

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-1

HISTORIC NAME: Larrabee Store
LOCATION: 11 Union Ave. & Locust St.

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 69/1

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS OOAD: Henry N. Arozanick
OWNER/ADDRESS: 142 W. Centennial Drive
Marlton, N.J. 08053

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1860 / with alterations Source of Date: Edward Larrabee, Jr.

Architect:

Builder:

Style: commercial

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 3

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick (painted)

Fenestration: 7 bay. 2/2

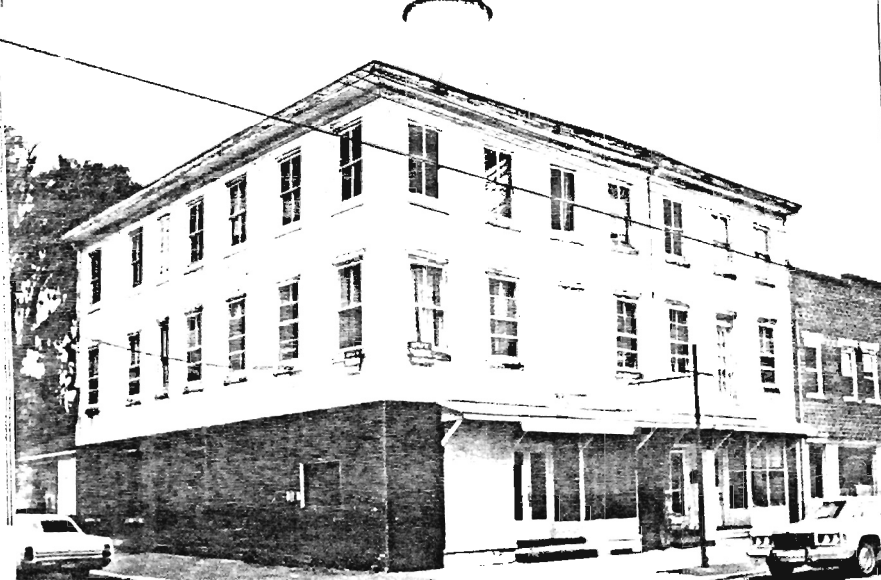
Roof/Chimneys: modified mansard roof. slate tiles

Additional Architectural Description:

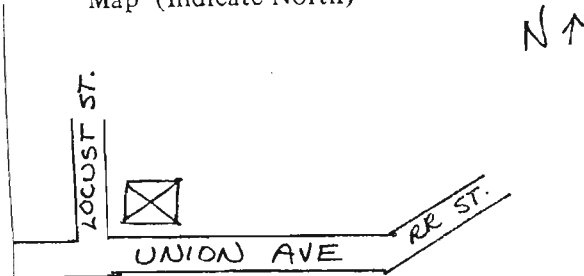
Three irregularly spaced doorways penetrate the facade of this structure; the major entrance is recessed and has double doors and a transom. A pent eave extends across the facade above the first floor. Limestone lintels and sills frame each window.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1514-1



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Larrabee Store is located on the northeast corner of the intersection and is a pivotal element in the Union Avenue streetscape. Old maps show that it had been bordered by Torrey cottages (probably workmen's homes) and was near the Manchester Hotel and several of the railroad buildings.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Photographs in the possession of Edward Larrabee, Jr., show this structure with an open two story veranda. At that time, it served as the Larrabee home as well as the general store of Manchester (the village.) At that time, there was only one other general store in Manchester (borough), located in Whiting (Christopherson's - c.f. H.C. Beck.) Edward Larrabee, Sr., came to Manchester in 1862. He is reported to have purchased this structure for twenty dollars; the former owners came from New York City. In addition to this store, Larrabee owned a brickyard, a cranberry bog, a sawmill and a grist mill*, as well as a farm in the Beckerville area. He was also a freeholder for Ocean County. *1900-1915. William S. Dewey, a local historian, believes that this structure may have originally been built by William Torrey, and might have been the company store.

ORIGINAL USE: Store / Residence PRESENT USE: Empty commercial
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor space / apts. above
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- Dewey, William S. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Manchester, June 1981.
 Larrabee, Edward F. Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Island Heights, June 1981.
 Miller, Pauline S. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Toms River, June 1981

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-2

HISTORIC NAME: Rogers Hotel
LOCATION: 22 Union Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ellen Matluk
410 Union Avenue
Lakehurst, N.J.08733

COMMON NAME: Rogers Store
BLOCK/LOT 70/7
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1885
Architect:
Style: vernacular Gothic
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle
Fenestration: 5 bay. 2/2 (6/1 in attic area)
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / 1 end corbelled brick chimney
Additional Architectural Description:

Source of Date: signboard

Builder:

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

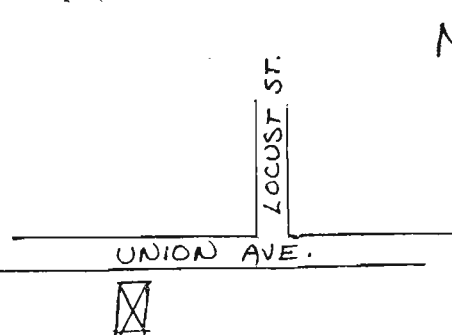
The structure is distinguished by its signboard (probably original) which reads, "Charles L. Rogers - 1885." The sign is mounted to fill the upper portico area above the center door. The gabled portico is supported on wooden piers and there is a plank porch floor. First floor windows have been boarded but the massing of the entrance area is typical of the Torrey workmen's cottages.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1514-2



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Rogers Hotel is located on the south side of Union Avenue, and is an integral part of Lakehurst's commercial district.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is noted as William A. Torrey's property, and a structure is noted here on the 1872 map. Stylistically, it seems possible that the present structure was expanded from an original workmens' cottage. Freeholder Charles Rogers ran a general store and tavern here, locally known as "Rogers Hotel." His son continued the business. It was the site of much political activity in the Manchester area. The sign is a rare survivor in Ocean County.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Larrabee, Edward F. Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Island Heights, June 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-3

HISTORIC NAME: Red Men's Lodge Hall
LOCATION: Union Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Fleet Reserve Association
Union Avenue
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

COMMON NAME: Fleet Reserve Building
BLOCK/LOT 61/9
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

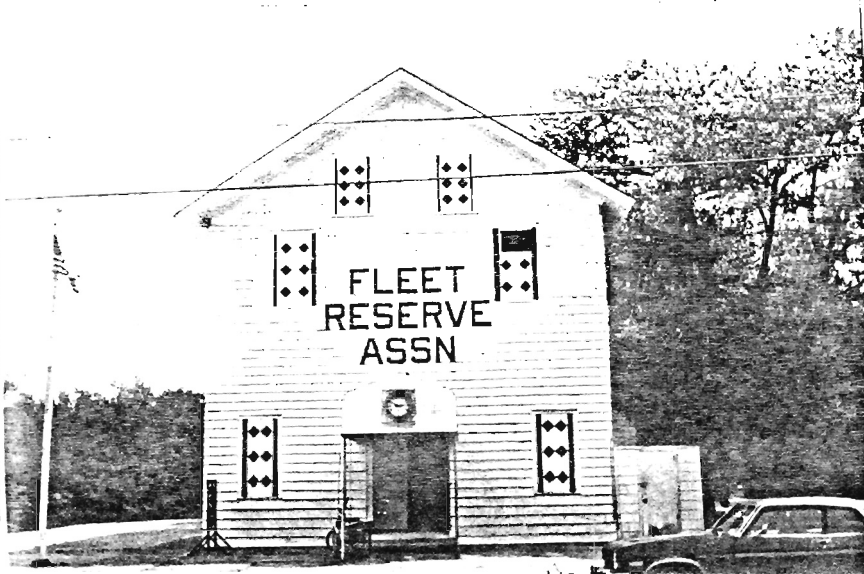
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1870
Source of Date: stylistic
Architect:
Builder:
Style: vernacular Meetinghouse style
Form/Plan Type: rectangle
Number of Stories: 2-1/3
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle. staggered butt shingle in gable peak
Fenestration: 3 bay. windows are shuttered
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street
Additional Architectural Description:

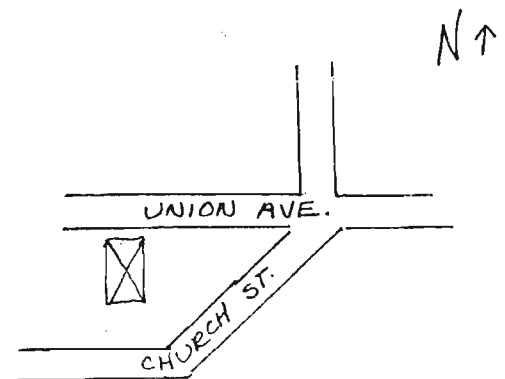
There is a double leaf central door, which is protected by a curved aluminum canopy. Although the structure is severely plain, it is distinguished by its massive scale and decorative trim, including a painted sign across the facade ("Fleet Reserve Association"), wood trim on the shutters and a "landmark" clock which is mounted on the canopy.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1514-3



Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2013
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on the south side of Union Avenue just north of the beginning of Church Street. It effectively marks the end of Lakehurst's commercial district. A concrete parking area extends around the building between Union Avenue and Church Street, and ties in the commercial residential areas.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

As the Red Men's Lodge Building, this structure housed one of the fraternal orders that are noted in Low's 1915 Directory. It also was the unofficial town hall prior to the creation of Lakehurst as a separate borough, and served as a neighborhood social center hosting dances and other community functions. In its present role as the Fleet Reserve Building, the structure reflects Lakehurst's involvement with naval affairs.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Larrabee, Edward F. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Island Heights, June 1981.
Low, George. Industrial Directory of New Jersey. 1915.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-4

HISTORIC NAME: The Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: Union Avenue & Orchard St.

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 60/1

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Presbyterian Church
Union Avenue
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1904

Source of Date: datestone

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Queen Anne with Colonial Revival details
Number of Stories: 3

Form/Plan Type: square, with additions

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: bevelled clapboard, vertical board, painted shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay. 1/1 diamond pane windows and arched non-pictorial stained glass windows

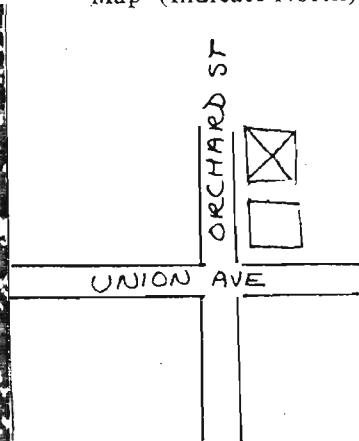
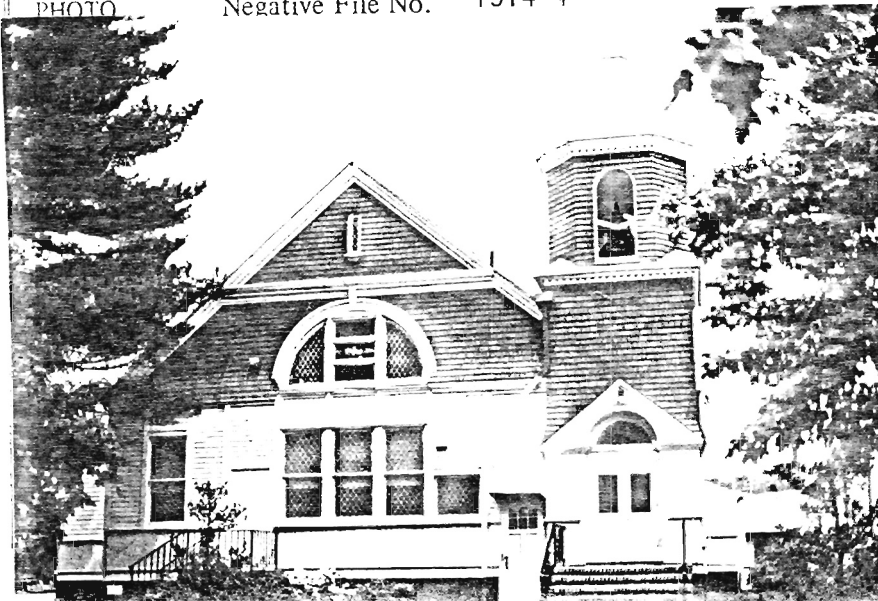
Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

The unified gable appearance of the facade is emphasized by a large central Roman arched window, but is offset by a square tower to the east, crowned by an octagonal belfry. The full return of the gable roof is marked by a change in siding. There is also a belt course at the third floor line. Small arched and narrow lancet windows appear in the gable peak and on the dormers; each window-sill is marked with a central bracket. A dentil molding highlights the outlines of the structure. The arched motif is repeated in the belfry openings,* and in the radiating fanlight above the elevated entrance door. Two subsidiary doors also pierce the facade. A contemporary vertical board addition is joined to the structure at its northwest corner *in large relieving arches on the east and west elevations.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1514-4

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Presbyterian Church is located on the northeast corner of the intersection. It is opposite the elementary school - which had been the site of the hotel.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the second Presbyterian Church structure to be located in the Lakehurst area - the first was erected by William Torrey, Sr., as one of his first priorities. Torrey was also instrumental in organizing the Presbyterian Church in Toms River. Architecturally, the structure is significantly distinct from the earlier, "Meetinghouse Style" structures that appear in the interior of Ocean County. Stylistically it is well integrated into the "cottage colony" appearance of this area.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Dewey, William F. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Manchester, June 1981.

Miller, Pauline S. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Toms River, June 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-5

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 297 Union Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Harold Pittis (est)
297 Union Avenue
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

COMMON NAME: Pittis House
BLOCK/LOT 61/1
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

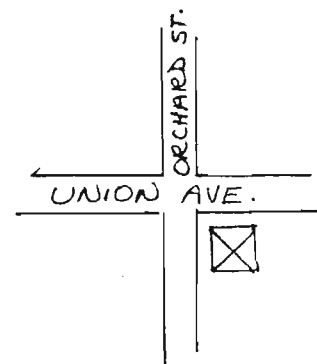
Construction Date: early 20th century Source of Date: stylistic
Architect: Builder:
Style: bungalow / some late Queen Anne elements Form/Plan Type: modified pavilion plan
Number of Stories: 1½ over basement
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle in broad and narrow courses
Fenestration: 3 bay. casement windows, with diamond panes. most are in triple groups.
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with center cross gable on hipped roof / 1 center corbelled brick chimney
Additional Architectural Description:

Although this structure presents an informal, rambling appearance, it is in fact highly organized around a center door. A secondary door to the south leads to an office area. The spacious front porch has shingled posts and long shaped rafter tails, which form an open trellis area extending beyond the porch eaves.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1514-5



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Pittis House is located on the southeast corner of Orchard Street and Union Avenue. There are residences to the south, and a fenced, wooded lot to the rear (west.) Lakehurst's cemetery is nearby. A one story out-building in compatible style is at the rear.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the finest 20th century style residential structure in Lakehurst. According to Edward Larrabee, Jr., a Dr. Pittis lived in Manchester between 1900 and 1920, and was the only physician within a twenty four mile area encompassing Lakehurst, Whiting, and Chatsworth (Burlington County.) He had an agreement with the railroad to be in this area, and would pay housecalls via bicycle and railroad handcar. (A picture in the 1908 souvenir pamphlet depicts a structure known as "The Bungalow," a winter cottage which is offered for rent. The picture is unclear, but there are similarities to the Pittis house. It is possibly the original, symmetrical heart of the structure.)

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Larrabee, Edward F. Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Island Heights, June 1981.
Souvenir of Lakehurst. Frederic Torrey, copyright 1908.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-6

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 300 Union Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Hattie Corbin (estate)
11 Briscoe Terrace
Hazlet, N.J. 07730

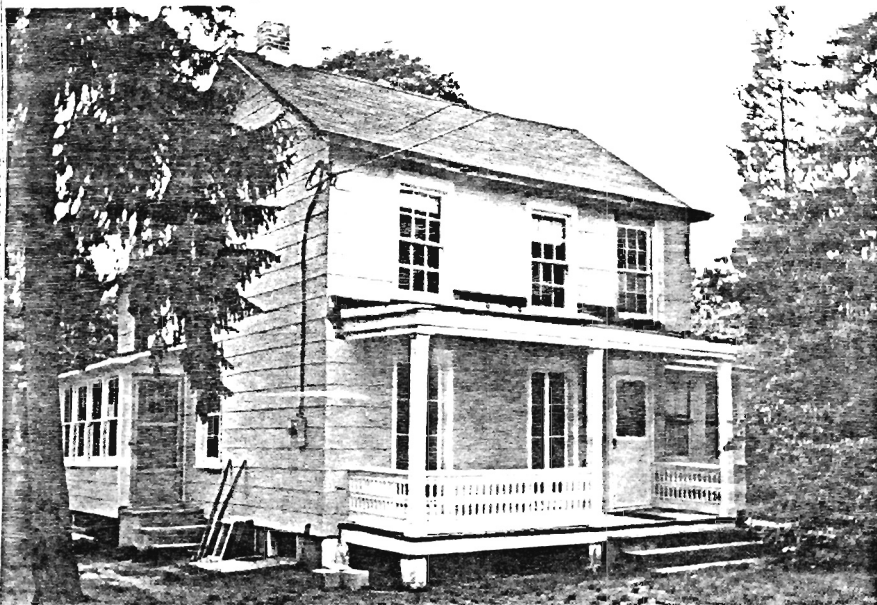
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 49/6
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

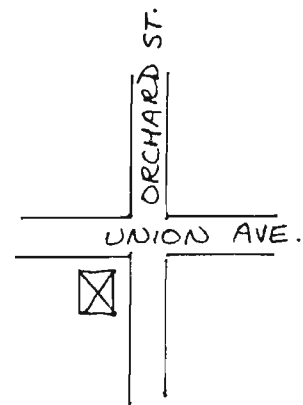
Construction Date: pre-1860 Source of Date: stylistic
Architect: Builder:
Style: vernacular (2/3 Georgian with late 19th century additions) Form/Plan Type: rectangle with additions to rear (T).
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle
Fenestration: 3 bay. 6/6 (2/2 in rear addition)
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street / one end brick chimney in main mass
Additional Architectural Description:

There is an asymmetrically located door, and French doors on the first floor. An open porch with square piers and sawn rails (no brackets) projects front, and there is a shed open rear porch and an enclosed shed porch with continuous fenestration to the south. A one story addition extends north. Purlins are visible beneath the eaves of the main element.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1514-6



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the southwest corner of Union Avenue and Orchard Street, diagonally opposite the Presbyterian Church.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure is noted on the 1872 Beers Map and seems to be among the oldest surviving area residences. Its sawn porch trim is intact and is outstanding, contrasting sharply with the more sophisticated, integrated Queen Anne residences to the north and south.

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

COMMENTS:

The structure appears to be undergoing restoration at the present time.

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-7

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 316 Union Avenue

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 49/2

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Charles Sitkus, Jr.
316 Union Avenue
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard, with masonite on second floor

Fenestration: 3 bay. 1/1 with Queen Anne upper sash (diamond and lozenge patterns)

Roof/Chimneys: steep gable roof with full return and curved brackets

Additional Architectural Description:

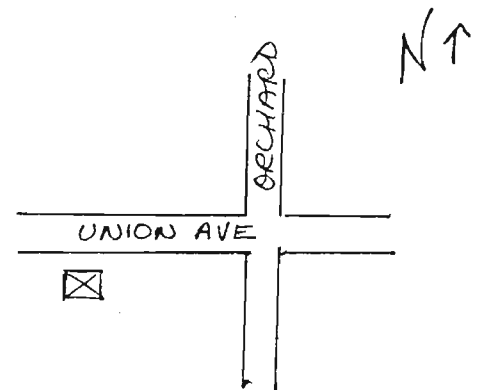
The unified gable plan of this structure is marked by asymmetry on the first floor. There is an oriel to the south; a central triple window group and entry at the northeast corner. An internal porch extends along the north elevation; its Doric columns and rails are visible within a wall of continuous fenestration. The entrance is located through an arch with a marked spring line. Recessed shed dormers occur on the north and south sides, and railed balcony areas are inset into the porch roof. Paired windows appear on the second floor of the facade and are enframed by a bracketed roof hood and sill.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1514-7



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the south side of Union Avenue, opposite the elementary school in the vicinity of Lake Horicon. Neighboring structures are complementary in scale and massing (#1514-14) although most of the area homes appear to be more recent.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This area was, and continues to be, the village's most favored residential district. It was known as the "cottage section," and was planned to be an enticing location for visitors during the winter season.

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

COMMENTS:

Second floor siding changes the character of the house.

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-8

HISTORIC NAME: Larrabee House
LOCATION: 216 Church Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 62/7

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Louise Lutkiewicz
216 Church Street
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1860

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Gothic style

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle siding

Fenestration: 6 bay. 2/2

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street with central cross gable

Additional Architectural Description:

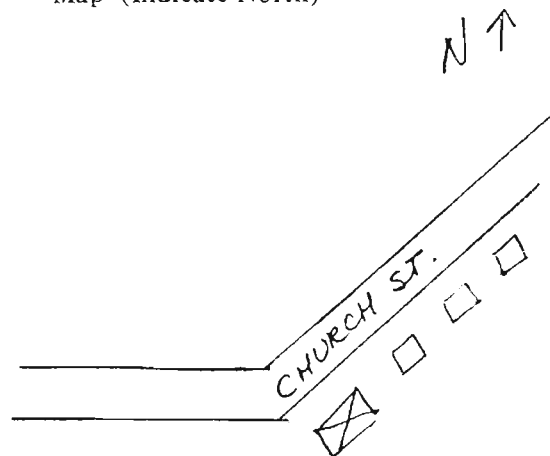
The central entrance is framed by an enclosed hipped roof front porch.
There are pointed arch windows in all gable peaks.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1514-8



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Larrabee House is located on the south side of Church Street, and is surrounded by smaller residences.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Larrabee family was pivotal in the development of Lakehurst's business and politics. This house is listed under the Larrabee name on the Beers Map. Stylistically, this symmetrically designed Gothic-style structure is similar to many of the so called "Torrey Houses," but is significantly larger, which indicates its probably greater importance.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-9

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 226 Church Street
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Gerald E. Bloomfield
226 Church Street
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

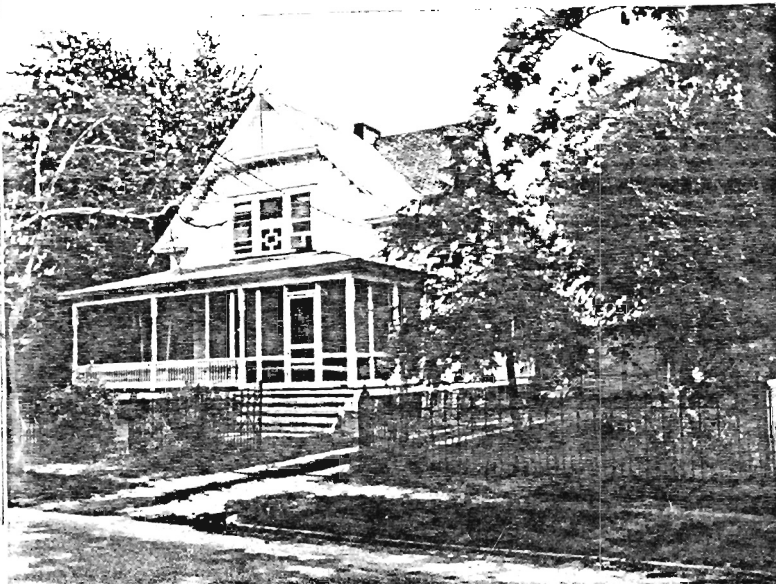
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 62/4
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

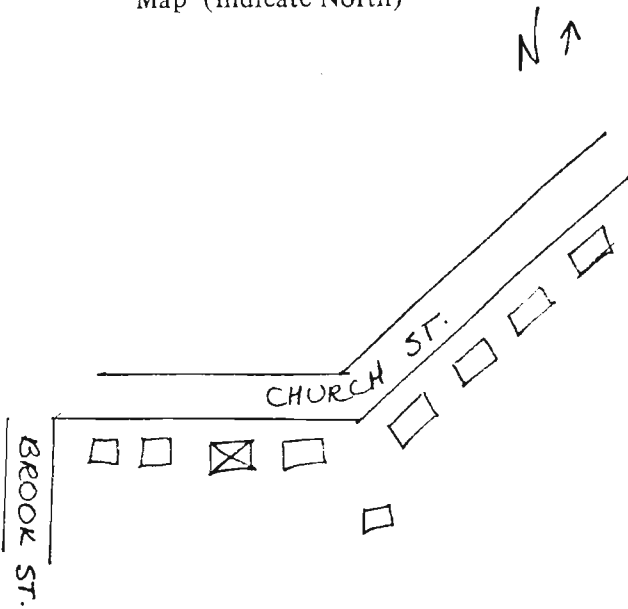
Construction Date: c.1895
Source of Date: stylistic
Architect:
Builder:
Style: vernacular Queen Anne
Form/Plan Type: cruciform
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard - ornamental clapboard in front gable area
Fenestration: 3 bay - 1/1 windows of Queen Anne variations throughout
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with partial return / 1 interior brick chimney at the crossing
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a screened shed front porch with turned posts and decorative rails. Brackets line all roof areas. There is a central second floor window group which is elaborated by molding forming a geometric design.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1514-9



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:-

The structure is on the south side of Church Street.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a particularly elaborate Queen Anne style structure, probably marking a time of high prosperity for the town.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-10

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 309 Church Street
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: L.C. Lillie, Trustee
135 Cranmoor Drive
Toms River, N.J. 08753

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 49/9
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

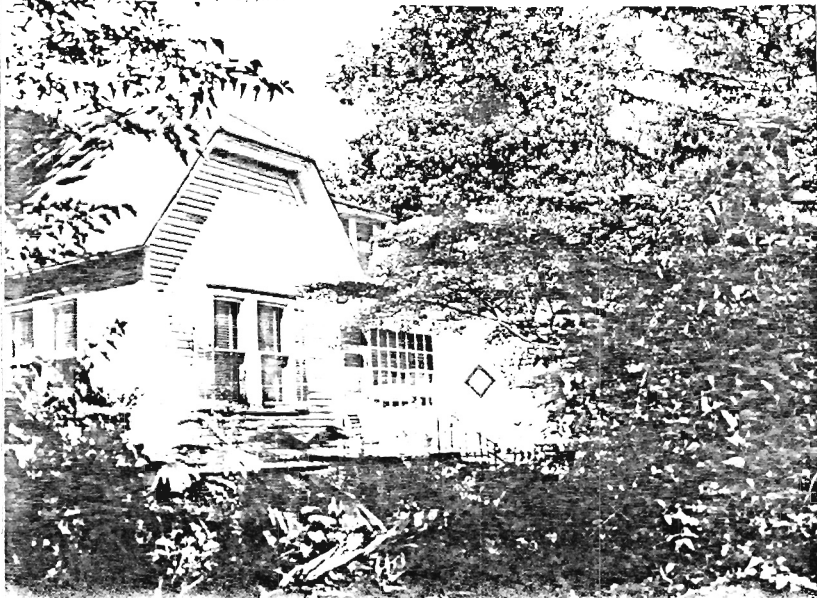
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890
Architect:
Style: Shavian Queen Anne elements
Number of Stories: 1½ over basement
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard
Fenestration: 6 bay - paired 1/1 windows, with panels of continuous fenestration
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street; jerkinhead roofs on end pavilions /
1 end brick chimney
Additional Architectural Description:

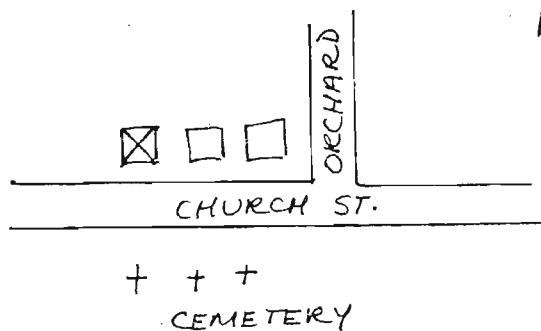
Source of Date: stylistic
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: pavilion plan

This symmetrical structure emphasizes a center door and a wide open elevated terrace between the end projections. Two 28 light windows stretch from the doorway to the pavilions. There is a shed dormer.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1514-10



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:-

The house is located on the east side of Church Street and is surrounded by other residences.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The "pavilion plan" is predominant in Lakewood, but does not appear elsewhere in Lakehurst. It seemingly indicates a highly fashion-conscious construction.

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

REFERENCES:

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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the north side of Church Street near to the corner of Lake Street. Proximity to Lake Horicon is indicative of the exclusive highstyle intention of the structure.

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

Diagonally opposite Lake Horicon.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is among the most obviously "fashionable" structures in Lakehurst, and was undoubtedly a focal point of the "cottage colony" here.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-12

HISTORIC NAME: St. John's R.C. Church
LOCATION: Hibernia Avenue

COMMON NAME: St. John's Confraternity Church
BLOCK/LOT 65/9

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: St. John's R.C. Church
Hibernia Avenue
Lakehurst, N.J. 08733

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

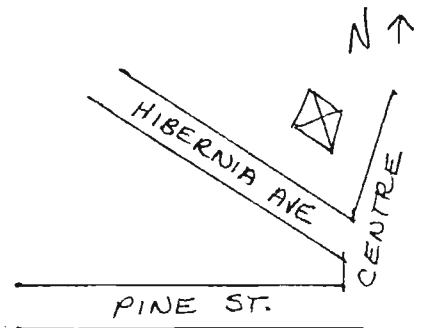
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Source of Date:
Architect: Builder:
Style: meetinghouse style / Gothic Revival elements Form/Plan Type: rectangle
Number of Stories: 1½
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos and staggered butt shingle
Fenestration: 3 X 3 bay - 1/1 non-pictorial stained glass
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street
Additional Architectural Description:

There is an enclosed entrance portico with double leaf doors and a palladian type window above, with a pictorial stained glass window above. The nave windows are pointed arch shaped and they are set into traditional Roman arch frames. Each window has shutters. There is a one story rear projection, and a side entrance.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1514-12

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church is located on the west side of Pine Street, at the head of Hibernia Avenue. A churchyard surrounds the structure.

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

Close to Route 70.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Originally, this was a Catholic church structure and is listed in Low's 1915 Directory and the Torrey 1913 Guidebook. It was undoubtedly a focal point for the area's large Irish population, associated with the railroads.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Low, George. Industrial Directory of New Jersey, 1915.
Miller Pauline S. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Toms River, June 1981.
Souvenir of Lakehurst. Frederic Torrey, copyright 1908.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-13

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 310 Pine Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1890

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: T-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: cast cement block

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2 bay - 1/1, some with diamond pane upper sash

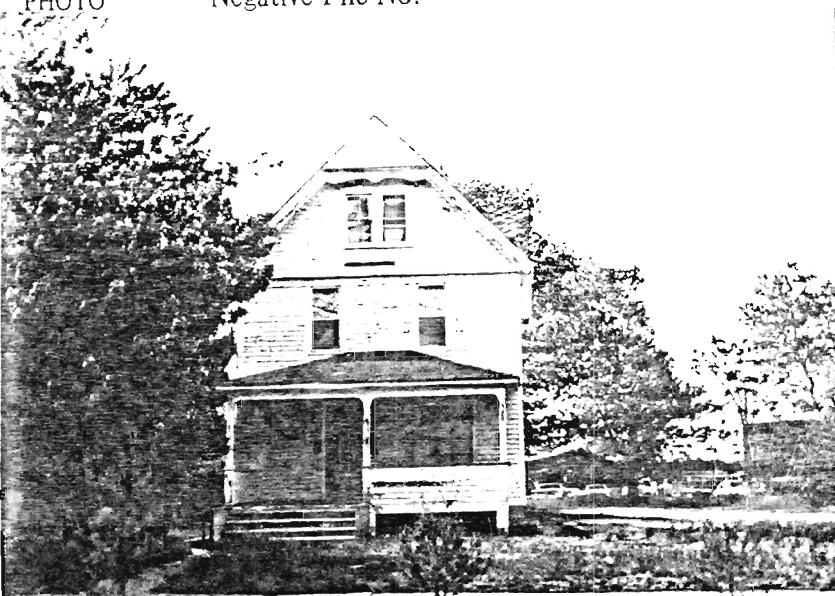
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street with cross dormers / 1 central corbelled brick chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

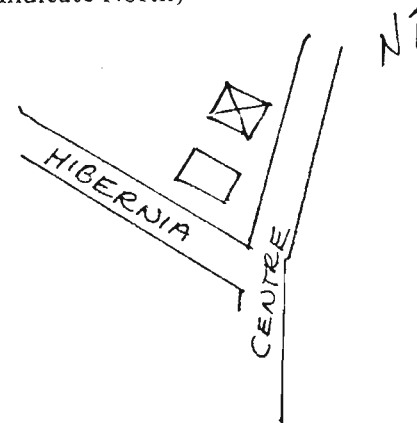
There is an open hipped roof front porch. The gable peak is marked by an undulating shingle design.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1514-13



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the west side of Pine Street, immediately north of St. John's Church (#1514-12.) Another residence is located to the north.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure's location next to the Catholic church indicates a possible association with the church. Stylistically, it is one of the remaining large vernacular Queen Anne houses in Lakehurst. It is immediately visible to Route 70, and therefore is a "landmark" of sorts for the borough.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

THREATS TO SITE:

COMMENTS:

Excellent

Good

Yes

Possible

Roads

Development

No Threat

Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair

Poor

No

Part of District

Zoning

Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

M.R. Kralik

O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

DATE: June 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1514-14

HISTORIC NAME: The Laurel Cottage
LOCATION: 314 Union Avenue

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1895

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder: Ralph H. Warren (possible)

Style: vernacular Queen Anne with Colonial Revival elements

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: aluminum siding

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: overhanging cross gable roof in all directions with wide soffit

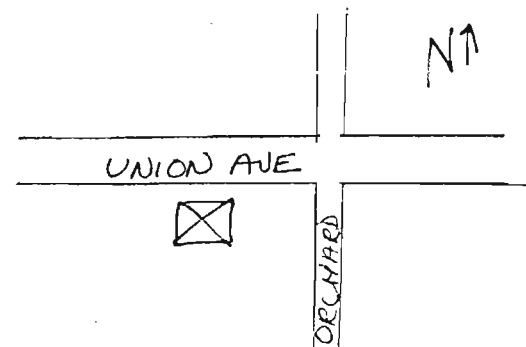
Additional Architectural Description:

The square plan of this structure is given interest by many projecting dormers and asymmetrical oriels. There is an open front porch in three directions upheld by Doric columns (singly and in groups of two and three); and a large Palladian front attic window arrangement features Doric pilasters between the windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1514-14

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:-

The Laurel Cottage is on the south side of Union Avenue; opposite the elementary school. There are neighboring residences of comparable scale to either side.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Laurel Cottage is advertised in an early 20th century promotional booklet; it was a house intended for winter rental (with a boasted hot air furnace) for those who preferred more solitude than was available at the hotel. Table board could, however, be taken at the Inn.

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

COMMENTS:

The aluminum siding does not enhance the structure.

REFERENCES:

Souvenir of Lakehurst, N.J. (c. 1908.) Files of the Ocean County
Cultural and Heritage Commission

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

STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

STREET NAME: Union Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst

CROSS STREETS: Centre Avenue; Railroad Street
COUNTY: Ocean (Locust Street)

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

Union Avenue was intended to be the main road to Toms River. It was laid out by William Torrey and was at one time lined with elm trees. Today, the area is treeless, and there are some vacant lots. However, the commercial aspect of the street is still obvious and despite some vacant buildings, a diversity of services can still be seen. Structures range in height from one to two and one half stories; many are vernacular Gothic residences which have been converted to commercial use and all are detached, although often in very close proximity. The structures are uniformly set back behind adequate pavement, and there are many parking areas, both on-street and off. The eastern portion of this east-west road contains the brick Borough Hall and other adjoining brick buildings; purely commercial development seems to date from 1915 - 1930.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 18
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent % Good X % Fair X % Poor %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No X Part of Larger District
THREATS TO STREET: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration X No Threat Other
COMMENTS:

There are two structures of pivotal importance: The Larrabee Store (# 1514-1) and Charlie Rogers Hotel (# 1514-2.) Along Railroad Street, small outbuildings to the rear may be survivors of the railroad repair industry here, or remnants of the Manchester Hotel.

MAP: 1514-5
SLIDES: Union Avenue
REFERENCES: Lakehurst
View: South



RECORDED BY: M.R. Kraik DATE: June 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

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



STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

STREET NAME: Church Street

CROSS STREETS:

MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst

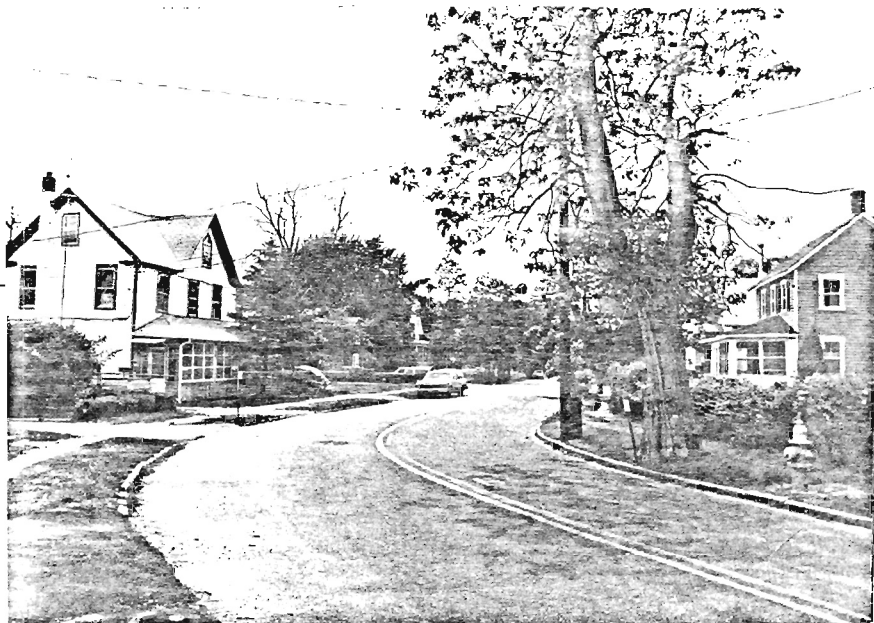
COUNTY: Ocean

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

Church Street contains 17 buildings and one cemetery. This street was the "old road" to Toms River, and its location near Lake Horicon made it a most desirable residential location. Many old trees and gardens frame the houses. The eastern portion of the street is oriented on a diagonal which intersects with Union Avenue. The development is purely residential, although at one time a church was located here, and the cemetery (including the Torrey plot) remains. Houses range in size from 1½ to 2½ stories; the smaller structures are probably workmens' houses constructed by the Torreys. These are of two types: a 3 bay, central cross gable plan with center door, and a narrow 1 bay, 2 story structure with emphasized second floor window and gable roof to the street. Apart from these, there are several structures of pivotal importance: #s 1514-10, 1514-11, 1514-8, 1514-9. There are some twentieth century constructions, but no intrusions.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 17
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent X % Good X % Fair % Poor %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes X Possible No Part of Larger District
THREATS TO STREET: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration No Threat X Other
COMMENTS:

1514-16
Church Street
Lakehurst
June 1981
View: West



MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: June 1981

ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

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



STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

STREET NAME: Hibernia Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakehurst

CROSS STREETS: 1514-17
COUNTY: Ocean

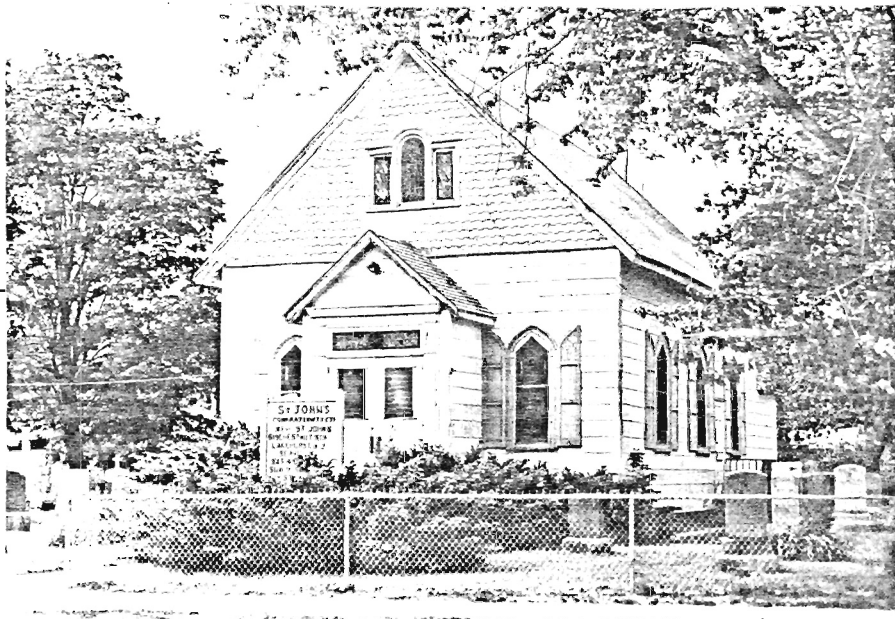
DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

Hibernia Avenue was laid out c.1880; it appears tentatively on an 1872 map and is in an area which was owned by the Manchester Land Company. It is a small diagonal street within a relatively lightly traveled area of Lakehurst. It is interesting because of its importance to the Irish-Catholic working-class community here.

The focal point of the street is old St. John's Roman Catholic Church and graveyard at the east end. All other structures are residential and are 1½ - 2 stories high. Houses appear to date c.1885 - 1920, and include "Torrey Cottage" cross gable types, as well as early bungalows; some have been expanded. A partial front porch is a common feature; sawn brackets and pendants also appear. The houses are basically small and restrained, and are in contrast to the large contemporaneous Queen Anne homes elsewhere in town. The street itself is narrow, and property lines are generally marked by hedges.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 10
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent % Good 20 % Fair 80 % Poor %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible X No Part of Larger District
THREATS TO STREET: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration X No Threat Other
COMMENTS:

1514-17
Hibernia Avenue
Lakehurst
Summer 1981
View: West



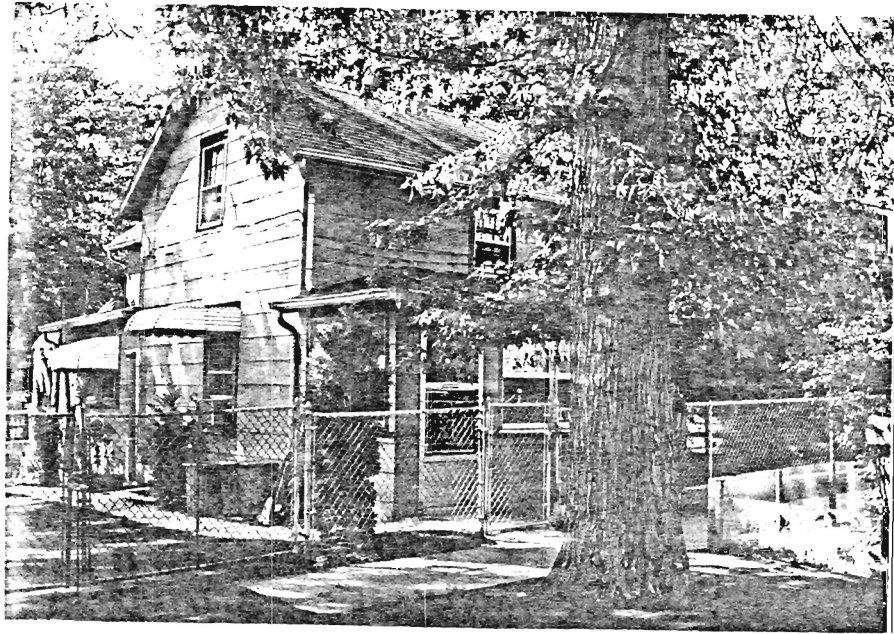
MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kraik DATE: Summer 1981
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, 201 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY (609) 292-2023



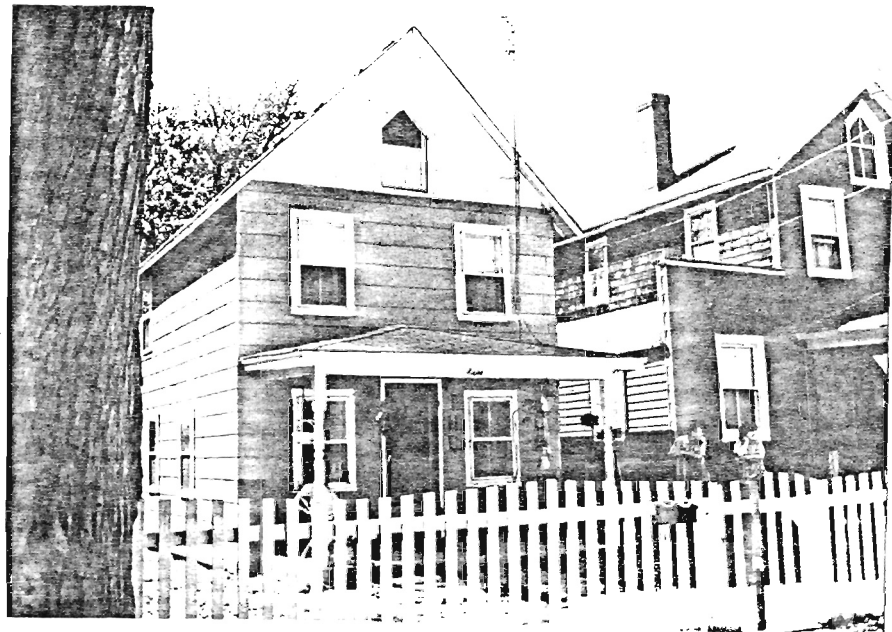
1514-L1



4 Centre Street

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos sided structure with 6/6 windows and an enclosed hipped roof front porch, c. 1860

1514-L2



Sloan House / Centre Street

2½ story, vernacular Gothic structure c. 1880 with asbestos shingle and staggered butt shingle siding, 2/2 windows and pointed arch windows in the attic area. The gable roof is oriented to the street and there is a hipped front porch with turned posts.

1514-L3



"Torrey House" / Centre Street and Fays Lane

1½ story, 3 bay, center cross gable vernacular Gothic cottage, natural shingle siding, c. 1860. There is a center door and an open hipped front porch with square piers. This house is marked on the 1872 map and is oriented to Union Avenue, although it is deeply back from the road. A 20th century cottage has been constructed in front.

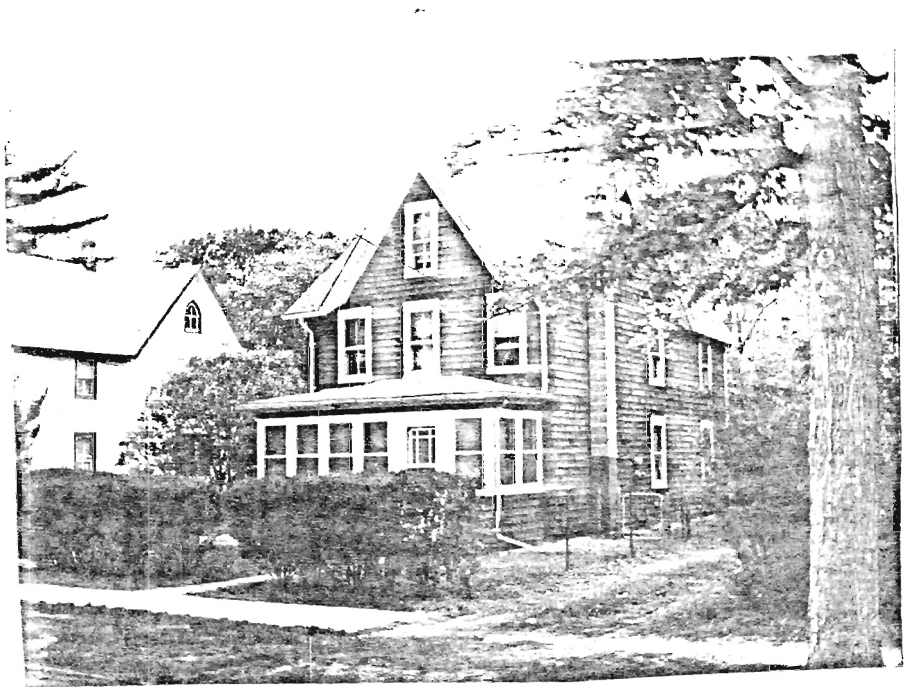
1514-L4



295 Union Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, T-plan center cross gable vernacular Gothic house, clapboard siding with octagonal shingle in the gable peaks, c. 1870. There is a center door with sidelights, 2/2 windows, and an open shed porch with turned posts. (Deteriorated.)

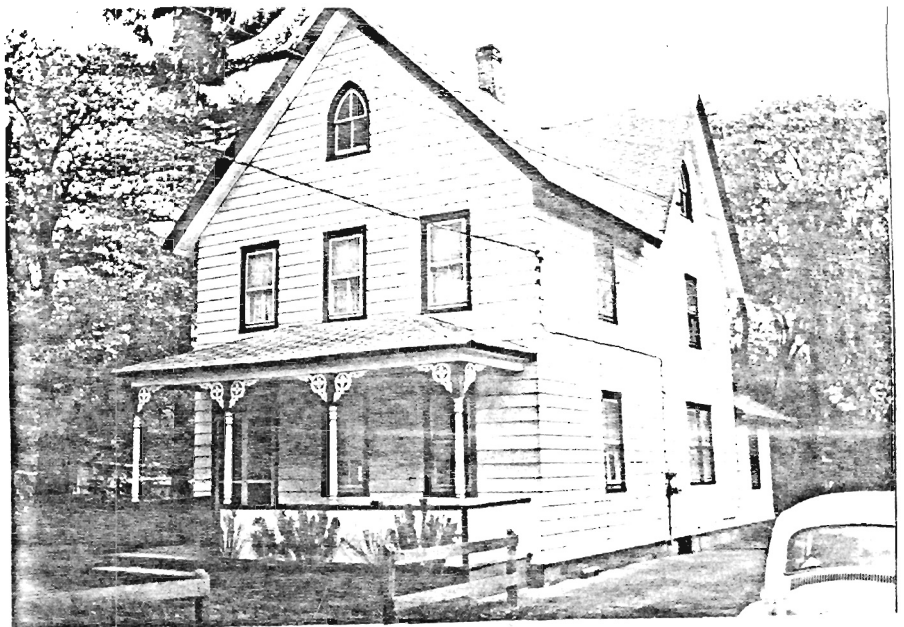
1514-L5



216 Union Avenue

A narrow 2½ story, 3 bay, vernacular Gothic structure with central cross gable, c. 1870. The siding is painted shingle, and the windows are 1/1 and 2/2. There is an enclosed front porch with continuous fenestration.

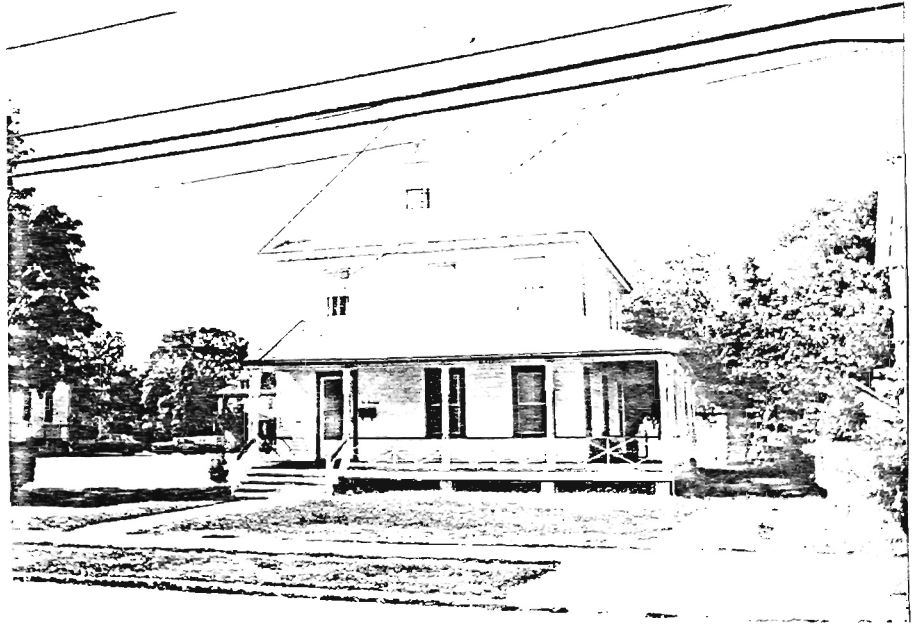
1514-L6



212 Union Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, vernacular Gothic cottage with gable roof to street and cross gables, c. 1870. Aluminum siding. details include an asymmetrical double leaf entrance with transom; turned porch posts and sawn brackets and arched windows in the attic areas.

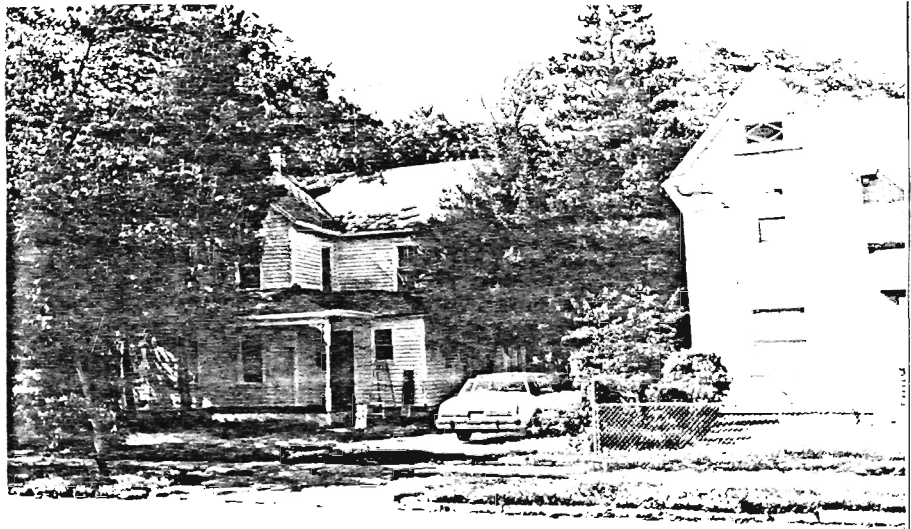
1514-L7



213 Union Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, vernacular Queen Anne structure with Colonial Revival elements; aluminum siding, gable roof to street. There is an open front porch with turned posts and diamond patterned rails. A false pediment marks the entrance.

1514-L8



203 Union Avenue

2½ story, L-plan, vernacular Gothic cottage sided with clapboard and scalloped shingle, 2/2 and 1/1 windows. There is an open front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets and two interior corbelled chimneys.

1514-L9



Lakehurst Funeral Home / 119 Union Avenue

This structure is composed of two joined residences, both c. 1885, with gable roofs intersecting in an ell. Each portion is 2 bays wide and the windows are 1/1. The siding is aluminum. A partial open front porch extends to the west, with sawn trim and turned posts.

1514-L10



125 Union Avenue

3 story, asbestos sided, square plan contractor's Georgian structure, c. 1910. There is a first floor oriel, an open porch to the front and west with Doric columns and a false pediment marking the entrance. There are brackets supporting the eaves.

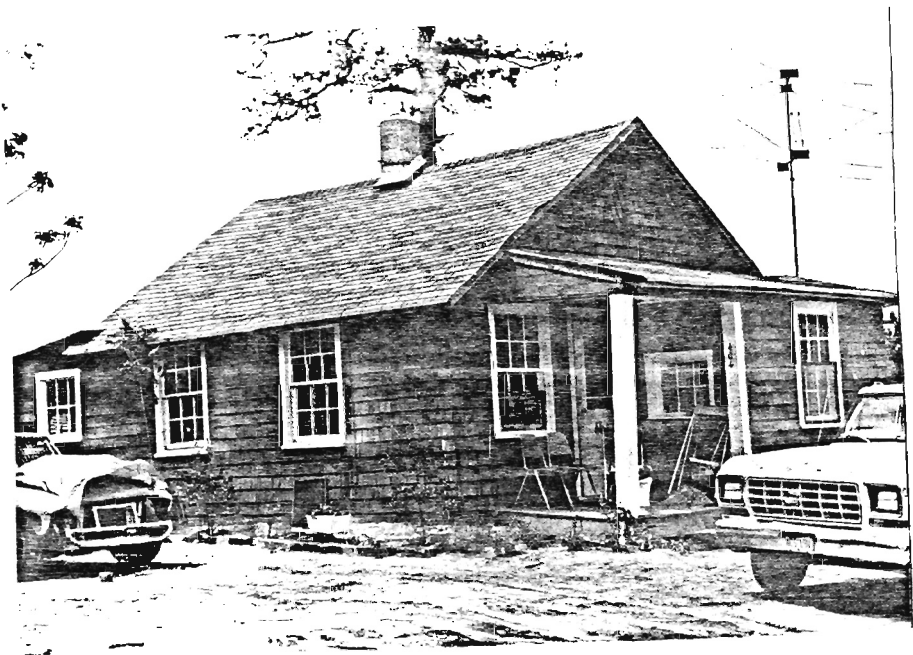
1514-L11



601 Union Avenue

2½ story, natural shingle structure with high mansard roof and two exterior corbelled brick chimneys. There is an oriel in the southwest corner and multiple dormers with multiple window groups. A hipped enclosed front porch curves at the southeast to accommodate the corner location; it has continuous fenestration.

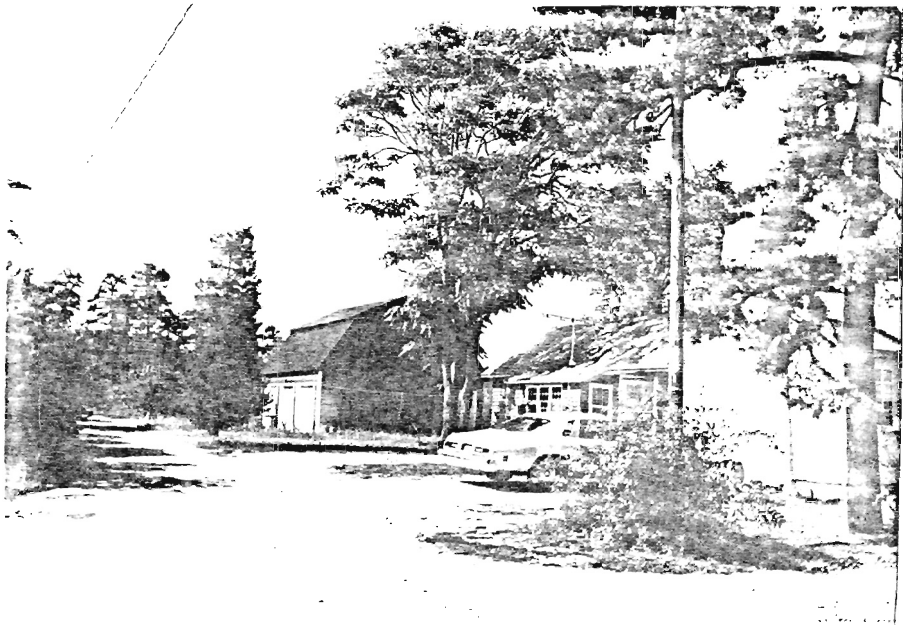
1514-L12



Cranberry House / Route 70, North side (opposite Pine Street)

1½ story, 2 bay, painted shingle structure with gable roof and 6/1 windows. There is an enclosed shed porch to the south and a saltbox addition.

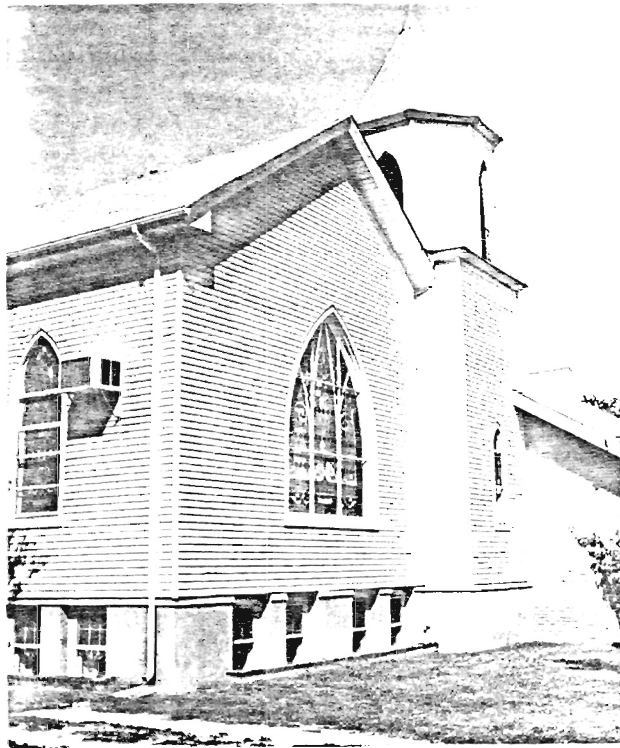
1514-L13



Cranberry Barn / Route 70, East side

2 story structure sided with vertical board, with a Dutch gambrel roof.

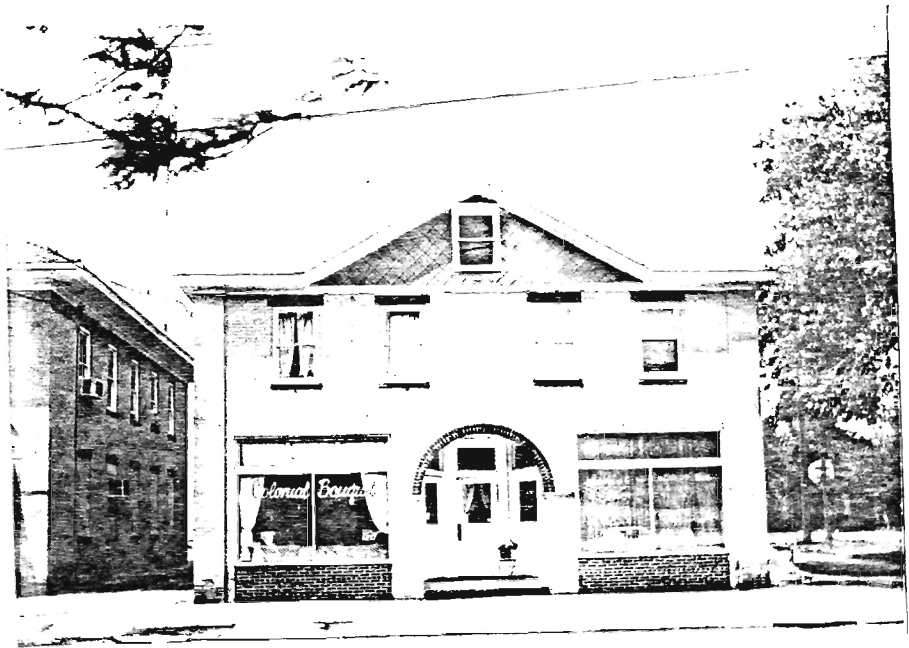
1514-L14



204 Elm Street

A large gable roof structure with aluminum siding and a square tower pierced by lancet windows; octagonal belfry with open pointed arches. The south elevation has large arched windows with lancet muntins, infilled with non-pictorial stained glass. A 5 bay, 1 story, modern (1964) brick addition extends to the east. This structure was built in 1899; in 1906 it was moved to its present location from Brown Street and it was rebuilt in 1943.

1514-L15



3 Union Avenue

2½ story, 5 bay, pressed brick structure with hipped roof and center cross gable, commercial building with modified neo-colonial overtones, c.1910. There are angled triple doors within a recessed arch area with marked spring-line and flanking shop windows on the first floor; 4-1/1 windows punctuate the second floor and there are limestone lintels and sills. There is an emphasized soffit area and corner piers.

1514-L16



Lakehurst Municipal Building, 1913 / 5 Union Avenue

2½ story, 5 bay, pressed brick structure with hipped roof, municipal Georgian Revival style. There is a small center doorway and relieving arches on either side, infilled with plate glass and a secondary entrance. The windows are 1/1 with limestone sills and lintels; there is an infilled oculus with keystones and a central datestone. Aluminum awnings decorate the first floor.

1514-L17



7 Union Avenue

2 story, 6 bay, commercial building with low stepped gable roof and diagonal southwest corner, large "art" brick material, c. 1930. Commercial first floor; 1/1 windows with stone sills and lintels on the second story.

1514-L18

"Torrey House" / 213 Church Street

1½ story, 3 bay natural shingle structure, probably built as a workman's cottage. There is a central cross gable and an ornate central entrance door below. The first floor facade has large flanking windows with a leaded upper panel; windows are 6/1 elsewhere. There is an open front porch with latticed sides. c.1860

1514-L19

217 Church Street

2½ story, 3 bay structure with gable roof parallel to the street. Siding is clapboard and painted shingle; windows are 2/2. c.1890

1514-L20

"Torrey House" / 305 Church Street

2½ story, 3 bay, vernacular cross gable Gothic plan; asbestos shingle siding, 1/1 windows. There is a screened hipped roof front porch and a projecting screened porch at the southwest corner. c.1860.

1514-L21

307 Church Street

2½ story, 5 bay, 20th century vernacular (Colonial Revival), asbestos shingle siding. The center door is framed by a gabled portico with wrought iron posts and two Colonial Revival gable dormers with vertical board siding. The 1/1 windows are framed by louvered blinds.

1514-L22

Shire House / 210 Church Street

1 story, 3 bays wide by 3 bays deep, with a sloping saltbox type roof. This appears to be a part of another building (its massing and remaining details are reminiscent of Ocean County church structures), the material is clapboard. Windows are 2/2 and have mitred arch frames; they are spaced in regular bays. A 1 story gabled portico with projecting door hood frames the elevated center door. A structure is marked here on the 1872 map. c.1870.

1514-L23

212 Church Street

2 story, 3 bay structure with gable roof parallel to the street, asbestos shingle siding, appears to be c.1860 but is not indicated on an 1872 map at this location. A 2 bay, 1½ story addition projects to the north. There are 6-light single sash windows in the upper story, and 1/1 windows across the enclosed front porch.

1514-L24

Osborn / Torrey House / 218 Church Street

2½ story, 3 bay, vernacular Gothic cottage of the "Torrey" variety; center cross gable and center door, c.1860. Windows are 1/1. There is an open hipped roof front porch on square piers, and a 1½ story addition to the south. The structure is set deeply back from the road and has a tree-lined entrance path. It is noted as the home of S. Osborn on the 1872 map -- Osborn Brothers are listed as local dealers in groceries and dry goods.

1514-L25

Torrey House / 220 Church Street

2½ story, 2 bay structure of the workmens' cottage variety. Windows are 6/1 and are paired on the second floor. There is new vertical board siding.

1514-L26

Torrey House / 230 Church Street

2½ story, 3 bay structure with gable roof to street and asbestos shingle siding. There are paired 1/1 second floor windows and a screened hipped roof front porch.

1514-L27

Torrey House / 232 Church Street

Same as above. There are three detached second floor windows.

1514-L18
Torrey House
213 Church Street
Lakehurst
June 1981



1514-L21
307 Church Street
Lakehurst
June 1981



1514-L22
Shire House
210 Church Street
Lakehurst
June 1981



1514-L24
Osborn / Torrey House
218 Church Street
Lakehurst
June 1981





United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

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

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

1. Name

historic Hangar #1, Lakehurst Naval Air Station

and/or common Lakehurst Naval Air Station

2. Location

street & number County Route 547 _____ not for publication

city, town North of Lakehurst _____ vicinity of congressional district 2

state New Jersey code 34 county Ocean code 29

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

United States Government. Administered By, U.S. Department of the Navy, (Captain G.J. Ketchmark, Commanding Officer) Bldg. 200, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey

street & number Naval Air Station, Building 200

city, town Lakehurst vicinity of state New Jersey

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ocean County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Toms River state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes _____ no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Lakehurst Naval Air Station (Naval Air Technical Training Center) presently occupies 7,400 acres of flat lowlands just north of Lakehurst, New Jersey. The portion of the Air Station, where the majority of the lighter-than-air activities were conducted, is composed of: Hangars #1, 2, and 3 on the eastern side, Maxfield (East) Landing Field to the south of Hangars #1-3, Hangars #5 and 6 to the southwest of Hangars #1-3, and West Landing Field to the northwest of Hangars #5 and 6. The area between the two clusters of hangars was formerly used for mooring the airships and maneuvering them into the hangars. The circular railroad tracks which the mooring masts employed, directly to the west of Hangar #1, have been covered over. Hangar #4 is located to the east of Hangar #1 in the north-east corner of the Air Station.

Hangar #1, the first lighter-than-air structure at Lakehurst, was built in 1921. The steel arch structure measures 961' in length, 350' in width, and 200' in height. At its north (westerly) and south (easterly) ends are two pairs of massive steel doors, mounted on railroad tracks. These double doors are structurally separate from the hangar itself. Each door weighs 1350 tons and is powered by two twenty horsepower motors, although provisions were made to open the doors manually which required the assembled manpower of nine men. The south doors have not been in operation since the 1950's, and currently only one of the northern doors is operable. The steel structure of the doors and hangar are painted with a silver-colored asbestos coating, which has steadily deteriorated in recent years.

Within the hangar, the first two levels on either side of the building are occupied with offices. These rooms formerly housed all operations at Lakehurst. There are three rows of windows to a side, at evenly spaced intervals up the sides. At the peak of the roof there is another row of windows on either side. These windows were all tinted to retard deterioration of the airship bags. There are four elevators in Hangar #1, only one of which is in operation; and the moving platforms used for repairing the upper portions of the dirigibles are also extant. The floor of the Hangar is covered with dry set brick, and within the brickwork, are the sets of tracks used by the mooring masts. These masts, none of which remain at Lakehurst, were self-propelled, and straddled two sets of tracks. The interior of Hangar #1 is presently occupied by helicopters, planes and associated maintenance apparatus, as well as a 400' long simulated aircraft carrier deck which is used for training purposes.

Hangar #1 is the outstanding structure at Lakehurst associated with the development of United States lighter-than-air activity. The additional buildings, Hangars #2-6, although built for the lighter-than-air program, postdate Hangar #1 by more than 20 years and consequently do not possess the national significance of the pioneer Hangar #1.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Commissioned in 1921, Lakehurst Naval Air Station, New Jersey, became the hub of naval lighter-than-air activity. Known internationally as the American Airship Center, it was the home port for the Navy's rigid airships: The "Shenandoah," the "Los Angeles," the "Akron," and the "Macon." The only stopping place in this country for commercial airships, it was the scene of the burning of the German Zeppelin "Hindenburg" in 1937. The most significant building remaining from the rigid airship era is Hangar #1, a gigantic structure built in 1921 to house the huge helium-filled dirigibles. In addition to Hangar #1 there were five other hangars; Hangars #2 and 3 used to house blimps, Hangars #5 and 6 built to house either rigid airships or blimps, and the balloon hangar. All five hangars have been converted for training and testing activities at the Naval Air Station.

History

Interest in airships in the United States dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. The first practical craft was the "California Arrow," built by Thomas S. Baldwin in 1903. The United States Army purchased the first Federal airship from Baldwin five years later. European developments took place at about the same time. Germany was the pioneer in the manufacture of rigid airships--that is, airships that had gas containers enclosed within compartments of a fixed fabric-covered framework, and during World War I maintained a fleet of Zeppelins, which it used primarily for patrolling purposes and secondarily for bombing missions. The success of the Germans with rigid airships in World War I prompted the United States to begin the development of a similar capability.

In 1921 the Navy established Lakehurst Naval Air Station to serve as its headquarters for lighter-than-air flight in the United States. Formerly known as Camp Kendrick, the 1500-acre tract had been a testing ground for private munitions manufacturers and the Army Branch of Chemical Warfare. The new base became the center for the experimentation and development of rigid airships for strategic and commercial purposes as well as the control station for all naval lighter-than-air flights.

The first major facility built by the Navy at Lakehurst was a huge hangar, now called Hangar No. 1. Inside it, naval engineers assembled the first American-built rigid airship, the "Shenandoah." On September 4, 1923, the ship made her maiden flight from Lakehurst. A number of noteworthy trips followed, including the first transcontinental flight in October of 1924. A year later the "Shenandoah" went down in a severe storm over Ava, Ohio, with the loss of the captain and some of the crew.

The Navy obtained its second rigid airship in 1924. Built in Germany and delivered

to the United States as a war reparations payment, the "Los Angeles" shared Hangar No. 1 with the "Shenandoah." The Navy used the dirigible extensively for experimental work on flight and mooring problems. It was the first American-owned airship developed to catch and release airplanes in flight. The "Los Angeles" remained in service until 1932. The Navy dismantled it seven years later.

During the late 1920s, Lakehurst became internationally known as a port for commercial lighter-than-air flight. It was the only stopping place in the United States for German airships, and in 1929 it played host to the "Graf Zeppelin," then in the process of making the first round-the-world trip.

The Navy contracted for its third and fourth rigid airships in 1928. Built by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, the "Akron" and the "Macon" were nearly identical in design and capable of carrying their own airplanes. Lakehurst was the home port for both. The "Akron" crashed in a storm in 1933, and the "Macon" went down in the sea off the coast of California two years later. The loss of the "Macon" left the Navy without an operational airship.

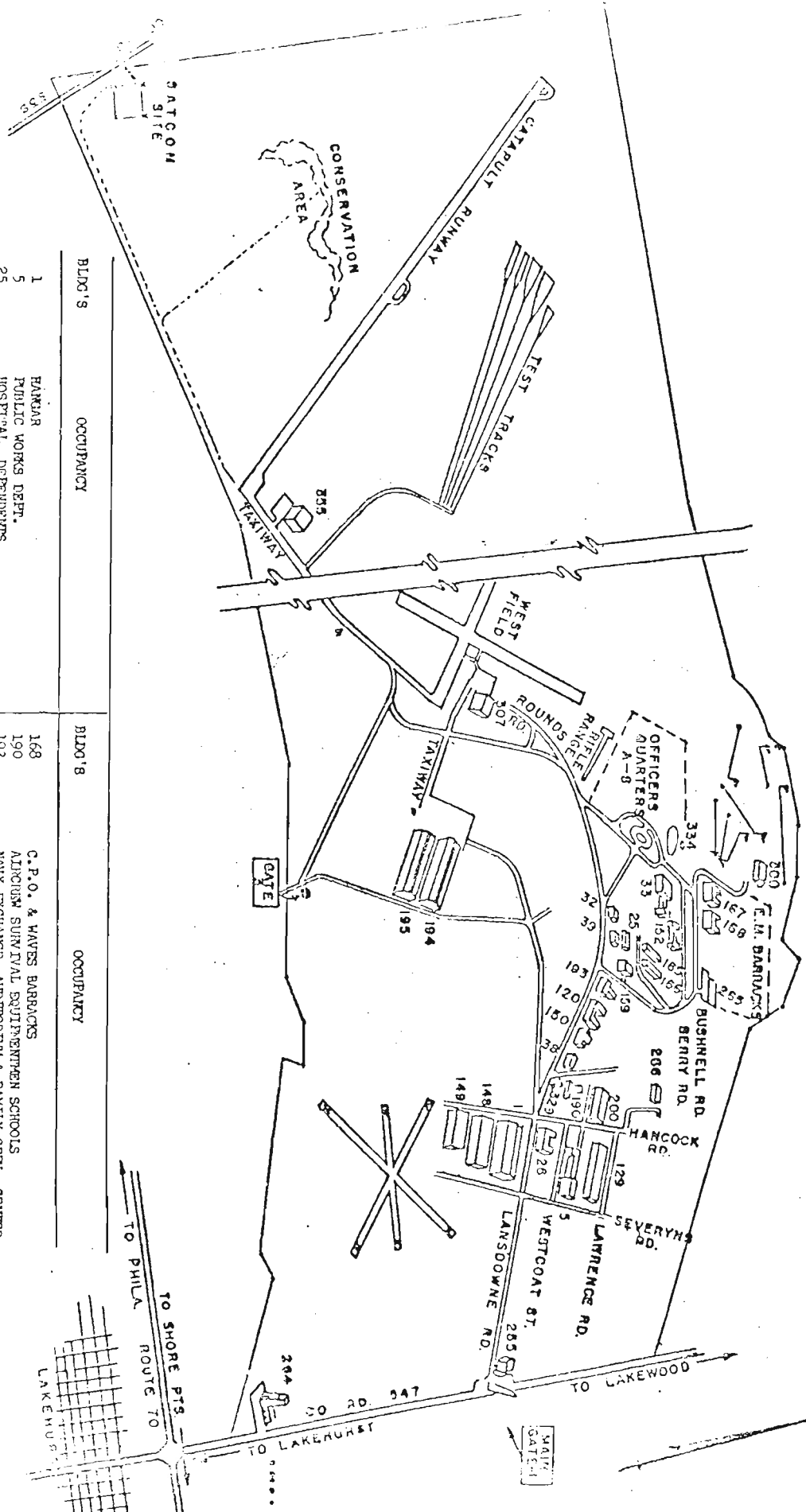
At this point, of the five rigid airships manufactured for the United States since World War I, all but one--the German built "Los Angeles"--had crashed, and many Federal officials were skeptical of the desirability of continuing the program. Nevertheless, the Navy and the public in general still supported the venture, largely because of the success of the German Zeppelins. A change in public opinion occurred in 1937, when the German Zeppelin "Hindenburg," the largest airship ever built, burst into flames while landing at Lakehurst. Thirty-six passengers died in the holocaust. The crash of the "Hindenburg" marked the end of commercial airship travel and ended experimentation with hydrogen as a lifting device. In July 1939, the German government ordered the Zeppelin Company to discontinue the production of airships and convert its machinery to more strategic manufactures. Although one more dirigible was authorized for the United States Navy in 1938, the airship was never built. Money appropriated by Congress to begin its construction reverted to the Treasury after delays in selecting the design and size.

With the onset of World War II, lighter-than-air activity increased at Lakehurst. The Navy increased its number of non-rigid airships (blimps) from six to one hundred twenty five. Lakehurst became the headquarters of the Chief of Naval Airship Training and Experimentation and also of the Commander Fleet Airships, Atlantic. The Lakehurst Naval Air Station was particularly important in the early 1940s, before dozens of bases were established throughout the country.

During World War II, the Navy used blimps for observational purposes, and they played an important role in escorting coastal convoys and in protecting American ships from submarine attack. With the end of the war, naval airship activity decreased, only to be expanded upon at the outbreak of the Korean War and then reduced again. In 1961 the Navy halted all lighter-than-air activity and ordered the blimps deflated and stowed.

Activity at Lakehurst Naval Air Station shifted into the areas of developing and testing aviation innovations, as well as into the training of air cadets. Many of the structures associated with the lighter-than-air program have been converted to accommodate the new activities.

NAVY FILE
16437/73



| BLDG'S | OCCUPANCY |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | HANGAR |
| 5 | PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. |
| 25 | HOSPITAL, DEFENDENTS |
| 26 | COMPTROLLER, DISBURSING & I. R. DEPT. |
| 32 | DENTAL BLDG'S. |
| 33 | B.O.Q. OFFICERS CLUB |
| 36 | BANK & POST OFFICE |
| 39 | HOSPITAL |
| 120 | E.M. & MARINE BARRACKS, SMALL STORES |
| 129 | SUITLY DEPT. |
| 148 | A.M.D. HANGAR & PHOTO LAB. |
| 149 | HC-4, HC-4 HELICOPTER SQUADROPS |
| 150 | COMMISSARY STORES, N.A.T.C.C. |
| 152 | C.F.O. CLUB |
| 165-6 | N.A.T.C.C. SCHOOLS |
| 157 | B.O.Q. ANNEX |

| BLDG'S | OCCUPANCY |
|--------|--|
| 168 | C.P.O. & WAVES BARRACKS |
| 190 | AIRCRAFT SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SCHOOLS |
| 193 | NAVY EXCHANGE, AUDITORIUM & FAMILY SEM. CENTER |
| 194 | N.A.T.F. (SI) ENGINEERING |
| 195 | M.A.R.T.U. HANGAR |
| 200 | ADMINISTRATION BLDG. & CREDIT UNION |
| 255 | SECURITY OFFICE |
| 265 | E.M. SWIMMING POOL |
| 266 | LAUNDRY |
| 300 | COFFEE CLUB HOUSE |
| 307 | AIR OPERATIONS |
| 334 | OFFICERS SWIMMING POOL |
| 335 | H.A.T.C. (SI) ADMINISTRATION |
| 264 | CAMP-CATHERDRAV OF THE AIR |
| 329 | GAZ STATION |
| 159 | E.M. CLUB |

**U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION
LAKEHURST, N.J.**

Paul Clark, The History of Missions (New York, 1964).
 Clarence Nylander, Cruisers of the Air: The Story of Lighter-than-Air Craft,
 (New York, 1939).

John D. McDermott, "Hangar No. 1, Lakehurst Naval Air Station, New Jersey," National
 Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings special study, March 13, 1968.
 John H. Scrivner, The Military Use of Balloons and Dirigibles in the United States,
 1793-1963, (Norman, Oklahoma, 1963).

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY — 7.7 —

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|------------|---|------|----------|-------------|
| A | 18 | 55,846,0 | 4,430,98,0 | B | 18 | 55,840,0 | 4,430,87,0 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C | 18 | 55,810,0 | 4,430,98,0 | D | 18 | 55,820,0 | 4,431,018,0 |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(pt. A)

Beginning at the northeast corner of Hangar #1, proceed south 350' to the southeast
 corner of said hangar in a straight line paralleling the rear wall of the hangar, then
 west in a straight line paralleling the southern side of the hangar for 961' thence
 north in a straight line paralleling the front (west) end of the hangar for 350', (D)
 thence east in a straight line paralleling the northern side of the hangar for 961'
 to the point of origin.

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

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard E. Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

3/12/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW

TELEPHONE

523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C. 20240

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Registered by NPS

Boundary Certified

3-12-75

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK)