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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT
BRICK AND DOVER TOWNSHIPS AND
LAVALLETTTE BOROUGH,
OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Prepared for:

New Jersey Department of Transportation

Prepared by:

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The RBA Group

August 2003

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report is the end result of a cultural resource survey conducted as part of the New Jersey Department of Transportation's proposed NJ Route 35 Restoration Project in Brick and Dover Townships and Lavallette Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey. This survey was completed for the Department by The RBA Group's Cultural Resource Unit and has involved a coordinated program of documentary research, in-field survey, analysis, and the preparation of this report. The purpose of this survey was to fully evaluate any archaeological resources located within the Areas of Potential Effect defined for the proposed project as to their potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and provide appropriate assessments of effects and recommendations for mitigation for both archaeological and historic architectural resources.

The archaeological survey found no evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effect – it is, therefore, concluded that no further archaeological investigations are necessary. Two historic architectural resources – the Wallace House and the Camp Osborn Historic District – were previously found to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is concluded that the proposed project, as currently defined, will have no effect on these resources.

Copies of this report are on file at the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

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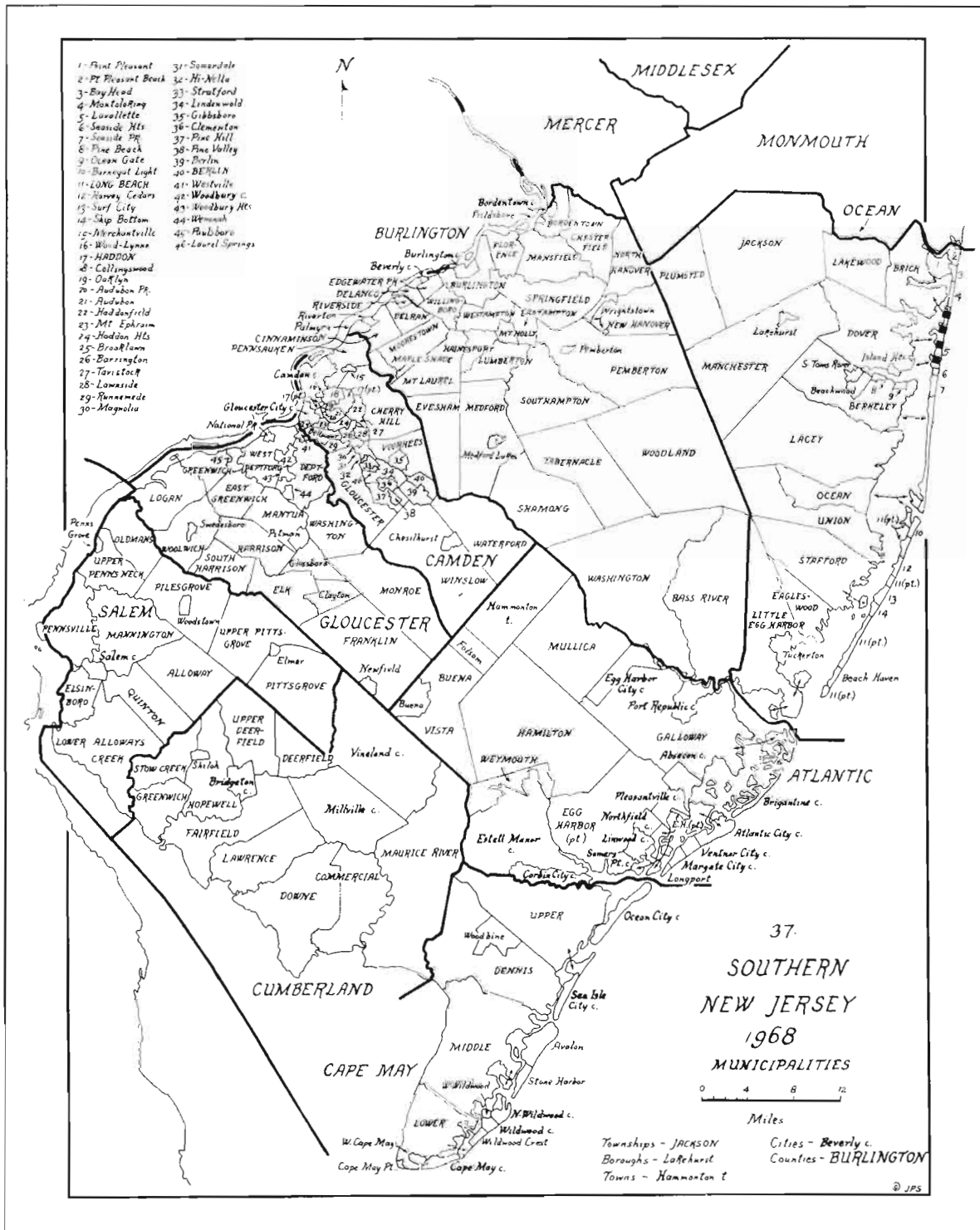
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1. INTRODUCTION

The following report is the end result of a cultural resource survey conducted for the proposed NJ Route 35 Restoration Project in Brick and Dover Townships and Lavallette Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey. This study has been completed for the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) by The RBA Group's Cultural Resource Unit (RBA/CRU). All work has been completed pursuant to the instructions and intents set forth by Section 101 (b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Section 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; 23 CFR 771, as amended; the guidelines developed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation published November 26, 1980; the amended procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties as set forth in 36 CFR § 800 (October 1, 1986); and the amended procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties as set forth in 36 CFR § 800 (May 18, 1999).

The project area is located in northeastern Ocean County on the barrier beach peninsula occupied by Lavallette Borough and the far eastern portions of Brick and Dover Townships (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is focused upon NJ Route 35, which in this area occupies two separate roadways, with the eastern route handling northbound traffic and the western handling southbound. The project area extends northward from Fort Avenue (Milepost 4.0) in the Ortleigh Beach section of Dover Township to the junction of the northbound and southbound roadways (Milepost 9.0) in the South Mantoloking Beach section of Brick Township. The northbound roadway is largely a heavily-developed commercial and residential corridor, while the southbound roadway is largely recreational and residential, but still intensively developed. The project area also includes a number of the side streets running perpendicular to Route 35, which are all fully developed and primarily residential in nature. The proposed NJ Route 35 Restoration Project involves extensive improvements to the drainage system associated with the two roadways. These improvements will focus on the replacement of substandard and undersized piping and inlet and outfall reconstruction – the vast majority of these improvements will involve the removal of existing drainage features and the installation of new elements within these same locations. The proposed project also includes some limited roadway improvements and the installation of sidewalks and curbs, to involve both the replacement of deteriorated existing features and the installation of some segments of new sidewalk and curbing.

In compliance with NJDOT guidelines and the requirements of Section 106, input was solicited from those that might have an interest in the proposed project or in any cultural resources that the project might impact. A list of appropriate organizations and a draft letter of contact were submitted to the Department for review. Direction was received



NORTH

TITLE:

General Location of Project Area. Source: Snyder 1969:257.
Project area indicated by dashed line.

SCALE:



As shown

PROJECT NO.

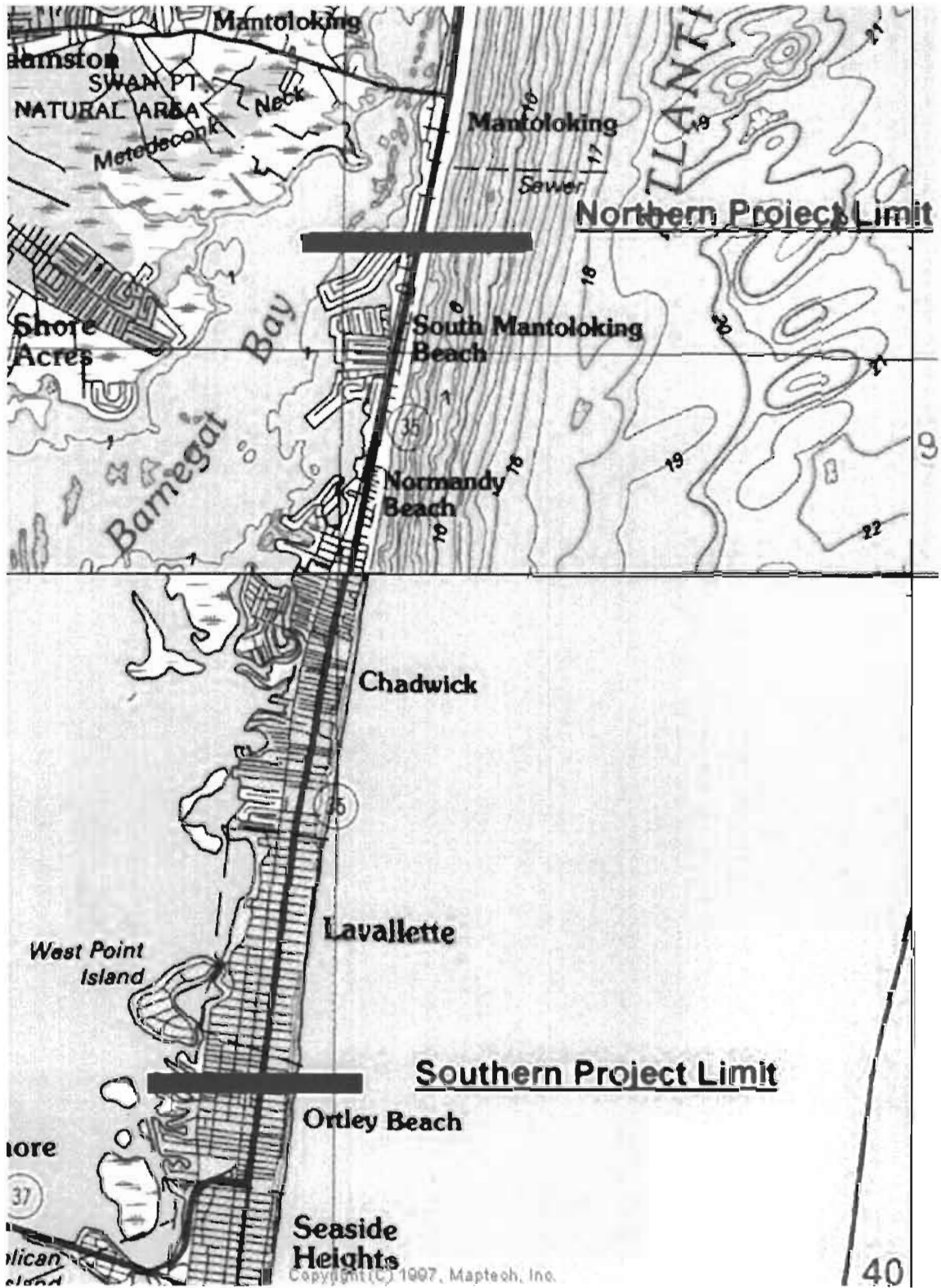
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NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT
NJ Department of Transportation

FIGURE NO.

1.1

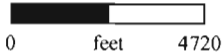


NORTH

TITLE:

Detailed Location of Project Area.
Source: U.S.G.S. Point Pleasant and Seaside Park Quadrangles.

SCALE:



PROJECT NO.

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PROJECT:

NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT
NJ Department of Transportation

FIGURE NO.

1.2

that NJDOT staff would contact the five historical organizations identified, and that RBA/CRU was to mail the contact letter out to the three municipalities (see Appendix A for a list of the five organizations and copies of the three letters). No further contacts were received by RBA/CRU from any of the targeted organizations.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeology was defined to include all locations where subsurface excavation or grading may be necessary. As noted above, most proposed below-ground impacts are to occur in locations that have already been disturbed by previous highway, roadway, and utility construction. The project area was initially assessed as having an extremely low potential for the presence of prehistoric archaeological resources based on the dynamic aspect of the barrier beach landform and the intensive development history on the barrier beach during the 20th century. A reconnaissance of the project area made it clear, however, that the levels of disturbance within the actual APE, with the above noted highway, roadway, and utility impacts combine with the associated residential and commercial development, were extensive. This led to a revision of the original sensitivity assessment, and it was concluded that the APE had no potential for the presence of prehistoric archaeological resources. Background research identified three potential historic archaeological resources in the project area – the Mapes House Site, the Chadwick Hotel Property, and the Newman House Site. The disturbance within the APE led to the conclusion that there was a low potential for the survival of resources associated with these three sites, and all were addressed through the completion of a program of Phase I archaeological testing.

The historic architectural survey for this project was completed by Kise Franks & Straw in 1996 (see Appendix B for appropriate excerpts from the report resulting from this study). Consultation between NJDOT and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) identified two resources – the Wallace House and the Camp Osborn Historic District – as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (see Appendix C for the NJHPO letter resulting from this consultation). It was agreed that assessments of effect would be provided for these two resources when the project was more fully developed – the required assessments of effect will be provided in this report.

This study has involved documentary research, archaeological fieldwork, analysis, and the preparation of this report. Documentary research was conducted by Richard L. Porter and Jean Howson (Co-Principal Investigators). Archaeological survey work was completed under the supervision of Leonard G. Bianchi (Co-Principal Investigator), with the assistance of Donald E. Sharp (Field Supervisor) and Alison Boles and Adam Maskevich (Technicians). Report writing and preparation was conducted by Porter, Howson, and Bianchi. RBA's contact during this study was Dennis DeGregory of NJDOT.

In summary, this cultural resource survey has included a Phase I archaeological survey and assessments of effects on to previously identified historic architectural resources. It is concluded that there are no archaeological resources within the Area of Potential Effect

defined for archaeology – not further archaeological work is recommended. Two historic architectural resources – the Wallace House and the Camp Osborn Historic District – were previously identified within the Area of Potential Effect defined for historic architecture. It is concluded that the proposed project, as currently contemplated, will have no effect on either of these resources.

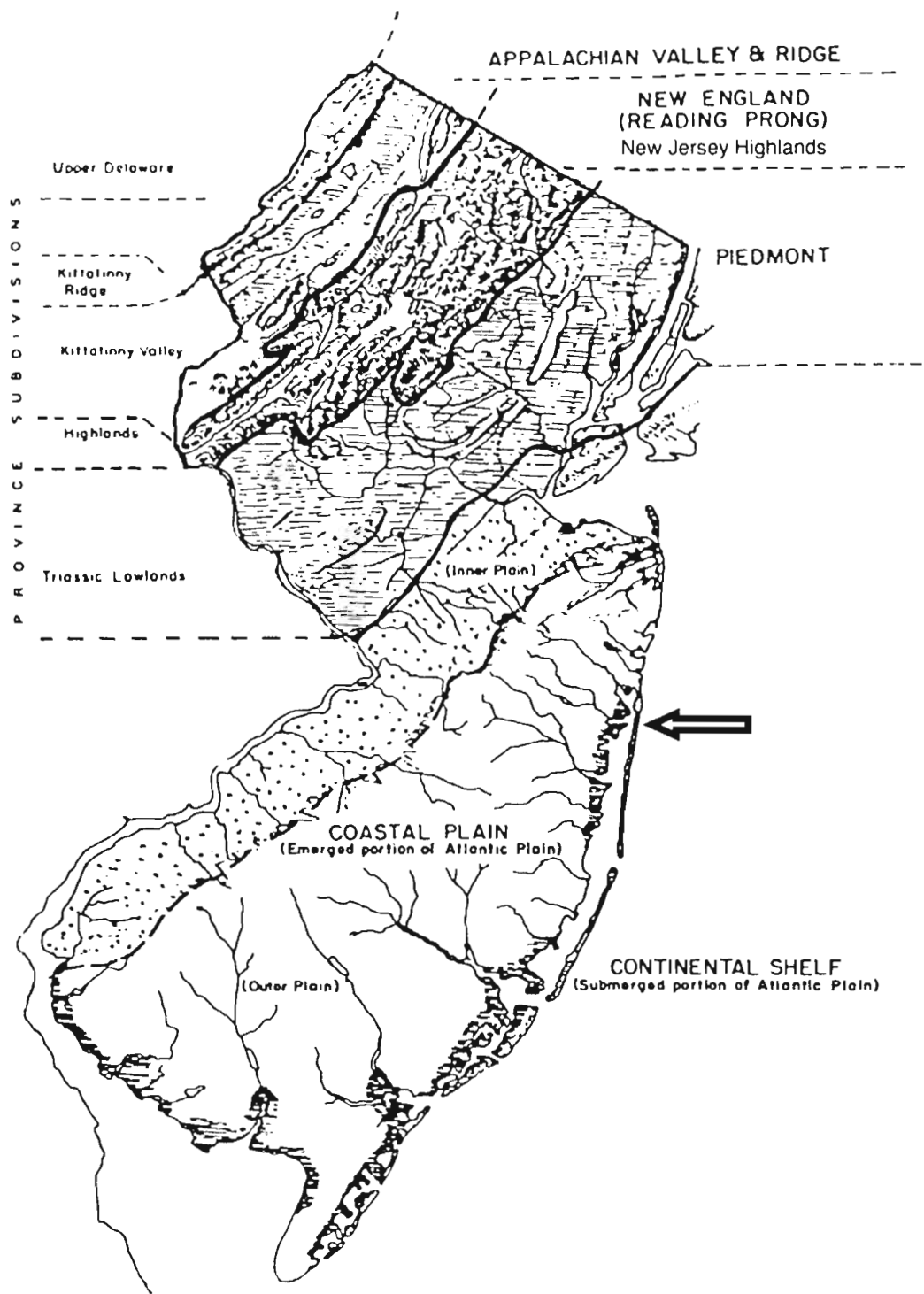
2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated on the coastal edge of New Jersey's Outer Coastal Plain, entirely on the barrier bar or spit of land (Figure 2.1). New Jersey's Coastal Plain consists of Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits overlain in some areas by Quaternary deposits. Both the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata have a southeasterly dip of approximately 40 feet per mile. The surficial geology of the entire project area is classified as Quaternary beach sand. The narrow barrier bar is a distinctive beach landform, composed of unconsolidated sand dividing the ocean and bay environments with elevations just a few feet above sea level. The formation of the barrier bar is a complex and dynamic process dependent on wind and wave patterns of circulation and the transport of large amounts of sediments by long shore currents. The configuration of the local coastline and the amount of material being deposited from upland erosion is of great importance to this process.

“On the irregular New Jersey coast the refracted waves hitting the points and headlands cause strong beach drifting, and the long shore currents that transport eroded sediments from the headlands into the intervening bay deposit the sand as *bay-head bars*” (Wolfe 1977:300).

In general, the movement of sediments is along a southerly direction within the project area. The natural process of bar development and evolution has been impacted by the intensity of modern residential/recreational development and the associated infrastructural requirements of roads, bridges, and utilities to support this type of land use (Wolfe 1977).

The soils of the APE are generally classified as Psammments and Urban land. Psammments consist of deep (2-4 feet thick), moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sandy fill layers used in tidal marsh areas and in areas subject to tidal flooding. These areas, situated along the bay side of the barrier beach, have been graded and leveled and have witnessed residential, commercial, and industrial development. Urban land consists of areas where more than 80 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. The intensity of development and landscape modification reveals little evidence of the natural vegetation. The northbound lanes of NJ Route 35 are heavily developed for commercial use, while the southbound lanes have seen mainly residential and recreational development. There are no inlets or associated drainages along this portion of the barrier beach. In general, the uplands to the west of the project are drained by the Metedeconk River, on the north, and the Toms River, on the south, both of which drain into Barnegat Bay (Hole and Smith 1980).



NORTH

TITLE:

Geomorphic Provinces of New Jersey. Source: Wolfe 1977:205.
Project area indicated by arrow.

SCALE:

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NJ Department of Transportation

FIGURE NO.

2.1

3. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Background research seeking data relative to previously identified cultural resources within the vicinity of the project area focused on materials held by the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT), the New Jersey State Museum (NJSM), and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO). NJDOT's holdings include, most significantly for this project, the historic architectural survey that was completed previously addressing the subject project area – this survey will be discussed in detail below. An examination of the holdings of the NJSM yielded the information that “No known archaeological resources appear to be located within the boundaries of the project area” (Lattanzi to Sharp, August 13, 2003). A single undefined prehistoric site is recorded on the mainland near the west shore of Barnegat Bay to the north of County Route 528 in Brick Township, approximately one mile to the northwest of the northern end of the project area.

The holdings of NJHPO, including the maps and files associated with resources receiving some level of New Jersey and/or National Register of Historic Places recognition, cultural resource survey reports, and historic sites surveys, were also consulted. Three resources within the project area have received State and/or National Register recognition. The first of these is the Lavallette Sewage Pumping Station, which is located on the south side of Washington Avenue between Route 35 Southbound and Baltimore Avenue. The structure, which dates to the first half of the 20th century was identified as a potentially significant resource in a previously completed reconnaissance-level cultural resource survey (see Environmental Assessment Council 1975). No State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Opinion of Eligibility was issued relative to this resource, it was sited beyond the limits of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) defined for historic architecture (see below), and it is of limited interest archaeologically and is sited well beyond the limits of the APE defined for archaeology. The two other resources receiving State and/or National Register recognition were both identified in the historic architectural survey previously completed for this project and will be discussed below.

Two cultural resource surveys addressing proposed sewer projects were completed within the subject project area. The first of these identified only the Lavallette Sewage Pumping Station noted above within the project area (Environmental Assessment Council 1975), while the second failed to identify any resources within the project area (Environmental Assessment Council 1978). Two historic sites surveys have been completed within Ocean County. The first, an inventory of archaeological sites in the County, failed to identify any such sites in the project area (Wiley and Lardiere 1978). The second, which focused on the county's historic architecture, identified a number of buildings in the vicinity of the project area, notably including the Wallace House (see below) (New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County 1981). None of the identified structures were located within the APE defined for archaeology.

As noted above, the historic architectural survey for the NJ Route 35 Restoration Project was completed previously (Kise Franks & Straw Cultural Resources Group 1996; see Appendix B for appropriate excerpts from this report). It was the conclusion of this study that a single resource – the Wallace House (1600 Grand Central Avenue; see Appendix B, pp. 46-50) – was eligible for listing on the National Register. The resulting NJHPO review letter agreed with this conclusion, providing an SHPO Opinion of Eligibility for the Wallace House (see Appendix C for the NJHPO review letter). The letter went on to address a second resource – the Camp Osborn Historic District – which had been defined in the subject report and found to be ineligible for listing (see Appendix B, pp. 68-75). NJHPO disagreed with this conclusion and also issued an SHPO Opinion for the district, with a revision of the boundary which placed the said district fully to the east of Route 35 Northbound. Finally, the NJHPO letter noted that assessments of effect had not been included in the subject report as a consequence of the undefined nature of the proposed project, and stated the expectation that appropriate effects assessments would be provided at a later date.

It is worthy of note that the survey also defined a second historic district – the Ocean Beach Historic District – consisting of three discontinuous sub-districts designated historically as Ocean Beach Units 1, 2, and 3 (see Appendix B, pp. 76-87a). It was concluded that this district was ineligible for listing as the majority of its components were less than fifty years old and it did not qualify as a resource of “exceptional importance” as required under Criteria Consideration G. It was recommended, however, that this district be reevaluated in the future. It seems quite likely that such a reevaluation would produce a conclusion that the Ocean Beach Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register. The current project, as presently contemplated will not adversely impact this district – the curbing and sidewalk improvements (involving both the replacement of existing elements and some new construction) along Route 35 Northbound and Southbound will in no way compromise the elements that contribute to the district’s significance.

4. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

4.A. Prehistoric Period

The Paleoindian period marks the earliest human occupation in North America. Due to the scarcity of sites little is known about this period in New Jersey and sites are typically identified by very distinctive fluted projectile points. Despite the relatively low occurrence of Paleoindian sites in New Jersey, fluted projectile points have been discovered in Sussex County indicating that Native Americans occupied the region during this period as early as 11,000 years ago. Very little is known about the settlement and subsistence patterns of peoples of this period. However, based on the size of sites and the association of fluted projectile points with mammoth, mastodon, and caribou remains, Paleoindians are thought to have been nomadic big game hunters with much of their daily activities focused on hunting and raw material procurement. By the end of the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 BP) Pleistocene megafauna, such as mastodon and mammoth are thought to have been extinct. During this period sea level was approximately 85 feet lower than it is now. Accordingly, the Outer Coastal Plain shoreline extended up to 80 miles east of its present location. Therefore, many of the currently submerged river and stream valleys were viable resources and habitats for the Paleo-Indians (Marshall 1982; Kraft 1986).

A change in projectile point morphology from fluted to corner notched, stemmed, and bifurcate stemmed characterizes the onset of the Early Archaic Period (ca. 10,000-8000 BP). Despite these changes and a more diverse lithic tool assemblage, Early Archaic subsistence and settlement patterns appear to have been an extension of those of the preceding period. By the Middle Archaic Period (ca. 8000-6000 BP) the landscape and vegetation of New Jersey is thought to have resembled those of the present day. During this period, lithic tool assemblages continue to become more diverse and specialized with the addition of ground and polished stone tools and the appearance of those manufactured from bone. Little is known about the Middle Archaic in New Jersey since evidence of such sites has typically been unsubstantiated and based primarily on projectile points recovered from disturbed environments such as plowed fields. Late Archaic sites (ca. 6000-3500 BP) exhibit evidence of repeated habitation over long periods of time. These sites tend to be larger in size and may be part of an overall complex within a prescribed region suggesting population increase. Lithic tool assemblages become very diverse with the appearance of highly specialized and elaborate implements such as banner stones (or atlatl weights), milling stones, mullers, mortars, pestles, harpoons, netsinkers, grooved axes, celts, adzes, and choppers. The Terminal Archaic period (ca. 3500 – 3000 BP) marks a time of technological advancement and a move toward more sedentary settlement patterns. Subsistence during this time appears to have been a continuation of the hunter/gatherers of the preceding periods. Projectile points become more refined and

broad bladed, vessels of steatite and talc appear as cooking pots, and by the end of the period ceramic vessels make their appearance in New Jersey. As the continental ice sheets steadily melted throughout the Archaic period, the Outer Coastal plain was inundated pushing wetlands, tidal marshes and other exploitable resources inland. The warming climate also provided for new habitable forest environments and an associated abundance of plant and animal resources allowing for an increase in population and more sedentary lifestyles. By the Late Archaic, the rise in sea level decreased significantly establishing a shoreline similar to that of today (Kraft and Mounier 1982a; Kraft 1986).

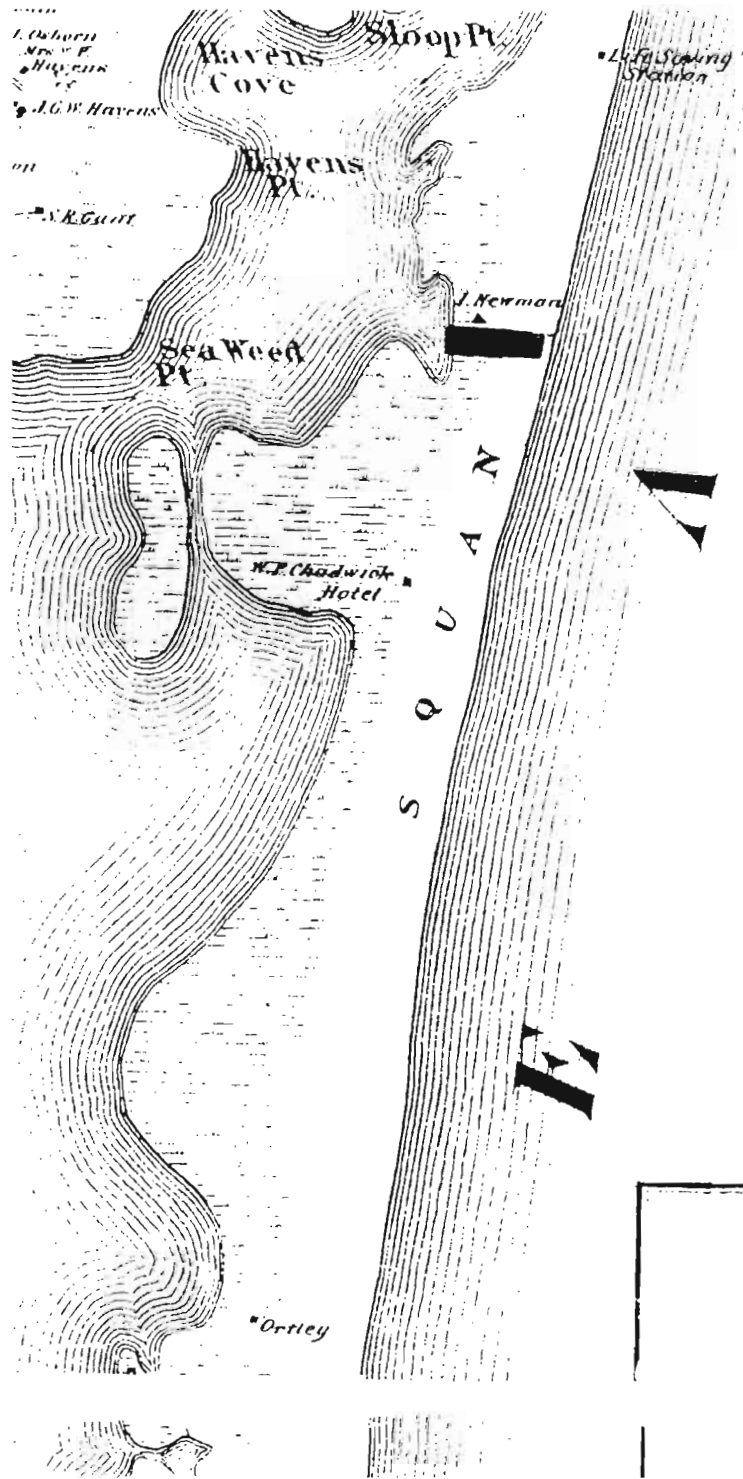
The Early Woodland period (ca. 3000 – 2000 BP) is marked by the appearance of widespread coarse cord marked pottery and notched projectile points such as Meadowood. During the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2000BP –1300 BP) cord marked pottery was replaced by net impressed and zoned varieties. During both periods settlement patterns generally consisted of sedentary base camps with outlying camps used to exploit natural resources. By the Late Woodland period (ca. 1300 – 400 BP) projectile points had evolved from larger notched to smaller triangular varieties such as Levanna and Madison. Settlement patterns are completely sedentary villages situated to efficiently utilize available natural resources (Kraft and Mounier 1982b; Williams and Thomas 1982; Kraft 1986).




Late Archaic and Woodland sites have been identified along New Jersey's coast, notably in southern New Jersey, but Paleoindian and Early and Middle Archaic sites are seldom encountered. Several reasons can be given – including sparse prehistoric population levels, the inundation of sites by rising sea levels, and the small size and high levels of mobility of Native American groups dictating that few, if any, remains would be left behind – to account for the paucity of these sites. These factors, combined with subsequent utilization of coastal areas during the later prehistoric period and the historic period, have decreased the likelihood of encountering these early sites intact.

4.B. Historic Period

General Background

The Barnegat Peninsula, which extends south from the New Jersey “mainland” at Point Pleasant to separate the Atlantic Ocean and Barnegat Bay, was acquired by William Lawrence, a wealthy Monmouth County landowner, during the latter part of the 17th century. The peninsula, which has been known as Barnegat, Lawrence, Squan, and Manasquan Beach during the historic period, remained under the control of the Lawrence family into the 18th century. The infertile nature of its sandy soils and its exposure to the ocean's effects on the weather insured that it would remain unsettled and utilized only for such activities and livestock grazing, hunting, and fishing throughout this period. The peninsula's most important feature was, in fact, a passage through it known as Cranberry,



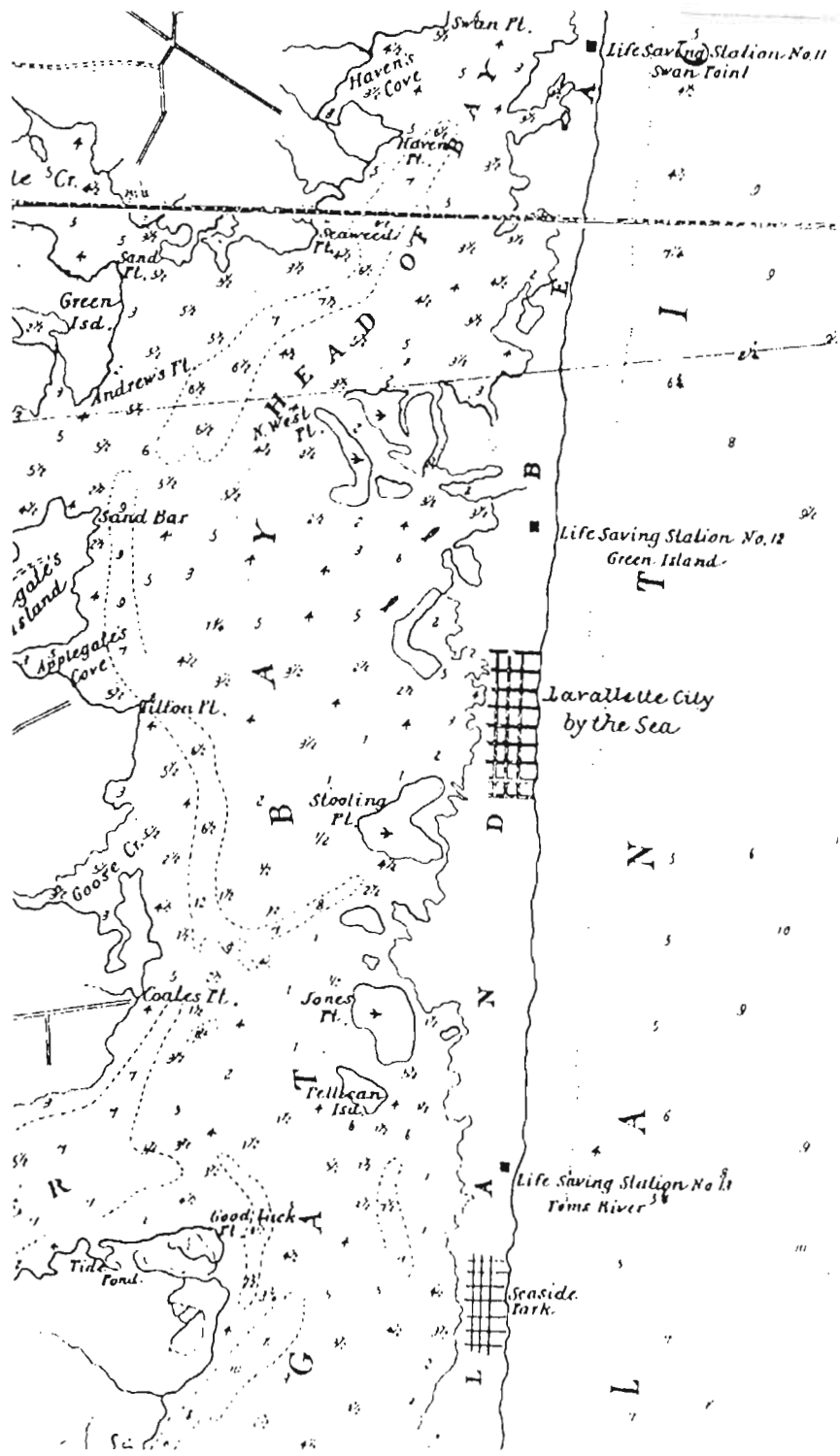
	 NORTH	TITLE: Beers, F.W. <u>Topographical Map of Ocean Co. 1872.</u> Project area section of Barnegat Peninsula.	
SCALE:  0 feet 3600	PROJECT NO. J3172.00	PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT NJ Department of Transportation	FIGURE NO. 4.1




Northbound follows the course of “Grand Central Avenue,” one of the new town’s three proposed north-south streets. The planned ocean resort was depicted within the atlas of the New Jersey coast published in 1878 (Figure 4.2). It is also worthy of note that another resort known as St. Elmo was proposed during this period a short distance to the north of Lavallette-City-By-The-Sea, but this second proposed development was a failure (Woolman and Rose 1878) (A History of Lavallette 1977; New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County 1981; Kise Franks & Straw Cultural Resources Group 1996; Jahn 2000; Miller 2000).

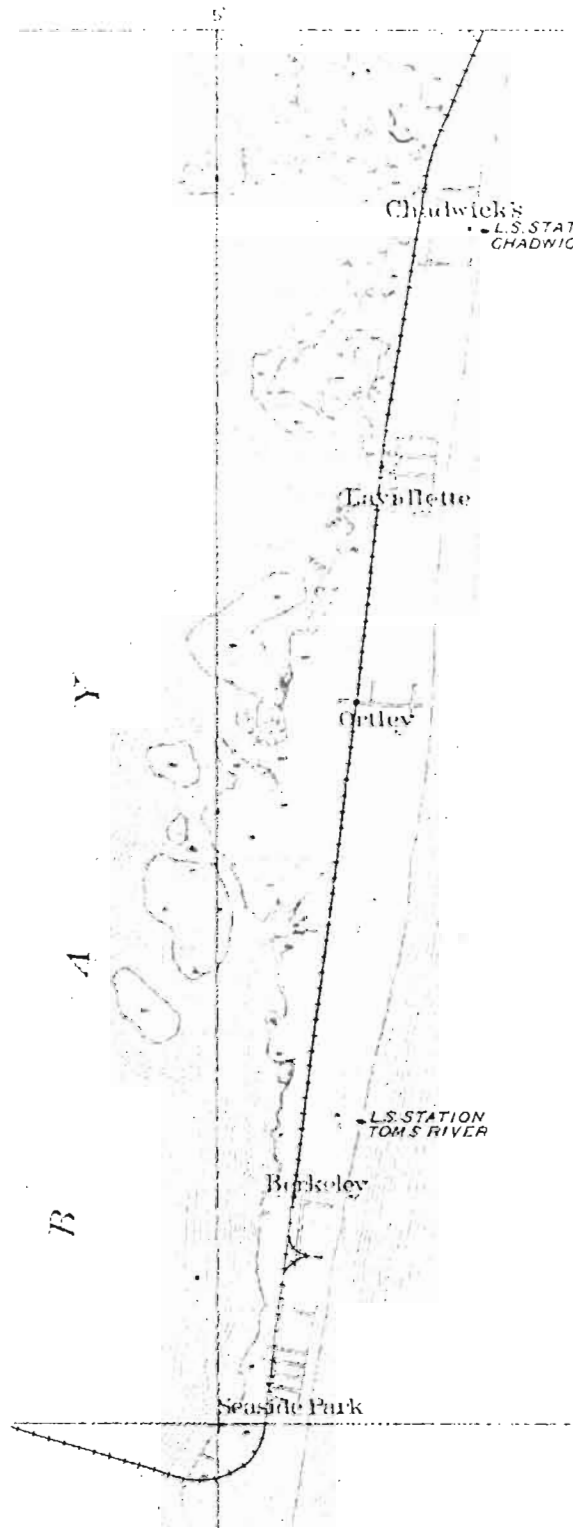
The first significant impetus for development on the Barnegat Peninsula came with the arrival of rail service. The Philadelphia and Long Branch Railway was incorporated in 1880 and completed in 1881. This new rail line extended east from an existing line at Whittings Junction that ran west to Camden and Philadelphia. The new line segment ran to the south of the Toms River and crossed Barnegat Bay to reach the peninsula at what is now Seaside Park Borough. The rail line then angled northward to run up the peninsula through Ortley Beach and Lavallette and immediately to the west of the Chadwick Hotel to reach Bay Head Borough (Figure 4.3). In 1883 this line was reorganized as the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad and leased to the powerful Pennsylvania Railroad (O.C. Deed 129 1), and in 1914 it was reorganized again as the Pennsylvania and Atlantic Railroad. The line was abandoned in 1945 and right-of-way was subsequently redeveloped to serve in its current role as Route 35 Southbound (Pennsylvania and Atlantic Railroad Records; Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad Records; Philadelphia and Long Branch Railway Records) (Barnegat Sheet 1884; Corporations of New Jersey 1914; Schotter 1927; Burgess and Kennedy 1949; Kise Franks & Straw Cultural Resources Group 1996; Miller 2000).

It was with the arrival of the railroad that the resort development contemplated at places like Lavallette-City-By-The-Sea actually commenced. Lavallette was, in fact, the primary initial focus of these activities within the project area, although the pace of development was still fairly slow here into the early 20th century. Some growth was seen, however (it is worthy of note that the Wallace House was built during this period; see Chapter 6), and Lavallette Borough was formed from Dover Township in 1887. The development of Ortley Beach began during this period with the purchase of land here from the Ortley family and others by the New Brunswick Land Company in 1882, but growth was quite limited here, too, into the 20th century. Finally, there was also an attempted development at what had come to be referred to as Chadwick during this period, but this met with even less success (Barnegat Sheet 1884; Vermeule 1886; Sanborn Map Company 1905; Miller 1967; Snyder 1969; A History of Lavallette 1977; New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County 1981; Kise Franks & Straw Cultural Resources Group 1996; Miller 2000).

With the exception of Grand Central Avenue in Lavallette, the present Route 35 Northbound was not formally laid out as a public road until 1905. The new road was surveyed to run northward from the north line of Seaside Park Borough through Berkeley Township (formerly Dover Township and now Seaside Heights Borough) and the “Ortley” section of Dover to the south line of Lavallette Borough at Grand Central



	 NORTH	TITLE: Woolman, H.C., and T.F. Rose. <u>Historical and Bibliographic Atlas of the New Jersey Coast</u> . 1878. Project area section of Barnegat Peninsula.		
SCALE:  0 feet 5500	PROJECT NO. J3172.00	PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT NJ Department of Transportation	FIGURE NO. 4.2	



NORTH

TITLE:

Barnegat Sheet. 1884.
Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad on Barnegat Peninsula.

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 NJ Department of Transportation

FIGURE NO.

4.3

Avenue. The road utilized the existing Grand Central Avenue to run through Lavallette, and then continued north through the Chadwick section of Dover and what would later be the Normandy Beach section of Brick Township to end in the village of Mantoloking (Ocean County Road 2 177). The completion of toll bridges providing connections to the mainland at Seaside Heights and Mantoloking in 1914 was a major step in what would come to be the vital connection between the peninsula and the automobile. Another came with the State of New Jersey's takeover of the section of the 1905 roadway running north-south on the peninsula and its establishment as NJ Route 37 in 1929. Route 37 would later be improved, as noted above, through the addition of a separate southbound facility within the former rail road right-of-way, and in 1953 it was be redesignated as NJ Route 35 (Kise Franks & Straw Cultural Resources Group 1996).

The highway, the bridges, and the automobile spurred a second, more intense phase of development on the Barnegat Peninsula. It was during this period that significant expansion was seen in Lavallette, and when development truly commenced at Ortley Beach with the acquisition of the former New Brunswick Land Company holdings by the Ortley Beach Company. It was also at this point that development was first seen in the Normandy Beach section of Brick Township, and also at places like Camp Osborn, Deauville Beach, and Ocean Heights. Camp Osborn was noteworthy as it was developed as a small working-class residential community by Carrie Osborn on land she purchased in 1925 (see Chapter 6), and working-class developments of this type would come to be characteristic in this area during subsequent decades (Miller 1967; A History of Lavallette 1977; Brick Township: Changing Scenes 1980; New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County 1981; Kise Franks & Straw Cultural Resources Group 1996).

The end of the Second World War brought the third, and final, period of expansion to the northern part of the Barnegat Peninsula. Further growth was seen in the older areas like Lavallette, Ortley Beach, and Normandy Beach, but a number of new developments were created during this period. Chadwick was a noteworthy focus of development at mid-century, with Ocean Beach Units 1, 2, and 3 all developed as working-class enclaves by Edward Patenod shortly after the war. Other developments such as Seacrest, Silver Beach, Normandy Shores, and Ocean Beach Shores followed, and development has continued within this portion of the peninsula through to the present (Brick Township: Changing Scenes 1980; New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County 1981; Kise Franks & Straw Cultural Resources Group 1996).

Mapes House Site

David Mapes, an African-American Quaker, is said to have lived in a dwelling sited on the barrier beach in what is now the northern part of Lavallette Borough, apparently during the latter part of the 18th century and the early 19th century. He is said to have been employed in the handling and management of the livestock of Solomon Wardell, with the barrier beach being utilized by landowners as grazing land during the spring, summer, and fall. Mapes is said to have been in residence on the barrier beach at the time

of the closing of the Cranberry Inlet in 1812. His residence is said to have been sited on the bay side adjacent to the cove on which the Lavallette Yacht Club would later be located. This small body of water came to be known as Negro House Cove, a reference to both Mapes and his residence. In 1878 the plan depicting the newly laid out town of “Lavallette City by the Sea” represented the said cove at the northern end of the new town and identified it as “Negro House Cove” (Woolman and Rose 1878) (A History of Lavallette 1977; Jahn 2000; Miller 2000).

Chadwick Hotel Property

The Chadwick Hotel is said to have been initially developed by Joseph Shumard in 1830 as a sportsmen’s resort offering accommodations to those pursuing the rich hunting and fishing opportunities in the area (see Appendix D.1). In 1842 Shumard sold the property to John Maxson, and the latter operated the hotel until the time of his death in 1855. He was succeeded by his son-in-law William P. Chadwick, who married his daughter Ann Eliza Maxson shortly before his death. Chadwick served as the proprietor of the hotel for several decades, and during this period the facility earned a noteworthy reputation as a resort for those interested in sport fishing and hunting. The “Chadwick House Register” records the presence of a number of prominent guests, including Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, and Horace Greeley, who enjoyed the accommodations provided by Chadwick. By 1870 a second dwelling – referred to here as the Chadwick House – was built on the hotel property, although in 1872 only the “W.P. Chadwick Hotel” was represented (see Figure 4.1). With the latter part of the 19th century Chadwick “retired” from the active operation of the hotel, with various other proprietors running the old hotel under lease agreements. Ann Eliza Maxson Chadwick died in 1898, followed by William P. Chadwick in 1914 – the Chadwick Hotel and the Chadwick House were apparently both demolished prior to the large scale development of the area during the middle part of the 20th century.

Newman House Site

The Newman House was apparently built by noted bayman and boatyard owner John Lott Dorsett sometime after his purchase of the property in 1855 (see Appendix D.2). Dorsett is said to have resided on the barrier beach while a young man, prior to relocating to a property on the mainland on the north side of Beaver Dam Creek in what is now Point Pleasant. In 1870 Dorsett sold the house and the 25-acre parcel on which it stood to James S. Newman, and in 1872 the “J. Newman” house was shown on its isolated site on Squan Beach (see Figure 4.1). Newman sold his property on the barrier beach to James L. Allgor in 1875, and the house was apparently still standing as late as 1886. It is not known when the Newman House was torn down, but it is unlikely that it survived the large scale development seen in the immediate area during the first half of the 20th century.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5.A. Methods

Phase 1 archaeological reconnaissance and testing was accomplished during November and December of 2001. Each potential site was examined and areas suitable for shovel testing were identified. Locations along the shoulder of Route 35 southbound that were unpaved and appeared to have the least disturbance were selected. For the shovel testing, a continuous provenience catalog was kept and entered into a computerized database (see Appendix E). All tests were consecutively numbered within each potential site and located on project site maps. Consecutive catalog numbers were assigned to individual archaeological components (i.e. soil strata). With the exception of obviously disturbed surface strata, all excavated soils were sifted through ¼" hardware mesh. Artifacts other than modern (late 20th century) refuse were retained, placed in labeled bags and transported to the laboratory for analysis. The presence of non-diagnostic modern refuse was noted on field forms and discarded in the field.

Laboratory processing consisted of cleaning, identifying, and counting all materials retained in the field, followed by their compilation into a database. Materials retained were entered according to provenience, material (e.g. glass, metal, bone, etc.), and functional classification. A complete inventory of all items retained in the field is provided in Appendix F of this report. A total of 258 items, consisting primarily of modern bottle glass (N=143) and construction materials (N=79), were inventoried. Additionally, a small quantity of shell (N=25) was recovered. No prehistoric material remains were recovered (Table 5.1). The collection will be discarded once this report has been reviewed by the appropriate agencies and the manuscript is finalized. Selected objects, however, may be retained for an RBA/CRU study collection.

5.B. Results

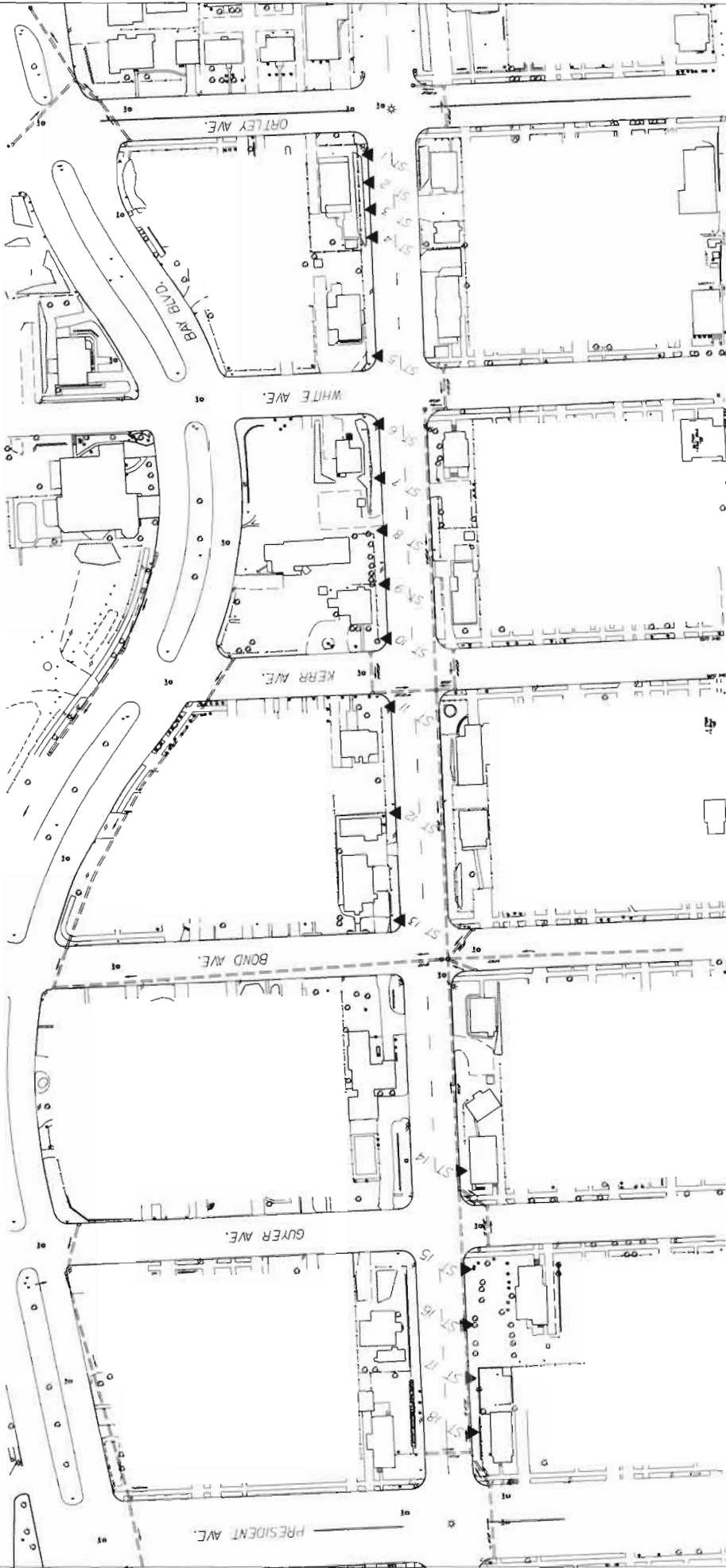
Mapes House Site

Eighteen shovel tests (STs) were excavated in this area (Figure 5.1). Each test consisted of a topsoil layer ranging in color from 10YR3/2 to 10YR4/6 with a loamy sand texture. Beneath the topsoil were three to four layers of fill containing modern refuse and construction debris. These layers were typically sand ranging in color from 2.5y5/3 to 10YR6/1 sand and extended to an average depth of approximately 1.7 feet below ground surface. A very dark sand layer ranging in color from 5Y5/1 to 10YR2/1 was encountered below the fill strata. This layer was rich in organic material and extended to an average

Table 5.1. Distribution of Cultural Material and Faunal Remains by Project Area and Functional Category
Project Areas

Cultural Units	Newman House Site	Mapes House Site	Chadwick Hotel Site	Total (by count)*
<i>Historic Material</i>				
Household Ceramics Sherds				
<i>Earthenware</i>	0	1	4	5
<i>Porcelain</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Stoneware</i>	0	0	1	1
Totals	0	2	5	7
Construction and Waste Material by Count	10	61	8	79
by Weight (grams)	213.5	65.5	0	279
by Weight (pounds)	0.47	0.14	0.00	0.62
Bottles and Commercial Containers	21	64	58	143
Miscellaneous Household and Personal Small Finds	0	22	7	29
Total Historic*	31	149	78	258
<i>Fauna and Flora Specimens by count</i>				
Bone	0	0	0	0
Shell	0	17	8	25
Total	0	17	8	25
<i>Prehistoric Material</i>				
Ceramics	0	0	0	0
Lithics	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
Project Totals	31	166	86	283

*Total does not include construction and waste material that was weighed but not counted



TITLE:

PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING,
MAPES HOUSE SITE

PROJECT NO.

THE RBA ENGINEERS • ARCHITECTS • PLANNERS
1000 CORNHILL PLAZA, SUITE 1000
 NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02459
 GROUP: WWW.RBA-ENGINEERS.COM

PROJECT NO.

J3172.00

PROJECT:

NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT

FIGURE NO.

5.1

SCALE:

1"=150'



depth of approximately 2.7 feet below ground surface. Excavations usually halted at this layer due to an influx of ground water. However, several shovel tests penetrated this stratum to expose a layer of homogeneous sand with a color of 10YR 6/1. Excavations usually halted in this layer around four feet below ground surface due to the influx of ground water. Although artifacts were encountered in the majority of the shovel tests (see Appendix D), they consisted of late 20th century refuse and were uncovered in fill contexts. No primary artifact deposits were encountered in this area. The dark stratum appears to have been a former lower-lying area that contained marshy deposits and vegetation and has recently been filled.

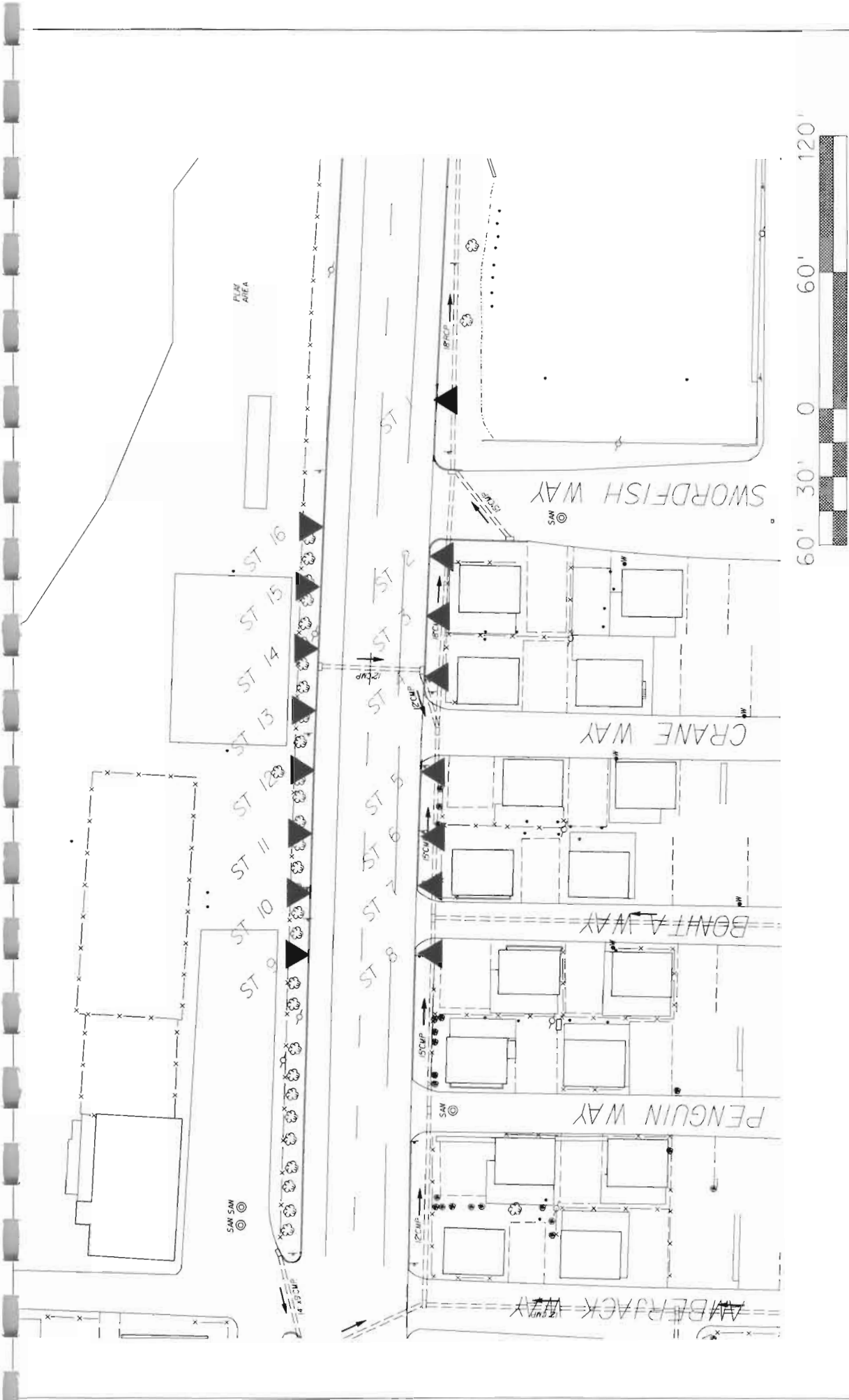
Chadwick Hotel Site


Sixteen shovel tests were excavated in this portion of the project area (Figure 5.2 and Plate 5.1). Each test contained a topsoil layer ranging in color from 10YR3/2 to 10YR4/3 with a loamy sand texture. The underlying three to four layers consisted of fill containing modern refuse, construction debris, and a few sherds of 19th century ceramics. These layers were primarily homogeneous sand and sand mixed with gravel. They ranged in color from 10YR6/1 to 10YR3/2 and extended to an average depth of approximately 3 feet below ground surface. The ceramic sherds were recovered from depths of 1.1 - 2.0 feet below ground surface, in an apparent secondary deposit containing late 20th century construction debris and refuse. Below the fill strata, a dark organic layer was encountered. This layer consisted primarily of sand and organic matter ranging in color from 10YR3/1 to 10YR3/2 and extended to an average depth of 3.75 feet below ground surface. In most STs water began to pool at the bottom and excavations were halted at this point. However, a few shovel tests penetrated this layer into the next revealing a 10YR7/1 mottled with 5YR5/1 wet sand. Again excavations halted due to pooling water.

It is surprising that no primary deposits associated with the Chadwick Hotel Site were identified. There is, in fact, nothing in the current landscape to suggest the former presence of the hotel, even though it stood here for nearly 100 years. It appears that the demolition of the hotel structures, the closing of the railroad and construction of Southbound Route 35, development of Ocean Beach Unit 3, and construction of the boat basin north of Swordfish Way resulted in the removal of any remains of the Chadwick Hotel Site within the current APE. In the case of the possible location of the Chadwick House Site, the examination of the roadside in the vicinity of this former site indicated that there are no locations within the APE that have not been disturbed. It was decided that testing would not be appropriate, as remains associated with the historic property are not likely to be extant within the APE.


Newman House Site

Nine shovel tests were excavated in this portion of the project area (Figure 5.3 and Plate 5.2). Each ST consisted of a topsoil layer ranging in color from 7.5YR3/2 to 10YR4/1 with a loamy sand texture. The underlying three layers consisted of fill soils containing



		TITLE: PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING, CHADWICK HOTEL SITE	
SCALE: 1"=60'	PROJECT NO. J3172.00	PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT	FIGURE NO. 5.2



	<p>View looking south along Route 35 Southbound at the Chadwick Hotel Site. Photographer: Jean Howson, November 2002.</p>		
<p>PHOTO REFERENCE NO. 005</p>	<p>PROJECT NO. J3172.00</p>	<p>PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT NJ Department of Transportation</p>	<p>PLATE NO. 5.1</p>



TITLE:

PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING,
NEWMAN HOUSE AREA

SCALE:

1"=100'

PROJECT NO.

J3172.00

PROJECT:

NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT

FIGURE NO.

5.3



**View looking north along Route 35 Southbound at the Newman House Site.
Photographer: Jean Howson, November 2002.**

PHOTO REFERENCE NO.
014

PROJECT NO.
J3172.00

PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT
NJ Department of Transportation

PLATE NO.
5.2

modern refuse and construction debris. These layers were primarily homogeneous sand and sand mixed with gravel. They ranged in color from 10YR5/6 to 2.5Y7/1 and extended to an average depth of approximately 2.7 feet below ground surface. In most STs, water began to pool at the bottom and excavations were halted at this point. Modern refuse and construction debris was recovered in all STs and all strata.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.A. Archaeological Resources

Documentary research identified several potential historic archaeological resources in the vicinity of the proposed project area. The Ortle House Site was found to be well beyond the limits of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Archaeology. The former right-of-way of the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad was viewed to have no potential as a significant archaeological resource, and potentially significant associated resources (primarily stations) were found to be beyond the limits of the APE. The Chadwick House Site, a dwelling associated with the Chadwick Hotel Site, was found to be completely disturbed. Three potential archaeological resources – the Mapes House Site, the Chadwick Hotel Site, and the Newman House Site – were found to be worthy of testing. Of these, only the Chadwick Hotel Site is known to have once stood within the APE – the other two site locations could not be pinpointed, but their general locations are known, and it was thought that one or more structures or associated deposits might be within the APE. All three of these sites were tested archaeologically through the excavation of shovel tests placed adjacent to the curb of NJ Route 35 Southbound.

No historic deposits or structures were identified during this program of testing. It is the conclusion of this study that no archaeological resources are located within the project corridor. No further archaeological work is recommended.

6.B. Historic Archaeological Resources

The historic architectural survey associated with this project was completed by Kise Franks & Straw in 1996 (see Appendix B). It was the conclusion of this study that a single historic architectural resource – the Wallace House – was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) review letter concurred with this conclusion and also found that a second historic architectural resources – the Camp Osborn Historic District – was eligible for listing on the National Register (see Appendix C). The letter noted that assessments of effect would be required in association with these two resources when the subject project had progressed sufficiently. The required effects assessments are provided below.

Wallace House

No direct impacts are proposed to the eligible property, which was defined in the 1996 Kise Franks & Straw report as Block 43.01, Lot 1 in Lavallette Borough. All proposed improvements, both drainage- and roadway-related, are to occur within the current

NJDOT right-of-way. The only improvement that was viewed to have the potential to represent an indirect impact to the eligible property was the proposed reconstruction of the sidewalk along the west side of Route 35 Northbound to the front of the dwelling. As this improvement will involve the replacement of the existing concrete sidewalk with a new concrete sidewalk, it is not viewed to be a potentially detrimental indirect impact to the eligible property. The proposed project action will not alter the characteristics that make the Wallace House eligible for the National Register.

It is concluded that the proposed project, as currently defined, will have no effect on the Wallace House.

Camp Osborn Historic District

No direct impacts are proposed to this eligible district, the boundary which was defined in the 1996 Kise Franks & Straw report (see Appendix B, p. 71) and revised in the resulting NJHPO review letter (see Appendix C). The said revision involved the redefinition of the district's west boundary, which was placed on the east line of the NJDOT right-of-way for Route 35 Northbound. All proposed project improvements, both drainage- and roadway-related, are to occur within the current NJDOT right-of-way. The improvements considered to have the potential to represent indirect impacts to the eligible district were the proposed construction of new concrete sidewalk and curbing along the east side of Route 35 Northbound. The installation of concrete sidewalk and curbing is viewed to be appropriate to both the highway and the district, which were both developed during the late 1920s. This is not viewed to be a potentially detrimental indirect impact to the eligible property – this proposed project action will not alter the characteristics that make the Camp Osborn Historic District eligible for the National Register.

It is concluded that the proposed project, as currently defined, will have no effect on the Camp Osborn Historic District.

Ocean Beach Historic District

As noted above in Chapter 3, the 1996 survey also defined the Ocean Beach Historic District, concluding that it was ineligible for listing on the National Register as the bulk of it was less than fifty years old and it was not of "exceptional importance," as required under Criteria Consideration G (see Appendix B). It was recommended, however, that this district be reevaluated in the future, and it seems likely that such a reevaluation would lead to a conclusion that the said district is, indeed, eligible. The current project, as presently contemplated, will not negatively impact this district – the sidewalk and curbing improvements (involving both the replacement of existing elements and some new construction) along Route 35 Northbound and Southbound will in no way compromise the characteristics that contribute to the district's potential significance.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Correspondence With Interested Parties

Interested Parties
NJ Route 35, Drainage Improvement Project
RBA Project No.J3172.00

Karen Porcello, President
Ocean County Historical Society
26 Hadley Avenue
P.O. Box 2191
Toms River, NJ 08754
732-341-1880

Duane Grembowicz, Chair
Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
101 Hooper Avenue
P.O. Box 2191
Toms River, NJ 08754
732-929-4779

Mary Frances Miske, Chair
Dover Township Historic Preservation Committee
33 Washington Street
Toms River, NJ 08754
732-341-1000 ext. 8257 or ext. 8252

Joy Grosko, Director
Lavallette Heritage Commission
13 Camden Avenue
Lavallette, NJ 08735
732-793-3652

Brick Township Historical Society
P.O. Box 160
521 Herbertsville Road
Brick, NJ 08723
732-785-2500



July 28, 2003

Joseph C. Scarpelli, Mayor
Brick Township
Municipal Building
401 Chambersbridge Road
Brick, NJ 08723

Re: Notification of Interested Parties
NJ Route 35 Drainage Improvements
RBA Project No. J3172.00

Dear Mr. Scarpelli:

The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) is planning drainage and pavement improvements to segments of Route 35 in Brick and Dover Townships and Lavallette Borough in Ocean County.

An archaeological survey is currently underway that will identify and evaluate any prehistoric and/or historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect defined for this project. This work is being undertaken by The RBA Group's Cultural Resource Unit (RBA/CRU) and will be completed as per the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

RBA/CRU's responsibilities include, as required under Section 106, the solicitation of input from individuals and organizations with an interest in any undertaking or in the cultural resources that undertaking may impact and from representatives of local governments with jurisdiction over the area within which an undertaking is to occur. These individuals, organizations, or local government representatives are entitled, if interested, to participate in the Section 106 process as consulting parties.

If you have any information relevant to cultural resources within the proposed project area, are interested in becoming involved as a consulting party, or seek additional information relative to the project, please contact Rick Porter by letter, email (rporter@rbagroup.com) or telephone (973-898-0300).

Very truly yours,

Richard L. Porter
Supervisor – Cultural Resource Unit

RLP/kk (J317200_LT_NOTIFICATION/G)



July 28, 2003

John F. Russo, Jr., Mayor
Dover Township
33 Washington Street,
Toms River, NJ 08753

Re: Notification of Interested Parties
NJ Route 35 Drainage Improvements
RBA Project No. J3172.00

Dear Mr. Russo:

The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) is planning drainage and pavement improvements to segments of Route 35 in Brick and Dover Townships and Lavallette Borough in Ocean County.

An archaeological survey is currently underway that will identify and evaluate any prehistoric and/or historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect defined for this project. This work is being undertaken by The RBA Group's Cultural Resource Unit (RBA/CRU) and will be completed as per the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

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If you have any information relevant to cultural resources within the proposed project area, are interested in becoming involved as a consulting party, or seek additional information relative to the project, please contact Rick Porter by letter, email (rporter@rbagroup.com) or telephone (973-898-0300).

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Richard L. Porter'.

Richard L. Porter
Supervisor - Cultural Resource Unit

RLP/kk (J317200_LT_NOTIFICATION/G)



July 28, 2003

Thomas J. Walls, Mayor
Borough of Lavallette
P.O. Box 67
Lavallette, NJ 08735

Re: Notification of Interested Parties
NJ Route 35 Drainage Improvements
RBA Project No. J3172.00

Dear Mr. Walls:

The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) is planning drainage and pavement improvements to segments of Route 35 in Brick and Dover Townships and Lavallette Borough in Ocean County.

An archaeological survey is currently underway that will identify and evaluate any prehistoric and/or historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect defined for this project. This work is being undertaken by The RBA Group's Cultural Resource Unit (RBA/CRU) and will be completed as per the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

RBA/CRU's responsibilities include, as required under Section 106, the solicitation of input from individuals and organizations with an interest in any undertaking or in the cultural resources that undertaking may impact and from representatives of local governments with jurisdiction over the area within which an undertaking is to occur. These individuals, organizations, or local government representatives are entitled, if interested, to participate in the Section 106 process as consulting parties.

If you have any information relevant to cultural resources within the proposed project area, are interested in becoming involved as a consulting party, or seek additional information relative to the project, please contact Rick Porter by letter, email (rporter@rbagroup.com) or telephone (973-898-0300).

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard L. Porter', written in a cursive style.

Richard L. Porter
Supervisor - Cultural Resource Unit

RLP/kk (J317200_LT_NOTIFICATION/G)

APPENDIX B

**Excerpts from "Survey of Historic Architectural Resources"
Kise Franks & Straw 1996**

Draft Report

**Survey of Historic Architectural Resources
NJ Route 35 MP 3.5 - MP 9.0
Dover Township, Lavallette Borough, Brick Township
Ocean County, New Jersey**

Prepared for: State of New Jersey Department of Transportation
Bureau of Environmental Analysis
Trenton, New Jersey

Prepared by: Kise Franks & Straw Inc.
Cultural Resources Group
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 1996

Abstract

Kise Franks & Straw (KFS), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, undertook a historic architectural resources survey of the project area between Seaside Heights and Mantoloking on the Barnegat Peninsula, Ocean County, New Jersey, in the Fall of 1995. KFS conducted the survey for the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) as part of the requirements for an environmental sensitivity study for proposed road improvements. The project area extends along NJ Route 35 between milepost 3.5 at Colony Road (immediately north of Seaside Heights) and milepost 9.0 at Curtis Point Drive (immediately south of Mantoloking). The project includes both the northbound and southbound lanes of NJ Route 35 for a total of eleven miles of highway. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as an area incorporating the project area and includes only those lots fronting on NJ Route 35. The project area/APE is characterized by single-family, detached residences built between 1920 and 1970. Commercial structures are interspersed among the residences, concentrating along NJ Route 35 northbound. The APE includes numerous beachfront developments and several small communities in Dover Township, Brick Township, and Lavallette Borough.

NJDOT is in the early planning stages of the project and has not yet developed improvement plans for the area. The overall project, however, will correct poor drainage conditions along NJ Route 35 and improve the road surface. NJDOT is endeavoring to design the project with minimal effects upon the existing environment, and will use the findings from this report to assist in preparation of improvement plans.

KFS identified 192 resources within the APE that are fifty years or older; one of these resources (1600 Grand Central Avenue, in Lavallette) is eligible for listing in the New Jersey and/or National Registers of Historic Places. KFS also identified two potential historic districts, neither of which is eligible for listing in the National and/or New Jersey Registers of Historic Places. The majority of the resources are ineligible for listing in the National and/or New Jersey registers because they are not significant architecturally, are not associated with significant historic figures or events, and have lost their integrity as a result of numerous renovations and changes to their settings. The Camp Osborn District is ineligible because it has suffered a loss of integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a result of the transformation of NJ Route 35 northbound from a two-lane, sand road to a major artery along the Barnegat Peninsula. The Ocean Beach Units 1, 2, & 3 District, which is barely fifty years old, is ineligible because it is not architecturally significant and is not associated with exceptionally significant historic events or people.

KFS conducted background archival research and field investigations, including photography and compiling descriptive field notes, on each of the 192 resources and two districts. Evaluation of the potential National Register eligibility of each resource followed completion of the documentary and field investigations. This report details the results and conclusions of these investigations and evaluations.

I. Introduction

This report documents the results of a survey of historic architectural resources between Seaside Heights and Mantoloking, Dover and Brick townships, Ocean County, New Jersey (Figure 1). KFS completed the survey in the Fall of 1995 in response to plans by NJDOT to undertake improvements along NJ Route 35. The project, which has not yet been developed, will correct drainage deficiencies and improve eleven miles of road surfaces on NJ Route 35 northbound and southbound between Seaside Heights and Mantoloking (milepost 3.5 to milepost 9). NJDOT is in the early planning stages of the project and has not yet finalized project plans for the area. This survey, therefore, is part of the early development of the project and identifies historic resources that should be taken into consideration when finalizing the project plans.

Federal law, specifically Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), mandates that all federal agencies undertaking projects that affect or have the potential to affect historic resources must undergo review. The Section 106 review process requires that federal agencies take into account how their undertakings may affect historic resources and allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), an independent federal review agency chartered by Congress, the opportunity to comment on such undertakings. For the purposes of Section 106 review, historic resources are identified as buildings, districts, structures, objects, and sites listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's official list of historic resources deemed worthy of preservation.

The Section 106 review process involves the identification of historic resources, evaluation of how the federal agency's undertaking will or will not affect the resources, and mitigation of the adverse or potentially adverse effects of the undertaking upon the resources. This three-step process involves the federal agency in consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the state in which the historic resources are located. The federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, identifies historic resources that may be affected by the undertaking, evaluates the National Register eligibility of identified historic resources, determines the effect of the undertaking upon historic resources eligible for the National Register, and develops mitigation measures for eligible historic resources adversely affected by the undertaking. In most cases, the period of review and consultation leads to formulation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the federal agency, the SHPO, the ACHP, and any other parties with an established interest in the matter. The MOA outlines each party's responsibilities for carrying out the intent of the agreement. Because the proposed improvements to NJ Route 35 and other connected roadways and intersections are being proposed by a federal agency, and because the undertaking has the potential to affect historic resources, the Section 106 review process has been initiated.

The Cultural Resources Group of KFS was hired by NJDOT to assist in completing the historic resource identification portion of the Section 106 review process. KFS staff began with background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and then proceeded to survey the project area to determine the APE. The APE was defined as an area incorporating the project area and included only those properties fronting on the roadways—those properties that would have a visual link to the improvements.

KFS identified 192 properties that are fifty years or older. One of these resources (1600 Grand Central Avenue, in Lavallette) is eligible for listing in the New Jersey and/or National Registers. KFS also identified two potential historic districts (Camp Osborn and Ocean Beach Unit 1), but neither district is eligible for listing in the National and/or New Jersey Registers of Historic Places.

KFS staff identified two previously prepared environmental studies that are applicable to and that address resources within the project area/APE. One study, entitled "Archaeological Survey and Assessment: Ocean County Sewerage Authority's Central Service Area, Barrier Beach," was prepared for the Ocean County Sewerage Authority by Environmental Assessment Council in September 1975. The study contains historical information on the development of Brick and Dover townships and identified no historic resources within its project area. "Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, CI-1B-N Interceptor Sewer, Ocean County, New Jersey" was prepared by Environmental Assessment Council in May and June 1978 to identify resources that might be affected by the construction of a sewer interceptor line in Dover and Brick townships. This survey identified no historic resources within its project area. Copies of both studies are available at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office in Trenton, New Jersey.

This study has been conducted in accordance with, and pursuant to, applicable federal laws and regulations, including: Section 101 (b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; Sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment"; Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; 36 CFR Part 60, "National Register of Historic Places"; and 36 CFR Part 800, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties."

II. Project Description

The project area extends along NJ Route 35 northbound and southbound between milepost 3.5 at Colony Road (immediately north of Seaside Heights) and milepost 9.0 at Curtis Point Drive (immediately south of Mantoloking) for a total of eleven miles of highway. NJDOT is in the early planning stages of the project and has not yet developed improvement plans for the area. The overall project, however, will correct poor drainage conditions along NJ Route 35 and will improve the road surface. NJDOT is endeavoring to design the project with minimal effects upon the existing environment, and will use the findings from this report to assist in preparation of improvement plans.

Synopsis of Eligibility Characteristics

1. Property Name:

Wallace House

2. Location:

1600 Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound)
Lavallette, NJ
[Lavallette Tax Map Block 43.01 Lot 1]

3. Classification:

Building

4. Ownership:

Anna Bober
301 Raritan Avenue
Linden, NJ 07036

5. Agencies Requesting Determination:

Federal Highway Administration
New Jersey Division
840 Bear Tavern Road, Suite 310
West Trenton, NJ 08628

6. Existing Historic or Archaeological Surveys:

Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission. "New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County Historic Sites Survey" (1980-1981). Survey No. 1516-7. On file at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ.

7. Description:

The property consists of a 0.12-acre lot fronting the west side of Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound), south of Virginia Avenue, in Lavallette, New Jersey. It includes a two-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan, wood-frame dwelling comprised of one section and a one-story, wood frame garage. The dwelling has an asphalt covered gabled roof with a centered cross gable. A single flu, masonry chimney with a metal vent cap is on the ridge of the north-south gable, immediately south of the intersection with the cross gable. The exterior walls of the first story are clad with wood clapboard, while the second story and gable walls are clad with alternating bands of fishscale and staggered-butt shingles. The rectangular window openings contain two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash and mitered arch heads. The foundation is parged. An open, one-story, hipped-roof porch extends the length of the east facade and covers the primary entrance. Square, wood posts support the porch, and a knee wall of wood panels partially encloses the porch.

A one-story, wood frame garage is located behind (west of) the dwelling. It has a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are clad in unpainted

shingles. A wood panel and glass, over-hung door is centered on the north facade and a doorway is centered on the east facade.

8. Significance:

Available historic maps and land records suggest this building was constructed circa 1887 and has functioned primarily as a dwelling. George A. Wilt purchased the two lots fronting the west side of Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound), south of Virginia Avenue, in 1881 from the Barnegat Land Improvement Company. He paid only \$800 for the property, suggesting that the land was vacant at that date. He sold the lots in 1893 to William W. Wallace, who owned the property until his death in 1896. The 1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Lavallette shows a building with a footprint that matches the footprint of the current building: "T"-shaped with a front porch, rear addition, and side porch. The heirs of William W. Wallace sold the property to Emma Wallace Sommer in 1925 for \$3,000. The house remained in the Wallace family until 1939 when Emma Wallace Sommer sold the property to Melville and Edna Sommer. The Bobers purchased the property in 1951.

Though the deed states that William W. Wallace paid only \$1.00 for the property in 1893 (Ocean County Deed Book 124, page 203), several factors point to the likelihood that Wilt had probably erected a house on the site between 1881 and 1893. First, the simplified Gothic Revival style of the house was popular throughout the country in the 1870s and 1880s. Second, the 1929 *Ocean County Review* describes the Wallace House as one of the original Lavallette Houses.

The 1980-1981 survey of Ocean County determined that the house could "possibly" be eligible for listing in the National Register; the State Historic Preservation Office has not made a formal determination of eligibility. The Wallace House is more than fifty years old, and meets National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria as an individual resource under Criterion A (as specified in 36 CFR 60.4). The house is significant as one of the few remaining original houses built in Lavallette at the turn of the twentieth century. The resource maintains a high degree of integrity of design and materials, though its setting has been altered as a result of the transformation of Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound) from a narrow, two-lane gravel road to a major artery along the Barnegat Peninsula.

Archival research conducted at the Ocean County record and map rooms, the Ocean County tax assessor's office, the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, the Ocean County Historical Society, and the New Jersey State Library in Trenton, and an investigation of cultural resource studies and surveys at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) have produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

9. Bibliography:

Fowler & Lummis. "*Lavallette-City-By-The-Sea.*" 21 February 1878. On file at the Ocean County Map Room, Toms River, NJ.

Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission. "New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County Historic Sites Survey" (1980-1981). On file at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ.

Ocean County Land Records. On file at the Ocean County Record Room, Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, NJ.

Ocean County Tax Records. Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, NJ.

Plan of Lavallette-By-the-Sea, Ocean County, New Jersey. 1890. On file at the Ocean County Map Room, Toms River, NJ.

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

Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Map of Lavallette, New Jersey.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1905.

Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Map of Lavallette, New Jersey.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1905, rev. 1950.

10. Geographic Data & Maps:

USGS Quadrangle, Seaside Park, NJ; 7.5 Minute Series.

11. Photographs:

See following pages.

12. Individual Compiling Data:

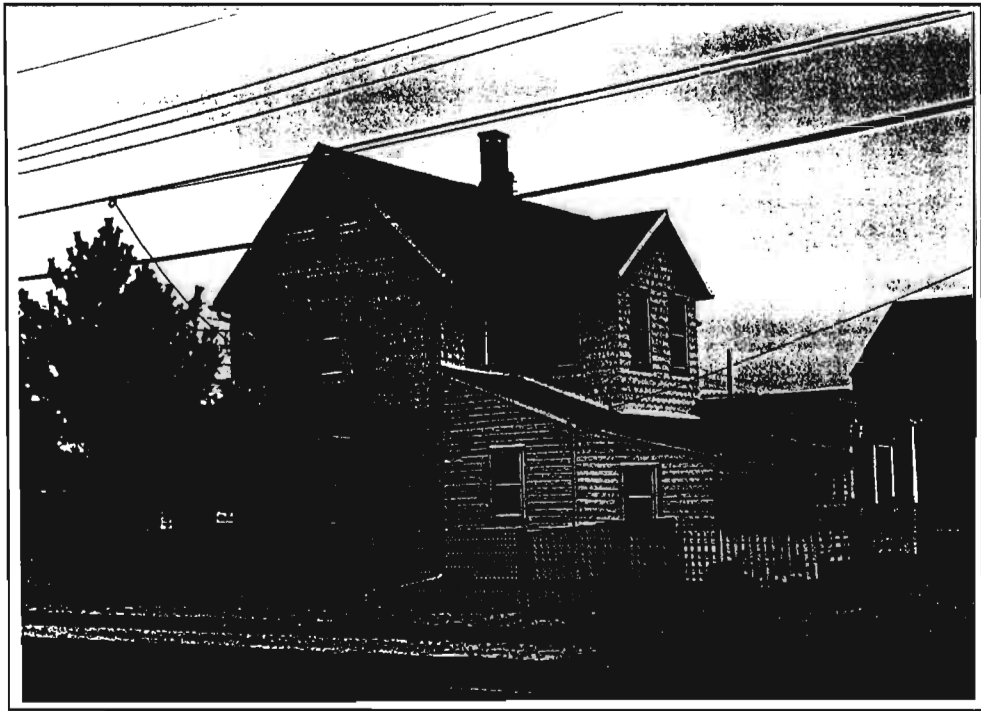
Data compiled by Alice P. D. Coneybeer and James Parkinson of Kise Franks & Straw, Cultural Resources Group, Philadelphia, PA.



Wallace House
1600 Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound), Lavallette, NJ
Lavallette Tax Map Block 43.01, Lot 1
East facade



Wallace House
1600 Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound), Lavallette, NJ
Lavallette Tax Map Block 43.01, Lot 1
North and east facades

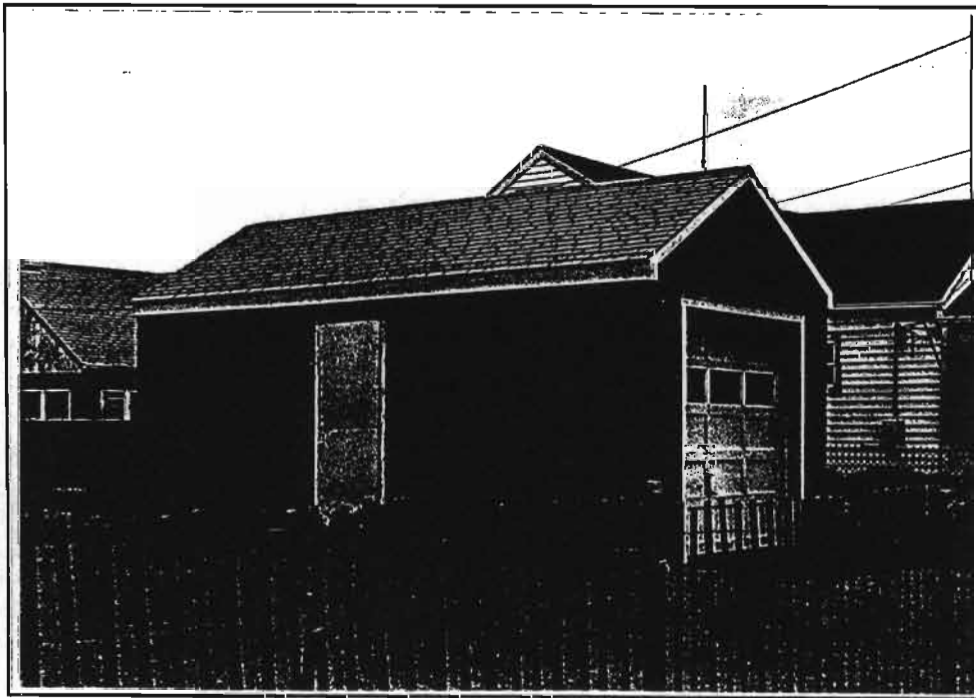


Wallace House

1600 Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound), Lavallette, NJ

Lavallette Tax Map Block 43.01, Lot 1

North and west facades



Garage at Wallace House

1600 Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound), Lavallette, NJ

Lavallette Tax Map Block 43.01, Lot 1

East and north facades

Synopsis of Eligibility Characteristics

1. Property Name:

Camp Osborn Historic District

2. Location:

Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ

3. Classification:

District

4. Ownership:

Multiple

5. Agencies Requesting Determination:

Federal Highway Administration
New Jersey Division
840 Bear Tavern Road, Suite 310
West Trenton, NJ 08628

6. Existing Historic or Archaeological Surveys:

None

7. Description:

The Camp Osborn District is a cluster of early twentieth century (circa 1925), single family cottages on 3.7 acres of land between NJ Route 35 (northbound) and the Atlantic Ocean in Brick Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. The resources are organized along four narrow, sand streets (East Marion, East Cummings, East Shell, and East Elder). With a few exceptions, the resources are rectangular (approximately twelve feet by twenty-four feet), one-story, frame buildings with gabled roofs. The exterior walls are typically clad in wood clapboard, though a few are clad in wood shingles, asphalt siding, or vinyl siding. The roofs are typically asphalt shingles and the structures rest on concrete footers. There are few non-contributing intrusions in the district. Photographs of representative resources are found on the following pages, as well as overviews of the district.

The district's full boundaries have not been determined, though preliminary boundaries have been drafted (see district map on following pages). The north boundary is defined as the Ocean Club Condominiums (Brick Township Tax Map Block 36 Lot 31). The Atlantic Ocean constitutes the east boundary, and NJ Route 35 northbound constitutes the west boundary. The south boundary requires further examination, but the district appears to extend as far as those buildings fronting the south side of East Marion Street. Several examples of the typical Camp Osborn cottage are present on the west site of NJ Route 35 northbound, east of NJ Route 35 southbound, but have been excluded from the district because they have been radically altered and have lost the integrity of their original setting as a result of new construction in their midst. Within the preliminary boundaries, the district contains

approximately seventy historic resources and approximately three non-historic resources.

8. Significance:

Carrie C. Osborn, from Manasquan, New Jersey, and wife of Isaac B. Osborn, purchased 7.26 acres of "salt marsh and beach land" between Mantoloking and Chadwick, on both sides of present-day NJ Route 35 northbound, in July 1925. When Carrie Osborn transferred part of the tract to her daughter, Kathryn, in 1936, Carrie Osborn was a widow. It appears that Carrie Osborn was the driving force behind the development of the land and intended for her new community to be strictly residential. Several deeds, for example, include a covenant stating that there was an "express understanding that no building is to be erected there for any other than residence purposes" (Ocean County Deed Book 1044, page 383). The community was also probably rental, since the lot remained undivided until the 1940s.

Carrie Osborn died intestate in June 1939, at which time her daughter, Marion O. Wagner, was appointed executor of the estate. The property, known as the "Osborn Tract" or SEABAY (Ocean County Deed Book 1044, page 383), was sold in several tracts, though the majority of it was sold back to the Osborn family. Today, some of the cluster (Brick Township Tax Map 36 Block 22) remains in the Osborn family, but most of it has been carved into smaller, individually owned lots. The larger tracts, including Brick Township Tax Map 36 Lot 18, are held as condominiums by multiple owners.

The creation of Camp Osborn coincides with the sudden growth spurt in Lavallette and Normandy Beach in the 1920s. Though the railroad came through the area as early as 1881, development was slow along the Barnegat Peninsula because of its isolation from the mainland. With the introduction of the automobile and the creation of Route 37 in the first few decades of the twentieth century the area became much more accessible. The growth of summer communities, such as Camp Osborn, ensued.

Though available historic maps and land records suggest Camp Osborn is more than fifty years old, it does not meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria either as a historic district or a collection of individual resources (as specified in 36 CFR 60.4). The simple frame cottages are not architecturally significant, nor are they associated with significant historical events or people (Criteria A, B, and C). The district has also suffered a significant loss of integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a result of the transformation of NJ Route 35 northbound from a narrow, two-lane, sand road to a major artery along the Barnegat Peninsula, bisecting the original development.

Archival research conducted at the Ocean County record and map rooms, the Ocean County tax assessor's office, the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, the Ocean County Historical Society, and the New Jersey State Library in Trenton, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and an investigation of cultural resource studies and surveys at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) have produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

9. Bibliography:

Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission. "New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County Historic Sites Survey" (1980-1981). On file at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ.

Ocean County Land Records. On file at the Ocean County Record Room, Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, NJ.

Ocean County Tax Records. Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, NJ.

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

10. Geographic Data & Maps:

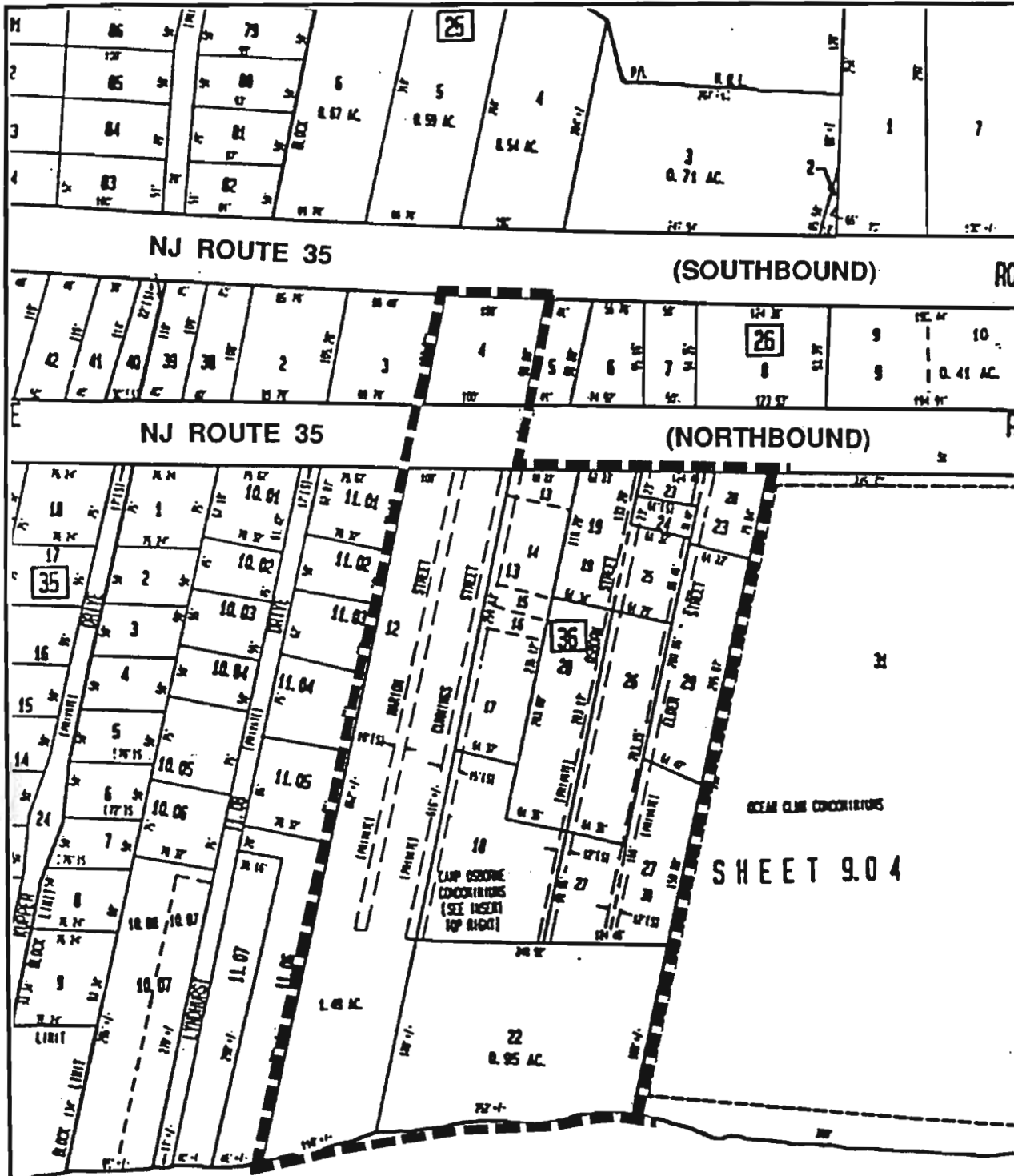
USGS Quadrangle, Seaside Park, NJ; 7.5 Minute Series.

11. Photographs:

See following pages.

12. Individual Compiling Data:

Data compiled by Alice P. D. Coneybeer and James Parkinson of Kise Franks & Straw, Cultural Resources Group, Philadelphia, PA.



Sketch Site Plan
Camp Osborn Historic District

— — — Camp Osborn Historic District Boundary

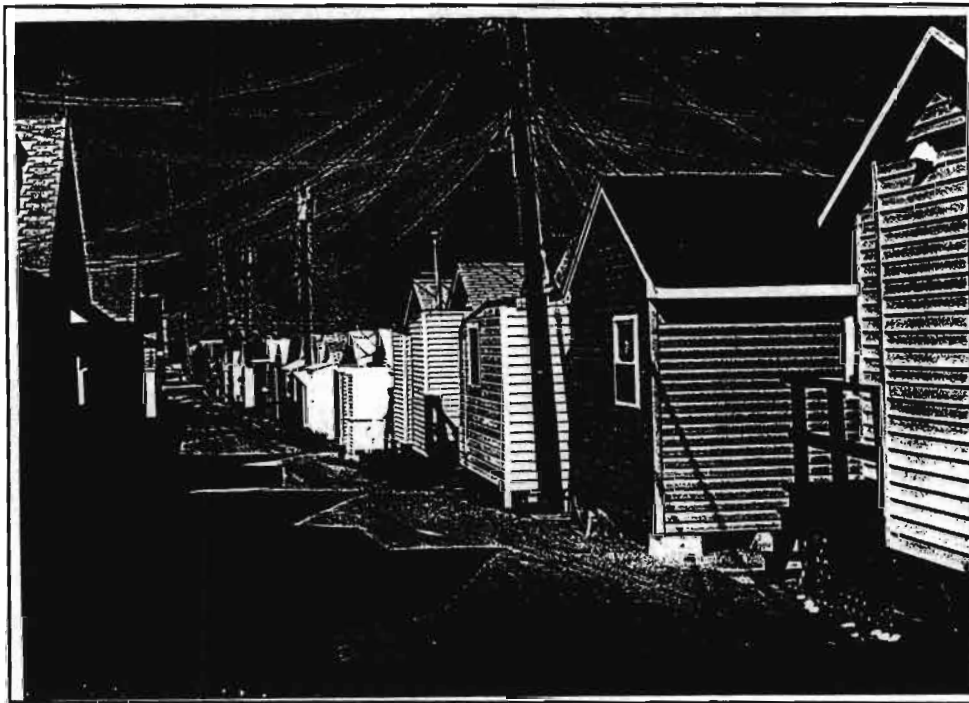
1 inch = 150 feet



Atlantic Ocean



View east on East Cummins St. from NJ Rte. 35 northbound, Camp Osborn
Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ
Brick Township Tax Map Block 36



North side of East Marion Street looking west from Ocean Avenue towards
NJ Route 35 northbound, Camp Osborn
Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ
Brick Township Tax Map Block 36



East Marion Street looking northwest towards NJ Route 35 northbound,
Camp Osborn
Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ
Brick Township Tax Map Block 36



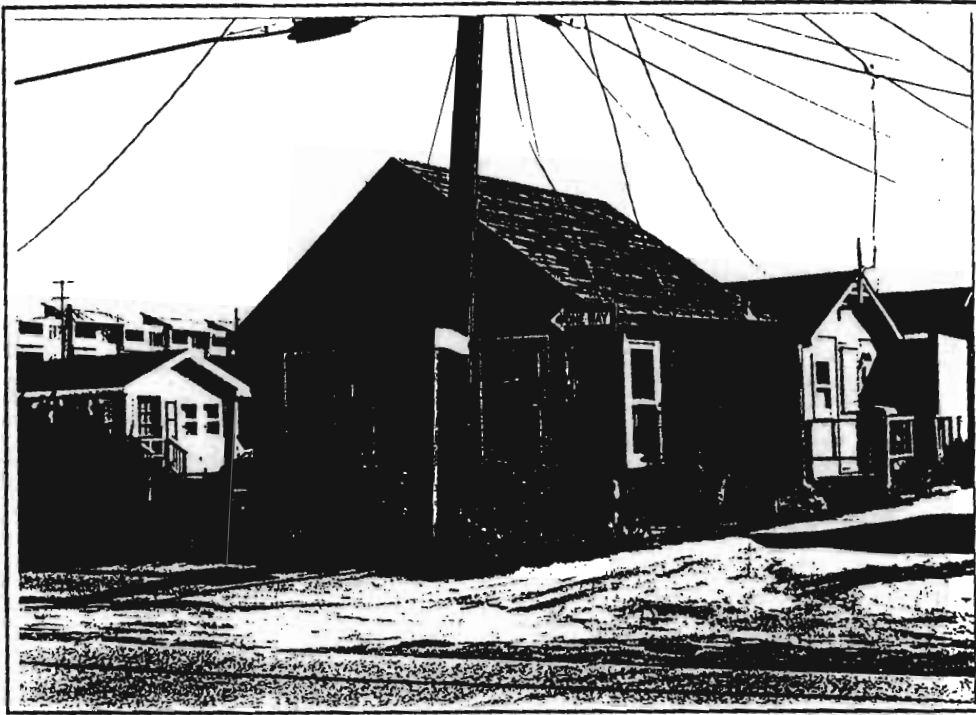
West side of NJ Route 35 northbound at West Cummins Street, Camp Osborn
Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ
Brick Township Tax Map Block 26



12 East Cummins Street, Camp Osborn
Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ
Brick Township Tax Map Block 36, Lot 12
Representative resource - north and west facades



2 West Marion Street, Camp Osborn
Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ
Brick Township Tax Map Block 26, Lot 4
Representative resource - east and south facades



1 East Marion Street, Camp Osborn
Brick Township, Ocean County, NJ
Brick Township Tax Map Block 36, Lot 12
Representative resource - west and south facades

Synopsis of Eligibility Characteristics

1. Property Name:

Ocean Beach Units 1, 2 & 3

2. Location:

Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ

3. Classification:

District

4. Ownership:

Multiple

5. Agencies Requesting Determination:

Federal Highway Administration
New Jersey Division
840 Bear Tavern Road, Suite 310
West Trenton, NJ 08628

6. Existing Historic or Archaeological Surveys:

None.

7. Description:

The property consists of three separate, but similar, housing developments between Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic Ocean in Dover Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. The developments are characterized by small, detached, single-family cottages on small lots lining narrow, sand streets running from the Barnegat Bay to the Atlantic Ocean. The typical house is a one story, L-shaped or rectangular, frame structure with a gabled roof. Exterior materials include unpainted wood shingles, asbestos shingles, wood clapboard, vinyl siding, and aluminum siding. Roofing materials are primarily asphalt shingles. Window openings are rectangular and primarily contain one-over-one, double-hung sash; a few units have jalousie windows, casement sash, or sliding sash (see photos on following pages). A few two-story houses are scattered among the cottages of Ocean Beach Units 1 and 2.

8. Significance:

Available historic maps and land records suggest these districts were constructed between 1946 and 1957 and have functioned continuously as residential communities. Ocean Beach Unit 1 was developed first, beginning in 1946, followed by Unit 2 in 1947, and Unit 3 in 1951. Though the developments are not contiguous, they share physical characteristics and a basic development history.

Edward J. Patenod was the developer of all three units, and Mr. Pearl the broker. Both men had worked with Otis Strickland developing other parts of Ortlely and Chadwick Beach before World War II. During the housing boom following the war,

they recognized the market for affordable second houses for middle-income people who had amassed extra cash working in factories during the war. Ocean Beach Unit 1 was Patenod and Pearl's first project, though no subdivision maps were filed with the county.

Sales of empty and developed lots began in July 1946. Deeds included strict design guidelines and required membership in the Ocean Beach and Surf Club to ensure a consistent appearance for the new community. A. B. Newbury, of Seaside Park, was the most active builder in the area. His company would send disassembled housing units to Ocean Beach, while an independent contractor would erect the units. The final cost to the buyer for a lot and a house was approximately \$3,000. The community was a great success, with two to three houses being built each day during its heyday. The compactness and uniformity of the community, combined with the modest nature of the cottages, earned Ocean Beach the nickname "Levittown of the Shore."

Patenod filed the first subdivision map for Ocean Beach Unit 2 with Ocean County on 28 November 1947, sixteen months after launching Ocean Beach Unit 1. Like Ocean Beach Unit 1, lots were sold either vacant or with a house, and were affordable to the ordinary man. The subdivision map was modified in August 1948 and again in October 1948 to expand the boundaries of the community. In February 1951 Patenod and Pearl became partners and filed the first of many subdivision maps for Ocean Beach Unit 3. For this development, however, Patenod and Pearl further restricted the development of the community by prohibiting two-story cottages. They also retained ownership of the beach front lots, leasing them to the owners association for ninety-nine years for use as rental properties. The lots sold quickly, and the subdivision map for Ocean Beach Unit 3 was frequently revised to add more land and more lots to the development. Between February 1951 and June 1952, for example, the subdivision map was modified five times.

Today, Ocean Beach Units 1, 2, and 3 have over 3,000 cottages owned by individuals and associations. The vast majority are used as summer residences and many are rental properties. Each unit has its own club, or association, to which cottage owners are still required to belong. Larger, two-story units have replaced some of the original cottages, though Patenod's original design restrictions and setback requirements have successfully regulated the appearance of the three communities.

Though the oldest units in the Ocean Beach Unit 1 district are almost exactly fifty years old, the district does not meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria either as a collection of individual resources or as a historic district (as specified in 36 CFR 60.4). Since the district has achieved significance within the last fifty years, it must display "exceptional importance . . . relative to similar [districts] in the community, State, or nation" to be eligible for listing in the National Register ("Criteria Consideration G"). The district is not significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C), though it does maintain a high degree of physical integrity with few non-contributing intrusions. The district does mark the beginning of the intense late-twentieth century development of the south end of the Barnegat Peninsula (Criterion A), but this development is not "exceptional" for beach development in New Jersey or the nation. While this district does represent an intact, post-World War II seaside development, it is not "exceptionally" important. It should, however, be reevaluated in the future.

Archival research conducted at the Ocean County record and map rooms, the Ocean County tax assessor's office, the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, the Ocean County Historical Society, and the New Jersey State Library in Trenton, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and an investigation of cultural resource studies and surveys at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) have produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

9. Bibliography:

Crosby, Jan. Personal interview with Alice P. D. Coneybeer and James Parkinson, 24 October 1995.

Judson, George. "Where Suburban Tribes Gather for Sand and Surf." *The New York Times* (15 July 1993): Metro 1, 8.

Klebold, Ferd. Telephone interview with Alice P. D. Coneybeer 30 November 1995.

Logan, William S., surveyor. *Plan of Ocean Beach Unit 2, Ocean to Bay at Chadwicks, Situated in Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ*. 28 November 1947. Revised 30 August 1948, 10 October 1948. On file at the Ocean County Map Room, Toms River, NJ.

Logan, William S., surveyor. *Plan of Ocean Beach Unit 3 (Partial), Ocean to Bay at Chadwicks, Situated in Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ*. 14 February 1951. Revised 25 April 1951, 9 August 1951. 1 October 1951, 30 January 1952, 6 June 1952. On file at the Ocean County Map Room, Toms River, NJ.

Ocean Beach Rental Agency. "Ocean Beach: Better Than Ever!!" Sales Brochure. N.d. Lavallette, NJ.

Ocean County Land Records. On file at the Ocean County Record Room, Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, NJ.

Ocean County Tax Records. Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, NJ.

10. Geographic Data & Maps:

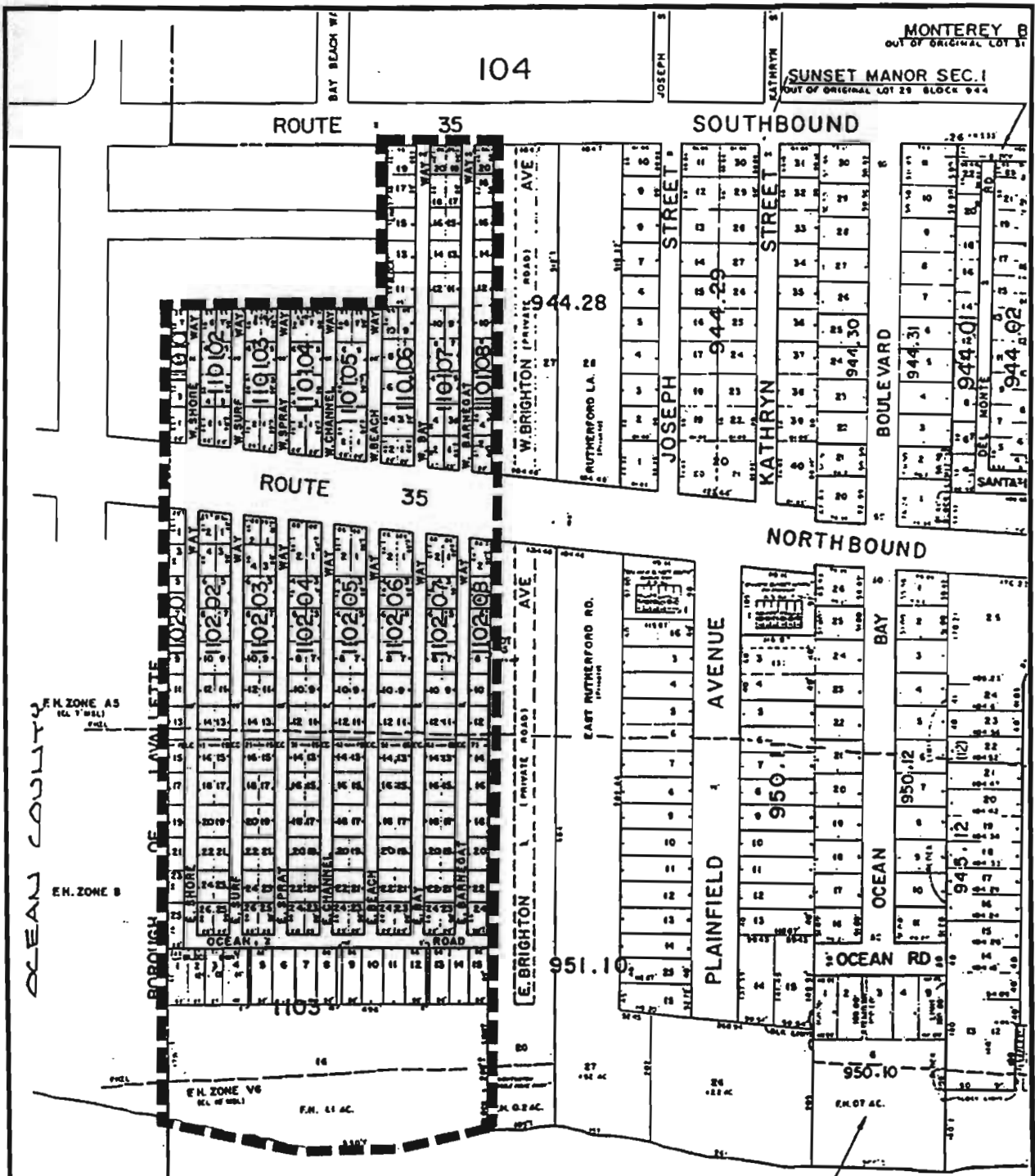
USGS Quadrangle, Seaside Park, NJ; 7.5 Minute Series.

11. Photographs:

See following pages.

12. Individual Compiling Data:

Data compiled by Alice P. D. Coneybeer and James Parkinson of Kise Franks & Straw, Cultural Resources Group, Philadelphia, PA.



OCEAN BEACH UNIT NO. 1
 OUT OF ORIGINAL LOT 26 BLK 944 - 1ST TO BLK 952

OCEAN BEACH SHORES-OCEAN 8 MIDDLE
 OUT OF ORIGINAL LOT 1 BLOCK 942 & LOT 30 BLOCK 944-30

Sketch Site Plan Ocean Beach Unit 1 Historic District

— Ocean Beach Unit 1 Historic District Boundary

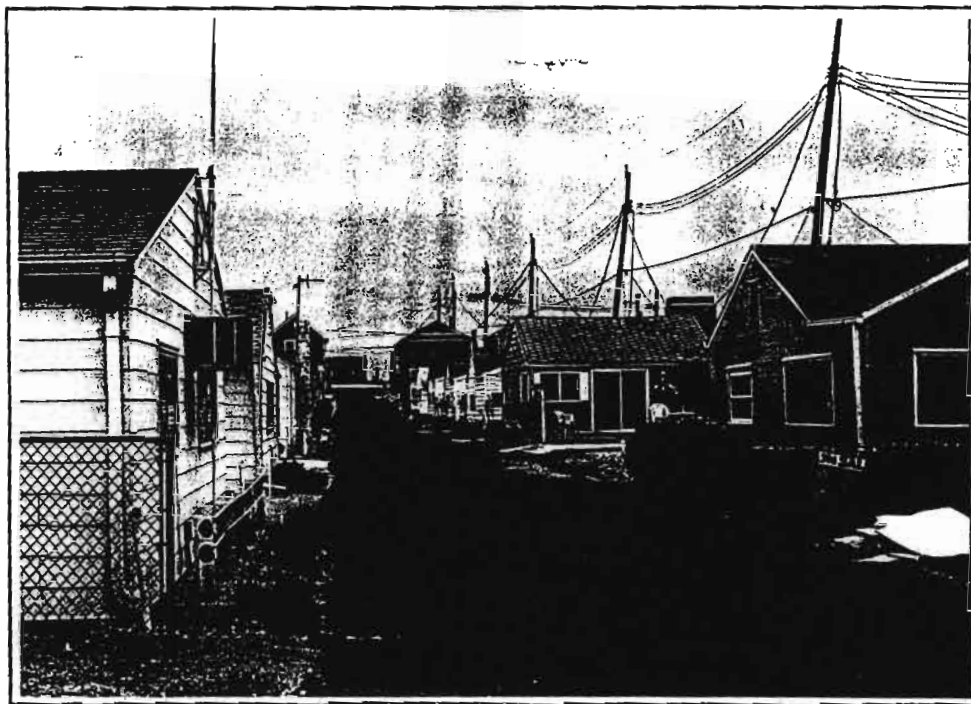
1 inch = 250 feet



Atlantic Ocean



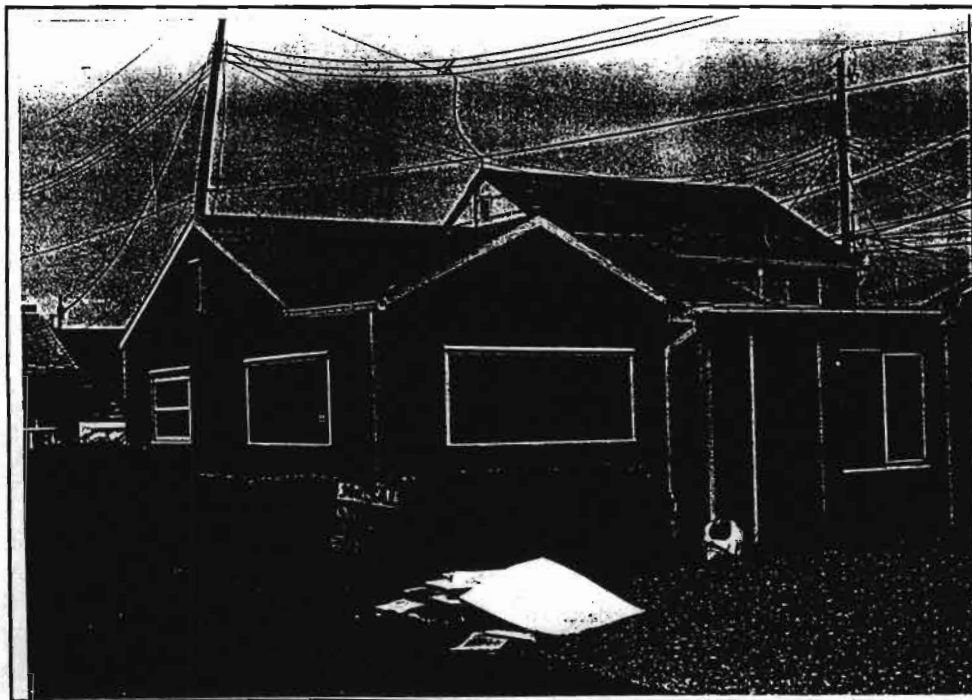
West on E. Spray Way towards NJ Rte. 35 northbound, Ocean Beach Unit 1
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Blocks 1102.03 & 1102.04



East on East Spray Way from NJ Route 35 northbound, Ocean Beach Unit 1
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Blocks 1102.03 & 1102.04



West side of NJ Rte. 35 northbound at West Beach Way, Ocean Beach Unit 1
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1101.05 & 1105.06



31 East Spray Way, Ocean Beach Unit 1
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1102.03, Lot 9
Representative resource - north and west facades



35 East Surf Way, Ocean Beach Unit 1
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1102.02, Lot 2
Representative resource - west and south facades



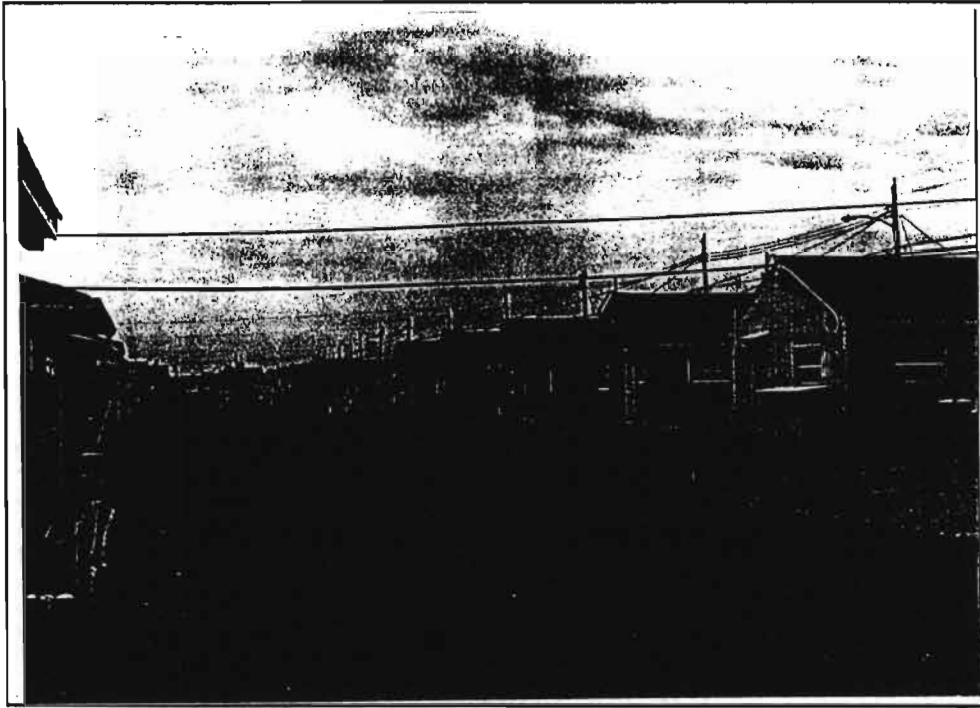
North side of East Bayberry Way looking west from Ocean Avenue, Ocean Beach Unit 2
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1106.11



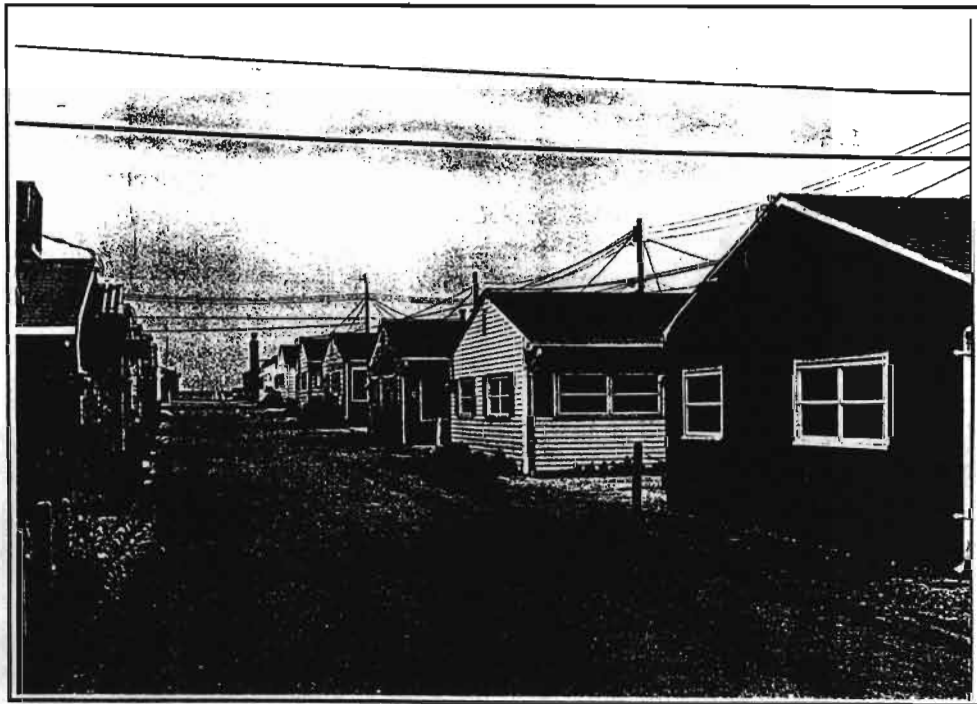
West on West Shell Way from NJ Rte. 35 northbound, Ocean Beach Unit 2
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1105.11 & 1105.12



12 East Bayberry Way, Ocean Beach Unit 2
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1106.10, Lot 9
Representative resource - south and east facades



East side of Ocean Avenue looking north from East Amberjack Way, Ocean Beach Unit 3
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ



South side of East Amberjack looking east from NJ Route 35 northbound Way, Ocean Beach Unit 3
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1110.15



31 East Amberjack Way, Ocean Beach Unit 3
Dover Township, Ocean County, NJ
Dover Township Tax Map Block 1110.15, Lot 17
Representative resource - north and west facades

VI. Conclusion

In the Fall of 1995, KFS undertook a survey of historic architectural resources in connection with improvements proposed between Seaside Heights and Mantoloking on the Barnegat Peninsula, Dover and Brick townships, Ocean County, New Jersey. The proposed improvements call for the upgrading and improving of northbound NJ Route 35 and associated intersections between Seaside Heights and Mantoloking (milepost 3.5 to milepost 9). NJDOT is in the early planning stages of the project and has not yet finalized project plans for the area. This survey, therefore, is part of the early development of the project and identifies historic resources that should be taken into consideration when finalizing the project plans.

KFS identified 192 individual resources over fifty years old within the APE. One of these resources (1600 Grand Central Avenue, in Lavallette) qualifies for listing in the New Jersey and/or National Registers of Historic Places. KFS also identified two potential historic districts (Camp Osborn and Ocean Beach Units 1, 2, and 3), though neither district is eligible for listing in the National and/or New Jersey Registers of Historic Places. The majority of the resources in the project area/APE date from 1920 to 1970 and are single-family, detached dwellings. The original settings of the older structures have been dramatically altered as a result of the beachfront development of the area, while the structures themselves have frequently been altered and modernized.

APPENDIX C

**New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Review Letter –
November 14, 1996 (HPO-H96-082)**



State of New Jersey

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection
DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
CN-404
TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0404
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Robert C. Shinn, Jr.
Commissioner

HPO-H96-082
November 14, 1996

Andras Fekete, Manager
Bureau of Environmental Services
New Jersey Department of Transportation
CN 600
1035 Parkway Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0600

Dear Mr. Fekete:

As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for New Jersey, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, as published in the Federal Register on 2 September 1986 (51 FR 31115-31125), I am providing consultation comments for the following project:

NJ Route 35 M.P. 3.5 - M.P. 9.0
Dover Twp., Lavallete Boro.
Ocean County

SUMMARY: The survey of historic architectural properties has identified one (1) property within the area of potential effects (APE) as eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project is in the early planning stages and improvement plans have not yet been fully developed. Effects, therefore, have not been assessed. (Please see 800.4 Identifying Historic Properties and 800.5 Assessing Effects below.)

These comments are in response to your letter dated May 17, 1996, requesting Section 106 review and concurrence for the architectural inventory and evaluation report for this drainage and road surface improvement project. The reviewed report is:

Survey of Historic Architectural Resources, NJ Route 35 MP 3.5 - MP 9.0, Dover Township, Lavallete Borough, Brick Township, Ocean County, New Jersey, Prepared for: State of New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Trenton, New Jersey; Prepared by: Kise Franks & Straw Inc., Cultural Resources Group, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; February 1996.

Andras Fekete, BES, NJDOT
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800.4 Identifying Historic Properties

The architectural inventory and evaluation efforts described in this report were, with the exception noted below, adequate to identify eligible architectural resources within the APE.

The Kise Franks & Straw (KFS) report identified one hundred ninety two (192) individual properties within the APE that are fifty (50) years old or older, and therefore potentially eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One (1) of those properties, 1600 Grand Central Avenue, Lavallette, was determined eligible to be listed in the NRHP. The KFS report also identified two potentially eligible historic districts within the APE. However, the KFS report determined that neither of the potentially eligible districts are eligible to be listed in the NRHP.

As Deputy Historic Preservation Officer for New Jersey, I concur with the submitted report that **Wallace House**, 1600 Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound), Lavallette, New Jersey, Block 43.01, Lot 1, is eligible to be listed in the NRHP under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A. The simplified Gothic Revival styled house is significant as one of the few remaining original houses built in Lavallette at the turn of the twentieth century (i.e. early development). The resource maintains a high degree of integrity of design and materials, though its setting has been altered as a result of the transformation of Grand Central Avenue (NJ Route 35 northbound) from a narrow, two-lane gravel road to a major artery along the Barnegat Peninsula.

I respectfully disagree with the consultant's conclusion regarding the property identified as Camp Osborn Historic District. After extensive discussion of this property by HPO staff, it is my opinion that the Camp Osborn Historic District is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as one of the few known remaining examples of ocean front seasonal recreational development that was encouraged by automobile travel to the New Jersey shore during the 1920s and 1930s. The significance of Camp Osborn is further highlighted by the thousands of units of more recent recreational housing that have been constructed in the area since the establishment of Camp Osborn.

Although the facade treatment of the cottages is not uniform and changes have apparently been made to windows and porches, the size, plan (basic footprint), configuration of the roof, very close building spacing, and arrangement of the cottages perpendicular to the unpaved streets has all been retained and convey a district

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period of development. Regarding location and setting, although the land to the North and South has been developed, the eastern boundary remains the undeveloped beach of the Atlantic Ocean and the western boundary is the state highway, in existence since the creation of Camp Osborn. The ability of Camp Osborn to be recognized as a distinguishable entity and to convey a period of significance and integrity is especially noticeable in the views of East Cummins and East Marion Streets.

I would place the western boundary of the district at the eastern edge of NJ Route 35 (Northbound). The very small portion of the district delineated by the report as being West of NJ Route 35 (Northbound) does not possess sufficient integrity to be included in the eligible district.

800.5 Assessing Effects

Although two (2) historic architectural properties are within the APE, effects this project will have on the identified properties have not been assessed. At such time when the project is fully developed and documented, that documentation should be submitted to the HPO for review and consultation comments pursuant to Section 106 Review of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended.

If you have questions concerning this project review, please contact HPO staff Carl Nittinger for architecture at 609/292-2023.

Sincerely,



Dorothy P. Guzzo
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

DPG/cn
Log #1555
c:\wp51\cen.gen\106.REV\HPO-H96.082
c. T. Chandler, FHWA
R. Schroeder, FHWA
M. Crum, NJDOT

APPENDIX D

Historical Detail

D.1. Chadwick Hotel Property

The sportsmen's resort that would later come to be known as the Chadwick Hotel is said to have been originally established by Joseph Shumard in 1830. Shumard (1788-1868) married (first) Lydia Johnson in 1810 and (second) Mary Johnson, and was listed as a resident of Dover Township in the federal censuses of 1830 and 1840 (U.S. Census of N.J. 1830; 1840). In later years he appears to have lived on and worked a farm in the Toms River area. Little is known of his time on the barrier beach peninsula known as Squan Beach or of the early years of operation at what would become the Chadwick Hotel (Woolman and Rose 1878; Jahn 2000; Miller 2000; <http://boards.ancestry.co.uk/mboxexec?htx=message&r=5538&p=surnames.shumard&m=57>).

1842

John Maxson purchased the sportsmen's hotel on Squan Beach from from Joseph Shumard in 1842 – this deed was not publicly recorded (see O.C. Deed 15 56).

John Maxson is said to have lived on the barrier beach and kept the former Shumard hotel until the time of his death in 1855 (Warren 1876; Woolman and Rose 1878; Angott 1992; Jahn 2000; Miller 2000; <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history>).

1849

The Green Island Life-Saving Station (No. 5) was built on the land of John Maxson in 1849 – Maxson was appointed to serve as the keeper of the station and held that position until the time of his death (Jahn 2000; Miller 2000).

1850

On January 12, 1850 the Scottish brig "Ayrshire" ran aground on Squan Beach near the new Green Island Station – John Maxson, with the assistance of his two eldest daughters, William P. Chadwick, and others were able to rescue all but one of the 202 individuals on board – this rescue effort was accomplished through the first successful use of the Francis Life Car, an enclosed metallic "boat" designed to run through heavy seas while suspended from a line that was projected from the shore to a distressed vessel by a Lyle Gun, a specialized cannon (Jahn 2000; <http://www.famousamericans.net/josephfrancis>; <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history>).

John Maxson was listed as a 40-year old "Innkeeper" and the owner of a "Hotel" in the federal census of 1850 – his household included his wife Elizabeth (who was 32 years old), and their seven children: Ann (18), Sarah (16), Charles (12), Catharine (9), Mary (7), Caroline (5), and Samuel (9 months) – interestingly, Maxson was listed within the schedule for Brick Township, despite the fact that his property was actually in Dover

Township – William Chadwick, described as a 20-year old laborer, lived elsewhere in Brick in a house owned and occupied by William Falkenburg, a 33-year old “Waterman” (U.S. Census of N.J. 1850).

1855

John Maxson died in 1855 – his will, which was drawn up just prior to his death, and within which he described himself as a resident of Brick Township, left a substantial amount of property, both real and personal, to his wife Elizabeth Maxson – his daughter Eliza (who was now the wife of William P. Chadwick) received a cow, while his daughter Jane (the wife of Edward Graham) received a cow and two geese – his wife and William L. Chadwick were named to serve as the Executors of the estate and ordered to sell certain of his properties, including “the Building Lot etc. where I now dwell” and a second house on “Squan Beach,” at public auction (N.J. Will 870).

The inventory of the movable estate of John Maxson (described here as a resident of Dover Township) was compiled later in 1855 – enumerations of interest included the listing of a total of 16 beds and “Bar furniture,” reflections of the deceased’s hotel, and a one-third share in a “Wreck Boat,” a “Gunning Skiff,” a “Bank Skiff,” an “old fishing Boat,” a “Sail Boat,” a “Bay Seine,” and a “Long Pole Standing in Yard as a flagstaff” (N.J. Inventory 870).

William P. Chadwick (c.1829-1914) married Ann Eliza Maxson circa 1854 – he is said to have taken over the management of the Maxson family’s hotel shortly after his father-in-law’s death – during Chadwick’s tenure the hotel gained a reputation as a noted resort for those pursuing interests in sport fishing and hunting on Barnegat Bay – several members of the Chadwick family captained boats that catered to sportsmen and utilized the hotel as a stopping place – Chadwick also succeeded Maxson as the keeper of the Green Island Life-Saving Station, a post he held until 1862 (Miller 1993; Jahn 2000; Miller 2000).

1858

In 1858 the widow Elizabeth Maxson and William L. Chadwick, acting as the Executors of the estate of John Maxson, sold a “house and lot of land on Squan beach....near a place known by the name of Beach Point” to William P. Chadwick of Dover Township for \$1400 – this 1.42-acre lot included “John Maxsons dwelling house where he formerly lived at the time of his death” (O.C. Deed 15 56).

1860

The household of William P. Chadwick was not listed in either Brick or Dover Township in the federal census of 1860, apparently a consequence of its remote location (U.S. Census of N.J. 1860).

1861

In 1861 William P. Chadwick and William Falkenburg purchased a parcel of "Sedge or Salt meadow....on the Point Called No[r]thwest Point of Sedge near the House formerly owned by John Maxson decd. Lying in Barnegat Bay opposite said Maxson's house" for \$25 (O.C. Deed 27 50).

1868

In 1868 William P. Chadwick purchased 6 acres of land stretching from the ocean to the bay that was described as "Beach and Salt meadow land situate on Manasquan Beach" for \$300 – this parcel had formerly been owned by John Maxson and was sited to the north of the former Maxson house on "Coplins Cove" (O.C. Deed 41 342) – in that same year Chadwick also purchased an additional landholding to the south of the former Maxson "dwelling house" that was subdivided from the northern end of "the Ortley property" – this land, which was described as "Beach and salt meadow" on "Squan Beach between Squan Neck and the Cranberry Inlet (now dry)," was acquired from Axsea Ortley, the matriarch of the noted Ortley family, for \$250 (O.C. Deed 55 346).

William P. Chadwick returned to the post of keeper of the Green Island Life-Saving Station in 1868 and remained in that position until 1887 (Jahn 2000; <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history>).

1869

The wreck of the steamer "Cacassian" was recorded in the Chadwick House Register on December 19, 1869 – it was recorded that the vessel ran aground "abreast this House," with all hands brought to shore by William P. Chadwick (Jahn 2000).

1870

William P. Chadwick bought 15 additional acres of "Beach and salt meadows" running from the ocean to "Coplands Cove" for \$100 in 1870 – this deed mentioned not only "William P. Chadwicks dwelling house," but also made reference to a second "dwelling house where Samuel Chadwick now lives" (O.C. Deed 55 344).

William P. Chadwick was enumerated as a 42-year old "Hotel Keeper" residing in Dover Township in the federal census of 1870 – his household included his wife Ann Eliza Maxson Chadwick (38), their children Elizabeth (15), Sarah (12), Gilbert (9), Clara (7), Charles (4), and William Jr. (6 months), and James Sherman, a 30-year old laborer – living in a nearby dwelling were Samuel Chadwick (a 69-year old laborer), Zepheniah Chadwick (30; a "Waterman"), and John Chadwick (23; also a "Waterman") – also living nearby (a short distance to the south) was the 70-year old Axsea Ortley (U.S. Census of N.J. 1870).

1872

The “W.P. Chadwick Hotel” was depicted on the Squan Beach peninsula in 1872, with the Ortley house sited a short distance to the south (see Figure 4.1) – the second dwelling occupied by Samuel Chadwick was not represented.

Horace Greeley, the founder and editor of the New York Tribune, visited the Chadwick Hotel on October 20th, 1872 – ten days later his wife Molly Greeley died, and on November 3rd he was defeated by Ulysses S. Grant in the Presidential election of 1872 – exhaustion and depression led to illness, and Greeley died on November 29, 1872 (Miller 1993; Jahn 2000; <http://elections.harpweek.com>).

1876

The Chadwick Hotel (referred to as “Bill Chadwick’s Gunning House”) was featured in a hunting article published in Scribners Monthly in 1876 (Figures D.1 and D.2) – the remote nature of the hotel and its “rustic” accommodations were noted – the significant differences in the depiction of the building in the two views published in 1876 may suggest that the hotel was expanded at some point during this time period (Warren 1876; Jahn 2000).

1878

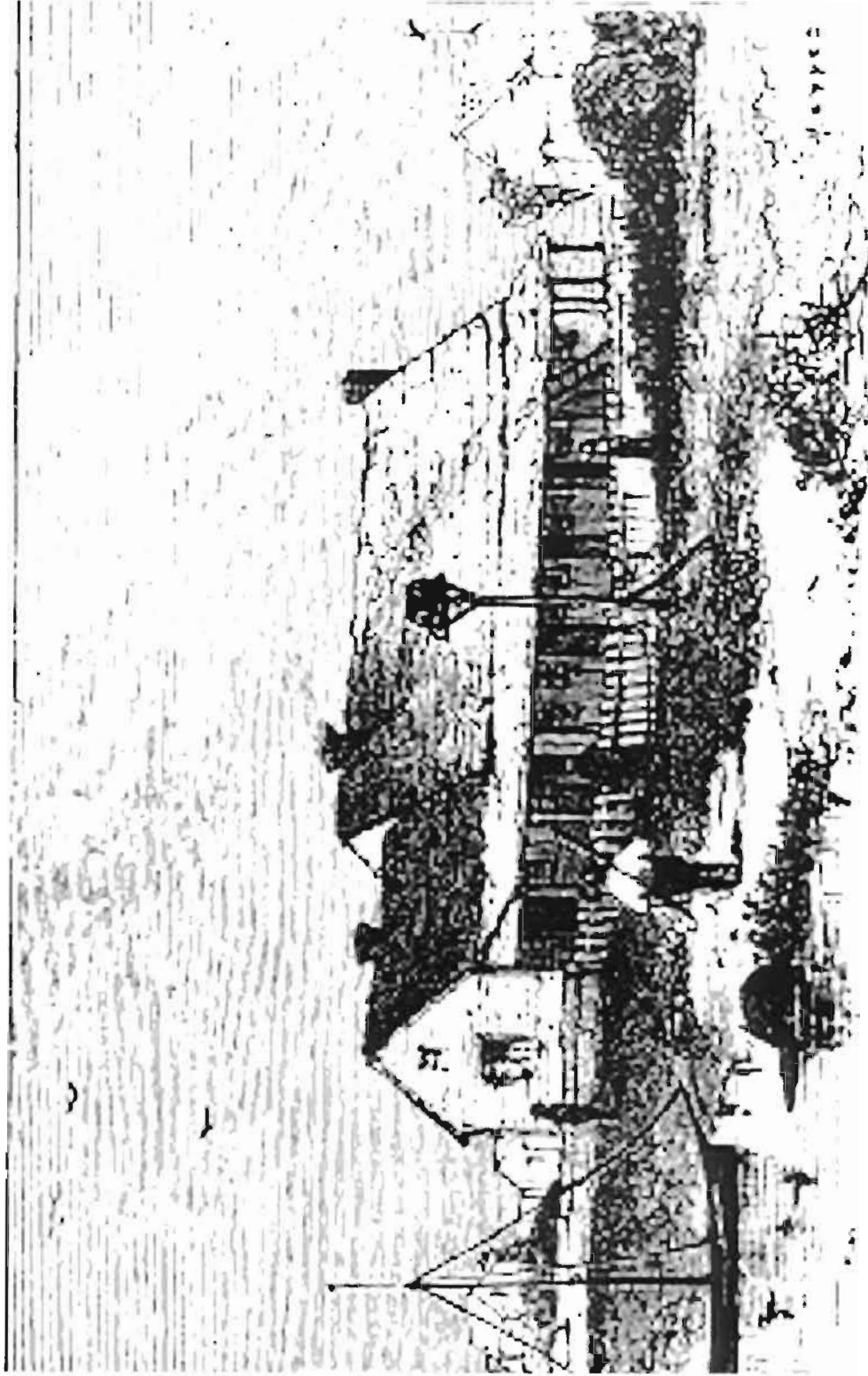
The Green Island Life Saving Station (now designated as No. 12) was shown to the north of the newly laid out “Lavallette City by the Sea” in 1878 (see Figure 4.2) – Green Island (which was attached to the mainland by 1878) was sited on the opposite side of the bay on the south side of the mouth of Kettle Creek.

A view of the “Sportsmans Home” on Squan Beach (“Wm. P. Chadwick, Prop.”) was included in the atlas of the coast of New Jersey published in 1878 (Figure D.3) – in this view the hotel was represented in the “expanded” form visible in the second of the two views published two years earlier (see Figure D.2) – former President Ulysses S. Grant and Governor and former General George B. McClellan visited the Chadwick Hotel on July 25th, 1878 – the hotel’s register records that they were “drunk” on the night of their visit – the hotel was described at this time as having the capacity to accommodate a total of about fifty guests (Woolman and Rose 1878; Miller 1993; Jahn 2000).



1880

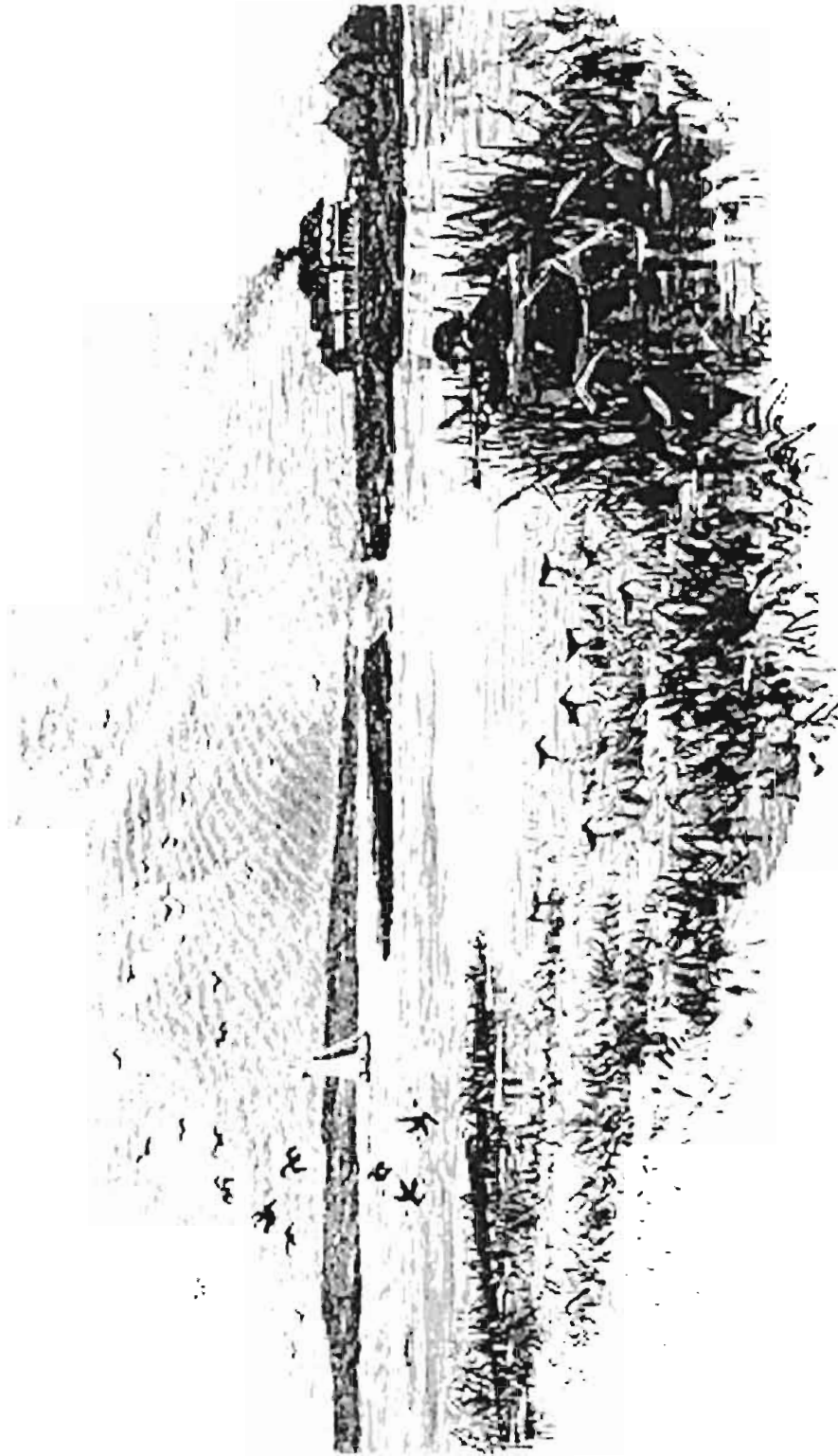
The Chadwick Hotel does not appear within the federal census of 1860, again probably a consequence of its remote location (U.S. Census of N.J. 1880).

On February 3rd, 1880 the schooner “George Taulane” was wrecked on Squan Beach near the Chadwick station – the five surviving members of the crew were rescued in extremely



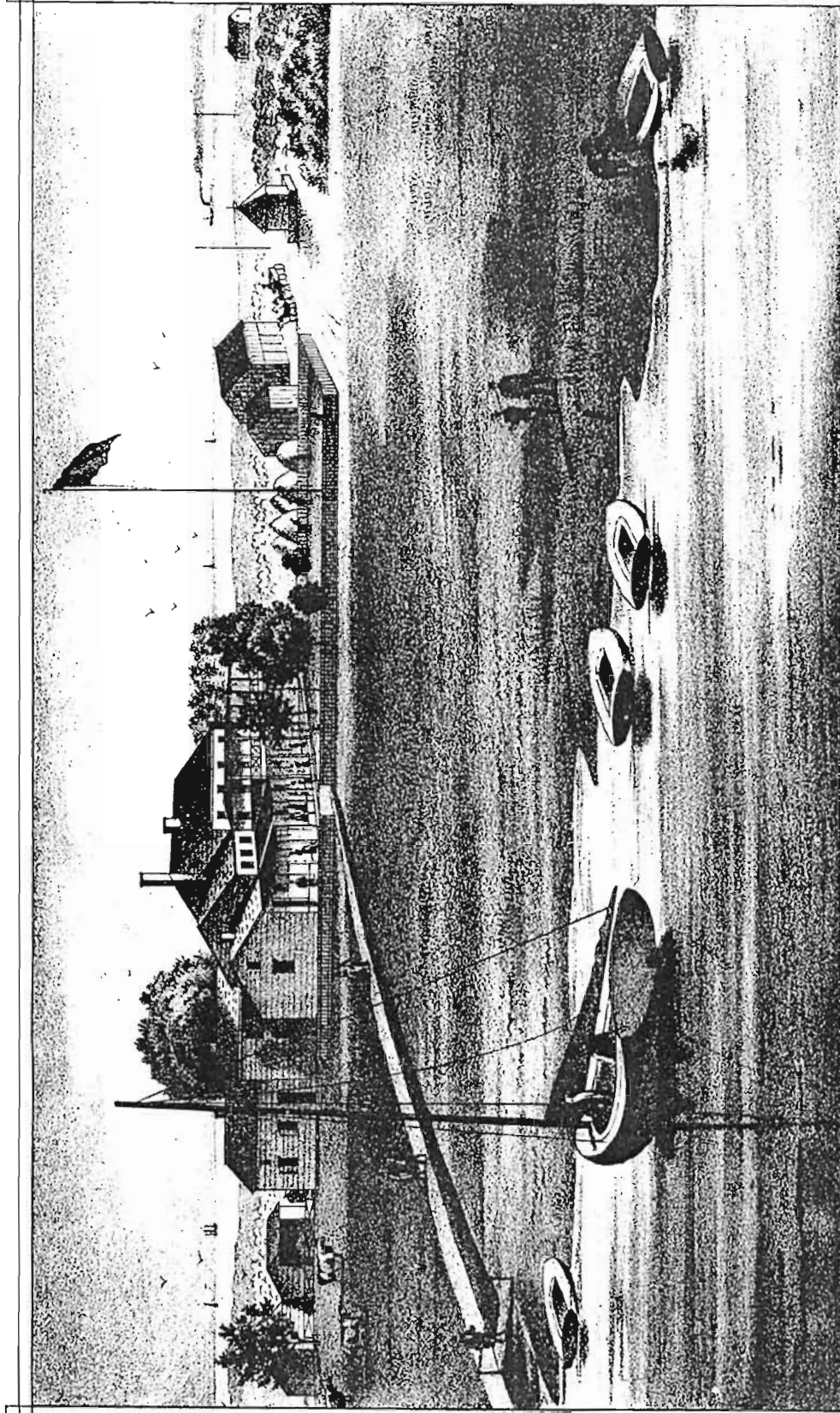
BILL CHADWICK'S GUNNING-HOUSE.

	TITLE: View of Chadwick Hotel. Source: Warren 1876:150.		FIGURE NO. D.1
	SCALE:  N/A	PROJECT NO. J3172.00	





SNIPE SHOOTING AT "CHADWICK'S"

	TITLE: View of Chadwick Hotel and Barnegat Bay. Source: Warren 1876:157.		FIGURE NO. D.2
	PROJECT NO. J3172.00	PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT NJ Department of Transportation	
SCALE:  N/A			



SPORTSMANS HOME, SQUAN BEACH, N.J.
 Wm. P. Chadwick, Prop.

		TITLE: View of Chadwick Hotel. Source: Woolman and Rose 1878.	
SCALE:  N/A	PROJECT NO. J3172.00	PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT NJ Department of Transportation	FIGURE NO. D.3

difficult conditions, and station keeper William P. Chadwick and his son-in-law Charles Seaman were among those receiving the United States Life-Saving Service's Gold Lifesaving Medal for their efforts (Jahn 2000; <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history>).

1881

In 1881 William P. Chadwick and his wife Ann Eliza Maxson Chadwick sold a 66'-wide right-of-way and three additional properties to the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railway Company (O.C. Deeds 110 122, 111 365, and 113 212) – the Chadwicks sold a fourth holding to the railroad in the following year (O.C. Deed 116 303) – in later years the railroad built its Chadwick Station on the lands acquired in these transactions.

1884

In 1884 William P. Chadwick conveyed property to the United States to serve as the site of a new Life-Saving Station – it was noted that the subject property, which was sited a short distance to the east of the existing station, consisted on Lots 1, 2, and 3 as represented on the “Plan of Lots of William P. Chadwick at ‘Chadwick’ on Squan Beach” (O.C. Deed 129 99) – the new station was completed later that same year and was renamed Chadwick – the map referred to in this deed apparently represents the first of what would be several attempts to develop the area that was now referred to interchangeably as Chadwick or Chadwick's (Miller 2000; <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history>).

The attempted development of the “Chadwick's” in the vicinity of the hotel was represented on a topographical map published in 1884 – the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad, which prompted the said development, was shown running along the bay shore, and several proposed streets had been laid out in proximity to the Chadwick hotel and the Chadwick Life-Saving Station (Barnegat Sheet 1884).

In 1884 Robert Barnwell Roosevelt featured William P. Chadwick and his hotel in his book Florida and the Game Water-Birds of the Atlantic Coast and the Lakes of the United States – Roosevelt (1829-1906) was a lawyer, sportsman, conservationist, and author who resided in New York City – he was active in the government of that city, served as a United States Congressman (1871-3), and was the uncle of Theodore Roosevelt (Jahn 2000; <http://elections.harpweek.com>).

1886

In 1886 two structures were depicted on the barrier beach to the west of the Chadwick Life-Saving Station and just east of the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad – one of these buildings was the Chadwick Hotel, with the other apparently being the dwelling that had previously been occupied by Samuel Chadwick (From Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet 1886).

1889

In 1889 William P. Chadwick (described as a resident of the "Village of Chadwick") leased his hotel to his son-in-law Charles Seaman for a year (with the option to extend the lease for three additional years) for an annual rent of \$200 – this agreement encompassed the "Hotel property known as the Chadwick Hotel on the Beach together with the gunning points, same as was rented by Mr. Clevenger" (O.C. Deed 164 15) – from this it appears that the elder Chadwick had retired from the day-to-day operation of the hotel by the late 1880s.

1892

The Chadwick House Register records that the hotel was leased by William R. Kelsey in 1892 (Jahn 2000).

1895

Noted local artist and sportsman Gerard Rutgers Hardenbergh (1855-1915) painted the Chadwick Hotel in 1895 (Figure D.4) – Hardenbergh was a frequent patron of the hotel who, with two friends, recorded the killing of "63 yellow-legs & 2 gelpers" in the register on September 8, 1896 (Jahn 2000; www.askart.com).

1896

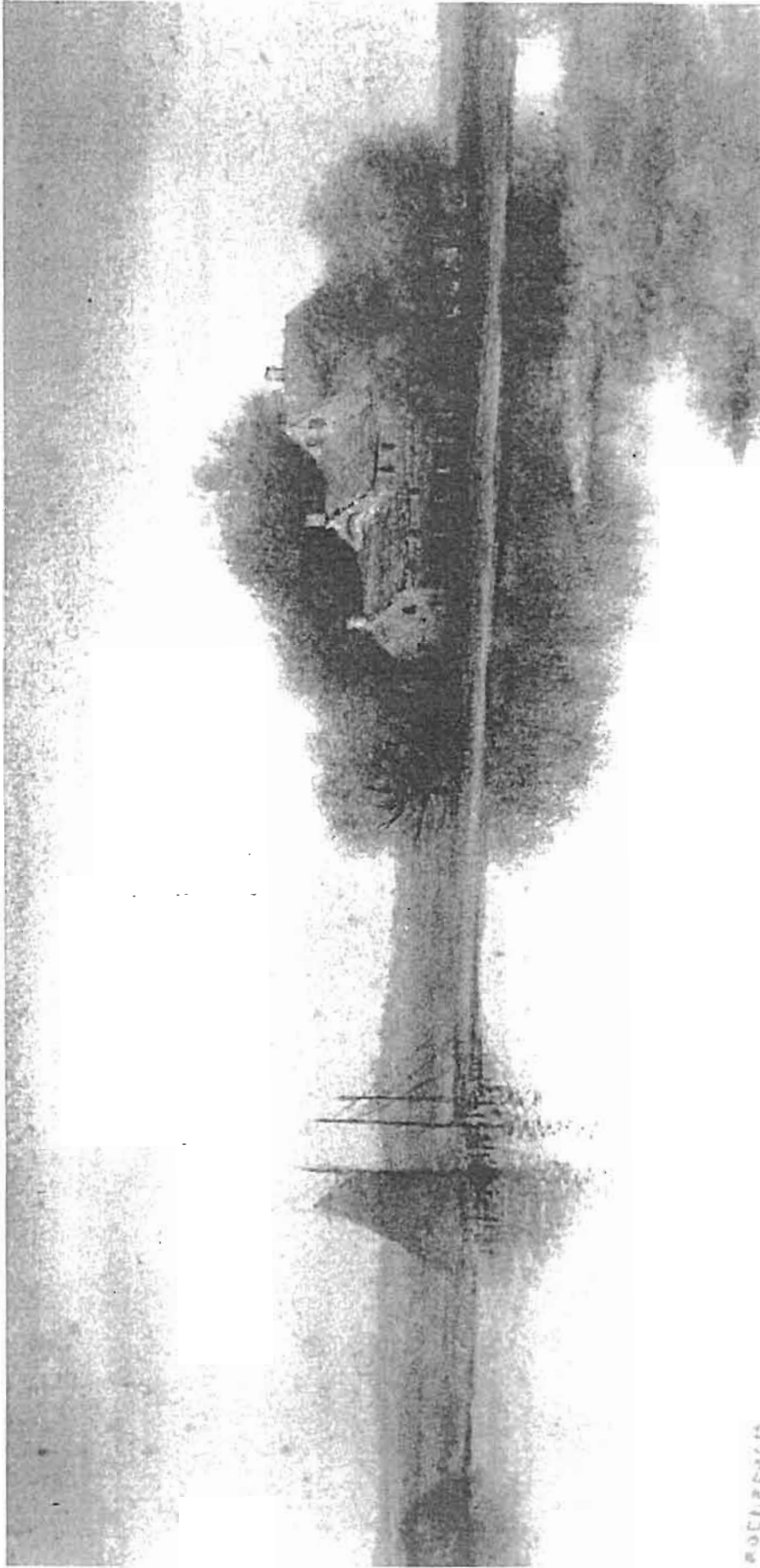
On August 1, 1896 it was recorded in the Chadwick House Register that "Capt. William Chadwick ate 49 clams, drank 6 bottles of beer & gave three cheers for the Hon. William McKinley, the next President. Captain Bill, although just under 100 years old, executed a complicated double shuffle lasting two hours, to juba time, in a manner that could not be duplicated by any body half his age" (Jahn 2000).

1898



Ann Eliza Maxson Chadwick died intestate in 1898, with her husband William P. Chadwick named to serve as the Administrator of her estate (O.C. Letter of Administration 1 308).

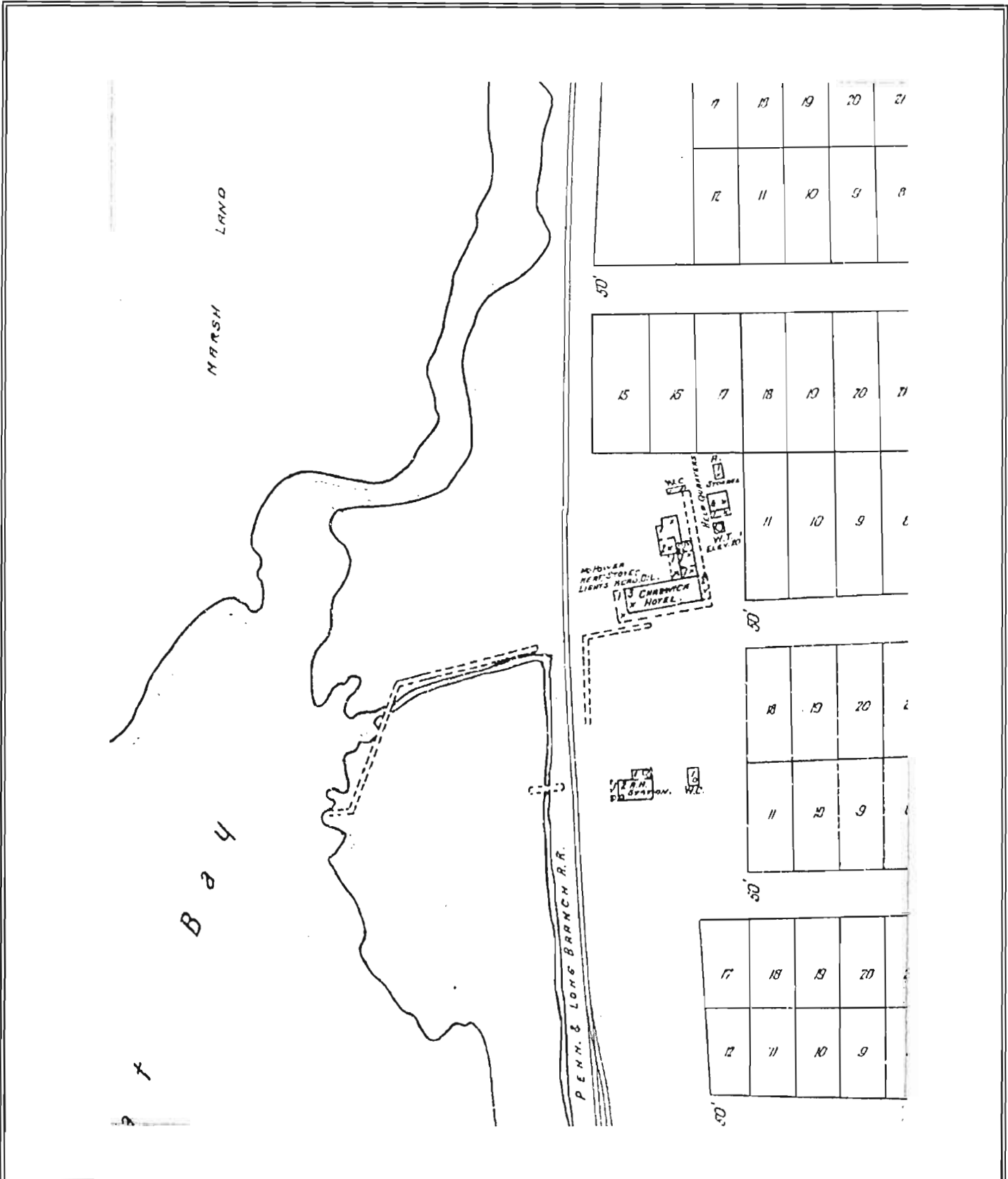
1905

The Chadwick Hotel was represented in detail on fire insurance mapping published in 1905 – it was shown to consist of a large three-story frame main block that faced south, with several smaller additions attached to the rear – several unattached dependencies, including the "Help Quarters," a water tower, a privy, and a shed were sited just to the northeast – the hotel was sited immediately adjacent to the railroad, with the bay just beyond, and a smaller two-story frame building located a short distance to the south of the hotel served as the "R.R. Station" (Figure D.5) – the small development of



ROCHERBORN

	TITLE: View of the Chadwick Hotel. Watercolor by Gerard R. Hardenbergh. Source: Jahn 2000:56.	
	PROJECT NO. J3172.00	PROJECT: NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT NJ Department of Transportation
SCALE: 	FIGURE NO. D.4	



TITLE:

Chadwick Hotel.
Source: Sanborn Map Company 1905.

SCALE:



PROJECT NO.

J3172.00

PROJECT:

NJ ROUTE 35 RESTORATION PROJECT
NJ Department of Transportation

FIGURE NO.

D.5

“Chadwick” was shown to consist of twelve blocks of building lots sited to either side of a primary north-south street called Central Avenue, with cross streets that included Maxson and Chadwick Avenues – there was only about a dozen houses then in place, and the population totaled only fifty individuals – the Chadwick Life-Saving Station stood on the ocean front at the far southeastern corner of the development (Sanborn Map Company 1905).

1914

William P. Chadwick died in 1914 – later that year the Chadwick House was described as being in bad condition (Jahn 2000).

1950

By 1950 the Chadwick Hotel had been demolished, and its former site was vacant – the railroad station remained in place, and the Chadwick Life-Saving Station was now operated by the United States Coast Guard – Central Avenue was now also in use as NJ Route 37, and the Chadwick development had obviously been largely unsuccessful, with very few additional houses having been built since 1905 (Sanborn Map Company 1905/1950).

1966

By 1966 both the railroad station and the life-saving station had been torn down, and the former railroad right-of-way had been converted to serve as NJ Route 35 Southbound – what was now referred to as “Chadwicks” had been completely redeveloped, with only the former Central Avenue (now NJ Route 35 Northbound) and one of the original cross streets still in use – the former landholding of William P. Chadwick was developed by Edward J. Patenod as Ocean Beach Unit 1 in 1946 – this development was characterized by hundreds of small single-story frame cottages fronting on a series of narrow cross streets extending from the ocean to the bay, and it came to be referred to as the “Levittown of the Shore” (Sanborn Map Company 1905/1966; Kise Franks & Straw 1996).

D.B. Newman House Site

The Newman House Site is located on land owned by the Longstreet family during the early part of the 19th century. In 1820 Gisbert Longstreet of New York City sold a 25-acre "Lott of Salt Meadow situate on Squan beach at a place called and known by the name of Ellis's point" that stretched from the ocean to the bay to Benjamin Rogers of Howell Township for \$150 (M.C. Deed C2 392). In 1831 Hendrick Longstreet of Howell sold the 25-acre "lot of beach and Salt Meadow situate on Manasquan Beach at a place called Long Island Cove" and adjacent to the south of the Rogers tract to Joseph Johnson (also of Howell) for \$125 (M.C. Deed X2 369; it was noted that Hendrick had acquired this holding in the will of his father Garret Longstreet of Howell). These properties appear to have been undeveloped at the time they passed out of the Longstreet family, and they apparently remained undeveloped for a number of years through several ownership changes (see M.C. Deeds M4 335 and X4 146 and O.C. Deeds 9 497).

1855

In 1855 the 25-acre "Salt Meadow" holding "on Squan beach at....Ellis point" (the former Gisbert Longstreet tract) was purchased by John L. Dorsett of Brick Township for \$200 (O.C. Deed 9 498).

John Lott Dorsett (1830-1910) was the son John B. and Sarah Whitlock Dorsett and married Margaret Chapman circa 1852 – as a young man he is said to have resided on the barrier beach several miles to the south of the future site of Mantoloking – this may suggest that Dorsett was the builder of the dwelling on the former Longstreet property that would later be known as the Newman House – for most of his adult life he resided and operated a boat yard on the north side of Beaver Dam Creek within the present Point Pleasant Borough (see Beers 1872), and he came to be known as one of the leading baymen and boat builders in the region – he also served as as the Keeper of the Swan Point Life-Saving Station (No. 11) between 1874 and 1876 – this station was built several miles to the north of the Newman House in 1872, and was renamed Mantoloking in 1883 (Jahn 2000; Miller 2000; <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/f/e/i/Howard-N-Feist/ODT6-0001.html>; <http://home.att.net/~ppbhist>; <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history>).

1865

In 1865 John L. Dorsett acquired some additional properties on Long Island Cove that appear to have subdivided from the former Hendrick Longstreet tract (O.C. Deed 40 116).

1870

John L. Dorsett was listed as a "Farmer and Boat Builder" in the federal census of 1870 (U.S. Census of N.J. 1870).

In 1870 John L. Dorsett sold his 25-acre property at Ellis Point and his other holdings on Long Island Cove to James S. Newman of Brick Township for \$575 – the several properties were described as “Beach meadow” located on “Mannasquan Beach” (O.C. Deed 81 385).

1872

In 1872 a dwelling owned by “J. Newman” was shown on the barrier beach just to the north of the division line between Brick and Dover Townships – the newly completed Swan Point Life-Saving Station was depicted a short distance to the north (see Figure 4.1).

1875

James S. Newman sold his holdings on Ellis Point and Long Island Cove to James L. Allgor of Wall Township for \$466 (O.C. Deed 81 389).

James L. Allgor appears to have remained as a resident of Wall Township during his tenure as the owner of the former Newman property (see U.S. Census of N.J. 1880) – it seems likely that the Newman House functioned as a tenant property during this period.

1881

In 1881 James L. Allgor sold a 66’-wide right-of-way through his holding to the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railway Company for \$100 (O.C. Deed 110 184) – he also sold off portions of the former Newman property, although the Allgor family continued to own land here into the 20th century (see O.C. Deeds 112 302; 113 247; 115 446; 278 107; see also O.C. Road 2 177).

1886

The Newman House was depicted just to the east of the new railroad line on a coastal map published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1886 (From Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet 1886).

Although it is unclear exactly when the Newman House was demolished, it seems certain that it did not survive the large-scale resort development that came to characterize the Normandy vicinity during the decades that followed the First World War (Brick Township: Changing Scenes 1980).

APPENDIX E

Archaeological Provenience Catalog

Appendix E - Provenience Catalog - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0001	0001	A--	11/28/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-4/4) loamy sand	0.00'	0.50'	AM/LB	concrete found; DIF
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0001	0002	B--	11/28/2001	brownish yellow (010YR-6/6) sand	0.50'	0.90'	AM/LB	compact
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0001	0003	C--	11/28/2001	yellow (010YR-7/6) sand	0.90'	1.35'	AM/LB	pebbles found throughout stratum; concrete found; DIF
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0001	0004	D--	11/28/2001	light gray (010YR-7/2) sand mottled with brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) clay and yellow (010YR-7/6) sand	1.35'	2.25'	AM/LB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0001	0005	E--	11/28/2001	gray (005YR-5/1) sand	2.25'	3.50'	AM/LB	contained chunks of peat; sand was coarse; glass and tarpaper recovered; tarpaper was sampled
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0001	0006	F--	11/28/2001	light gray (010YR-7/1) sand mottled with gray (005YR-5/1) sand	3.50'	4.45'	AM/LB	water pooling at bottom of test
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0002	0007	A--	11/28/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.20'	DS/AB	topsoil and rootmat
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0002	0008	B--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/4) sand	0.20'	0.80'	DS/AB	contained round pebbles and gravel
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0002	0009	C--	11/28/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-3/6) sandy loam	0.80'	1.10'	DS/AB	historic ceramics recovered; large quantity of charcoal in stratum
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0002	0010	D--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) sand	1.10'	2.00'	DS/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0002	0011	E--	11/28/2001	dark gray (010YR-4/1) sand	0.00'	0.00'	DS/AB	very wet
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0003	0012	A--	11/28/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) loamy sand	0.00'	3.10'	AM/LB	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0003	0013	A--	11/28/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.10'	AM/LB	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0003	0014	B--	11/28/2001	light reddish brown (2.5YR-6/4) sand	0.10'	0.75'	AM/LB	not screened; bottom is slightly darker and contains more gravels; this is definitely a fill layer and has a lens of asphalt at the bottom
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0003	0015	C--	11/28/2001	brownish yellow (010YR-6/8) loam	0.75'	1.00'	AM/LB	compact with gravels
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0003	0016	D--	11/28/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y-6/2) sand mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y-6/4) sand	1.00'	1.90'	AM/LB	glass and ceramic recovered; coal DIF
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0003	0017	E--	11/28/2001	light gray (2.5Y-7/0) sand	1.90'	2.85'	AM/LB	glass and ceramic recovered; coal DIF; material was from very top of unit; water began pooling at bottom of unit
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0004	0018	A--	11/28/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.30'	DS/AB	

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Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0004	0019	B--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/4) sand	0.30'	0.60'	DS/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0004	0020	C--	11/28/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) sand	0.60'	1.05'	DS/AB	ceramic and metal recovered; gravel found throughout stratum
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0004	0021	D--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) loamy sand mottled with black (010YR-2/1) loamy sand and dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) loamy sand	1.05'	1.90'	DS/AB	coal DIF
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0004	0022	E--	11/28/2001	light gray/gray (010YR-6/1) sand	1.90'	3.42'	DS/AB	glass, ceramic, and plastic recovered; coal DIF; excavation halted due to water pooling in bottom of unit
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0005	0023	A--	11/28/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.30'	LB/AM	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0005	0024	B--	11/28/2001	light yellowish brown (2.5Y -6/4) sand	0.30'	0.60'	LB/AM	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0005	0025	C--	11/28/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-4/6) sand	0.60'	1.15'	LB/AM	not screened; charcoal flecking and gravels throughout stratum; compact
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0005	0026	D--	11/28/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/0) sand mottled with black (2.5Y -2/0) sand	1.15'	1.65'	LB/AM	marble, glass, and roofing asphalt recovered; contained a lens of soil similar to stratum C
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0005	0027	E--	11/28/2001	light gray/gray (2.5Y -6/0) sand	1.65'	2.60'	LB/AM	water pooling at bottom of unit
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0006	0028	A--	11/28/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.20'	DS/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0006	0029	B--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/4) sand	0.20'	0.60'	DS/AB	modern plastic recovered
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0006	0030	C--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) loamy sand	0.60'	1.00'	DS/AB	modern glass recovered
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0006	0031	D--	11/28/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand	1.00'	1.63'	DS/AB	modern plastic recovered
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0006	0032	E--	11/28/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand mottled with yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) sand	1.63'	2.10'	DS/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0006	0033	F--	11/28/2001	very dark gray (010YR-3/1) sandy clay loam	2.10'	2.79'	DS/AB	basin deposit
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0006	0034	G--	11/28/2001	black (010YR-2/1) sandy loam	2.79'	3.52'	DS/AB	peat
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0007	0035	A--	11/28/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) sand	0.00'	0.10'	LB/AM	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0007	0036	B--	11/28/2001	yellow (010YR-7/8) sand	0.10'	0.40'	LB/AM	not screened; contained gravels
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0007	0037	C--	11/28/2001	light yellowish brown (010YR-6/4) sand	0.40'	0.65'	LB/AM	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0007	0038	D--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) sand mottled with brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) sand	0.65'	1.30'	LB/AM	not screened

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Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0007	0039	E--	11/28/2001	light gray/gray (010YR-6/1) sand	1.30'	3.00'	LB/AM	glass recovered; excavation halted due to water pooling
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0008	0040	A--	11/28/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.19'	DS/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0008	0041	B--	11/28/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/4) sand	0.19'	0.53'	DS/AB	with gravels
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0008	0042	C--	11/28/2001	pale brown (010YR-6/3) sand	0.53'	0.64'	DS/AB	metal recovered
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0008	0043	D--	11/28/2001	grayish brown (010YR-5/2) sand mottled with strong brown (7.5YR-4/6) sand	0.64'	1.80'	DS/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0008	0044	E--	11/28/2001	gray (7.5YR-5/0) sand	1.80'	1.92'	DS/AB	redware and glass recovered
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0008	0045	F--	11/28/2001	very dark gray (7.5YR-3/0) sandy clay loam	1.92'	2.38'	DS/AB	excavation halted due to pooling water
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0009	0046	A--	11/29/2001	olive (005Y-5/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.25'	AB/AM	sod and topsoil
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0009	0047	B--	11/29/2001	olive yellow (2.5Y-6/8) sand	0.25'	1.00'	AB/AM	modern glass recovered
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0009	0048	C--	11/29/2001	olive yellow (2.5Y-6/8) sand	1.00'	1.60'	AB/AM	gravels throughout stratum; some peat mixed with surrounding matrix
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0009	0049	D--	11/29/2001	light gray/gray (2.5Y-6/0) sand	1.60'	3.25'	AB/AM	peat found in this stratum; excavation halted due to pooling water
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0010	0050	A--	11/29/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) sand	0.00'	0.05'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0010	0051	B--	11/29/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) sand	0.05'	0.41'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0010	0052	C--	11/29/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand	0.41'	0.52'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0010	0053	D--	11/29/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-3/6) sand	0.52'	1.41'	DS	gravels found in this stratum
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0010	0054	E--	11/29/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) sand	1.41'	1.80'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0010	0055	F--	11/29/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) sand mottled with dark yellowish brown (010YR-3/6) sand	1.80'	2.22'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0010	0056	G--	11/29/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) sand	2.22'	3.35'	DS	excavation halted due to pooling water
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0011	0057	A--	11/29/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y-5/2) sand	0.00'	0.35'	AM/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0011	0058	B--	11/29/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y-4/2) sandy clay loam	0.35'	0.55'	AM/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0011	0059	C--	11/29/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y-5/4) sand mottled with dark yellowish brown (010YR-3/6) sand	0.55'	1.21'	AM/AB	

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Sitename	Uni#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0011	0060	D--	11/29/2001	light yellowish brown (2.5Y -6/4) sand	1.21'	1.40'	AM/AB	wet
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0011	0061	E--	11/29/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) sand	1.40'	1.60'	AM/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0011	0062	F--	11/29/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	1.60'	2.45'	AM/AB	excavation halted due to water pooling
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0012	0063	A--	11/29/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.21'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0012	0064	B--	11/29/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) sand	0.21'	0.34'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0012	0065	C--	11/29/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) sand	0.34'	0.45'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0012	0066	D--	11/29/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand	0.45'	1.08'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0012	0067	E--	11/29/2001	light gray/gray (010YR-6/1) sand	1.08'	1.49'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0012	0068	F--	11/29/2001	very dark gray (010YR-3/1) sand	1.49'	2.02'	DS	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0012	0069	G--	11/29/2001	dark gray (010YR-4/1) sand	2.02'	2.50'	DS	excavation halted due to pooling water
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0013	0070	A--	11/29/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) loamy sand	0.00'	0.45'	AB/AM	modern roadside detrius DIF; very thin topsoil
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0013	0071	B--	11/29/2001	brown/dark brown (7.5YR-4/4) sand	0.45'	0.95'	AB/AM	modern roadside detrius DIF
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0013	0072	C--	11/29/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/8) sand	0.95'	1.40'	AB/AM	modern glass recovered
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0013	0073	D--	11/29/2001	very dark gray (005Y -3/1) sand	1.40'	1.80'	AB/AM	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0013	0074	E--	11/29/2001	gray (005Y -5/1) sand	1.80'	3.05'	AB/AM	excavation halted due to pooling water
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0014	0075	A--	11/29/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.25'	LB/DS	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0014	0076	B--	11/29/2001	very pale brown (010YR-7/3) sand mottled with brownish yellow (010YR-6/6) sandy clay loam	0.25'	0.70'	LB/DS	not screened; stratum contained crushed asphalt
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0014	0077	C--	11/29/2001	dark gray (010YR-4/1) sand	0.70'	1.15'	LB/AM	obliterated by stratum "B" on eastern side, probably due to curb construction
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0014	0078	D--	11/29/2001	light gray/gray (010YR-6/1) sand	1.15'	2.40'	LB/DS	glass and ceramics recovered; asphalt DIF; a layer of pine needles was encountered at 2.1'; artifacts found in top of stratum; excavation halted due to pooling water
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0015	0079	A--	11/29/2001	olive brown (2.5Y -4/4) loamy sand	0.00'	0.35'	AM/AB	topsoil
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0015	0080	B--	11/29/2001	olive brown (2.5Y -4/4) sand	0.35'	0.45'	AM/AB	very thin stratum

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Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0015	0081	C--	11/29/2001	olive brown (2.5Y -4/4) sand mottled with dark yellowish brown (010YR-4/6) clay	0.45'	0.90'	AM/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0015	0082	D--	11/29/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand mottled with very dark gray (2.5Y -3/0) sand	0.90'	1.30'	AM/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0015	0083	E--	11/29/2001	very dark gray (005Y -3/1) sand	1.30'	1.50'	AM/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0015	0084	F--	11/29/2001	olive gray (005Y -5/2) sand	1.50'	2.10'	AM/AB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0015	0085	G--	11/29/2001	olive (005Y -5/3) sand	2.10'	2.80'	AM/AB	excavation halted due to pooling water
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0016	0086	A--	11/29/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.30'	DS/LB	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0016	0087	B--	11/29/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) sand	0.30'	0.90'	DS/LB	not screened
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0016	0088	C--	11/29/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) sand mottled with dark gray (010YR-4/1) clay	0.90'	1.53'	DS/LB	
Chadwick Hotel Area	ST #0016	0089	D--	11/29/2001	black (010YR-2/1) sand	1.53'	1.90'	DS/LB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0001	0090	A--	12/11/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.20'	AB/AM	modern detritus recovered; unit is 0.80' from curb and 1.60' from telephone pole
Mapes House Area	ST #0001	0091	B--	12/11/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	0.20'	0.40'	AB/AM	modern detritus and slag recovered; stratum contains a lens of roadfill 7.5yr 4/6 sandy loam w/ pebbles
Mapes House Area	ST #0001	0092	C--	12/11/2001	light yellowish brown (2.5Y -6/4) sand	0.40'	0.90'	AB/AM	
Mapes House Area	ST #0001	0093	D--	12/11/2001	dark gray (005Y -4/1) sand	0.90'	1.45'	AB/AM	modern detritus and slag recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0001	0094	E--	12/11/2001	black (005Y -2/2) sand	1.45'	2.40'	AB/AM	modern detritus recovered; possible basin deposit
Mapes House Area	ST #0001	0095	F--	12/11/2001	gray (005Y -5/1) sand	2.40'	3.65'	AB/AM	excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0002	0096	A--	12/11/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.50'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0002	0097	B--	12/11/2001	light brownish gray (010YR-6/2) sand	0.50'	1.10'	DS	with gravels
Mapes House Area	ST #0002	0098	C--	12/11/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) sand	1.10'	1.50'	DS	wire found; unable to remove
Mapes House Area	ST #0002	0099	D--	12/11/2001	dark gray (010YR-4/1) sand	1.50'	2.50'	DS	modern glass recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0002	0100	E--	12/11/2001	light brownish gray (010YR-6/2) sand	2.50'	3.00'	DS	excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0003	0101	A--	12/11/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sandy loam	0.00'	0.15'	AM/AB	

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Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Mapes House Area	ST #0003	0102	B--	12/11/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	0.15'	0.40'	AM/AB	modern detrius recovered; stratum contained gravels
Mapes House Area	ST #0003	0103	C--	12/11/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand mottled with olive brown (2.5Y -4/4) clay and dark yellowish brown (10YR-4/6) sand	0.40'	0.80'	AM/AB	pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0003	0104	D--	12/11/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	0.80'	1.10'	AM/AB	modern detrius; pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0003	0105	E--	12/11/2001	light gray/gray (2.5Y -6/0) sand	1.10'	1.75'	AM/AB	pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0003	0106	F--	12/11/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand mottled with dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	1.75'	1.90'	AM/AB	modern detrius; pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0003	0107	G--	12/11/2001	olive brown (2.5Y -4/4) sand	1.90'	2.40'	AM/AB	modern detrius recovered; pipe trench; excavation halted due to encounter with a large iron pipe
Mapes House Area	ST #0004	0108	A--	12/11/2001	very dark grayish brown (10YR-3/2) sandy loam	0.00'	0.30'	DS	modern glass recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0004	0109	B--	12/11/2001	very dark grayish brown (10YR-3/2) sand mottled with grayish brown (10YR-5/2) sand and (-/-)	0.30'	0.80'	DS	modern glass and metal recovered; pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0004	0110	C--	12/11/2001	very dark grayish brown (10YR-3/2) sand mottled with grayish brown (10YR-5/2) sand	0.80'	1.61'	DS	modern glass and metal recovered; pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0004	0111	D--	12/11/2001	very dark brown (10YR-2/2) sand mottled with light brownish gray (10YR-6/2) sand	1.61'	2.22'	DS	excavation halted due to encounter with a large iron pipe
Mapes House Area	ST #0005	0112	A--	12/11/2001	very dark gray (10YR-3/1) loamy sand	0.00'	0.40'	AB/AM	
Mapes House Area	ST #0005	0113	B--	12/11/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	0.40'	0.85'	AB/AM	modern detrius recovered; pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0005	0114	C--	12/11/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	0.85'	1.35'	AB/AM	modern detrius recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0005	0115	D--	12/11/2001	very dark gray (2.5Y -3/0) sand	1.35'	1.80'	AB/AM	modern detrius recovered; pipe trench
Mapes House Area	ST #0005	0116	E--	12/11/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	1.80'	2.30'	AB/AM	modern detrius recovered; excavation halted due to encounter with a large iron pipe
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0117	A--	12/11/2001	dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand	0.00'	0.60'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0118	B--	12/11/2001	dark yellowish brown (10YR-4/6) sand	0.60'	1.20'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0119	C--	12/11/2001	brownish yellow (10YR-6/8) sand	1.20'	1.70'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0120	D--	12/11/2001	light gray (10YR-7/1) sand	1.70'	2.40'	DS	organic material in this stratum
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0121	E--	12/11/2001	white (10YR-8/1) sand	2.40'	2.90'	DS	

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Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0122	F--	12/11/2001	light gray/gray (010YR-6/1) sand	2.90'	3.10'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0123	G--	12/11/2001	black (010YR-2/1) sand	3.10'	3.20'	DS	organic material in this stratum
Mapes House Area	ST #0006	0124	H--	12/11/2001	light gray/gray (010YR-6/1) sand	3.20'	4.10'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0007	0125	A--	12/11/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand	0.00'	0.30'	AM/AB	stratum contained gravels
Mapes House Area	ST #0007	0126	B--	12/11/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) sand	0.30'	0.55'	AM/AB	fine sand
Mapes House Area	ST #0007	0127	C--	12/11/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/2) sand	0.55'	0.90'	AM/AB	modern detrius recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0007	0128	D--	12/11/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) sand	0.90'	2.30'	AM/AB	roots throughout stratum
Mapes House Area	ST #0007	0129	E--	12/11/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	2.30'	2.50'	AM/AB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0007	0130	F--	12/11/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand	2.50'	2.90'	AM/AB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0008	0131	A--	12/11/2001	gray (010YR-5/1) loamy sand	0.00'	0.50'	DS	40% gravels
Mapes House Area	ST #0008	0132	B--	12/11/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/8) sandy loam	0.50'	0.90'	DS	40% gravels
Mapes House Area	ST #0008	0133	C--	12/11/2001	pale brown (010YR-6/3) sand	0.90'	1.60'	DS	bone and terra cotta recovered; charcoal flecking throughout stratum
Mapes House Area	ST #0008	0134	D--	12/11/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/4) sand	1.60'	2.10'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0008	0135	E--	12/11/2001	grayish brown (010YR-5/2) sand	2.10'	3.05'	DS	excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0009	0136	A--	12/11/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.25'	AB/AM	
Mapes House Area	ST #0009	0137	B--	12/11/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/4) sand	0.25'	0.75'	AB/AM	modern detrius recovered; a lens, which is probably a planting appears in the west baulk of this ST. This is a circular deposition consisting of 10yr 2/1 sandy loam on top of 10yr 3/6 clay loam with gravels. Occupant of the house which is next to the modern detrius recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0009	0138	C--	12/11/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand	0.75'	1.30'	AB/AM	modern detrius recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0009	0139	D--	12/11/2001	light gray/gray (2.5Y -6/0) sand	1.30'	2.65'	AB/AM	excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0010	0140	A--	12/12/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand	0.00'	0.10'	DS/LB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0010	0141	B--	12/12/2001	gray (010YR-5/1) sand	0.10'	0.35'	DS/LB	stratum dips to south

Appendix E - Provenience Catalog - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Mapes House Area	ST #0010	0142	C--	12/12/2001	very dark brown (010YR-2/2) sand mottled with light gray (2.5Y -7/2) loamy sand	0.35'	2.20'	DS/LB	ceramic pipe frag recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0010	0143	D--	12/12/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/0) sand	2.20'	2.30'	DS/LB	water pooling; contains dark humic material
Mapes House Area	ST #0010	0144	E--	12/12/2001	black (010YR-2/1) sand	2.30'	2.40'	DS/LB	mixed with dark humic matter
Mapes House Area	ST #0010	0145	F--	12/12/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/0) sand	2.40'	2.50'	DS/LB	contained dark humic matter
Mapes House Area	ST #0011	0146	A--	12/12/2001	dark brown (010YR-3/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.30'	AM/AB	modern detrius recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0011	0147	B--	12/12/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-3/4) sand mottled with dark yellowish brown (010YR-4/6) clay	0.30'	0.75'	AM/AB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0011	0148	C--	12/12/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	0.75'	1.10'	AM/AB	modern detrius recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0011	0149	D--	12/12/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/2) sand	1.10'	1.50'	AM/AB	excavation halted due to encounter of asphalt
Mapes House Area	ST #0012	0150	A--	12/12/2001	very dark brown (010YR-2/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.30'	AB/AM	modern roadside detrius recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0012	0151	B--	12/12/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	0.30'	1.00'	AB/AM	asbestos siding and asphalt sampled
Mapes House Area	ST #0012	0152	C--	12/12/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	1.00'	2.15'	AB/AM	asbestos siding and asphalt sampled
Mapes House Area	ST #0012	0153	D--	12/12/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	2.15'	2.30'	AB/AM	asbestos siding and asphalt sampled
Mapes House Area	ST #0012	0154	E--	12/12/2001	light gray/gray (2.5Y -6/0) sand	2.30'	2.75'	AB/AM	asbestos siding and asphalt sampled; excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0013	0155	A--	12/12/2001	dark brown (010YR-3/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.45'	AM/AB	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0013	0156	B--	12/12/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	0.45'	1.25'	AM/AB	stratum contained gravels
Mapes House Area	ST #0013	0157	C--	12/12/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand	1.25'	1.65'	AM/AB	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0013	0158	D--	12/12/2001	very dark grayish brown (2.5Y -3/2) loamy sand	1.65'	2.10'	AM/AB	metal and plastic recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0013	0159	E--	12/12/2001	very dark grayish brown (2.5Y -3/2) sand mottled with olive brown (2.5Y -4/4) sand	2.10'	2.50'	AM/AB	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0013	0160	F--	12/12/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	2.50'	3.00'	AM/AB	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0014	0161	A--	12/12/2001	brown/dark brown (010YR-4/3) sandy loam	0.00'	0.73'	DS/LB	gravel and topsoil on landscaping cloth; not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0014	0162	B--	12/12/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) sand mottled with brown (010YR-5/3) sand	0.73'	1.40'	DS/LB	not screened

Appendix E - Provenience Catalog - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Mapes House Area	ST #0014	0163	C--	12/12/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/8) sandy loam	1.40'	1.95'	DS/LB	not screened; contained road fill
Mapes House Area	ST #0014	0164	D--	12/12/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand	1.95'	2.80'	DS/LB	glass, asbestos siding, and ceramic recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0014	0165	E--	12/12/2001	yellowish red (005YR-4/6) sand	2.80'	2.90'	DS/LB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0014	0166	F--	12/12/2001	black (010YR-2/1) sand	2.90'	3.20'	DS/LB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0015	0167	A--	12/12/2001	very dark brown (010YR-2/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.70'	AM/AB	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0015	0168	B--	12/12/2001	strong brown (7.5YR-5/6) loamy sand	0.70'	0.95'	AM/AB	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0015	0169	C--	12/12/2001	black (7.5YR-2/0) -	0.95'	2.50'	AB/AM	not screened; layer of coal fill, most likely associated with the RR
Mapes House Area	ST #0015	0170	D--	12/12/2001	light gray/gray (2.5Y -6/0) sand	2.50'	3.40'	AM/AB	excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0016	0171	A--	12/12/2001	dark brown (010YR-3/3) sandy loam	0.00'	0.35'	AM/AB	
Mapes House Area	ST #0016	0172	B--	12/12/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand mottled with yellowish brown (010YR-5/8) sand	0.35'	0.80'	AM/AB	coal flecking
Mapes House Area	ST #0016	0173	C--	12/12/2001	black (7.5YR-2/0) - mottled with very dark grayish brown (2.5Y -3/2) loamy sand	0.80'	1.35'	AM/AB	not screened; layer of coal likely associated with RR, not as thick as in previous unit
Mapes House Area	ST #0016	0174	D--	12/12/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-3/6) sand mottled with black (2.5Y -2/0) sand and very dark grayish brown (2.5Y -3/2) sand	1.35'	1.85'	AM/AB	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0016	0175	E--	12/12/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/2) sand mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y -6/4) sand	1.85'	3.00'	AM/AB	excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0017	0176	A--	12/12/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) loam	0.00'	0.43'	DS	sod and topsoil
Mapes House Area	ST #0017	0177	B--	12/12/2001	dark gray (010YR-4/1) sandy loam	0.43'	1.21'	DS	asphalt recovered
Mapes House Area	ST #0017	0178	C--	12/12/2001	black (010YR-2/1) sand	1.21'	1.40'	DS	organic stratum
Mapes House Area	ST #0017	0179	D--	12/12/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) sand	1.40'	1.90'	DS	homogenous sand
Mapes House Area	ST #0017	0180	E--	12/12/2001	light yellowish brown (2.5Y -6/4) sand	1.90'	2.40'	DS	
Mapes House Area	ST #0017	0181	F--	12/12/2001	gray (2.5Y -5/0) sand	2.40'	2.80'	DS	excavation halted due to pooling water
Mapes House Area	ST #0018	0182	A--	12/12/2001	dark brown (010YR-3/3) loamy sand	0.00'	0.35'	DS/AB/AM	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0018	0183	B--	12/12/2001	brown/dark brown (7.5YR-4/4) loamy sand	0.35'	0.90'	DS/AB/AM	not screened

Appendix E - Provenience Catalog - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Mapes House Area	ST #0018	0184	C--	12/12/2001	black (7.5YR-2/0) -	0.90'	1.80'	DS/AB/AM	not screened; appears to be a layer of coal fill associated with the RR
Mapes House Area	ST #0018	0185	D--	12/12/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) sand	1.80'	2.60'	DS/AB/AM	not screened
Mapes House Area	ST #0018	0186	E--	12/12/2001	gray (2.5Y -5/0) sand	2.60'	2.85'	DS/AB/AM	not screened; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0001	0187	A--	12/18/2001	dark brown (7.5YR-3/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.50'	AB/AM	sod and topsoil; modern roadside detrius recovered
Newman House Area	ST #0001	0188	B--	12/18/2001	yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) sand	0.50'	0.90'	AB/AM	fill; modern roadside detrius recovered
Newman House Area	ST #0001	0189	C--	12/18/2001	very dark gray (7.5YR-3/0) sand mottled with light gray (2.5Y -7/0) sand and yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) sand	0.90'	1.60'	AB/AM	fill; modern roadside detrius recovered
Newman House Area	ST #0001	0190	D--	12/18/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/0) sand	1.60'	2.85'	AB/AM	fill; modern roadside detrius recovered; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0002	0191	A--	12/18/2001	dark gray (010YR-4/1) sand	0.00'	0.50'	DS	asphalt DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0002	0192	B--	12/18/2001	light brownish gray (010YR-6/2) sand	0.50'	1.00'	DS	asphalt DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0002	0193	C--	12/18/2001	very dark brown (010YR-2/2) sand mottled with light brownish gray (010YR-6/2) sand	1.00'	1.68'	DS	asphalt DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0002	0194	D--	12/18/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-4/6) sand mottled with very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand	1.68'	2.08'	DS	asphalt DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0002	0195	E--	12/18/2001	light gray (010YR-7/1) sand	2.08'	2.30'	DS	asphalt DIF; stratum may not be fill; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0003	0196	A--	12/18/2001	dark brown (7.5YR-3/2) sandy loam	0.00'	0.35'	AM/AB	not screened
Newman House Area	ST #0003	0197	B--	12/18/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) sand	0.35'	0.75'	AM/AB	not screened
Newman House Area	ST #0003	0198	C--	12/18/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand mottled with dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) loamy sand and dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	0.75'	1.65'	AM/AB	not screened
Newman House Area	ST #0003	0199	D--	12/18/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	1.65'	2.40'	AM/AB	asphalt DIF; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0004	0200	A--	12/18/2001	dark gray (010YR-4/1) sand	0.00'	0.41'	DS	
Newman House Area	ST #0004	0201	B--	12/18/2001	light gray/gray (010YR-6/1) sand mottled with yellowish brown (010YR-5/4) sand	0.41'	1.32'	DS	
Newman House Area	ST #0004	0202	C--	12/18/2001	light gray (010YR-7/1) sand	1.32'	1.42'	DSJ	asphalt DIF

Appendix E - Provenience Catalog - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Newman House Area	ST #0004	0203	D--	12/18/2001	gray (010YR-5/1) sand	1.42'	2.20'	DS	asphalt DIF; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0005	0204	A--	12/18/2001	very dark gray (7.5YR-3/0) loamy sand	0.00'	0.55'	AB/AM	not screened
Newman House Area	ST #0005	0205	B--	12/18/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) sand	0.55'	1.15'	AB/AM	not screened
Newman House Area	ST #0005	0206	C--	12/18/2001	pale brown (010YR-6/3) sand mottled with brown/dark brown (7.5YR-4/4) sand	1.15'	2.00'	AB/AM	plastic recovered
Newman House Area	ST #0005	0207	D--	12/18/2001	light gray (2.5Y -7/0) sand	2.00'	2.40'	AB/AM	asphalt DIF; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0006	0208	A--	12/18/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sandy loam	0.00'	0.40'	DS	
Newman House Area	ST #0006	0209	B--	12/18/2001	red (010R -4/6) sandy loam	0.40'	0.69'	DS	contained gravels
Newman House Area	ST #0006	0210	C--	12/18/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand mottled with light gray (010YR-6/1) sand	0.69'	1.10'	DS	asphalt DIF; contained pea-sized gravels
Newman House Area	ST #0006	0211	D--	12/18/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand mottled with gray (010YR-5/1) sand	1.10'	1.70'	DS	asphalt DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0006	0212	E--	12/18/2001	brown (010YR-5/3) sand	1.70'	2.40'	DS	asphalt and slag DIF; contained pea-sized gravels; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0007	0213	A--	12/18/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	0.00'	0.60'	AM/AB	not screened
Newman House Area	ST #0007	0214	B--	12/18/2001	dark yellowish brown (010YR-3/4) loamy sand	0.60'	1.00'	AM/AB	not screened
Newman House Area	ST #0007	0215	C--	12/18/2001	grayish brown (2.5Y -5/2) sand	1.00'	2.00'	AM/AB	asphalt DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0007	0216	D--	12/18/2001	light gray/gray (2.5Y -6/0) sand	2.00'	2.60'	AM/AB	asphalt DIF; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0008	0217	A--	12/18/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) sandy loam	0.00'	0.50'	DS	asphalt and coal DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0008	0218	B--	12/18/2001	light gray (010YR-7/1) sand	0.50'	0.90'	DS	asphalt and coal DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0008	0219	C--	12/18/2001	very dark grayish brown (010YR-3/2) sand mottled with yellowish brown (010YR-5/6) sand	0.90'	1.90'	DS	asphalt and coal DIF
Newman House Area	ST #0008	0220	D--	12/18/2001	gray (010YR-5/1) sand	1.90'	2.60'	DS	asphalt coal and modern glass DIF; excavation halted due to pooling water
Newman House Area	ST #0009	0221	A--	12/18/2001	dark grayish brown (010YR-4/2) loamy sand	0.00'	0.50'	AB/AM	not screened; unit placed 60' from previous unit and 10' west of baseline
Newman House Area	ST #0009	0222	B--	12/18/2001	light olive brown (2.5Y -5/4) sand	0.50'	1.70'	AB/AM	not screened

Appendix E - Provenience Catalog - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename	Unit#	Cat#	Stratum	Date	Soil Description	Depth: Open	Depth: Close	Excavators	Comments
Newman House Area	ST #0009	0223	C--	12/18/2001	dark grayish brown (2.5Y -4/2) sand	1.70'	2.15'	AB/AM	plastic recovered
Newman House Area	ST #0009	0224	D--	12/18/2001	light brownish/gray (2.5Y -6/2) sand	2.15'	3.40'	AB/AM	asphalt DIF; excavation halted due to pooling water

APPENDIX F

Artifact Inventory

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0001

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0005	glass-liquor-bottle-none-1 base; 19 body	brown	molded--no	20	0.00	"ONE PINT/D- 126/68A"
0005	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	aqua	molded--no	1	0.00	
0005	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	modern

Count: 22 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Site name: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0003

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0016	glass-beer-bottle-none-body	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	modern
0016	glass-wine-bottle-none-shoulder	olive	molded--yes	1	0.00	mold line & bubbles

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Household Ceramics

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0016	Redware - (072.00)			1	0.00	base

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0017	glass-condiment-jar-none-mouth	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Household Ceramics

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0017	Whiteware/Ironstone-undecorated - (023.00)			1	0.00	body frag

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0017	household-lighting-lamp chimney-rim	none	glass, clear-molded-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0004

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Household Ceramics

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0020	Whiteware/ironstone-undecorated - (023.00)			1	0.00	base

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0022	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	aqua	molded--no	1	0.00	
0022	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	clear	molded--no	12	0.00	

Count: 13 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Household Ceramics

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0022	Brown or buff stoneware with slip - (070.10)			1	0.00	base; buff paste

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0005

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0026	- oyster - oyster-umbo			1	6.90	

Count: 1 Weight: 6.90

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0026	glass-unident-bottle-none-3 body; 1 base	clear	molded--no	4	0.00	\^O...!\

Count: 4 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0006

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0029	personal-smoking-cigarettefilter-whole	none	plastic-molded-	1	0.00	-tripartate
0029	personal-toys and games-easter egg-frag	none	plastic-molded-	1	0.00	-

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0030	glass-beer-bottle-none-body	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0031	- clam - clam-valve frag			1	1.10	

Count: 1 Weight: 1.10

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0031	personal-toys and games-easter egg-frag	none	plastic-molded-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0007

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0038	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	brown	molded--yes	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0008

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0042	unident-unident-unident-frag	none	iron-unident-	2	0.00	-heavily rusted

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0044	glass-unident-bottle-none-base	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Household Ceramics

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0044	Redware - (072.00)			1	0.00	rim

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0009

Stratum: B-

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0047	glass-beer-bottle-none-body	brown	molded--no	2	0.00	
0047	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	green	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0013

Stratum: C-

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0072	- clam - clam-valve frag			1	2.60	

Count: 1 Weight: 2.60

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0072	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	clear	molded--no	2	0.00	
0072	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	green	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Unit: ST #0014

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0078	glass-unident-bottle-globe-shoulder	brown	molded--no	2	0.00	
0078	glass-unident-bottle-none-body	aqua	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0078	garden-plantings-flowerpot-body frag	none	terra cotta-unident-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Chadwick Hotel Area

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0001

Stratum: A--

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0090	- clam - -valve frags			3	0.90	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.90

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0090	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragment	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	
0090	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragment	green	molded--no	3	0.00	

Count: 4 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0091	slag--		--	8	0.00	

Count: 8 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0091	- clam - -valve frags			2	3.40	

Count: 2 Weight: 3.40

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0091	glass-beer-bottle-none-base fragment	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	
0091	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragments	green	molded--no	2	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0091	household-electrical-unident-whole	none	composite-unident-	1	0.00	-flattened at one end
0091	household-electrical-wire cap-whole	none	composite-unident-	1	0.00	-plastic,rubber, and cu alloy
0091	unident-unident-clip(?)--whole	none	cu alloy & plastic-unident-	1	0.00	-

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0001

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0091	household-electrical-wire cap-whole	none	composite-unident-	1	0.00	-plastic,rubber, and cu alloy
0091	unident-unident-clip(?)--whole	none	cu alloy & plastic-unident-	1	0.00	-

Count: 3

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0093	slag--		--	5	42.20	

Count: 5 Weight: 42.20

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0093	- clam - -valve frags			1	8.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 8.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0093	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragments	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	
0093	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragments	clear	molded--no	4	0.00	
0093	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragments	green	molded--no	2	0.00	

Count: 7 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0093	unident-unident-clip(?)--whole	none	cu alloy & plastic-unident-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0094	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragments	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0001

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0094	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragments	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0002

Stratum: D-

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0099	glass-unident-bottle-\'...U.\'-body fragment	green	molded--no	2	0.00	
0099	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragments	clear	molded--no	3	0.00	

Count: 5 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0003

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0102	glass-window-frag	aqua	--	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0102	- oyster - -right valve			1	34.50	

Count: 1 Weight: 34.50

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0104	glass-window-frag	aqua	--	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0104	- clam - -1 left valve; 2 valve frags			3	20.40	
0104	- oyster - -right valve			1	32.90	

Count: 4 Weight: 53.30

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0104	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragments	clear	molded--no	2	0.00	

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Household Ceramics

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0104	American porcelain - (053.00)			1	0.00	rim

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0003

Stratum: F--

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0106	- clam - -1 right valve; 1 left valve frag			2	31.60	

Count: 2 Weight: 31.6
0

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0106	glass-beer-bottle-none-base fragment	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	
0106	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragment	clear	molded--yes	1	0.00	

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: G--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0107	glass-window-frag	aqua	--	2	0.00	
0107	iron-head and shank-frag		--	2	0.00	heavily rusted

Count: 4 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Faunal and Floral Remains

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0107	- clam - -1 right valve frag; 3 valve frags			4	31.40	
0107	- oyster - -4 right valves; 1 valve frag			5	196.30	

Count: 9 Weight: 227.
70

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0107	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragment	clear	molded--no	3	0.00	
0107	glass-unident-bottle-none-shoulder/neck	green	molded--no	1	0.00	"Booth's!"

Count: 4 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0004

Stratum: A--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0108	iron-rivet-whole		1 1/2"-	1	0.00	rusted

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0108	aluminum-closure-pull top-yes-whole	yellow	no--no	1	0.00	"Yogurt/WHITNEY'S"
0108	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragment	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	"HA.../H..." painted
0108	plastic-closure-cap-none-top and sides	black	molded--yes	1	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0109	iron-storage-can--end fragments		--	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0109	personal-hygiene-comb tooth-frag	faux tortoiseshell	plastic-molded-	1	0.00	-amber colored

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0110	glass-unident-bottle-yes-body fragments	brown	molded--no	7	0.00	molded cross-hatch
0110	iron-storage-can--body fragments		--	8	0.00	

Count: 15 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Site name: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0005

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0113	household-plantings-flowerpot-body frag	none	terra cotta-unident-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0114	slag- -		--	2	16.60	

Count: 2 Weight: 16.60

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0115	asphalt-shingle-frag		-	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0115	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragment	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	
0115	glass-unident-bottle-yes-body fragment	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	unident design
0115	iron-storage-can--body fragments		--	1	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0115	personal-unident-popsicle stick-frag	none	wood-cut-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0116	iron-nail-head and shank		--wire cut	1	0.00	heavily rusted

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0005

Stratum: E-

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0116	iron-nail-head and shank		-wire cut	1	0.00	heavily rusted

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0116	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragment	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0116	unident-unident-unident-frag	none	iron-unident-	1	0.00	-heavily rusted

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0007

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0127	personal-hygine-needle-whole	none	plastic and steel-unident-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0008

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0133	steel-screen-fragments		--	3	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0133	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragment	brown	molded--no	2	0.00	
0133	glass-unident-bottle-none-body fragment	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0133	household-plantings-flowerpot-rim/base/body	none	terra cotta-unident-	4	0.00	-

Count: 4 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0009

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0137	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragment	brown	molded--no	2	0.00	
0137	glass-unident-jar-none-mouth fragment	clear	molded--yes	1	0.00	threaded
0137	steel-closure-cap-yes-whole	blue	stamped--no	1	0.00	!\"Veryfine/Chillers!\"

Count: 4 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0138	slag- -		--	1	4.60	

Count: 1 Weight: 4.60

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0138	glass-unident-bottle-no-body fragment	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0010

Stratum: C-

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0142	ceramic-pipe-frag	brown	--	1	0.00	exterior glaze

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0011

Stratum: A--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0146	asbestos-shingle-frag		--	2	0.00	

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0146	unident-unident-clips(?)-whole	none	cu alloy & plastic-unident-	6	0.00	-

Count: 6 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0148	ceramic-pipe-end frag		--	1	0.00	int. and ext. glaze

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0148	unident-unident-band-frag	none	iron-unident-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0012

Stratum: A--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0150	asbestos-shingle-frag		--	4	0.00	
0150	aspahit-shingle-frag		--	2	0.00	

Count: 6 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0150	glass-beer-bottle-no-body fragment	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0151	asbestos-shingle-frag		--	1	0.00	
0151	asphalt-shingle-frag		--	6	0.00	
0151	glass-window-frag	clear	--	2	0.00	

Count: 9 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0151	glass-beer-bottle-no-body fragment	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	
0151	glass-unident-bottle-no-body fragment	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0152	asbestos-shingle-frag		--	1	0.00	
0152	asphalt-shingle-frag		--	3	0.00	
0152	iron-nail-shank		--wire cut(?)	2	0.00	heavily rusted

Count: 6 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0012

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0152	glass-milk(?)-bottle-yes-body fragment	clear	molded--no	2	0.00	unident letters

Count: 2 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0153	asbestos-shingle-frag		--	2	0.00	
0153	asphalt-shingle-frag		--	4	0.00	
0153	iron-nail-whole		3"--wire cut	1	0.00	

Count: 7 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0153	unident-unident-band-frag	none	iron-unident-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: E--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0154	asbestos-shingle-frag		--	2	0.00	
0154	iron-nail-shank		--wire cut	1	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0154	glass-beer-bottle-no-body fragment	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	
0154	glass-unident-bottle-no-body fragment	clear	molded--no	2	0.00	

Count: 3 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0013

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0158	iron-nail-whole		3 1/2"--wire cut	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Miscellaneous Personal and Small Finds

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0158	personal-toys and games-toy gun-barrel frag	molded scroll work	plastic-molded-	1	0.00	-

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Unit: ST #0014

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0164	asbestos-shingle-frag		--	2	0.00	2 w/ nail holes
0164	ceramic-brick-frag	red	--	1	2.10	
0164	glass-window-frag	aqua	--	2	0.00	

Count: 5 Weight: 2.10

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0164	glass-unident-bottle-no-body fragment	clear	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Household Ceramics

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0164	Whiteware/Ironstone-undecorated - (023.00)			1	0.00	rim

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Mapes House Area

Sitename: Newman House Area

Unit: ST #0001

Stratum: A--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0187	iron-nail-whole		1 1/2"-wire cut	1	0.00	rusted

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0187	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragments	brown	molded--no	9	0.00	

Count: 9 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: B--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0188	asphalt- -frags		--	1	2.30	
0188	iron-wire-frags		--	1	0.00	

Count: 2 Weight: 2.30

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0188	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragments	brown	molded--no	6	0.00	

Count: 6 Weight: 0.00

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0189	asphalt- -frags		--	2	4.20	

Count: 2 Weight: 4.20

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0189	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragments	brown	molded--no	5	0.00	

Count: 5 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Newman House Area

Unit: ST #0001

Stratum: C--

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Count: 5

Stratum: D--

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0190	asphalt--frags		--	3	5.70	

Count: 3 Weight: 5.70

Artifact Category: Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0190	glass-beer-bottle-none-body fragments	brown	molded--no	1	0.00	

Count: 1 Weight: 0.00

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Newman House Area

Unit: ST #0005

Stratum: C-

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0206	asphalt- frags		-	1	175.40	

Count: 1 Weight: 175.
40

Appendix F- Artifact Inventory
Archaeological Survey - Route 35 Lavallette

Sitename: Newman House Area

Unit: ST #0009

Stratum: C-

Artifact Category: Construction and Waste Material

Catalog#	Object	Color/Decoration	Size/Manufacture	Count	Weight in grams	Comments
0223	asphalt- -frags		--	1	25.90	

Count: 1 Weight: 25.9
0

APPENDIX G

Resumes



Richard L. Porter
Associate
Supervisor/Historian - The RBA Group Cultural Resource Unit

Education

M.A., American History, Rutgers College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1981

B.A., History, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, 1975

Experience

1995 - present

Supervisor/Historian, The RBA Group Cultural Resource Unit, Morristown, New Jersey

Serves as Supervisor of the Cultural Resource Unit within the Environmental Department. Technical expertise in areas of historical research, industrial archaeology, and report writing and production - additional proficiency in areas of historical archaeology and architectural history. Responsibilities also include proposal and cost estimate preparation, marketing, client coordination, project design and management, and fiscal and personnel management.

1991 - 1995

Associate Director/Historian, Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Exercised full administrative and technical control of all historical research, historical and industrial archaeology, and architectural history projects, all report production activities, and fiscal management. Responsibilities also included proposal and cost estimate preparation, marketing, client coordination, project design and management, and personnel management.

1986 - 1991

Vice President/Historian, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey

Provided technical and managerial services in the areas of historical research and writing for cultural resource management and historic preservation planning firm - responsibilities also included involvements in proposal and report preparation and project planning and scheduling.

Experience, cont.

1987 - 1991

Cultural Resource Historian/Archaeologist, Olearius Editions, Kemblesville, Pennsylvania

Provided technical services in the areas of historical research, in-field survey, and historical and archaeological writing and editing for small publishing house specializing in the fields of industrial history and archaeology.

1983 - 1991

Consultant in Cultural Resource Management and Historic Preservation, Hopewell, New Jersey

Provided the full range of services in the fields of cultural resource management and historic preservation, with specific concentrations in the areas of historical research and writing and the in-field survey of historic and industrial sites. Experienced in all areas of historical research, including the use of primary documentary sources, cartographic sources, and secondary sources - also experienced in the areas of historical and industrial archaeology and architectural history. Extensive experience in the areas of historical writing and general report preparation, having participated in the successful completion of scores of cultural resource survey and historic preservation planning reports of various types. Extensive work experience throughout the Northeast.

1983 - 1984

Vice President/Historian, Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey

Provided full range of services in the above areas.

1981 - 1988

Archivist, New Jersey State Archives, Bureau of Archives and Records Management, Department of State, State of New Jersey, Trenton

Supervised weekend services offered by the State Archives and provided professional assistance to members of the public engaged in historical research.

1981 - 1983

Senior Historian, Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey

Directed all historical research projects for cultural resource management section of a large engineering firm active in the Middle Atlantic region - technical responsibilities concentrated in the areas of historical research and writing and general report production.

Richard L. Porter - Page 3 --

Experience, cont.

1979 - 1981

Consultant in Cultural Resource Management and Historic Preservation, Morristown, New Jersey

Provided full range of services in the above areas.

1977 - 1979

Historian/Archaeologist, Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office, Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Provided historical research and writing services and archaeological field work for cultural resource management office operating as part of Rutgers University.

Publications

Linseed Oil Mills of New Jersey, 1732 - 1950, Olearius Editions, Kemblesville, Pennsylvania, forthcoming (2004). Carter Litchfield, co-author.

A History of the Ford/Faesch House, Historical Society of the Rockaways, Rockaway, New Jersey, forthcoming (2004).

A History of the O'Neal/Forshee Mining Property, OCHS Journal 27, Orange County Historical Society, Arden, New York, 1998.

A History of the Queensboro Ironworks, OCHS Journal 24, Orange County Historical Society, Arden, New York, 1995.

Hopewell: A Historical Geography, Hopewell Township Historic Committee, Hopewell, New Jersey, 1991. Richard W. Hunter, co-author.

American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry, Canal History and Technology Proceedings IX, Center for Canal History and Technology, Easton, Pennsylvania, 1990. Richard W. Hunter, co-author.

Professional Affiliations

American Historical Association
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Historical Archaeology
New Jersey Historical Society
Preservation New Jersey

Jean Howson
Principal Archaeologist

Education

Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York, New York, 1995
Ph.D. Dissertation: "Colonial Goods and the Plantation Village: Consumption and the Internal Economy in Montserrat from Slavery to Freedom"

M.A., Anthropology, New York University, New York, New York, 1987
Masters Thesis: "The Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Health and Hygiene: A Case Study from Sullivan Street, Greenwich Village, New York City"

B.A., Anthropology, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1977

Experience

1995 - present

Principal Archaeologist, The RBA Group, Morristown, New Jersey

Serves as Principal Archaeologist for the Cultural Resource Unit within the Environmental Services Department. Technical expertise in areas of archaeology, materials analysis, and report writing and production -- additional proficiency in area of historical research. Responsibilities also include proposal and cost estimate preparation, marketing, client coordination, project design and management, and fiscal and personnel management.

1991 - 1992, 1995 - 1996

Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York, New York

Teaching both graduate and undergraduate archaeology courses - has also presented numerous guest lectures to both graduate and undergraduate classes City College (CUNY), Long Island University, New School for Social Research, and Vassar College.

1995

Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York

Taught undergraduate archaeology course.

Experience, cont.

1994 - 1995

Principal Archaeologist, Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Had primary technical and supervisory responsibility for all historical archaeological projects. Also provided services, both technical and supervisory, in the following areas: report preparation; laboratory analysis; proposal and cost estimate preparation; development of research designs; background research; and overall project management.

1992 - 1994

Urban Archaeologist, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York, New York

Provided technical services within the primary archaeological review agency in the City of New York - responsible for the review of development and construction projects and the application of federal compliance and City Environmental Quality Review standards - reviewed archaeological survey and mitigation projects (both research designs and final reports) - consulted with other city agencies in the area of archaeological planning - prepared the National Historic Landmark nomination for the African Burial Ground.

1984 - 1992

Consultant in Cultural Resource Management, New York, New York

Provided full range of archaeological services required in the field of cultural resource management, with a concentration in the area of the investigation of historic archaeological sites - involved in documentary research, research design preparation, archaeological fieldwork, laboratory analysis (with a specialization in the analysis of historic artifacts), and report writing and preparation - worked on a variety of projects in New York City and New Jersey.

1991 - 1992

Laboratory Supervisor, Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York, New York

Responsible for the management of the laboratory operated by the Department of Anthropology.

1990 - 1991

Consultant, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Involved in the preparation of Columbus Quincentenary exhibition "Seeds of Change".

Jean Howson - Page 3 --

Experience, cont.

1986 - 1987, 1989 - 1990

Archaeological Field Director/Historian, Montserrat, British West Indies

Conducted archaeological and historical surveys of the Galways and Delvins Plantations on the island of Montserrat, with field work at both sites and archival research in Montserrat, Jamaica, and Great Britain.

1987 - 1989

Graduate Teaching Assistant, New York University, New York, New York

Provided academic services to the Department of Anthropology.

1985 - 1987

Graduate Assistant, New York University, New York, New York

Provided academic services to the Department of Anthropology and the Humanities Council.

Publications

The Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Health and Hygiene at the Sullivan Street Site, New York City, Northeast Historical Archaeology, 1992-3.

Social Relations and Material Culture: A Critique of the Archaeology of Plantation Slavery, Historical Archaeology 24(4), 1990.

Professional Affiliations

American Anthropological Association

American Ethnological Society

Society for Historical Archaeology

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Professional Archaeologists of New York City (Executive Board, 1993 - 1994)

Montserrat National Trust

Archaeological Society of Jamaica

Leonard G. Bianchi
Principal Archaeologist/Laboratory and Data Manager

Education

M.A., Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York, New York, 1996
Masters Thesis: "The Archaeology of the Burrowes Mansion, Matawan, New Jersey"

B.A., Geography and Anthropology, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey, 1974

Experience

1995 - present

Principal Archaeologist/Laboratory and Data Manager, The RBA Group, Morristown, New Jersey

Serves as Archaeologist and Laboratory and Data Manager for the Cultural Resource Unit within the Environmental Services Department. Technical expertise in areas of historical and industrial archaeology, materials analysis, and laboratory and data management -- additional proficiency in area of historical research and report writing. Responsibilities also include proposal and cost estimate preparation, client coordination, and project and personnel management.

1994 - 1995

Senior Archaeologist, Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Technical and supervisory responsibility for historical archaeological projects, including analysis of historic sites and assemblages and report preparation. Also had primary responsibility for laboratory processing and data management.

1990 - 1994

Laboratory Director, Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York, New York

Provided technical services including the selection, purchase, and maintenance of equipment and supplies for all archaeology and physical anthropology laboratories. Responsibilities included archaeological collections management. Also provided technical consultation for computer needs of faculty and supervised graduate assistants.

Experience, cont.

1974 - 1994

Consultant in Historical Archaeology, New York and New Jersey

Provided full range of archaeological services required in the field of cultural resource management for historic sites. Responsibilities included documentary research, research design preparation, archaeological fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. Directed excavations at archaeological sites in New York and New Jersey for various cultural resource management firms and public agencies. Authored numerous cultural resource management reports.

1989

Interim Archaeological Curator, South Street Seaport Museum, New York, New York

Supervised the identification, cataloging, and photographing of museum's collections.

1988 - 1989

Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, New York University, New York, New York

Taught undergraduate archaeology laboratory course.

1981 - 1983

Archaeological Assistant, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado

Monitored excavations and conducted archaeological testing at National Parks in New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. Responsible for historical research, archaeological fieldwork, artifact analysis, and report preparation.

1974 - 1977

Historic Site Assistant, New York State Department of Parks and Recreation, Division for Historic Preservation, Albany, New York

Provided services as archaeological crew chief for excavations at various historic sites.

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for Industrial Archaeology
Society for the History of Technology
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

APPENDIX H

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Bibliography Form

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Annotated Bibliography Form

MAP CODE:

QUAD SHEET: Point Pleasant and
Seaside Park

COUNTY: Ocean

MUNICIPALITIES: Brick and Dover Townships and Lavallette Borough

AGENCY: New Jersey Department of Transportation

PROJECT TITLE: N.J. Route 35 Restoration Project

PROJECT NUMBER:

LEVEL OF SURVEY: Phase I Archaeological and Intensive-Level Historic
Architectural

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS: Jean Howson, Richard L. Porter, and
Leonard G. Bianchi (The RBA Group Cultural Resource Unit)

TITLE AND DATE OF SURVEY REPORT: Cultural Resource Survey – N.J. Route
35 Restoration Project, Brick and Dover Townships and Lavallette Borough, Ocean
County, New Jersey – August 2003

PREPARED FOR: New Jersey Department of Transportation

DATE OF SURVEY:

SIZE OF PROJECT AREA: