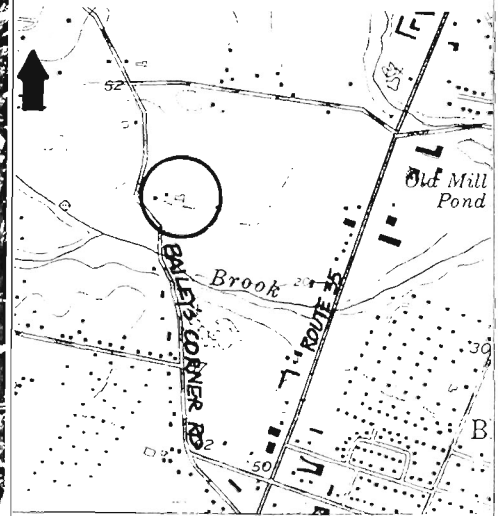
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981



INVENTORY # 1352-9

NEG. FILE # 2-15 thru 24

MAP



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

BRAND FARM. 108 Bailey's Corner Road. Block 733, Lot 9. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

19th century farm complex that includes a large farmhouse, an adjoining smaller dwelling (formerly used as a milkhouse), large early 20th century dairy barn, wagon shed, brick smokehouse, and assorted other outbuildings. The main house, built in at least two sections beginning in the first half of the 19th century with later 19th century additions, has a rectangular five bay plan with a cross-gable roof, internal ridge chimney and later exterior end chimney, box cornice, clapboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, and two ample porches with turned posts and fan brackets. The secondary dwelling (see attached photograph) is rectangular in plan with a gable roof, clapboard siding, and 6/6 sash windows. The three bay wagon shed (see attached photograph), also of 19th century construction, is clapboard sided and retains early vertical board doors and hardware. The early 20th century dairy barn (see attached photograph) has a concrete foundation and vertical board siding.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This site and the Pearce-Brown Farm (#1352-24) are the best and most intact examples of 19th century farm complexes in Wall Township. The site retains excellent local examples of farm buildings and a significant amount of historic setting (51+ acres bordered on south by Hannabrand Brook). According to research of the Old Wall Historical Society, this property first appears on the 1839 Geodetic Survey Map of the shore area. The 1851 Lightfoot map shows it as the farm of Mrs. H. Brand, and deeds record the property was owned by Henry Brand in August of that year. Henry Brand was the son of Hanna Brand, for whom the brook which passes through the farm was named. By the time of the 1873 atlas, Fred Benard owned the property.

1990 UPDATE: Since the time of the initial survey, the barns have been torn down and the surrounding farmland has been subdivided, causing an unfortunate loss of site integrity and historic agricultural landscape.

REFERENCES:

1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 25.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990



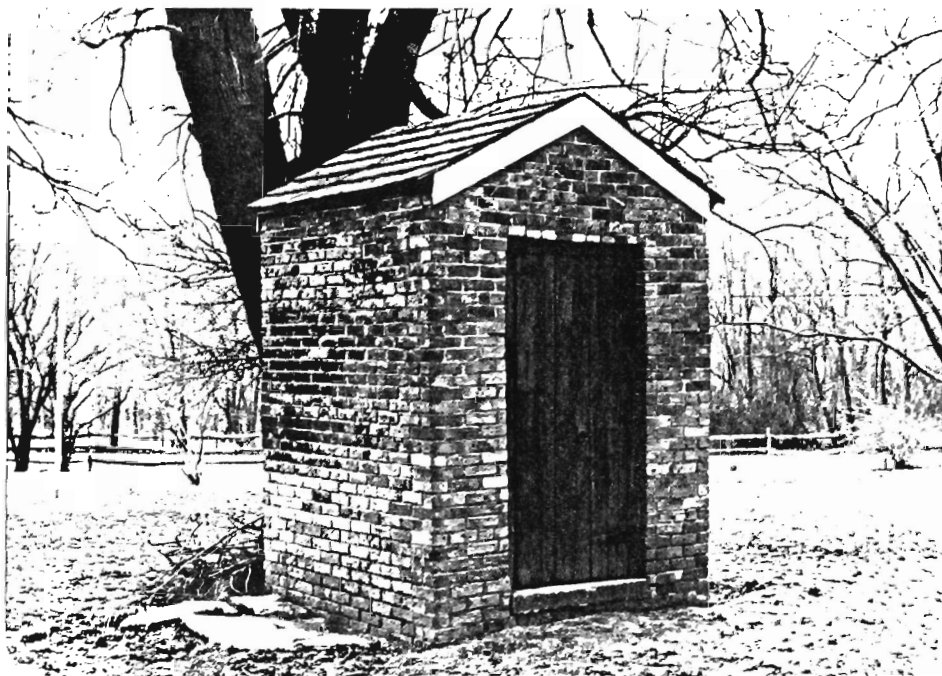
House, south facade.



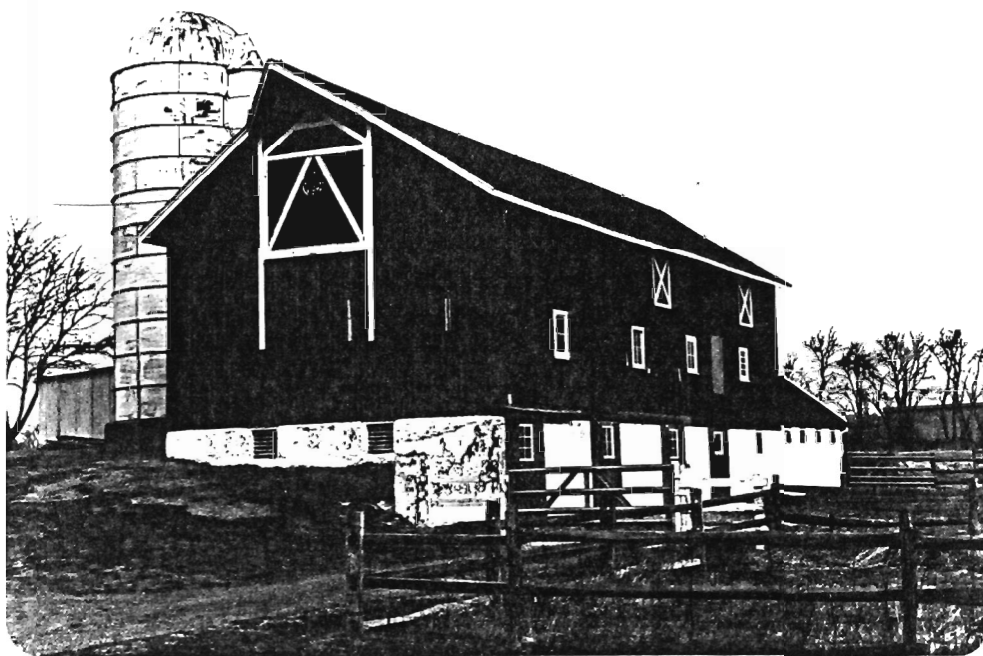
House, north facade.



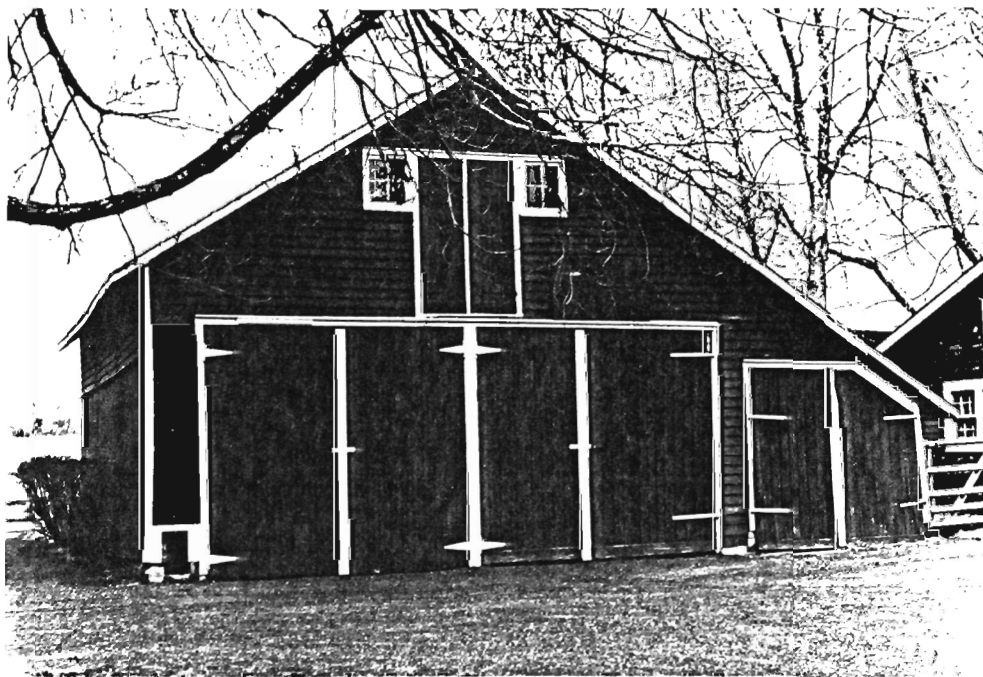
Adjoining secondary dwelling



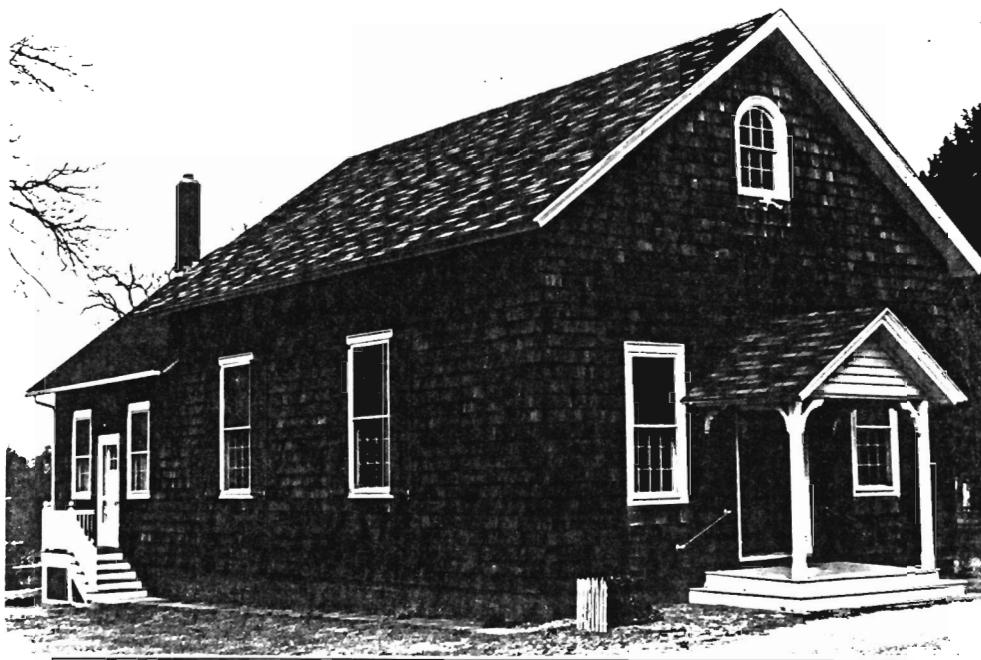
Smokehouse



Dairy Barn



Wagon Shed



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE . W. side Brielle Road opposite New York Avenue.
Block 357, Lots 2 and 3. USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built c. 1884 on site of 18th century meetinghouse.

Quaker meetinghouse constructed on a simple gabled one story rectangular plan with a three bay facade and porticoed entry on the gable end. The wood-framed building is sided with wood shingles, and stands on a brick foundation. Windows are large 12/12 sash, some with louvered shutters; a gabled portico with bracketed posts covers the paneled double-leaf door. Retains integrity of form and design; no major 20th century changes to the exterior are apparent. Site also includes adjacent burial ground.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Though the present structure only dates from 1884, the Friends Meeting House at Blainsingbu is significant as one of two remaining Quaker meetinghouses in Monmouth County (the other is at Shrewsbury) and for its association with the early settlement of the Blainsingbu area. The site stands as one of the few tangible links to the prominence of Quakerism in early Monmouth County, where the first Friends Meeting in New Jersey was formed at Shrewsbury c 1672. The date of the first meetinghouse on this site is unclear; Ellis gives a c. 1736 date while the Wall Township Tercentenary booklet says that it was built between 1693 and 1701 as a two story building patterned after the Shrewsbury meetinghouse. The original meetinghouse was substantially rebuilt in 1812 as a result of storm damage; in 1882 it was again damaged by storm, and in 1884 the present structure was erected.

REFERENCES:

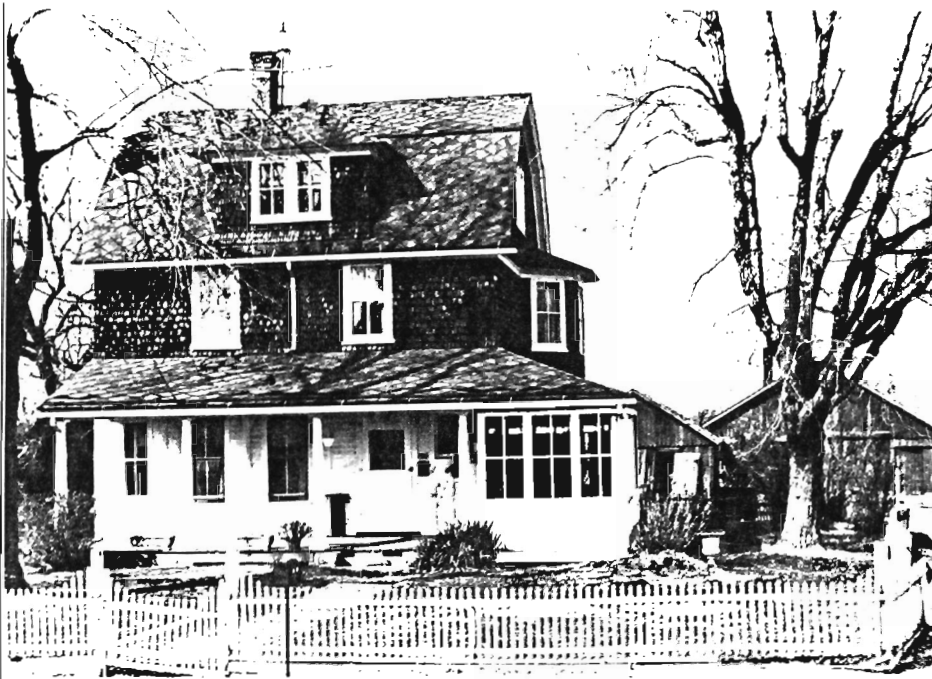
1. Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 808.
2. Wall Township 1671-1694 (Wall Township Tercentenary Committee, 1964), p.23.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

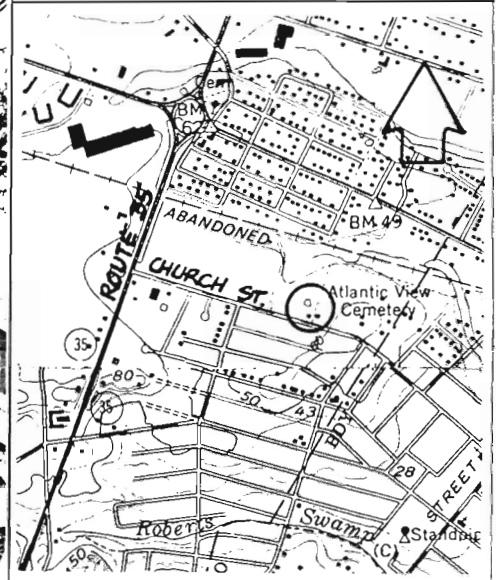
NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981



INVENTORY # 1352-11

NEG. FILE # 3-35, 36; 4-3



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

1126 CHURCH STREET. Block 314, Lot 2. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

19th century farmstead that includes a farmhouse, smaller secondary dwelling, general purpose barn, and a number of sheds and outbuildings. The main farmhouse, built between c. 1890 and 1910, has a two and a half story square plan with a gambrel roof and partially enclosed columned porch on two sides. The first story is clapboard-sided, while the upper stories are clad with patterned wood shingles. 2/2 sash windows, multiple projecting bays, and simple paneled door. No major exterior changes. The secondary dwelling on the site (see attached photo), located adjacent and east of the main house, dates from the early to mid-19th century and may be the original farmhouse. It is a small two story vernacular structure with a gabled three bay main block, extended shed roof wing on the west end, and a full porch. The wood shingled exterior has sawtooth shingles in the gable ends; brick foundation, interior end chimney and 6/6 sash windows. The 19th century main barn (built in two or three sections) and the wagon shed, located behind the main farmhouse, are sided with vertical boards.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This site is representative of 19th century farmsteads in the southern shore area of Monmouth County, and is one of a very few still in existence east of State Highway 35. The origins of the farm are inconclusive; C. Hulst appears to be the owner on the 1873 and 1889 maps.

1990 UPDATE: Barns have been demolished, and the main farmhouse and secondary dwelling have been vinyl-sided; loss of integrity.

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990



Secondary dwelling



Main Barn



INVENTORY # 1352-12

NEG. FILE # 2-12



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

ALLGOR HOUSE . 1614 Eighteenth Avenue. Block 85, Lot 9. USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built 1st half 19th century.

Vernacular wood-frame dwelling consisting of a two story, two over three bay rectangular main block with a lateral one story wing, end porch, and rear ell. The house is constructed on a brick foundation and is sided with wood shingles, with a gable roof, two interior end chimneys, and a shed roof porch with bracketed posts. Windows are 2/2 and 6/6 sash. No major exterior changes to the main body of the house in the 20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Allgor House is a good and relatively intact example of the modest vernacular dwellings constructed in southeastern Monmouth County during the first half of the 19th century. It is shown on the 1851 Lightfoot map and the 1873 Beers atlas as belonging to E. Allgor; by 1889 D. Allgor is indicated as owner.

REFERENCES:

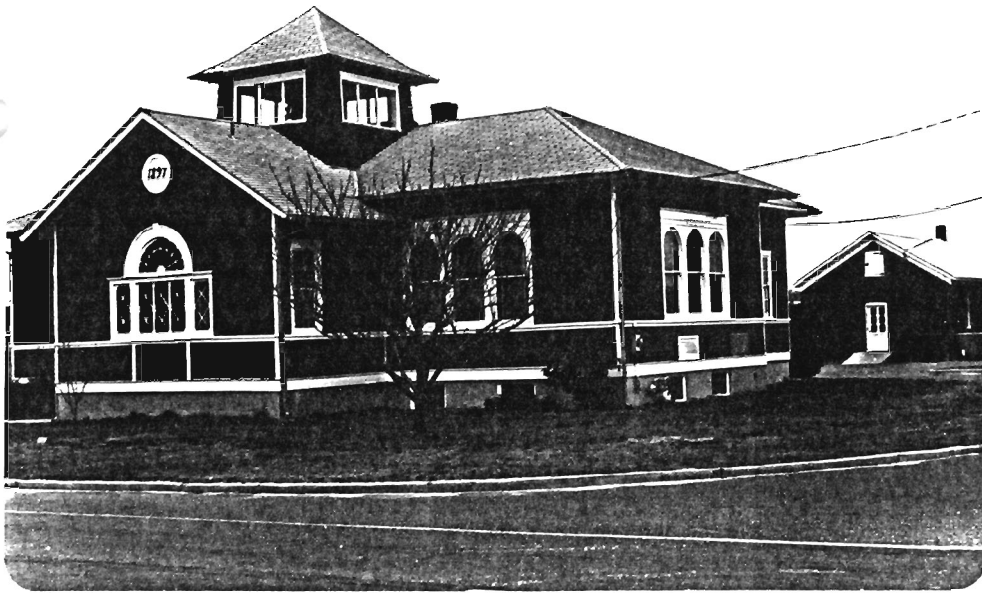
1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 9.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

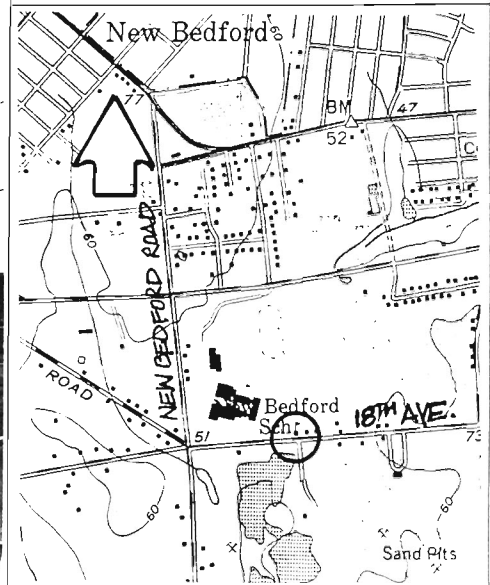
NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990



INVENTORY # 1352-13

NEG. FILE # 2-9, 10, 11



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL. 1630 Eighteenth Avenue. Block 85, Lot 6. USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built 1897. (Site also includes earlier school on property, to rear of 1897 school.)

The 1897 school on the site is constructed on a one story T-plan with a cross gable and hip roof that is surmounted by an open square belfry. The building is sided with shingles and clapboard, and features a variety of window types including a Palladian window on the main facade, grouped round-arch windows and 4/4 sash. The older one-room school on the site, built in the mid-19th century, stands behind the 1897 school; it has a simple gabled rectangular form, and is constructed of brick with stucco veneer and segmental arch window openings.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This site includes two early schools in the Wall Township school system. The older structure on the site was erected in the mid-19th century as the New Bedford School. In 1897, this one-room school was replaced by the larger building on the site, which was used continuously as a school until 1950. It then housed the Wall Township Free Library in the 1960's, and now serves as administrative offices for the Wall Township Board of Education. The 1897 New Bedford School remains as a good example of late 19th century school building in Monmouth County.

REFERENCES:

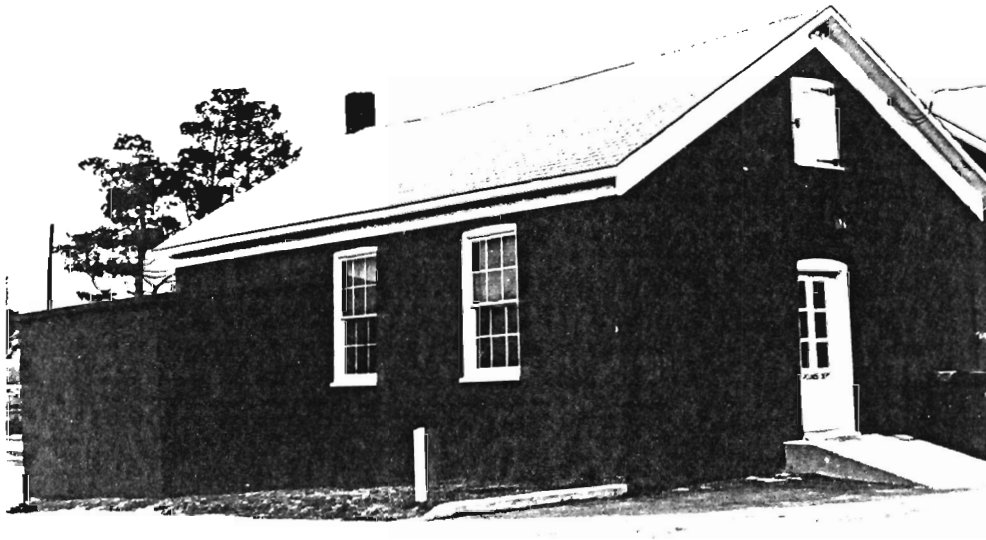
1. Wall Township 1671-1964 (Wall Township Tercentenary Committee, 1964), p. 44.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

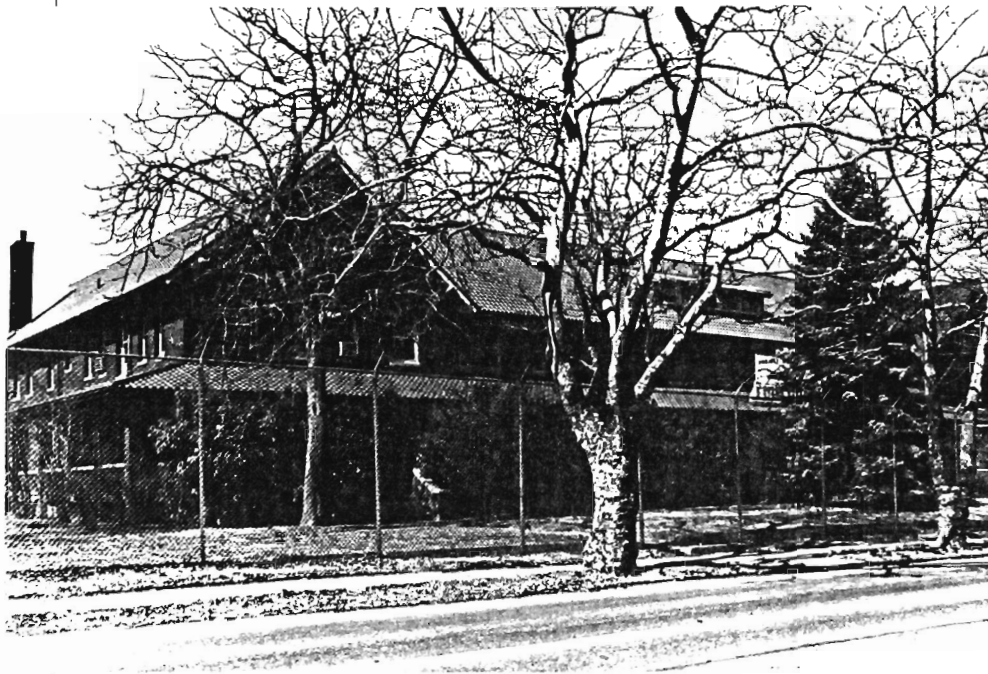
- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990

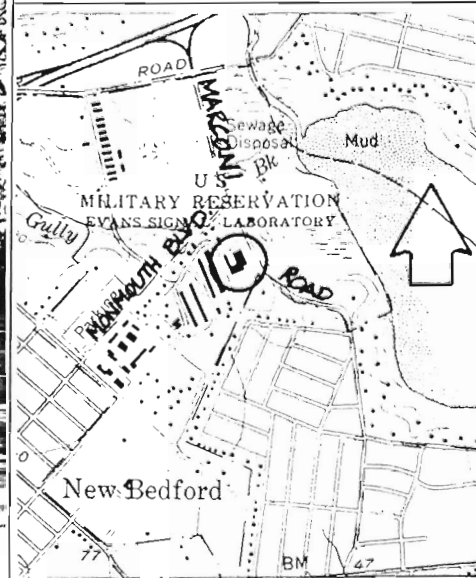


New Bedford School (mid-19th century structure on site).



INVENTORY # 1352-14

NEG. FILE # 1-9, 10, 11



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

BELMAR STATION, MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY (EVANS SIGNAL LAB, FORT MONMOUTH). SW corner Marconi Road and Monmouth Blvd. Block 240, Lot 55. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

SEE ATTACHED NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM.

SIGNIFICANCE:

SEE ATTACHED NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM.

REFERENCES:

1. "Marconi Building/Hotel at Belmar Station," New Jersey Register of Historic Places (listed 1975).
2. Articles and historical materials (selection attached) from the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Communications and Electronic Materiel Readiness Command (CECOM), Fort Monmouth, N.J.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☒ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Marconi Building/Hotel at Belmar Station

AND/OR COMMON

Building #1

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Marconi Road

Camp Evans

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Wall

VICINITY OF

3rd

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

New Jersey

034

Monmouth

025

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
☐ DISTRICT	☒ PUBLIC	☒ OCCUPIED	☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☒ BUILDING(S)	☐ PRIVATE	☐ UNOCCUPIED	☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ STRUCTURE	☐ BOTH	☐ WORK IN PROGRESS	☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ SITE	☐ PUBLIC ACQUISITION	☐ ACCESSIBLE	☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ OBJECT	☐ IN PROCESS	☒ YES: RESTRICTED	☐ GOVERNMENT ☒ SCIENTIFIC
	☐ BEING CONSIDERED	☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED	☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
		☐ NO	☒ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS. (If applicable)

US Army Electronics Command

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Fort Monmouth

STATE

New Jersey

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Facilities Engineer, SELHI-FE

STREET & NUMBER

Bldg. 167

CITY, TOWN

Fort Monmouth

STATE

New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Declaration of Taking: US vs Young People's Ass'n. for
Propagation of the Gospel

DATE

16 May 42

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of the Facilities Engineer

CITY, TOWN

Fort Monmouth

STATE

New Jersey

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Marconi Building is a two-story brick structure of some 2,600 square feet with a partial basement and attic located on the West side of Marconi Road, Camp Evans, New Jersey, about one-half mile from the Evans/ECCOM exit of Route 18. The building now houses the headquarters elements of Camp Evans, which conducts research and development activities for the US Army Electronics Command. It was originally constructed in 1914 for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, which operated the first commercial transatlantic radio receiving station there, in conjunction with its transmitter site at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Constructed simultaneously and across the street were two small brick cottages, now in use as family quarters for officers assigned at Camp Evans, for the Chief Marconi Engineer and the Station Manager. At that time, the structure was a 45-bedroom hotel for station personnel and included a modern restaurant under the supervision of a French chef, a refrigerating and ice-making plant and a 12-acre garden to supply fresh vegetables for the kitchen. The station, the hotel, and the surrounding area, already esteemed as a summer haven for New York City society, quickly became a tourist center for the New Jersey Shore Area. The thirty-odd antennas for the Marconi Company were located on the bluffs descending to Shark River inlet. Half of the towers exceeded 400 feet in height; yet, the only one remaining is less than 100 feet tall, which has been honored by being incorporated into the township's official seal. It has stood alone for more than a half century. The site had been selected by the Marconi's because of the marshy area of Shark River inlet, which would insure a proper ground for the electronics equipment of the station.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☒ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☒ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Marconi Building represents the dawn of radio and electronics for the world. It was in this area that the first Transatlantic commercial radio receiver site for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company was operated. It was this building that housed an office boy, turned radio enthusiast, who monitored the radio signals of the Titanic disaster. David Sarnoff continued his interest in radio to head up RCA, and it was his friend, Edward Armstrong, who, in January 1914, from the Marconi Belmar Site, demonstrated the first regenerative circuit to receive intercontinental communications. Armstrong's research was to continue, and culminated in the discovery of frequency modulation for radio transmission. During the period 1924-1937, the building, which had been abandoned by the Marconi Company's successor, RCA, in favor of transmitter/receiver sites at other locations, served as State Headquarters for the Ku Klux Klan, and in 1937, was purchased by a Protestant Evangelist as the site for a co-ed, liberal arts college. With the US entry into World War II becoming imminent in November 1941, the US Army Signal Corps purchased the site, which included six of the original Marconi Buildings and some 90 acres of land. The building was designated the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory, a name later changed to the Camp Evans Signal Laboratory, when War Department directives forced the deletion of the classified word "Radar." Since World War II, the building has continued as the Camp Evans headquarters, and houses elements of the US Army Electronics Command. For seventy years, this structure has been witness to the growth of communications and electronics for the civilian and military communities, and it spans the gap from wireless transmission across the Atlantic to radio communication with satellites and space vehicles.

Wireless World, April 1914 - March 1915, "Belmar - New Brunswick:
P-424
Zahl, Dr. Harold A., "In case you have forgotten," Signal, October
1970.

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____
UTII REFERENCES _____

A

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

D

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

NAME . TITLE

Major William J. Dieal Jr., CE

23 October 1974

ORGANIZATION

DATE _____

SELENI-PP-R

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

PAGE NO. 7

201-532-1345

07-09-2021

STATE

Fort Monmouth

New Jersey 07703

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO_____

MONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is _____ National _____ State _____ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE _____

1925

THE DEED CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, 1615 NORTH ROCKY MOUNTAIN AVENUE, DENVER, COLORADO 80202

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

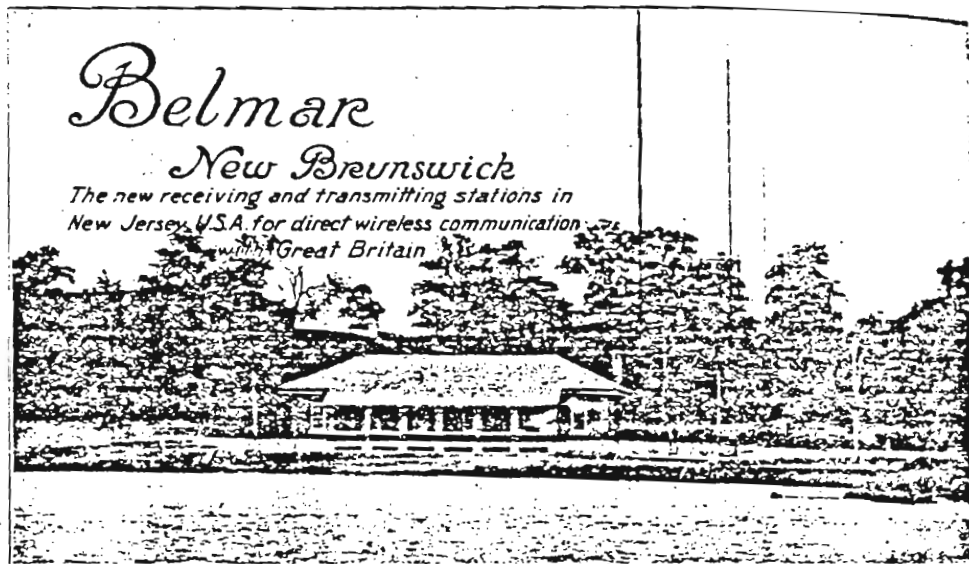
2552

TABLE 1. *Continued*

OCT 1914

Vol. II

EVANS LIBRARY



Operating Building at Belmar.

IN the July number of the WIRELESS WORLD we published a full description of the British station—at Carnarvon, in North Wales—which had been erected to communicate direct with another station then nearing completion, in New Jersey, U.S.A., and which, between them, would provide greatly extended facilities for transatlantic wireless telegraph communication between the two continents.

The completion of the American station, or rather stations (for the system employed is duplex, and the transmitting and receiving stations are some distance apart), provides an opportunity for mentioning some of the prominent features. It is unnecessary to describe the plant and equipment of the New Jersey stations, for these are practically identical with the plant and equipment erected at the Welsh stations. In North Wales the transmitting station is a few miles east of Carnarvon, on the Cefn-du mountain, whilst the receiving station is at Towyn.

In New Jersey the transmitting station is at New Brunswick, about 50 miles S.W. of New York, and the receiving station at Belmar, some 70 miles S.S.W. of the capital. Private land lines connect these stations with New York, which will thus be in direct communication with London when the more propitious

times ahead of us permit the opening of the service.

The station at Belmar introduces another note into the harmony of orchard and farmland of New Jersey.

The beautiful spot stretches uphill overlooking Shark River, the famous salt water inlet, which in the summertime is crowded with sailing boats and launches, for here the well-to-do of New York come to spend the hot months and renew their strength for the rigours of the city winter.

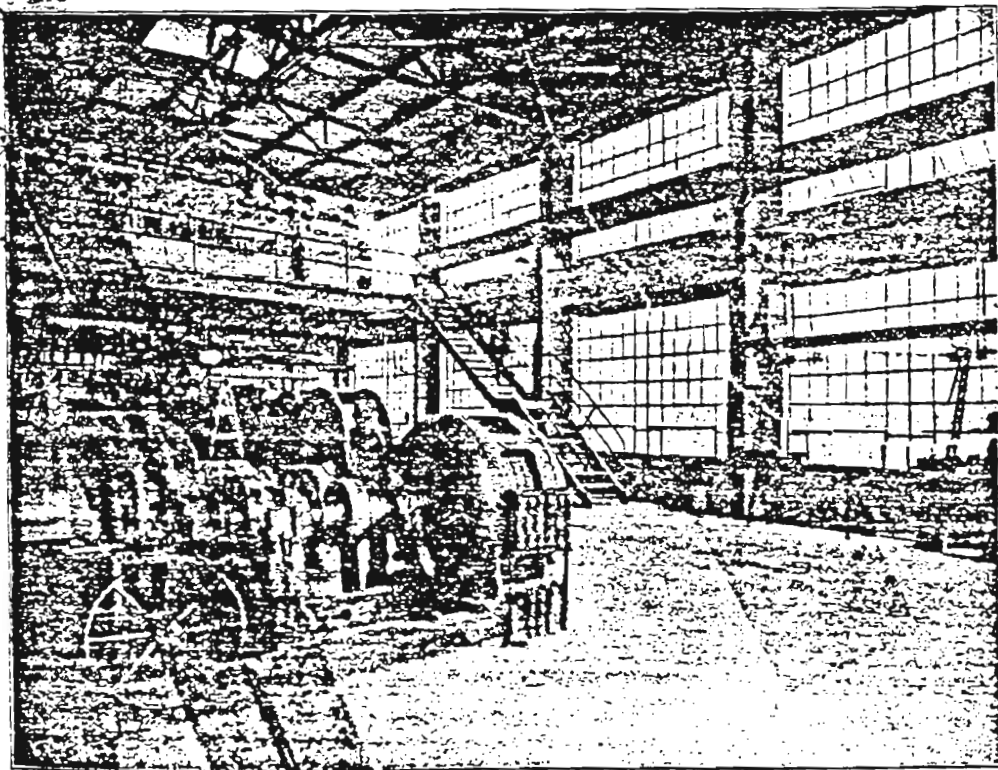
The road leading to the Marconi station runs along the top of a bluff overlooking the river, while the operating house is at the foot of the hill and quite close to the river bank. Here the receiving aerial connects with the first great mast rising from the top of the hill, then pointing westwards they stretch for almost a mile, supported by six other masts each three hundred feet in height. The big end of these aerials is carried down at an angle of 30 degrees. These are supplied with steel-running ropes attached to anchors consisting of a pillar fifteen feet high with heavy iron weights free to slide up and down. The heads are provided with a view to keeping the balance of the wires and thereby ensuring a definite tension at all times, so that when the wind blows, or sleet encrusts the aerials, the spans between

the masts will sag down and the counter weights rise and thus make the tension constant. The chief difficulty experienced in building the operating house was in making the foundations water-tight, for the hills are intersected with hidden water streams. But skilled architecture has overcome this disadvantage, which, however, was a great asset to the engineer, for it has facilitated the grounding system for the wireless plant, some features of which may be mentioned here.

In selecting the sites for the erection of the new stations of the American Marconi Company, a number of elements had to be considered. The transmitting and receiving sites had to be more than twenty miles apart and correlated in such a manner that they would be at right angles to the direction of desired transmission. The sites had to be chosen on low, marshy land on the coast, or near some water way that would afford a direct electrical connection with the ocean. Where it

was not possible to get the whole property in a marshy district it was necessary to have the land around the power-house at least damp and moist. Then, by burying a network of copper wires and zinc ground plates, a good electrical earth connection was possible.

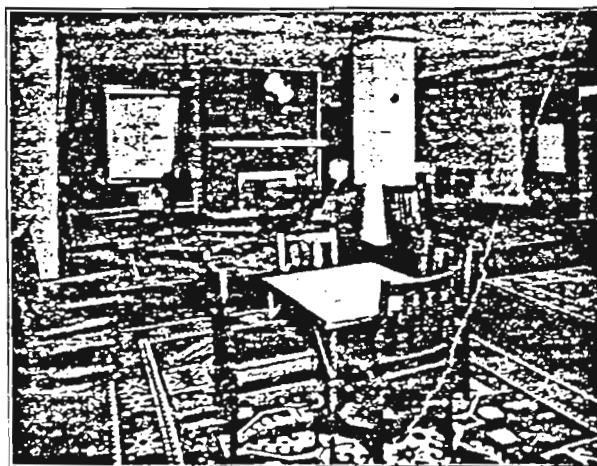
With the middle of the oscillating circuit as a centre, wires radiate to a circle of zinc plates at a radius of 100 feet. This circle is continuous, all the plates being bolted together, and buried vertically in a trench, so that the radiating wires can be led down to the ground and soldered to the upper edge of the zinc ring. From the centre of the system cables, made up of stranded copper wire, are led from two sides of the building through insulators to the top of eight poles, set on a circle of eighty feet radius. From the insulators, on the top of these poles, the cables are separated and led down to the earth and soldered to points along the circle of zinc plates. The location of the eight poles and the separation of the cables is so arranged that the length of each cable from



The Power House at New Brunswick.

the centre of the system to the point it enters the ground is approximately the same.

Radiating from the ring of zinc plates there are cables soldered to the ring at equal distances. Each of these cables extends a few hundred feet beyond the zinc ring and terminates in a zinc plate buried vertically. From these outer plates, on the side of the circle under the aerial wires, extends a further grounding system parallel to the aerial and extending under its full length and a little beyond. Local conditions, however, usually make it necessary to slightly alter this general arrangement. Thus, the site of the power station at New Brunswick, N.J., is situated in a swampy meadow and bounded by the Delaware and Raritan canal



Lounge in the Hotel at Belmar.

on the north-east side. Running beside the canal is a stream connected to the Raritan River by culverts under the canal. In view of this condition, it was deemed advantageous at this station to straighten out one side of the circle of zinc plates and bury a large number of plates in the bed of the stream, by this means assuring a good electrical connection through the Raritan River with the ocean.

At the receiving station the circle of ground plates is made with a fifty-foot radius, with the receiving room of the operating house as the centre. The only wires extending beyond the circle of zinc plates are a number of cables radiating from the centre and extending in a marsh, or waterway, near which the operating house is situated. Each

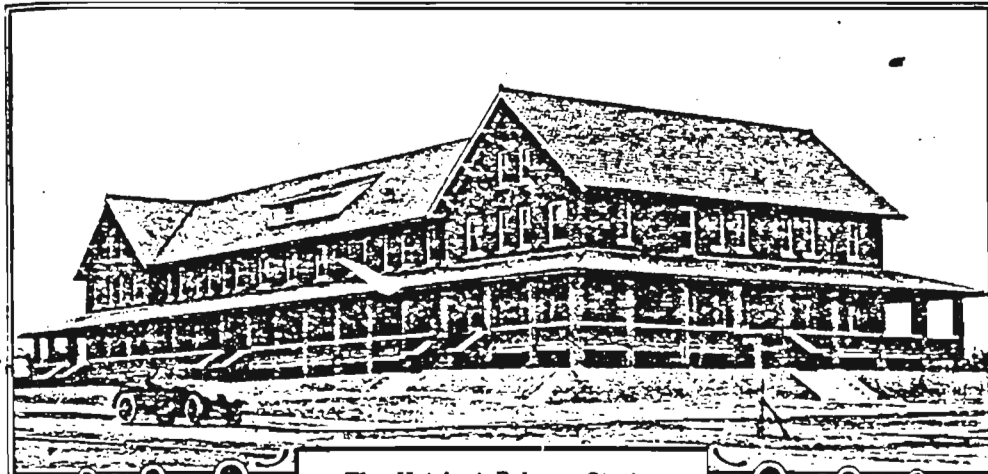
of these lines terminates in a zinc plate, as at the transmitting site.

A precaution, which is essential in the construction of the power-house and the running of power and lighting circuits, is to run all lines in iron conduit and thoroughly ground the conduit at frequent intervals; otherwise considerable difficulty might be caused by the current induced from the high-frequency oscillating circuits. Wherever possible, all circuits have been carried underground, and the supply run in conduit underground for about half a mile, approaching the power plant in a direction at right angles to the direction of the aerials.

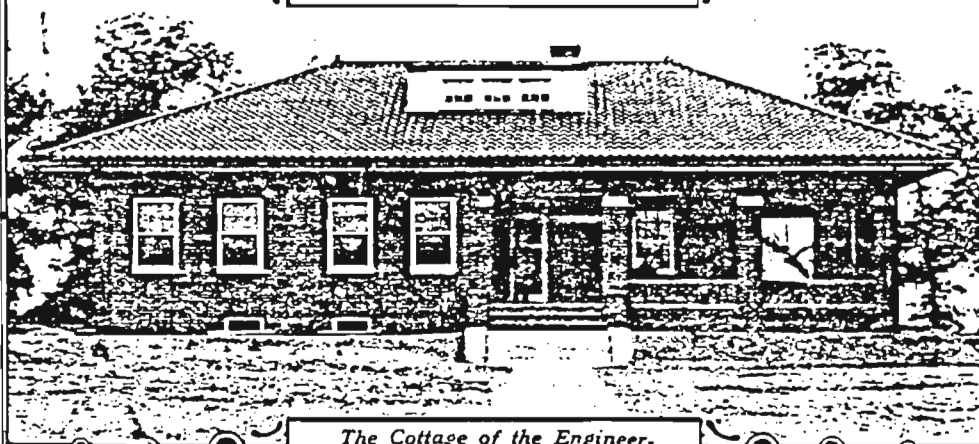
The Marconi Company have not concentrated all their attention on the technical plans of this station. The utmost preparation has been made for the comfort of the engineers and operators who are employed on the station. In detail has been too small for their consideration, and as a result the Belmar station is a most comfortable establishment, and those who are fortunate enough to be appointed to work at this station have every reason to "thank their stars."

To give an instance of the forethought employed by those responsible for the welfare of their employees, it would surely have been sufficient to have provided the married men on the station with comfortable, well-furnished rooms and the unmarried men with a hotel equipped with every modern convenience; but they have done more than this. Recognizing the natural beauties of the high bluff on which the station is located, they have determined to assist Dame Nature in her profession as beauty specialist. A landscape gardener has been employed, and the grounds occupied by the station have been laid out in a beautiful manner, with rustic bridges and parterres of flowering plants, which set off the dull green of the trees and make a delicious contrast against the background of dark undergrowth. From the river only the standing masts appear above the densely wooded slopes, so that Belmar station is among the most picturesque of the Marconi stations.

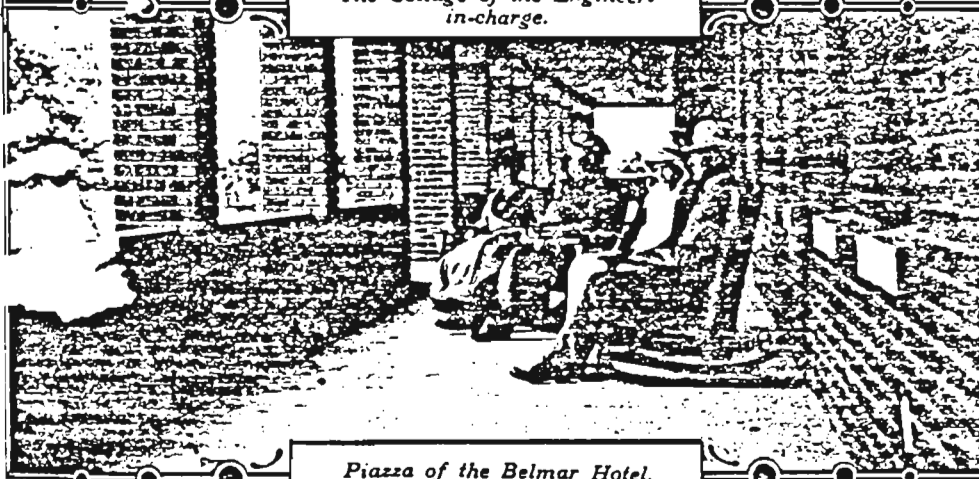
The operating building, which is designed on the same plan as the rest of the station, has an equipment second to none. It is



The Hotel at Belmar Station.



The Cottage of the Engineer-in-charge.



Piazza of the Belmar Hotel.

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over 82 feet long, and contains a generously-proportioned office for the manager, and a similar one for the engineer-in-charge; also a large store-room and a cloak-room. The room containing the tuning apparatus runs the full length of the building, and is connected by a Lampson tube with the receiving room adjoining. Near by is the charging room for small accumulators, and the main operating room with five large tables, which, when fully manned will require thirty operators.

The hotel, built for the convenience of the large staff necessary for the maintenance of the 24-hour service at the station, is of dark red ornamental brick with a lighter red tile roof. The verandah runs the whole circuit of the building, which is slightly raised from the ground on a well laid-out parterre. The structure is fire-proof, and contains 45 bedrooms. There is an excellently appointed hotel lounge and smoking room. The dining-room is furnished with small tables, and from the deep windows the diner can look out beyond the wide sweeping shore line of the Shark River to the wide expanse of the Atlantic.

The kitchen is equipped with every modern convenience, and is in the charge of a French chef. To give an illustration of the completeness of arrangements it may be added that the cold storage and refrigerating plant has a capacity of six hundred pounds of ice *per diem*.

The bedrooms are charming—that is the only word that can describe them—while the private sitting-rooms will be a delight to all

who can afford this added luxury. Attached to the hotel is a twelve-acre vegetable garden, which supplies all the necessities in this branch of the catering.

The manager, and the engineer-in-charge have private residences built on the same plan as the hotel, but naturally smaller, though not less complete in every detail. The married operators' cottages, which consist of a living-room, kitchen and four bedrooms, have been equipped by the Marconi Company with every convenience.

Already Belmar has become a "sight" for touring motorists, who avail themselves of the opportunity to spend a quiet hour also at the hotel, or to wander through the beautiful country with its hills covered by thick woods of laurel, birch, oak, maple and pine trees; or, again, to wander through the undergrowth in search of spoils from the wild grape vines, huckleberries, mulberries and blackberries.

Spinney and coppice, wood and open meadow-land offer of their abundance, and the countryside teems with wild life. To any with a bent for natural history there is an unending source of amusement, while to those whom sport claims for devotees there is an equally wide range of interest. Fishing and shooting and, what is perhaps the most sportsmanlike of sport, long tramps over the miles of open country with a chance of bringing home a mixed bag at the end of the day.

The earth has many pleasant places, and Belmar is one of them.



Living Room in Chief Operator's Cottage, Belmar.

started marking out shorter lengths of the same type of construction, but shaping it up as an "H"-building instead of a single length. Within an hour, we had every draftsman at our Fort Hancock site working feverishly on our new brain-child.

Birth of the "H"-Building

At precisely 1100 hours, Lt. Friedrich reported to Colonel Corput in his Squier Laboratory office. He carried with him the requested drawings and a set of those which had just been finished. Using as much tact as possible, he persuaded the Colonel to look also at the new drawings. As Colonel Corput looked at the "H"-building drawings, a broad smile crept across his soldierly face, and the drawings for the 900-foot building quickly found a resting place in his wastepaper basket. And so the present "H"-building was born.

And speaking of buildings, there is also a story about those many cubical wooden structures spread throughout the Evans Area. The form factor for these buildings originated at Fort Hancock as shelters for test models of the SCR-268, one radar per building. I

seem to recall that about 20 of these buildings were erected at Fort Hancock, neatly lined up with military precision.

The argument for the plan was: first, we must be able to work on many sets at once and under cover; second, we wanted to spread our resources so that in the event of German bombing or fire all would not be lost in one raid; and third, a standardized construction design could produce many buildings cheaply and rapidly. Looking over our construction one day, a visiting Air Corps officer impishly said that the alignment and spacing of our buildings was just right for a bomber dropping 100-pound demolition bombs. One bomb would fall on the first building, the second on the next, the third on the following and so forth, all down the entire street, leaving areas between buildings unscathed. Fortunately, the bombers never came. When we moved to Evans, this same type of building construction came easily and in mass production. I seem to recall a figure of \$40,000 per building, with only a few weeks required for delivery. So Evans was soon crowded with these SCR-268 shelters, all of which have been under continuous modification since 1942.

Conspicuous Lettering

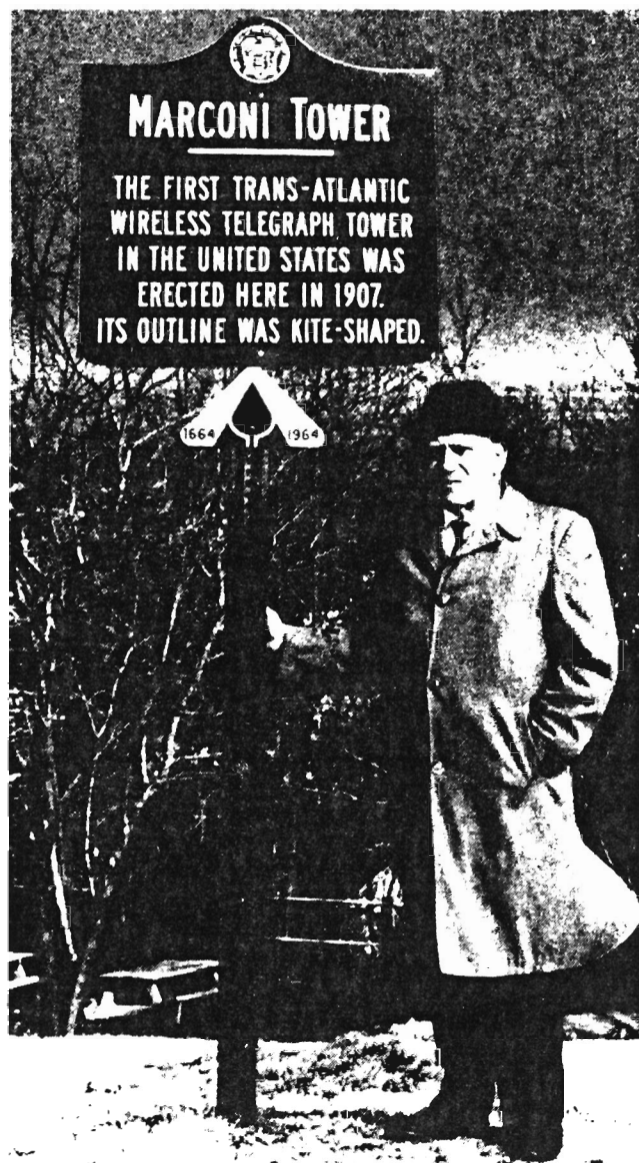
Occupancy of the Belmar site started during the 1941-42 winter under the name of Signal Corps Radar Laboratory, a name conspicuously posed in large lettering for all to see from the public road passing by the headquarters building. The Fort Monmouth laboratory counterpart was called the Signal Corps General Development Laboratory. But the word "Radar" in the marquee did not stay up for many months, for winging its way up from Washington came the message that the word "radar" was classified, and great were the bonfires as tens of thousands of envelopes and letterhead stationery became a part of the atmosphere.

On March 31, 1942, the new site was designated as the Camp Evans Signal Laboratory, commemorating the late Paul Wesley Evans. On April 16, 1945, the name was shortened to Evans Signal Laboratory. And so concludes my prologue.

Reporting a Race

The topography of my story now shifts some fifteen miles north of Belmar to a place called Twin Lights, Highlands, New Jersey, the highest point of land on the Atlantic seaboard. Again, my story will be of Marconi first and the U. S. Army second.

It was the fall of 1899. On both sides of the Atlantic, excitement ran high as Sir Thomas Lipton, with his British *Shamrock*, challenged the U. S. yacht *Columbia*, in what later became known as the America's Cup Race. It was to be their first meeting of many more races to come. Young Marconi, working for the *New York Herald* newspaper, hoped to bring ship-to-shore radio coverage of a race in which British seamanship challenged that of a former colony. The Highlands at Navesink overlooking Fort Hancock, New Jersey, was selected as the site for the receiving station. Marconi's friend, W. W. Bradfield, was to man the receiving station while Marconi would be at sea



The author at the museum of the Twin Lights Historical Society, Highlands, New Jersey.

transmitting signals on the race as it progressed. Antennas over 100 feet high were installed on both the shore and ship stations—at sea it was the *Ponce* of the Puerto Rico Line and the *Grande Duchesse*, an ocean-going steamer, both chartered.

As the *Columbia* finally won the long drawn out contest, Marconi became somewhat of a national hero. He had sent out 1,200 messages, and the *Herald* made the most of them in a tremendous news scoop!

Two years later came another challenge from the indomitable Sir Thomas Lipton. Radio coverage of the race was now to be undertaken by a newly formed company called The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., of London, England. But unlike 1899, there was competition, for radio in 1901 was starting to blossom. There were DeForest interests, as well as a new organization called the New England Wireless Telegraph Company. I am indebted to Mrs. B. Hance, Assistant Historian of the Marconi Company Limited, for a copy of the following letter which covered the radio aspects of the second race:

About the Race:

"re Yacht Races.

Hotel Marlborough, Oct. 31st, 1901.

The Manager,
M. W. T. Co. Ltd.,
18, Finch Lane,
London, E. C.

Dear Sir,

I have waited until my return to New York before replying to your letter of the 9th instant as I wished to procure a chart of the Yacht Race course so as to be able to give you as precise particulars of distances as possible. I enclose with this a sketch to make matters as clear as I can.

As you are aware I established the land stations, one being on the Jersey coast situated at the Highlands of Navesink and the other on the Long Island shore at Long Beach, the distance between them being twenty nautical miles. The New England Wireless Tel. Co. erected a station at Galilee, distant about three miles from our Jersey station and twenty two from Long Beach.

The land station of the DeForest Interests was situated at Sandy Hook about four miles from Navesink and nearly twenty miles from Long Beach.

I naturally made long Beach the principal receiving station and took charge of it myself.

The heights of aerials were approximately the same at all these stations namely about 120 feet.

The various ship stations were as follows:

1. The Marconi Co. on board the "*Mindora*" with a total available height of 115 ft.
2. The New England Co. on board the schooner "*Maid of the Mist*" in tow of a tugboat. Height over 100 ft.
3. The DeForest Co. on board the tug "*Edna Crewe*." Height about 100 ft.

We were supplied with apparatus for working with a comparatively short wave length, the receiving jigger being No. 306 which has a secondary 60 ft. long. This would probably be the most efficient arrangement

having regard to the fact that our available heights were approximately 120 ft.

Unfortunately the opposition appear to have regulated their heights by our own, and using as far as I can learn plain aerial, omitted a fundamental wave of 240 ft. in length with the various shorter waves corresponding with the various harmonics.

It was therefore difficult to cut them out either with condensers or chokers.

The real difficulty came however not from the opposing land stations so much as from their ships.

On many occasions they were right alongside Gray in the "*Mindora*" and by sheer force of energy (the "*Edna Crewe*" used a powerful alternator as transmitter, and the schooner a large induction coil) made quite useless any arrangement of condensers and chokers as a tuning device.

The three ships were practically close together throughout the races and thus at about equal distances from Long Beach. The available energy however, on the opposition ships being apparently much greater than that on the "*Mindora*" even when Gray used the biggest spark obtainable, it became—to me—an impossibility to cut out interfering signals from them.

We made transmitting and receiving jiggers for using a much longer wave but without success, not the necessary time to experiment fully.

In my opinion a very long wave system should have been sent for the work, when we could possibly have obviated to some extent the interference by the insertion of much self-induction: with the short wave system we were practically powerless.

If it had not been for the very great pains taken by Mr. Gray and our other assistants engaged in the work, and the patience that they displayed under very trying circumstance, we could not possibly have got through the quite considerable amount of work that we did.

Yours faithfully,

(sd.) W. W. BRADFIELD."

Signal Corps Interest

Returning now to the 1899 race and Marconi's radio triumph in its coverage, it is of historical interest to note that an ever-alert Signal Corps was also on the scene. Special Orders No. 213, Headquarters of the Army, dated September 12, 1899, directed Sergeant Walter R. Taylor to temporary duty at the Highlands of Navesink during the yacht races "for the purpose of carrying out special instructions of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army."

Apparatus Test

On September 26, 1899, a Mr. Carl Kinsley wrote to Sergeant Taylor, "I find that Marconi won't be in condition to make any tests until Monday. All his apparatus has not yet arrived. It seems necessary to make another attempt to reach the light ship and to try our apparatus.

"I will come down to Babylon Wednesday evening. Please see Southard and have him on hand at 5:30 Thursday morning.

"Please call for my mail at the Babylon P. O. and return Capt. Wildman's mail to Governors Island.



Early models of both the SCR-270 and SCR-271 installed at Twin Lights, New Jersey, about 1940.

"I enclose \$5.00. Get 10 panes cheap 8 x 10 in. of window glass to make condenser.

Yours truly,
(S) Carl Kinsley"

Proving a Claim

I do not know who Carl Kinsley was, but since Sergeant Taylor's orders also included a short trip to Schenectady, New York, there is room for the reader to guess, if he wants to. How the experiment went, I do not know.

More than three decades later, the life lines of Marconi and the U. S. Army Signal Corps again intersected, but this time it was your author who put to sea, not, however, to race Sir Thomas Lipton. In 1931, Marconi put forward claims that he had detected his 550 megacycle signals at a distance of five to nine times the optical line-of-sight. Many people doubted these claims. To prove or disprove these claims, the Signal Corps set up a 400 megacycle radio transmitter

within feet of the commemorative Marconi plaque at Twin Lights. On Tugboat L-40, your author was able to hear these signals to almost 100 miles. The date was August 13, 1933. Again Marconi was proven correct.

The ground hallowed by the early Marconi work was also the scene of other experiments by personnel from the nearby Fort Monmouth laboratories. Twin Lights, July 30, 1935. Set up within a few feet of the Marconi antenna site, a heat detector was demonstrated having a clear weather sensitivity capable of following a ship from its own thermal radiation until it had passed well beyond the horizon. A spectacular searchlight display associated with the tests resulted in a high level of international publicity with the press dubbing our secret project "The Mystery Ray." It was this equipment, demonstrated a few months later at Fort Monroe, Virginia, which led to a major General Staff decision giving the Signal Corps the entire Army responsibility for research and development using radio techniques for the detection of aircraft and marine targets (radar).

Radar Demonstration

Quite appropriately, a very important radar demonstration was also made from this Marconi site some years later. It was during November, 1939. The demonstration was for the Secretary of the Army, Harry A. Woodring, and Generals George C. Marshall and Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, together with Chief Signal Officer Joseph O. Mauborgne. The potential of early-warning radar was dramatically shown to this top "Army Brass." A flight of B-17 bombers was tracked to the end of Long Island and back. (The one-way distance covered 138 miles). The success of this test led to early and expedited production of this radar, the SCR 270's and 271's. The first sets of this type were operational in Panama by June, 1940, and a year later in Hawaii. It was an Hawaiian-based SCR-270 which heard the warning, albeit unheeded, of the Japanese approach to Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

And so ends another chapter of "Tales of Yesteryear."

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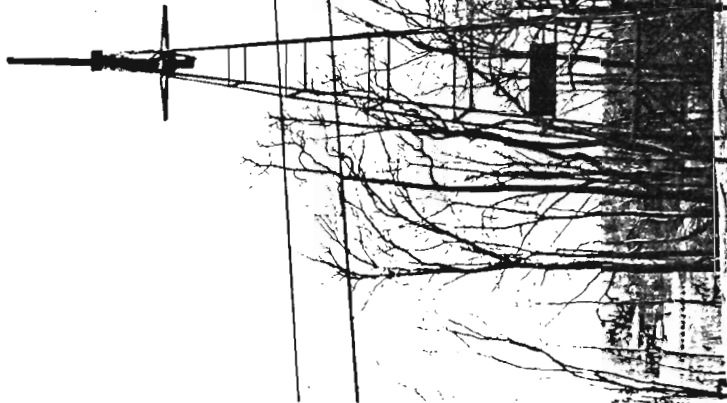
References for first part of story:

References: My list could exceed the length of this story. Suffice it to say, it includes many official Army documents and historical files. I have studied books on the lives of Marconi, Sarnoff and Armstrong. Reference to back copies of the Asbury Park Press has also been helpful; also a short report by Col. Edward T. Hale and discussions with others who lived and worked in the time frame involved. Credit is due also to Monmouth County Historical Association (Freehold, N.J.) and the Twin Lights Historical Society. Finally, I should also mention my recent series of short historical tales called "Tales of Yesteryear," most of which have appeared in *SIGNAL* Magazine. And, as mentioned in the text, my references also include Volumes I and II of the British publication, *The Wireless World*.

References for second part of story:

1. Bulletin; Twin Lights Historical Society.

2. Book: by Degna Marconi, *My Father Marconi*.
3. Numerous official Army documents and historical records.
4. Proc. of the IRE, July, 1934. W. D. Hershberger.
5. C & E Digest, November, 1959 (Air Defense Command), by A. L. Vieweger and A. S. White.
6. Files; Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, N.J.
7. Stories in *SIGNAL*, by Harold A. Zahl, April, 1969, and November, 1969.
8. Unpublished: "A Tale of Two Crises," by Harold A. Zahl.
9. *Marconi—Pioneer of Radar*, by Douglas Coe, Julian Messner, Inc., New York.
10. Letter from Mrs. B. Hance, Assistant Historian, The Marconi Company Limited, Chelmsford, Essex, England, dated March 16, 1970, with copy of letter from Mr. W. W. Bradfield, Marconi Company, dated October 31, 1901.
11. Mr. S. Podlusk, USASCS Museum.



INVENTORY # 1352-14A

NEG. FILE # 1-12,13,14,15



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

MARCONI WIRELESS COMPANY RADIO TOWER. East side Marconi Road, 0.1 mi. N. of Monmouth Blvd.
Block 242, Lot 1. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

97 foot steel radio antenna tower, repaired and re-erected in 1974 (fell in 1970) and moved approximately 250 feet south of its original site near the intersection of Brighton Avenue and Marconi Road.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the last of some thirty antenna towers built between 1913 and 1914 by the American Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for the first regular trans-Atlantic radio communications (see Belmar Station, #1352-14). The towers were operated by the Navy during World War I, and in 1920 were returned to private ownership of the newly formed Radio Corporation of America (RCA) which had acquired the Marconi Company property. Use of the towers was discontinued in 1924. The tower now belongs to Wall Township and appears on the municipal seal. See Belmar Station, #1352-14, for additional historical information.

NOTE: Because the structure has been moved, it is listed below as not eligible for the NRHP.

REFERENCES:

1. "Marconi Building/Hotel at Belmar Station," New Jersey Register of Historic Places (listed 1975).
2. Articles and historical materials from the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Communications and Electronic Materiel Readiness Command (CECOM), Fort Monmouth, N.J.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981



INVENTORY # 1352-15
NEG. FILE # 1-28, 29, 30
MAP

ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

ALLGOR-BARKALOW HOMESTEAD. 1701 New Bedford Road. Block 266, Lot 47.
USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built c. 1840-1850.

SEE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION ATTACHED.

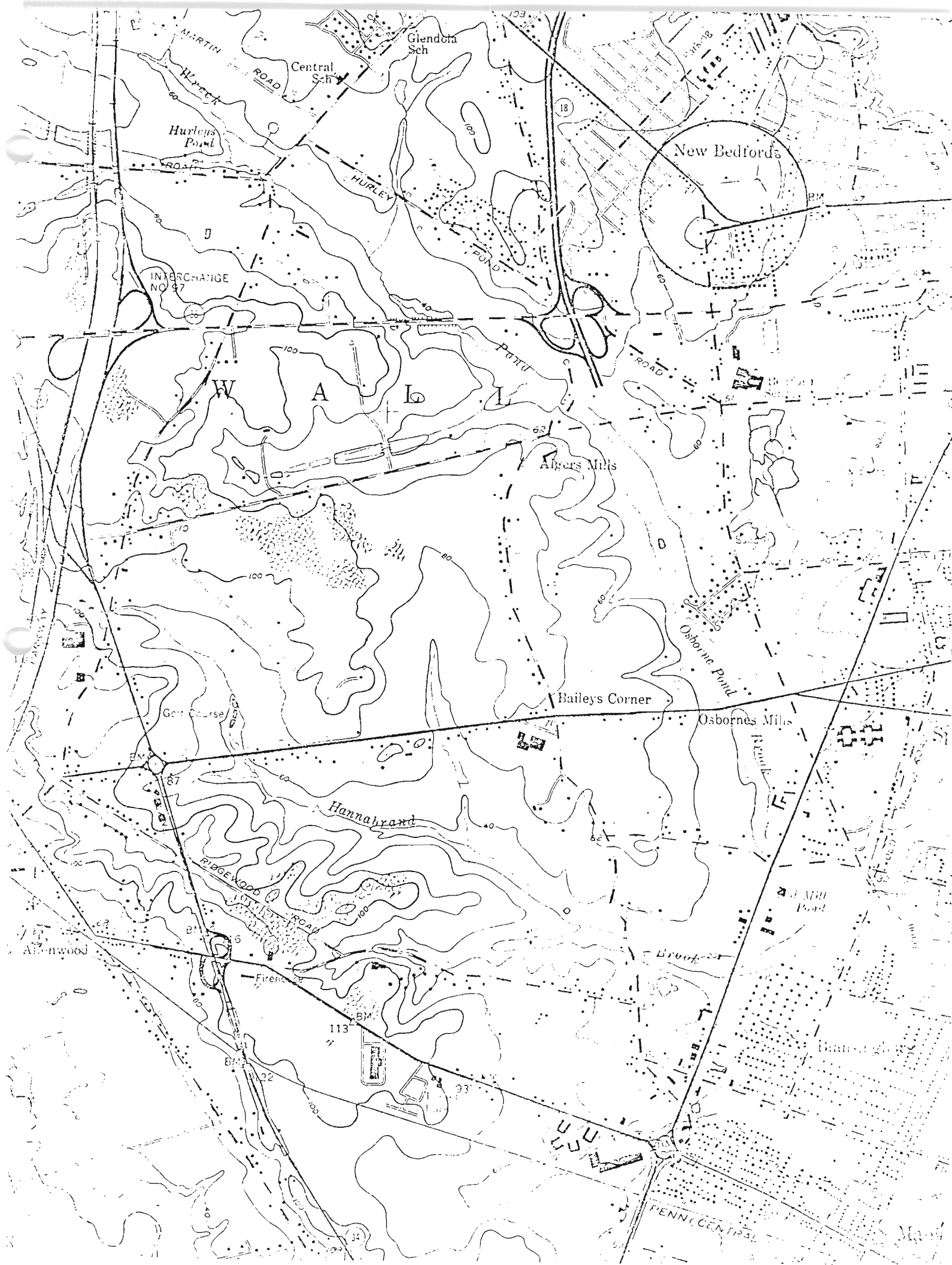
SIGNIFICANCE:

SEE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION ATTACHED.

REFERENCES:

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of a District
☒ Already Listed - Date 1982 ☐ Nomination Filed - Date _____
☐ SHPO Opinion - Date _____ ☐ D.O.E. - Date _____
☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria



United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For HCPS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Allgor-Barkalow Homestead

and/or common Barkalow House

2. Location

street & number 1701 New Bedford Road not for publication

city, town Wall Township vicinity of congressional district

state New Jersey code county Monmouth code 07719

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Wall Township Board of Education

street & number 18th Avenue

city, town Wall Township vicinity of state N. J. 07719

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Monmouth County Hall of Records

street & number Court Street

city, town Freehold state N. J.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

File N. J. Historic Sites Evaluation has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 11, 1960 federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date c. 1840-50

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Allgor/Barkalow House is a two story, early 19th Century frame structure and is one of the best examples of its period and type remaining in Wall Township, Monmouth County, a rapidly developing area. The house is located on the west side of New Bedford Road, across from the present Wall Township Municipal Complex.

The house is six bays wide and two bays deep. The front facade faces east onto New Bedford Road. The facade is symmetrical, with two exterior doors in the second and fifth bays. According to family history the north door opened into a room used by James L. Allgor as a general store. The 1851 Jesse Lightfoot map tends to confirm this by indicating a store, owned by James L. Allgor, at the present location of the house.

The house is of modified timber frame construction set on a foundation of ironstone topped by brick. The windows are double hung with 6/6 sash. There is a flat roofed, two story section extending the full width of the rear of the house, well integrated into the main structure.

The exterior sheathing is clapboard with a 6" exposure, except on the rear (west) facade, which is clad in cedar shakes with an 8" exposure. There are narrow 3" cornerboards. The entire exterior is painted white. There are green panelled wooden shutters on the first floor windows.

The roof is a simple gable with a 5/12 pitch and is presently asphalt shingles over a previous cedar shake roof. There are two center line rectangular brick chimneys at each gable end and another tall square brick chimney serving the kitchen range at the rear. All three chimneys have a corbelled decorative band at the top and capstones.

There is a large one story porch that runs the entire front (east) facade and extends around the south facade. The porch is supported on ten turned posts. Interviews with the Barkalows indicated that the porch was added circa 1860, perhaps corresponding to the construction of J. L. Allgors' new store built across New Bedford Rd. at this time (Ellis, pg. 809, 810: S. N. & F. W. Beers map of Monmouth County, 1861).

The interior wood work is modest, consisting mainly of a 1/2" bead on door and window casings. The kitchen has verticle, random width wainscotting and a chair rail. The two front rooms have the more ornate molding, built up ogee and bead door and window casings. There is a fireplace in each of the rooms. The mantles are supported by flat pillasters with simple capitals. The mantles are quite plain. The fireplace in the north room is smaller and is presently closed.

DESCRIPTION

- 2 -

There are three surviving outbuildings. The largest is a one story clapboard shed with a gabled roof. It has two windows on each of the east, south and west facades and may have been built as a summer kitchen. The agricultural land around the house continues to be used for berry and truck farming. The building is 15' X 20' and rests on piers just above grade level. The building is now used as a tool storage shed and appears to be of late 19th or 20th Century construction. To the north of the summer kitchen is a three hole wood frame privy of vertical match board construction with a gabled roof. Near the southwest corner of the shed is a brick smokehouse. It has a gabled roof and a solid plank door in the south facade.

Several barns originally stood off the northwest corner of the house. James L. Allgor was a salvage master for ships wrecked along the coast and family history states that timbers in some of the barns were salvaged from wrecked ships. A frame blacksmith shop, also no longer extant, was located approximately 300 feet south of the house is mentioned in family histories and a structure designated as a blacksmith shop appears on the 1851 Jesse Lightfoot map and the 1861 S. N. & F. W. Beers Monmouth County map.

The property included in this nomination is the same as that included in the lease from the Wall Township Board of Education to the Old Wall Historical Society. Because of the intention of the Board of Education to develop a portion of the original property, it was felt that the nomination of the larger property might jeopardize the nomination of the house lot.

3. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Allgor-Barkalow House is significant for a number of reasons: The house itself is an interesting six bay variant of an indigenous South-Central Jersey wood frame "I" house type. It was the home of one of the founders of the community, and perhaps more importantly it was the home of an ambitious and successful merchant/entrepreneur, a type of man, who during the mid and late 19th Century was dramatically and radically changing his community from an agrarian backwater as it had been since European settlement to the resort/residential towns with a rail and road network now familiar in southeastern Monmouth County. James L. Allgor was a founder of Wall Township and a Township Committeeman for 33 years. Allgor was a farmer, a merchant, a salvage master on the nearby coast and Post Master of New Bedford for twenty eight years. Family history states that from the time he purchased the property in 1847, until he opened his new store across the road in 1860, Allgor operated a general store in the north front room of the house. (Ellis, p. 810; Jesse Lightfoot Monmouth County map of 1851). The ten acre parcel of which the subject nomination is part, was sold by Benjamin B. and Hannah Jackson to Aaron DeVoe on September 1, 1831 for \$80.00. The relatively low price probably indicates that the property was undeveloped. It may have remained so when DeVoe sold the property to James L. Allgor (1821-1896), on March 9, 1847, for an undisclosed sum. James L. Allgor opened a store at New Bedford Corners in 1844, at the age of 23, "... where the hotel now stands." (Ellis, p. 810). In 1845 he married Ellen E. Smith. By 1852 he had moved to another location, "... the schoolhouse on the lot where now stands Wall Church was moved to the corners, and occupied as a store by Smith and Allgor until it was destroyed by fire". (Ellis, p.810). His partner, Smith, may have been related to his wife. The Jesse Lightfoot map of Monmouth County, published in 1851, indicates a structure on the site of the Allgor-Barkalow House, marked "J. L. Allgor". His father had probably given the property to his son, perhaps even purchasing the property with that intention. The Lightfoot map labels the building "store". Either Allgor kept stores at two locations a half a mile apart, or Mr. Ellis missed the move of the store from "the corners" to the Allgor-Barkalow House. This map also cites a blacksmith shop located to the south of the house. The S. N. & F. W. Beers 1861 map of Monmouth County shows a house and a blacksmith shop to the south linked under the name J. L. Allgor. There is a store noted across the road from the house. This would tend to confirm Ellis on page 810, "... In 1860 James L. Allgor opened a store where he now is, at the north end of the street...". Wall Township was incorporated in 1851, created from the eastern section of Old Howell Township. James L. Allgor was one of a group of men responsible for creating the new municipality. He was one of the original incorporators and from 1851 to his death in 1896 he served a total of 33 years as a

Township Committeeman. Early Wall Township extended to the coast from Shark River to Manasquan Inlet, and Allgor served as salvage master for a part of the coast. Barkalow Family history states that some of the barns and outbuildings were built from timbers salvaged from wrecks along the coast. In 1867 James L. Allgor became a corporator in the Farmingdale and Squan Village Railroad Company. The same year he became a corporator of the Squankum Railroad and Marl Company. In 1868 he was appointed Postmaster for New Bedford. The Post Office was located in his store until his death. In 1884 he became a director of the First National Bank of Manasquan. James L. Allgor was a man of prominence and importance in his community. When he died in 1896, James Allgors' estate was disputed. On May 1, 1903, the Court of Chancery ordered that the property be sold to Lavinia Barkalow (James daughter), the highest bidder for \$2575.00. On the same day Lavinia deeded the property to Job S. Barkalow. Job died intestate in 1937. The property passed to his wife, who died intestate in 1960, the property passing to her children. In 1975 after condemnation procedures, the Wall Township Board of Education took possession of the property for a consideration of \$125,000.00. The property is presently leased to the Old Wall Historical Society.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Beers, F. W., Atlas of Monmouth County, Beers, Comstock and Cline, New York, 1873
2. Beers, S. N. and F. W., Map of Monmouth County New Jersey, Philadelphia, 1861

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Asbury Park

Quadrangle scale 1 = 24,000

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification From a point 229 ft. north of the n. e. corner of New Bedford Rd. and Pacers Corners Rd., thence 320 ft. north along New Bedford Rd., 90° west for 150 ft., 90° south for 320 ft. and 90° east for 150 ft. to the starting point this is the plot of land leased by the Wall Township Board of Education to the Old Wall Historical Society.

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Houseal Design Collective

organization Houseal Design Collective

date 30 MARCH 81

street & number Box 392

telephone 201-449-5000

city or town Sea Girt

state New Jersey

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title	date
-------	------

For HCRS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attenti

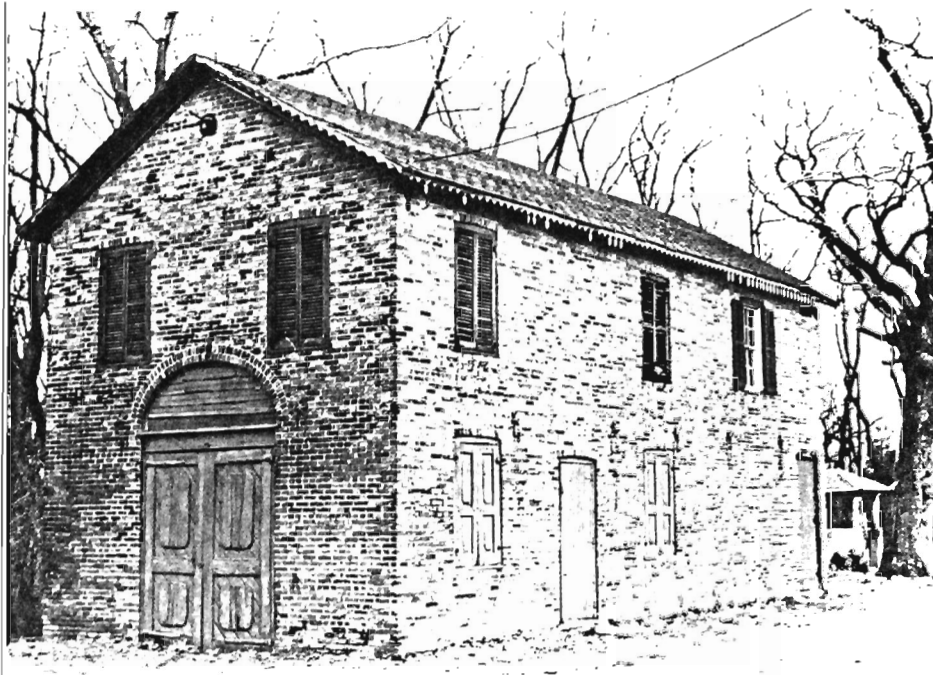
date _____

Chief of Registration

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 2 -

3. Ellis, Franklin, History of Monmouth County, R. T. Peck and Company, Philadelphia, 1885
4. Horner, William Stockton, This Old Monmouth of Ours, Moreau Brothers, Freehold, 1932
5. Lant, J. H., Monmouth County Directory for 1875, Freehold, 1875
6. Lightfoot, Jesse, Map of Monmouth County, N. J., Philadelphia, 1851
7. Martin, George Castor, Shark River District 1914, Martin and Allardyce, Asbury Park, 1914
8. _____, Monmouth County Bibliography, Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, 1977
9. _____, Monmouth County Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration, Newark, 1940
10. Salter, Edwin, A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, E. Gardener and Son, Bayonne, 1890
11. Wolverton, Chester, Atlas of Monmouth County, New York, 1889



INVENTORY # 1352-16

NEG. FILE # 1-31 to 37; 2-3,4,5



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

JACKSON MORRIS BLACKSMITH SHOP AND HOUSE. 1704 New Bedford Road. Block 190, Lot 1.

USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built c. 1840.

Site includes blacksmith shop, house, well house and smokehouse. The blacksmith shop, built about 1840, is situated close to the road and is a two story rectangular building of orange brick construction. Its gable roof has scalloped vergeboard with "acorn trim." The gable end faces the road and is dominated by a wide round-arched carriage entry with paneled wooden double doors. Windows are 6/6 sash in segmental-arch openings, and are shuttered with louvered and paneled blinds. The contemporaneous house, built on a two story L-plan with a gable roof, has clapboard siding, a replacement concrete block foundation, and a brick center ridge chimney. Like the blacksmith shop, its two bay gable end faces the road and it features similar cornice trim (as do the well house and smokehouse). Windows are 6/6 sash with paneled and louvered shutters; there are knee wall windows on the north and south facades. The lean-to on the south end appears to be a former porch that has been enclosed.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Jackson Morris Blacksmith Shop is one of the oldest surviving blacksmith shops in Monmouth County, and is notable for its integrity of form and design. The site is unusual because it also retains its associated dwelling and outbuildings. The blacksmith shop was one of several businesses that sprang up in the hamlet of New Bedford along the path of an old stage route. Jackson Morris built the shop and house about 1840, and upon his death his son James inherited the property. (The 1873 and 1889 maps indicate J.J. Morris as owner.) Subsequent owners included James L. Allgor and his son-in-law David Kittell; in 1911 the site was purchased by George Goodrich, whose descendants still own it.

REFERENCES:

1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 7.
2. Beers atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990



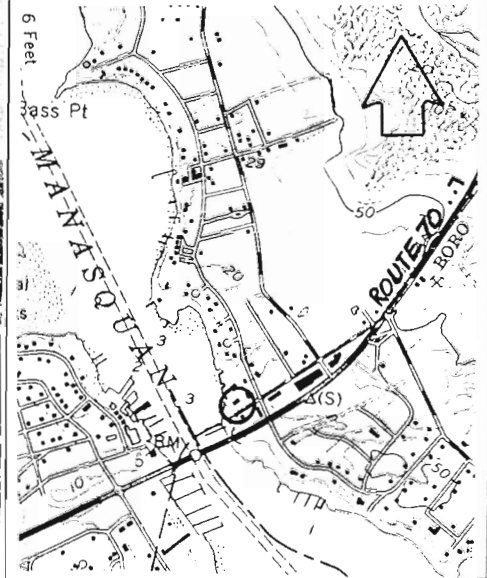
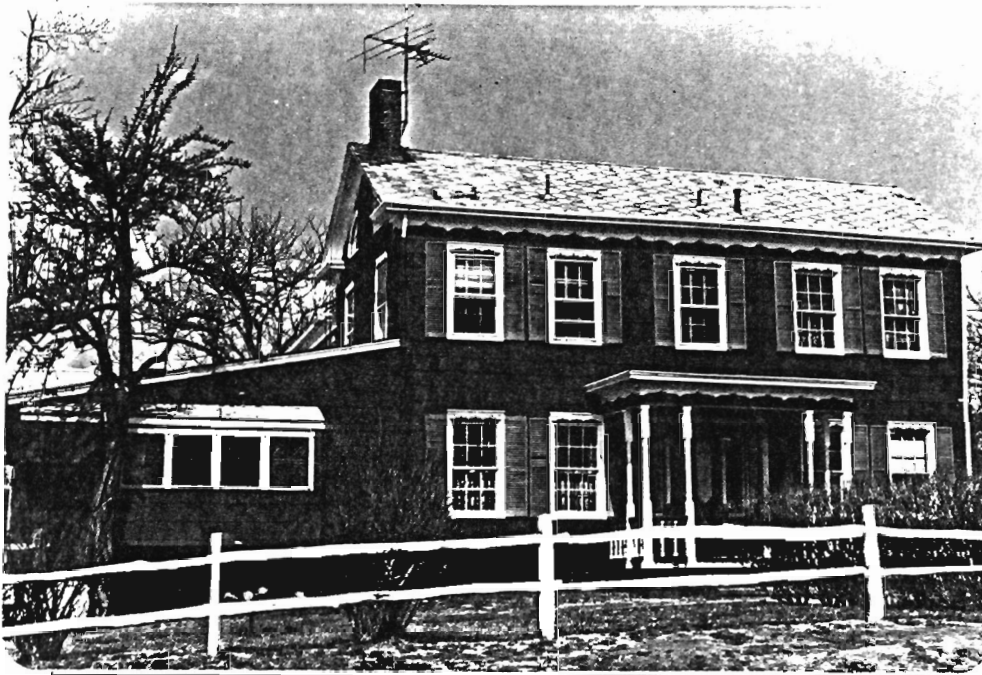
House



Wellhouse and smokehouse

INVENTORY # 1352-17

NEG. FILE # 4-4 thru 7



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

2655 OLD BRIDGE ROAD. Block 886, Lot 1. USGS Quad: Point Pleasant.

Early to mid-19th century I-house with symmetrical five bay facade, rear ell, and later one story wing addition on south end. Gable roof has box cornice with return eaves and interior end chimney; the foundation is brick and the exterior is sided with asbestos shingles, replacing the original clapboard. The decorative frieze, repeated above the windows, door enframingent, and porch, is a later addition. Other features include paneled door with sidelights, 6/6 sash with louvered shutters, quarter-round lights in gable ends, and slender turned posts on porch. Brick smokehouse on site.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Located on the Manasquan River next to the old bridge crossing, this house is a relatively intact local example of the popular I-house form constructed in Wall Township during the early to mid-19th century. The house, with its setting and open riverfront view, contributes to the historic character of the Manasquan River. According to the research of the Old Wall Historical Society, the structure may have served as a tavern on the old road that led to the bridge and south to Toms River; remnants of that road are preserved in Old Bridge Road. The house was probably the property of the Osborn family in the mid-19th century: A. Osborn's Store is shown on this site on the 1851 map, and A. Osborn is indicated as owner in 1873. M. Knight's name appears on the 1889 atlas. The site is now a restaurant/lounge.

REFERENCES:

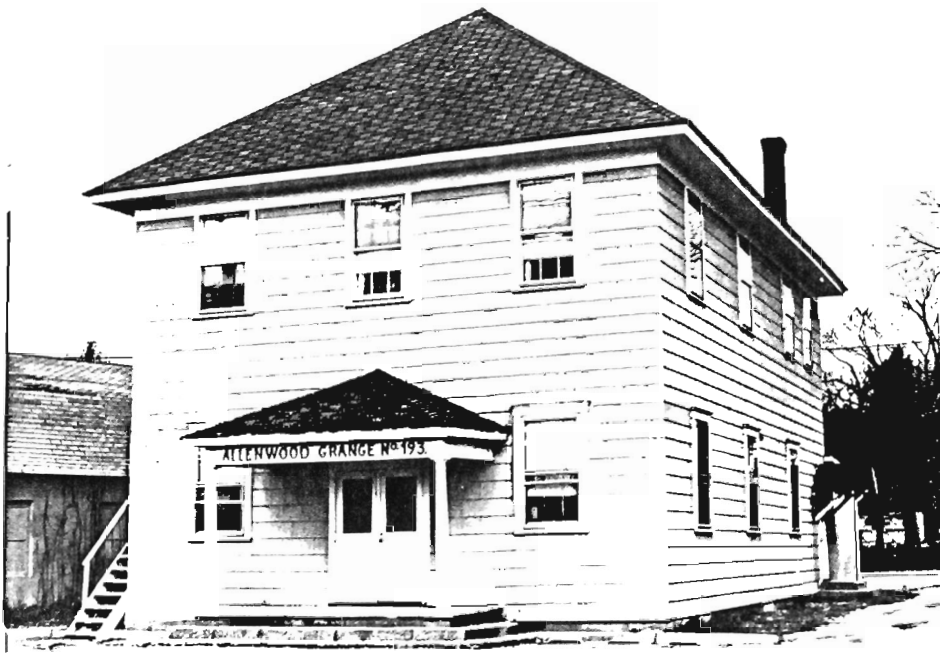
1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society), 1976), p. 20.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
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☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

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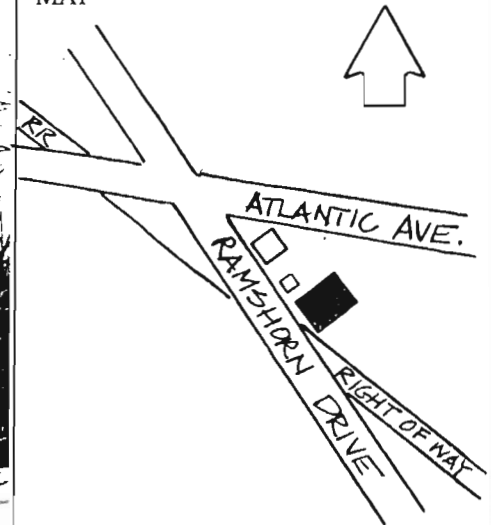
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981



INVENTORY # 1352-18

NEG. FILE # 4-30

MAP



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

JUNIOR MECHANICS HALL (ALLENWOOD GRANGE NO. 193). Block 829, Lot 18. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

Built c. 1900-1910, this two story structure has a rectangular plan, three bays by four bays, with a hip roof. The foundation is concrete and the exterior has been re-sided with asbestos shingles. Symmetrical fenestration, with 6/6 sash windows and a centered double-leaf glazed and paneled doorway surmounted by a columned portico.

1990 UPDATE: Building has been sold by the Allenwood Grange. The front has been re-sided with clapboard, and the front doors have been replaced with new paneled double-leaf doors.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Junior Mechanics Hall, later Allenwood Grange No. 193, is representative of the late 19th and early 20th century meeting halls of Monmouth County's various fraternal and social organizations. The site also contributes to the historic village character of Allenwood. The Allenwood Junior Mechanics organized in the 1890's as a branch of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, a national labor organization. Originally formed for the benefit of the working man, the Junior Mechanics evolved into a community service organization over the years. The Allenwood Grange purchased the hall after the Junior Mechanics disbanded (see also Glendola Grange No. 168, HSI #1352-2). At various times the building also has been used as a school and post office for the local community.

REFERENCES:

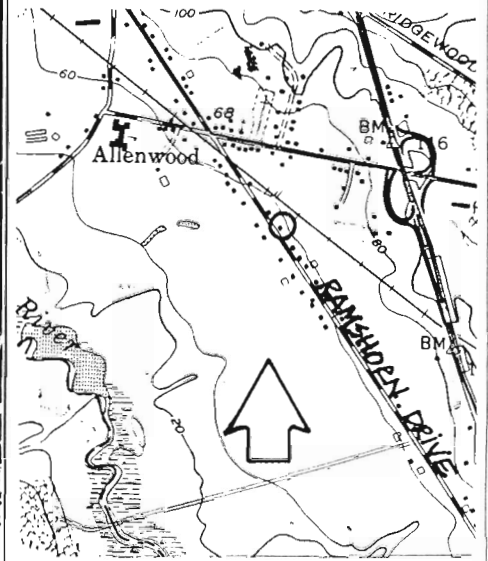
1. Wall Township 1671-1964 (Wall Township Tercentenary Committee, 1964), p. 47.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

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ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

2222 RAMSHORN DRIVE. Block 831, Lot 3. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

C. 1850 I-house with possible earlier wing. Main block is two and a half stories with a symmetrical five bay facade, central entry and two interior end chimneys. Major features include brick foundation, clapboard siding, frieze board at cornice, 6/6 sash windows, glazed and paneled door (later replacement) with two-light transom, and full front porch with square posts. The one and a half story rear wing has a ridge chimney, knee wall windows, and a partially enclosed porch on the southeast side.

1990 UPDATE: Front porch has been removed, and rear wing has been renovated.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Facing southwest toward the Manasquan River, the site contributes to the historic character of the Allenwood area. It is a good local example of a mid-19th century I-house, which was a popular house form in Wall Township. According to the Old Wall Historical Society, the rear wing of this house dates to c.1790 and originally was located on the banks of the Manasquan River (site and owner unknown). About 1850, it is said that the house was moved to its present location and the I-house main block added to the front of the original structure. Deeds record conveyance of the property from David F. Allen to Charles T. Devoe on February 18, 1883. S.I. Allen may have been the owner at the time of the 1873 atlas, and C. Devoe is shown as owner on the 1889 atlas.

REFERENCES:

1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 15.
2. Beers atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

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☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
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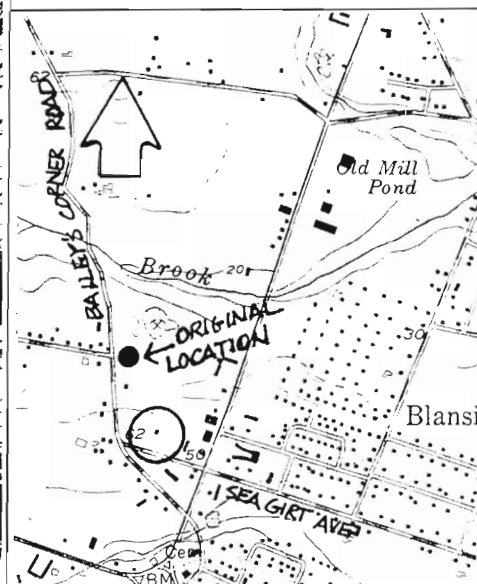
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DATE: 1981; updated 1990



INVENTORY # 1352-20

NEG. FILE # 3-10 thru 14



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

TILTON-MORRIS HOUSE. NE corner Sea Girt Avenue and Bailey's Corner Road. Block 263, Lot 11.
USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built early 18th century w/ later additions; early 20th century alterations.

The earliest part of this house, probably a one story cottage, reputedly dates from the early 18th century; the dwelling was enlarged to its present 2 1/2 story rectangular form sometime in the late 18th or early 19th century, and received extensive Colonial Revival renovations about 1904 (Ref. 1). The house is wood-shingled and has a four over six bay facade with two paneled doors, each flanked with 1/1 sash windows. The upper story windows are 6/6 sash; there are small windows in the gable ends, as well as early 20th century dormers. The foundation is concrete, and dates from the time the house was moved, about 1904. There are two interior end chimneys; the attached garage covers an exposed brick hearthback. The full porch is supported by latticed posts, also part of the Colonial Revival renovations. Interior inspection is needed to clarify the physical evolution of the structure, which reportedly contains a "10 foot fireplace in the original kitchen and back-to-back corner fireplaces in the front and back parlors." (Ref. 1) 1990 UPDATE: Front porch has been removed.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is possibly the oldest surviving house in Wall Township. Originally located on Bailey's Corner Road opposite Tilton's Corner Road, the house is believed to have been built by Thomas Tilton of Middletown, who in 1716 purchased the property of about 350 acres and ran a mill on Wreck Pond Brook. After his death in 1762, according to deed research by James S. Brown, the property passed to his son Thomas Tilton, Jr. His daughter Abigail and her husband James Lawrence Morris acquired the homestead in 1821. In 1836, the Morrises split the 214-acre property and sold the homestead and 107 acres to their son Robert L. Morris, who resided there until his death in 1889. The house was occupied by Robert's son Thomas Morris until 1909, when the property finally passed from the Tilton-Morris family. About 1904 the house underwent extensive Colonial Revival renovations designed by Max G. Heidleberg, and was probably moved to its present site. The newly-renovated house was illustrated in a 1905 book entitled "Distinctive Homes of Moderate Cost," which described the changes made and noted that "the dilapidated wreck of a house has been reclaimed from ruin for a New York bachelor's weekend cottage" (Ref. 1).

REFERENCES:

1. James S. Brown, "Two Centuries of History Flow at Old Mill Inn Pond," Asbury Park Press (Sept. 11, 1985).
2. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 24.
3. Lightfoot map, 1851.
4. Beers atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
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- ☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

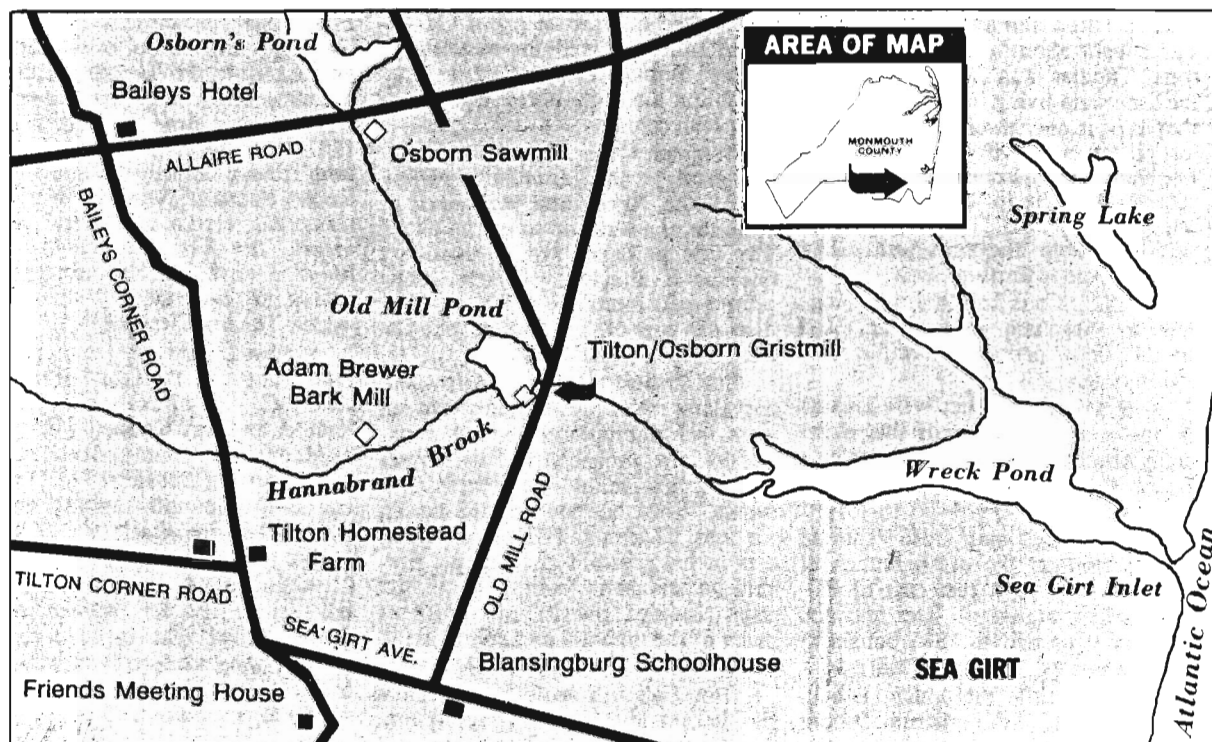
NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990

Illustrations from James S. Brown, "Two Centuries of History Flow at Old Mill Inn Pond," Asbury Park Press (September 11, 1985):



Photo from a 1905 architectural book shows the Tilton homestead after renovation. The house, probably built in the first quarter of the 18th century, is still standing.



MARC SCHNEIDER/Asbury Park Press Map

This Press map showing the old Tilton Mill and homestead is based on 19th century maps of Wall Township.



INVENTORY # 1352-21

NEG. FILE # 2-26, 27



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

1200 SEA GIRT AVENUE. Block 711, Lot 7. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

Italianate residence constructed in the 1850's or 1860's on a two and a half story five bay center-hall plan. Gable roof has twin interior end chimneys, and paired scroll brackets and paneled frieze on gable ends. Foundation is brick and exterior is clapboard-sided. Windows are 2/2 sash on the first story and 6/6 on the second story, with round-arch sash in the gable ends; all windows have louvered shutters. The double-leaf glazed and paneled door is surmounted by a transom light with tracery; a broad porch with square posts, which was probably added later in the 19th century or the early years of the 20th century, wraps around two sides of the house and is enclosed with 1/1 sash windows on the northeast end.

NOTE: House number (#114) does not conform to property atlas, which lists the house as #1200.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of the finest examples of 19th century residential building in Wall Township, where the historic housing stock is dominated by smaller vernacular structures. The house retains integrity of form and design, and its ample well-landscaped site (though considerably smaller than the original property) contributes to its historic character. The original ownership and construction date have not been ascertained; in 1873 the property was owned by J.A. Osborn, one of the numerous Osborns who were early and prominent settlers in Old Wall Township. By 1889 P. Osborn is indicated as owner.

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

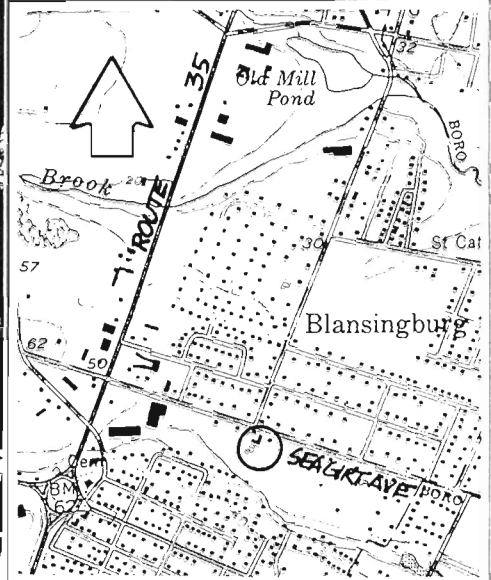
- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
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SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
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View northwest.



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

GEORGE H. NEWMAN STORE (FRANK I. NEWMAN LAWN AND GARDEN SUPPLIES).

1215 Sea Girt Avenue. Block 285, Lot 5. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

Site includes a 19th century store building and associated house, barn, and sheds. The store, pictured above, is a deep rectangular wood-framed structure constructed in at least two sections. The original 1890 portion comprises the west half (right in photograph) and is two stories with a gable roof; the slightly later addition on the east side is one story with a sloped roof and false front. The building rests on a brick and concrete block foundation and has narrow vertical board siding with a sawtooth motif on the main facade; original 2/2 sash windows and glass storefront with transomed doors. Adjacent to and east of the store is the Newman house, a late 19th century I-house that is wood-shingled with a brick foundation, gable roof, two over three bay facade and full porch with square posts. Behind the store are storage sheds and a large barn. The two story L-shaped barn is sided with vertical boards and sheet metal, and dates from the late 19th/early 20th century. The older storage shed (see attached photograph), originally used to store carriages and tractors and to house the help, has a long rectangular plan, gable roof, vertical board siding, brick foundation and 6/6 sash windows.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Newman Store is an early remaining commercial site in Wall Township and as such is a significant contributing element of the area's historic landscape. Founded by George H. Newman in 1890, the store originally served the local farm community and sold farm equipment, seeds, plants and supplies. George Newman also grew vegetables which he peddled in nearby Spring Lake. The business has remained in the same family to the present, successively owned by Frank I. Newman Sr., Frank I. Newman Jr., and now John Newman. Newman's has evolved into a lawn and garden supply business for the surrounding suburban community.

1990 UPDATE: The store has been re-painted and is in improved condition. Part of the original 14.6 acre property has been sold, including the house which is now vinyl-sided; the large barn also has been demolished. Despite these changes, the integrity and historic significance of the store and associated sheds still make the site NRHP eligible.

REFERENCES:

1. Interview with owner John Newman.
2. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

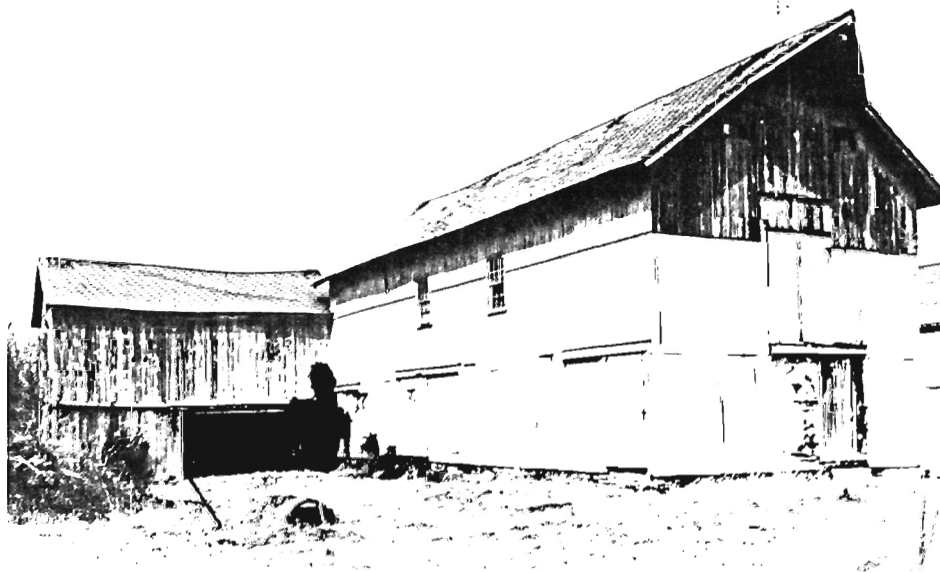
- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
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NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
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OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

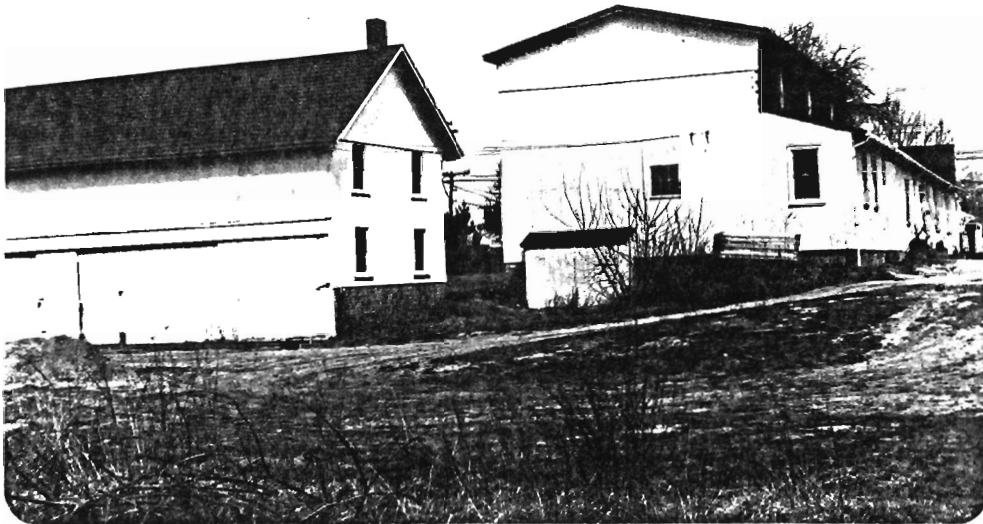
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990



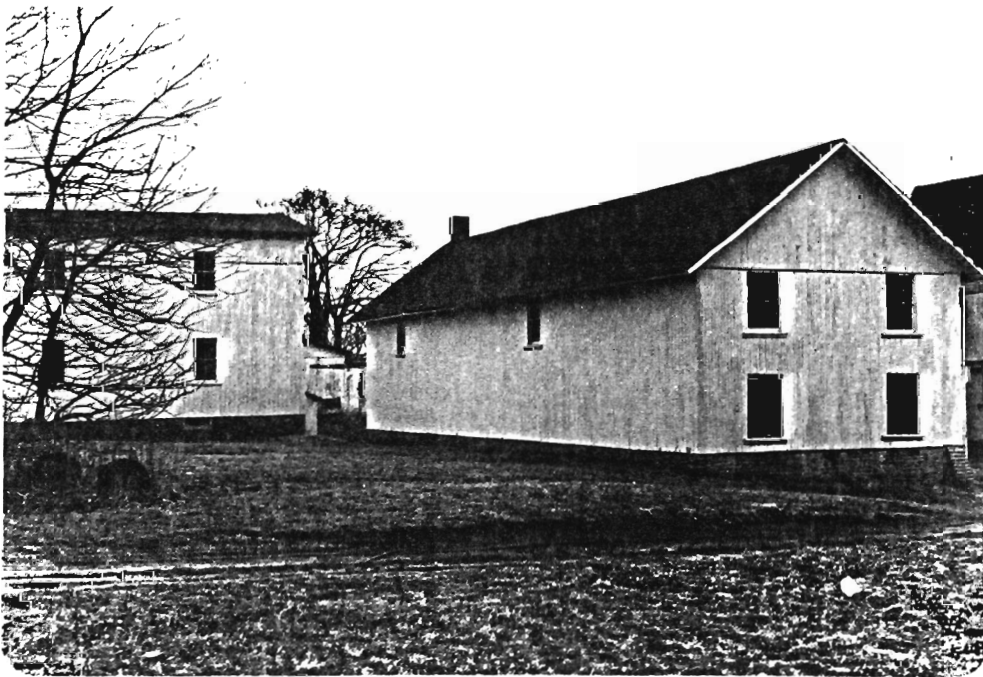
House, view south.



Barn, view northwest.



Storage Shed (left) and rear of Store (right), view north.

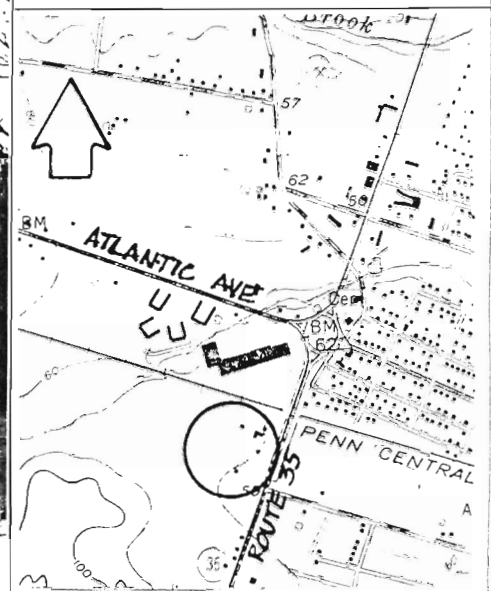


Rear of Store (left) and Storage Shed (right), view southeast.



INVENTORY # 1352-24

NEG. FILE # 3-20 thru 34



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

PEARCE-BROWN FARM (now known as Bennett's Orchards). West side State 35 opposite Church Street. Block 811, Lots 21 and 22. USGS Quad: Asbury Park. Built c. 1838 w/ later additions to house and farm complex.

Farm complex that includes two dwellings, a group of 19th and early 20th century barns, and assorted outbuildings. The oldest house (A) is a long two story rectangular structure built in several sections; the original portion is believed to date from about 1838. It has a gable roof with two interior end chimneys, wood shingle siding, brick foundation, and 6/6 sash windows. Fenestration was altered in the early 20th century with the addition of grouped casements. The second house on the site (D) is a mid-19th century I-house with a symmetrical five bay facade, central entry, gable roof, interior end chimney, asbestos shingle siding, and 6/6 sash windows. The main barns (B), comprised of several adjoining structures in an L-shaped plan, are two stories, clapboard-sided and rest on brick foundations. Barn (C) contains some heavy timber framing members, and is sided with vertical boards.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This site and the Brand Farm (#1352-9) are the most intact examples of 19th century farm complexes in Wall Township. Deed research by the Old Wall Historical Society indicates that the site was owned in the early 19th century by Asher Pearce, who then sold the farm to Morris Brown. Mr. Brown is shown as owner on the 1851, 1873, and 1889 maps. In 1912, Edwin A. Bennett (father of the present owner James F. Bennett) purchased the property. Since 1981 the 300-acre apple farm has been bifurcated by the Route 18 corridor and much of the land has been sold. The remaining farm complex encompasses 21 acres.

REFERENCES:

1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 21.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☒ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☐ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

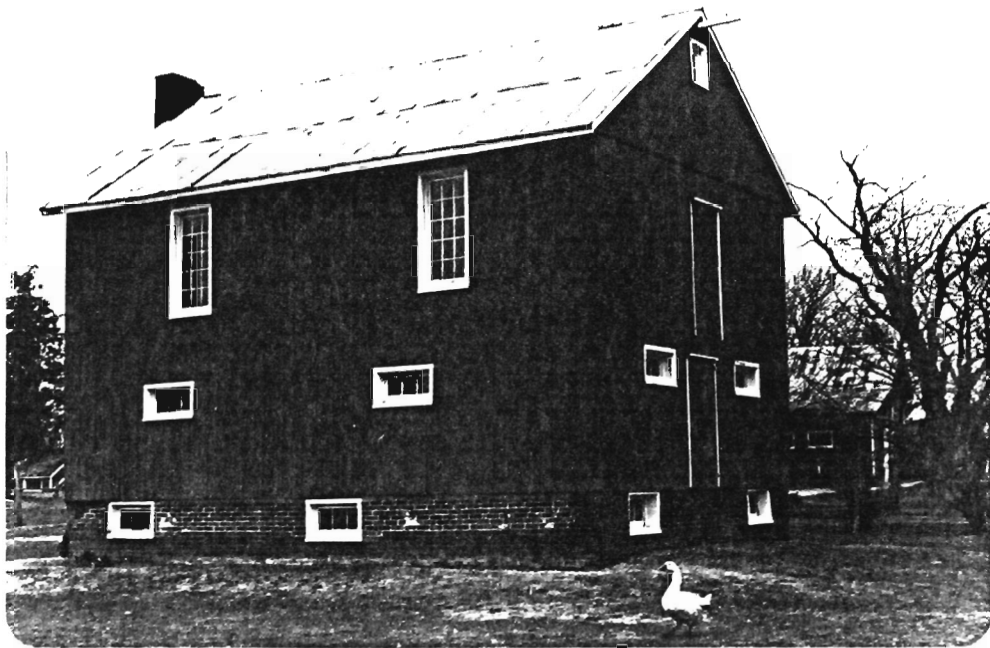
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990



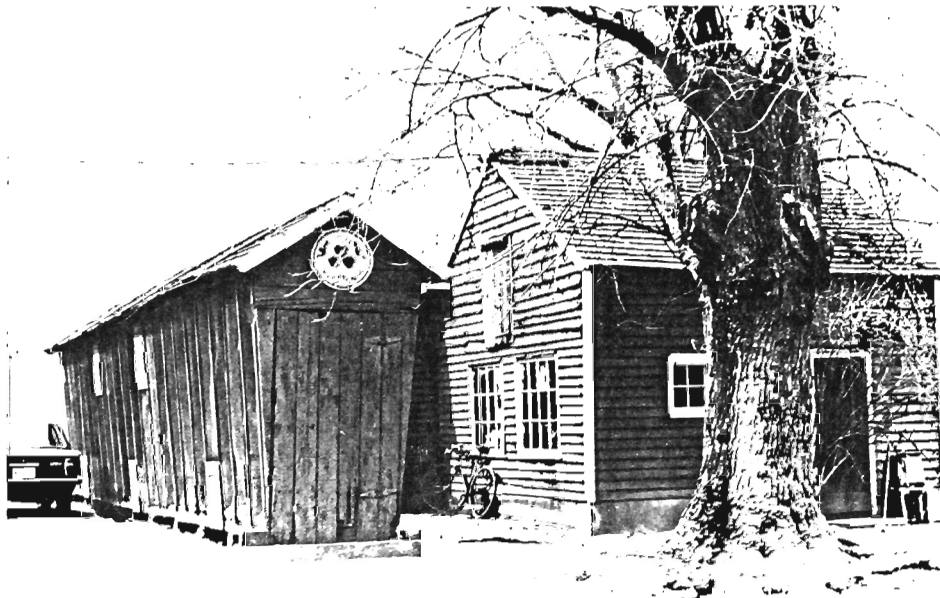
House (A)



House (D)



Barn (C)



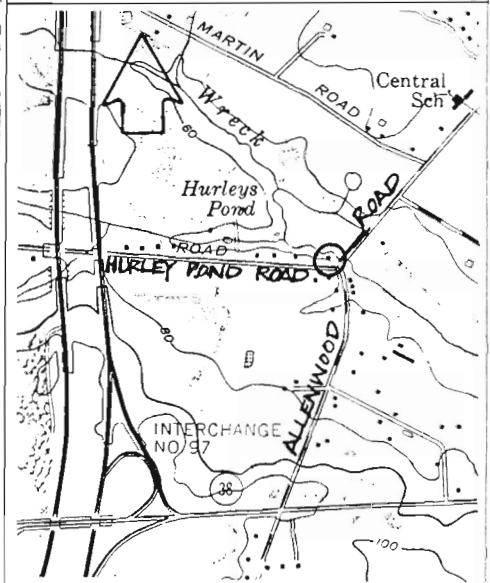
Corncrib and Shed



Barn (B)



Barn (B) and adjoining sheds



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

BRINLEY-HURLEY HOUSE. 3400 West Hurley Pond Road. Block 771, Lot 1. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

The current form and appearance of this house is the result of several additions and changes over time. The earliest part of the structure reputedly dates from about 1775 (Ref. 1), although this has not been substantiated by interior inspection; there is an exposed brick hearthback on the west elevation of the house, suggesting that the original dwelling may be incorporated within that end. By the mid-19th century the house had been enlarged to its two and a half story rectangular form, five bays by two bays; Colonial Revival alterations were made in the 20th century. Major features include quarter-round lights in the gable ends, interior end and exterior end chimneys, a rear wing with porch, wood shingle siding, and 6/6 sash windows with paneled and louvered shutters; the doorway has a four-light transom and sidelights, and is sheltered by a Colonial Revival columned portico with balustrade. No remaining outbuildings.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This house, which is associated with a 19th century mill site, is representative of the evolutionary character of early homesteads in the area. Capt. Jacob Brinley, who served in Capt. Walton's Troop of Light Dragoons in the Revolutionary War, purchased the property in 1775 and is believed to have built the original dwelling. According to research by the Old Wall Historical Society, Jacob's son Joseph Brinley lived in the house about 1846 and operated a sawmill at the end of the adjacent pond, which at the time was called Brinley's Sawmill Pond. Joseph's daughter Jane Brinley (1822-1886) and her husband Britton Hurley (1814-1885) inherited the property; B. Hurley is shown as owner on the 1851 and 1873 maps but no mill is indicated. Britton Hurley was a stone mason at Howell Works at Allaire (Ref. 2). After Britton and Jane died, their son Joseph Brinley Hurley (1843-1908) occupied the homestead, which by then was known as Hurley's Mills. Title later passed to Harry W. Hurley who in 1939 sold the property to Alfred Owens. None of the mill structures or outbuildings still stand; the adjacent pond, on the upper reaches of Wreck Pond Brook, is still known as Hurley's Pond.

REFERENCES:

1. A Pictorial Guide to Old Wall (Old Wall Historical Society, 1976), p. 12.
2. Wall Township 1671-1964 (Wall Township Tercentenary Committee, 1964), p. 25-26.
3. Lightfoot map, 1851.
4. Beers map, 1873.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
LISTING SURVEY FORM

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1352-26

HISTORIC NAME:	Hurley School	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	5100 Megill (cr. Wycoff Road)	BLOCK/LOT:	913 / 25
MUNICIPALITY:	Wall Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Farmingdale	OWNER/ ADDRESS:	Commercial Realty & Resources Corp.

DESCRIPTION

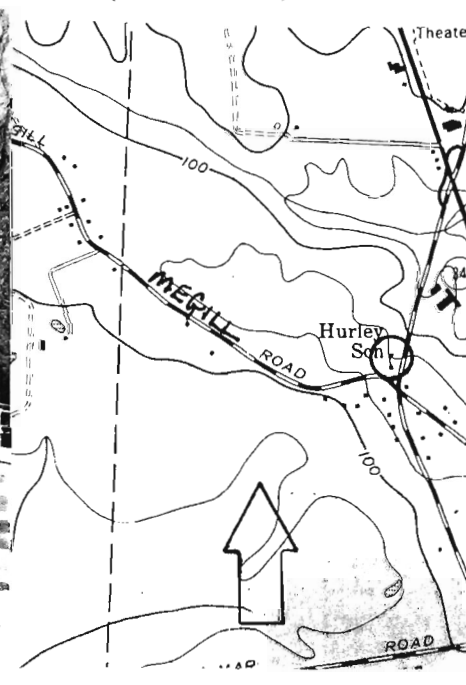
Construction Date:	1932	Source of Date:	Ref. 1, 2
Style:	Colonial Revival	Architect:	Warren H. & J. Hallam Conover
Number of Stories:	2 (raised basement)	Builder:	Tony S. Maugeri, Neptune, NJ
Foundation:	Red brick	Form/Plan Type:	L-plan
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Red brick		
Fenestration:	Grouped double-hung sash windows		
Roof/Chimneys:	Originally slate; now asphalt shingles		

Additional Architectural Description:

Largely intact early twentieth century school building. Distinguishing features include the pedimented wood cornice with half-round gable lights, and grouped 12/12, 8/8 and 6/6 sash windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-24

MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on 3.61-acre lot. Recreational equipment and park benches behind building. Large ground disturbance beyond rear of property. Large office building currently being constructed on adjacent property.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The Hurley School is representative of Monmouth County's rural public schools in the early 20th century, which were almost exclusively Colonial Revival in design. This two-room school was designed by the well-known local architects Warren H. and J. Hallam Conover, who had offices in both Freehold and New York City, and was built for \$10,300 by a local builder. The Conovers designed a large number of schools and public buildings in Monmouth County during this period. Although no longer used as a school, the structure is in good condition and is a good candidate for adaptive re-use.

This is the third school in this crossroads town known as Hurleypoint. Land for the original school was donated by the Shafto family in 1840.

ORIGINAL USE: School

PRESENT USE: Maintenance building

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

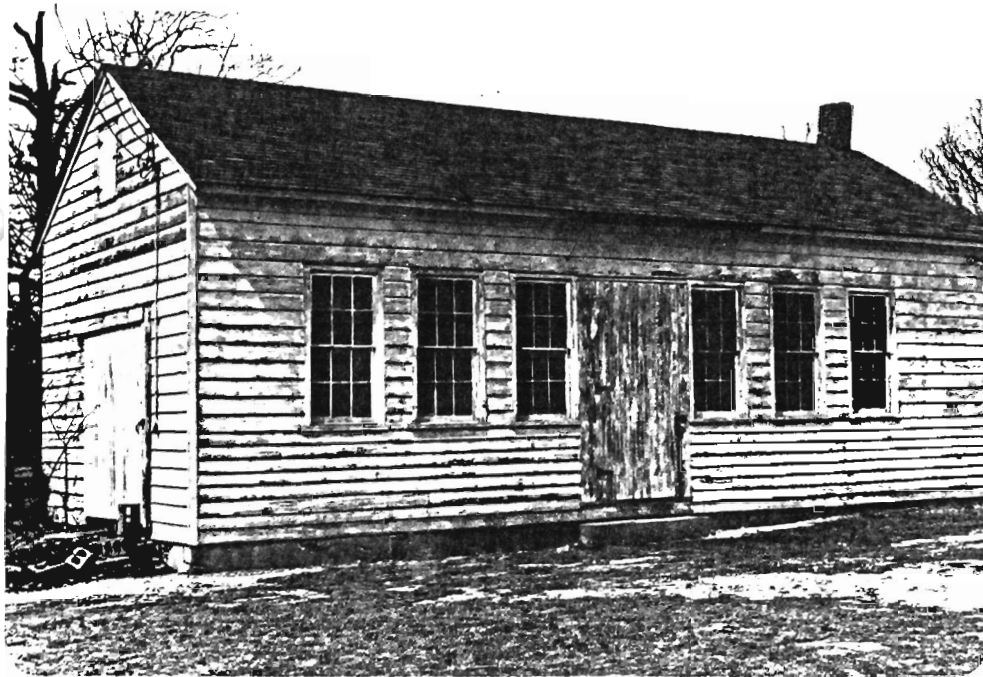
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Building Contract (1931) on file at the Monmouth County Archives, Manalapan, NJ.
2. "Wall Township.....a quieter time" (1991).

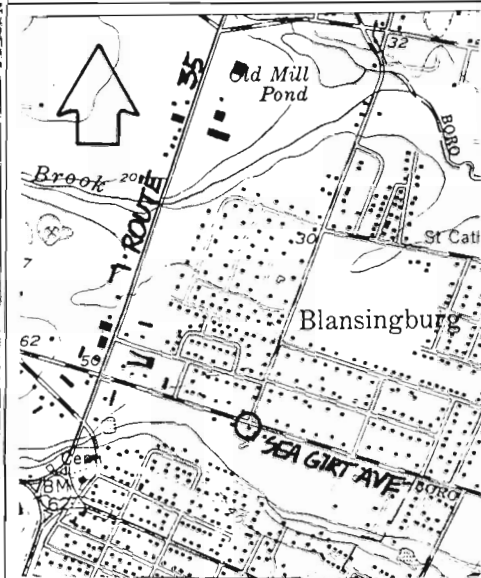
RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton and Robin French
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

DATE: March 2004



INVENTORY # 1352-23

NEG. FILE # 2-36, 37



ADDRESS/DESCRIPTION:

BLANSINGBURG SCHOOL. 1215 Sea Girt Avenue. Block 285, Lot 5. USGS Quad: Asbury Park.

1856 wood-frame school built on a one story rectangular plan, seven bays by two bays, with a gable roof, interior end chimney, clapboard siding, and plastered brick foundation. 6/6 sash windows; vertical board doors on east and south ends.

1990 UPDATE: Building has been painted and shutters added. Serves as garden supply shop that is part of Frank I. Newman and Son Lawn and Garden Supplies next door (#1352-22).

SIGNIFICANCE:

Blansingburg School, built in 1856, is significant for its association with the early settlement of Blansingburg, an area of Wall Township that developed around the intersections of three old routes: Sea Girt Avenue, Old Mill Road, and Bailey's Corner Road. (For another inventoried site associated with the community, see the Friends' Meeting house, #1352-10.) The original school at this location was in operation as early as 1812. Blansingburg School is representative of mid-19th century school construction in Monmouth County (see HSI Summary Report for discussion of others); along with the New Bedford School (#1352-13), it is the oldest remaining school in Wall Township. When the school closed, it was purchased by Frank I. Newman Sr. (see #1352-22).

NOTE: The school is on the same property as #1352-22 but was surveyed separately due to differing original uses.

REFERENCES:

1. Wall Township 1671-1964 (Wall Township Tercentary Committee, 1964), p. 23.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- ☐ Meets NR Criteria as: ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Part of District
- ☐ Already Listed - Date ☐ Nomination Filed - Date
- ☐ SHPO Opinion - Date ☐ D.O.E. - Date
- ☒ Does Not Meet NR Criteria

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
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SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1981; updated 1990

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1352-27

HISTORIC NAME: Frazee Farmhouse

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 2451a Allentown-Lakewood Road

BLOCK/LOT: 974/2

MUNICIPALITY: Wall

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Farmingdale

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1853

Source of Date: Ref 1.

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Stuccoed stone/brick with concrete
veneer

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: Two bays

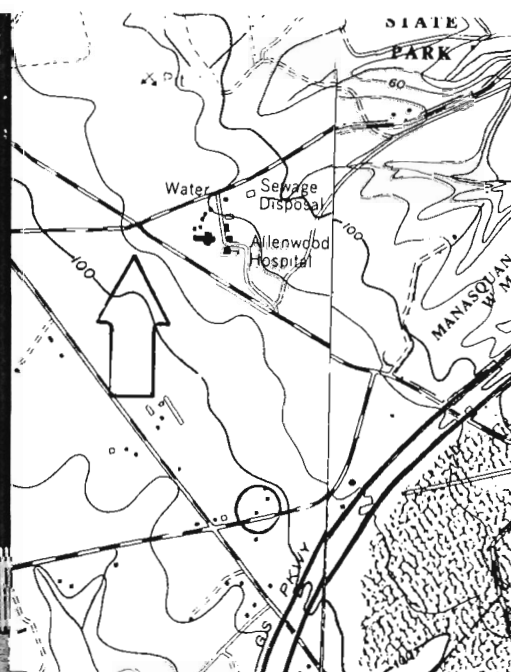
Roof/Chimneys: Gable with one interior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

The original block is composed of a one room deep kitchen while the second floor divided into two rooms. Exposed finished beams and brick hearth in kitchen. Early board and batten interior doors, early woodwork (wainscoting) and window trim. Original windows 6/6 sash with some replacements. Log joists in basement. Full length enclosed front porch and one story 20th century lean-to at rear of building.

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-18 to 21

MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on 6 acres. Fairly short setback off Allentown-Lakewood Road. Lot is partly lawn and partly abandoned field. A modern 1-story residence sits further back on the lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This small house retains several original features: finished exposed beams, original interior doors and hardware, and log beams in the basement. It represents a good example of mid 19th century vernacular architecture in the rural, Pinelands section of Wall Township.

Annaniah G. Frazee (1828-1860) purchased a 14-acre tract of land from James G. Cooper in 1853 and built this house (Monmouth Deed Y5 551). The tract was bordered on the south by the land of Frazee's grandfather, Stephen, who died in 1850. Annaniah's name appeared as "A. Frazee" on the 1860 map (Ref. 2). He also purchased an additional 30 acres of land in Wall Township in 1855 (Monmouth Deed N6 385).

Sadly Frazee's first child, Eber, died at childbirth in 1859, then his wife Amy in the spring of 1860, his second son Edwin Hance, age 4 months in August of 1860 and Annaniah himself died in September of that year. They are all buried at the Quaker Cemetery near Manasquan (Ref. 3). Annaniah and Edwin appeared together in the 1860 population census (taken in June of 1860); Annaniah was listed as farmer with \$3,000 value in real estate and \$250 value in his personal estate (Ref. 4).

The property stayed in the Frazee family during the latter part of the 19th century according to the 1873 map and 1889 map (Refs. 5, 6). The neighboring property to the south, formerly Stephen Frazee's, was sold in 1875 by John (Annaniah's father) to his son, James H. This deed mentions the "well on the south side of the house erected by Annaniah Frazee, deceased" as a reference point (Monmouth Deed 282 437).

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: Current owner wants to subdivide lot for additional development.

REFERENCES:

1. Deed citations provided by Mary Ann Kiernan, Monmouth County Archives, Manalapan. Citations listed in text.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Martin, George Castor, *Book of the Dead of Monmouth*. (1916, reprinted 1980).
4. U.S. Population Census for Wall Township (1860).
5. Beers Atlas, 1873.
6. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton and Robin French
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

DATE: March 2004