

POINT PLEASANT

POINT PLEASANT BEACH



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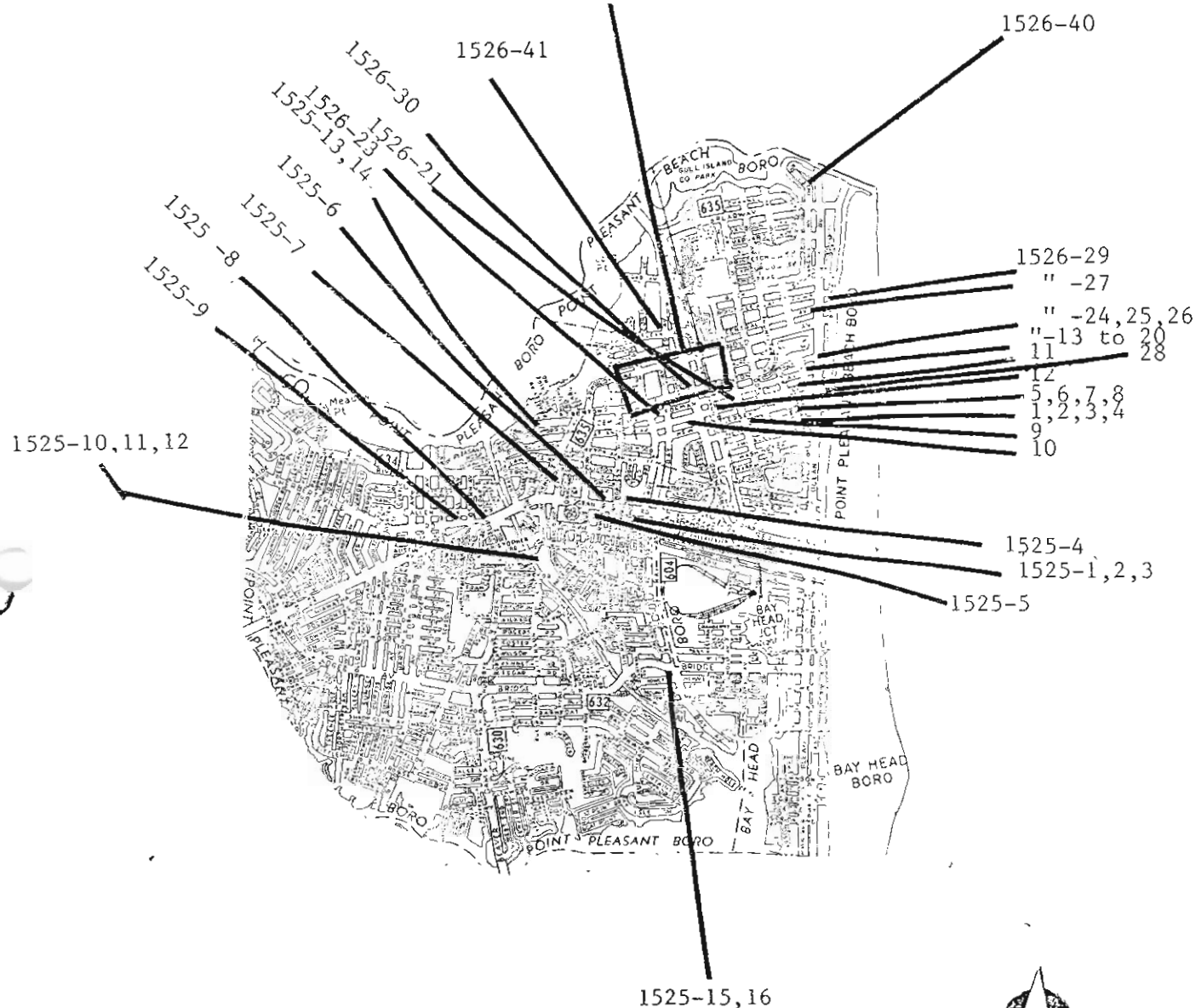
Shore Harbor Historical Society

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1525 Point Pleasant Boro
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POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH - POINT PLEASANT BEACH

There are two "Point" municipalities in Ocean County today: Point Pleasant Beach and the Borough of Point Pleasant. Each has a separate identity and political system. But in the late nineteenth century, indeed until 1920, the name of Point Pleasant evoked a single place -- a railroad town by the sea, with resort hotels and a commercial district, and outlying farms and family residences. Over five square miles in area, it was favored by geography, economy, and settlement history.

The earliest history of this area can be treated in a unified fashion. Documents indicate that the lands south of the Manasquan River, first known as "Squan" once belonged to Richard Hartshorne, an Englishman who received them as a proprietary grant.¹ Title passed from Hartshorne through the Lawrence and Curtis families, which were also of English origin. In the nineteenth century, David Curtis sold to his stepson, John Arnold, an area encompassing all of the land north of present Arnold Avenue and east of the railroad, inland from the ocean past the line of present Bay Avenue. John Arnold's subsequent improvements are generally said to represent the first planned development in the greater Point Pleasant area.² however, overall settlement dates back to the seventeenth century.

Point Pleasant marks the northernmost point of the barrier beaches which extend down the New Jersey coast to Wildwood. Although the lands which bordered the ocean were of little initial value, other natural resources made this a profitable site for settlement. Good inland soil supported farming³ and woodlands supported both lumber and boat building enterprises. There was abundant access to waterways, which was an important feature since Point Pleasant was born at the time which local author

Robert Jahn describes as "the age of sail, when the bay was the highway."

⁴ The area has always had the advantage of both bay and ocean, plus the Beaverdam Creek and the Manasquan and Metedeconk Rivers. Since 1916, it has had the Point Pleasant Canal as well.

The varied topography of Point Pleasant encouraged a concomitant variety of livelihoods. In contrast to neighboring towns, which were uniformly beachland or woodland in nature, this settlement had a richness of scenery, a fact which was well advertised by later land developers. A 1940 Ocean County local history text notes:

The situation of Point Pleasant is very favorable, and one of the chief features of this resort is that any person can choose between sea and country scenery, and can enjoy all of the pastimes peculiar to the river and lakes, to the inland town, and to the seaside. ⁵

Similar claims are still made in contemporary advertising. It is significant that Point Pleasant was able to retain an element of natural wildness until the twentieth century, much later than many other places, as its position to the south of the Manasquan River was less attractive to New York vacationers than were the nearer resorts of Monmouth County, even after the coming of the railroad. Today, there is still a noteworthy local site in Point Pleasant Borough that preserves this once-famous unspoiled beauty. This is the Slade Dale property on Beaverdam Creek, a haven for birds and spawning fish and the site of John Lott Dorsett's boatyards. This land is presently owned by the Borough, but is threatened by imminent change due to planned development at its borders.

The evident prosperity of Point Pleasant's early times is reflected in its oldest farm homesteads, dating from the eighteenth century and huddled together on old Ocean Road. Although all are vernacular in style, they show an awareness of contemporary highstyle design and are of good construction.

Among the most interesting, and possibly the oldest of the remaining early farmhouses is the Morris House, which has been in the Morris Family since before 1777.⁶ It is built in a vernacular Georgian Style, with a central hallway and an overall symmetry; the date of construction is believed to be 1768. John Morris, the earliest of the line in that house, was a silk merchant and a sea captain before he settled down to farm here, and several descendants, including his son, continued the maritime tradition. This stretch of Route 88 is still familiarly known as Sea Captains' Row; the genealogy appears to be uniformly English in descent, by way of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Long Island.

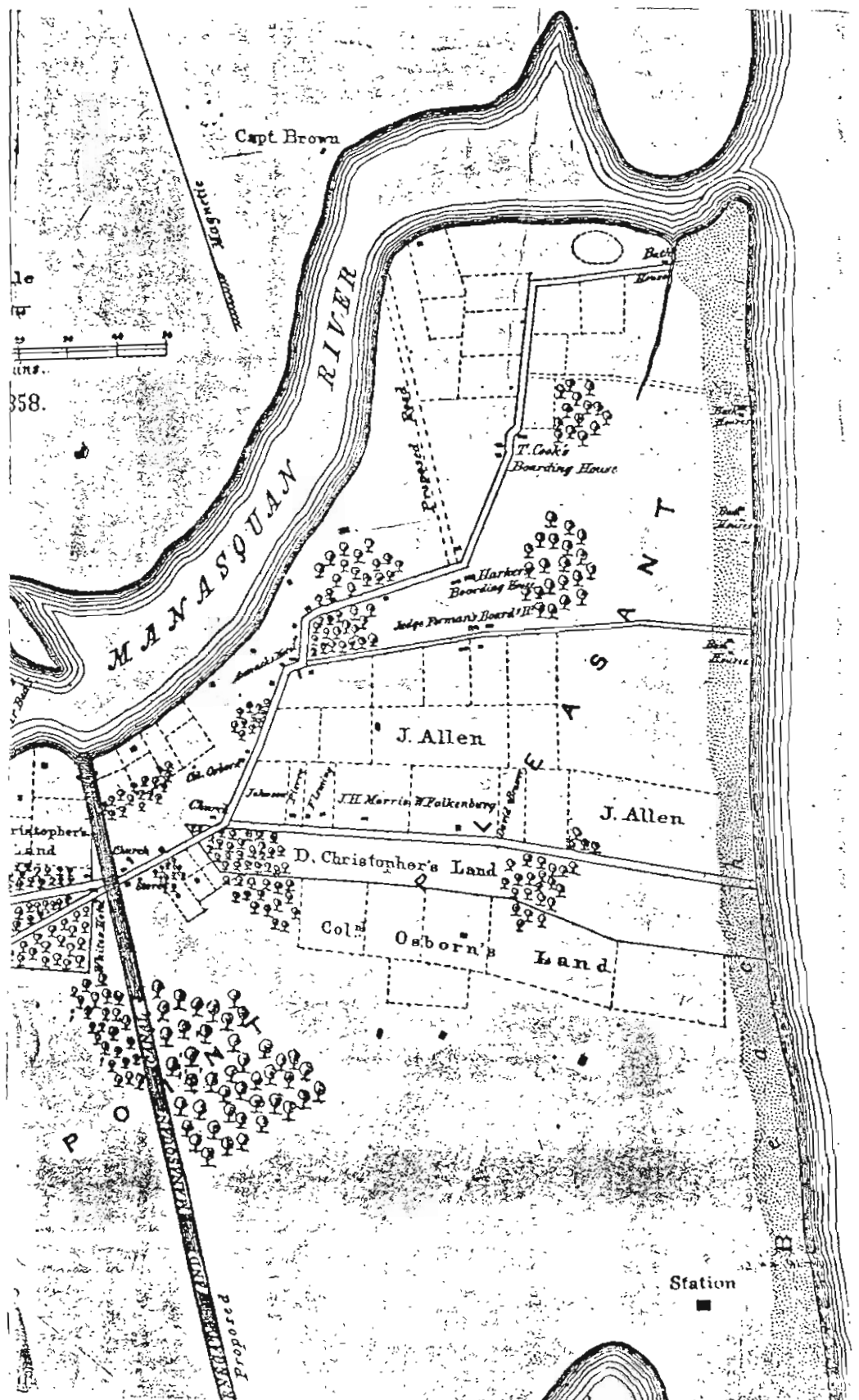
A certain amount of material culture survives from the English years, as does a larger body of place names. A well known old section called Lovelandtown has been the home of seven generations of the Loveland family, originally of Norfolk and Suffolk counties in England by way of Salem, Massachusetts. The local Lovelands have been captains,⁷ market hunters, and decoy makers (a tradition which is still carried on in the Loveland name)⁸ and maintained a gunning house and boarding house, with income generally earned only during the summer months. In addition to intermarriage with other venerable Point area families, including the Johnsons, Tiltons, and Vannotes, the Lovelands had strong ties to Bay Head and were responsible for the construction of at least fifteen homes in Lovelandtown, many of which still exist, some in family possession. Their name has been indirectly given to the Lovelandtown Bridge, as well.⁹

Another section with strong family origins is Dorsett-town, better known as the area of Dorsett Dock Road. James Dorsett Sr., who was also of English ancestry¹⁰ came to Point Pleasant from Middletown in 1761, and several of his descendants still live in the area. The most famous of these

was undoubtedly Captain John Lott Dorsett, a mariner, shipbuilder, wrecker and poet as well as first Captain of the Life Saving Service here. The Dorsetts are known to have had a plantation which is said to have produced homespun wool and tobacco. ¹¹ Although Captain Dorsett's home has been lost, a part of a structure from his boatyard is incorporated into the home of a descendant, Herman C. Bennett, who continues on the family woodworking tradition and is a renowned decoy carver. ¹²

The males of the Dorsett and Loveland lines have been characterized as "baymen", that is, they were hosts and guides to Barnegat Bay to the hunters and fishermen who came from the cities. This was the earliest role of the shore as it pertained to summer visitors. The occupation of the baymen stretched south, far along the barrier islands that begin at Point Pleasant, but the agrarian tradition that flourished here as well brought an additional form of tourist attraction. Many farmhouses were opened for lodgings. The appeal of the farm guesthouse, rather than sportsmen's lodgings, was obviously directed to full family groups rather than to unaccompanied men only. It was the establishment of the guesthouse that first brought large numbers of summer visitors to the area.

Uncle Tommy Cook's home was the most famous of the farmhouse lodgings. According to local legend, "Indian Will's Hole" ¹³ was located here, and pictures of the Cook Farm were included in important guidebooks such as the Woolman and Rose Atlas (1878). Thomas Cook, Sr., had bought his land from the Curtis family in 1782 ¹⁴ and the home was built before 1790 according to the New York Press of 1878, although several other boarding houses were erected in the intervening years, accommodating hundreds of visitors "and many more have been turned away, unable to find accommodations." ¹⁵ Tommy Cook's reigned supreme, possibly because it was the only structure east of the



POINT PLEASANT
1858 MAP



BRICK TOWNSHIP

POINT PLEASANT
BRICK TOWNSHIP
Scale 60 rods to the inch

North

Map showing property lots and owner names in Point Pleasant, Brick Township, New Jersey. The map includes a scale of 60 rods to the inch and a compass rose indicating North. The map shows the layout of the township, including the school and the church. The map is divided into several sections, with the school located in the upper right and the church in the lower right. The map also shows the location of the Point Pleasant Hotel and the Point Pleasant Store. The map is a detailed representation of the township's land ownership and infrastructure.

BEERS 1872 MAP



present railroad line. Although it was destroyed by fire around 1900, it had maintained its popularity for more than 100 years, a stability nearly equalled by that of Point Pleasant itself.

Great changes were made in the area sometime after the Civil War. The first was the formation of the town from Brick Township in 1866. Then there were the land developers. Although several secondary sources give 1889 as beginning the planned development of Point Pleasant, there was at least one earlier, ambitious plan. This is documented by the Benjamin Corlies map, dated 1852 and proclaiming a "Seaside Retreat" of one acre lots, to be purchased of Daniel Christopher of Freehold.¹⁶ This map exhibits much foresight, as it delineates the proposed route of the Barnegat and Manasquan Canal, more than fifty years before it was finally constructed. However, the advertised scheme for selling lots seems not to have been carried through, and real development did not take place until later.

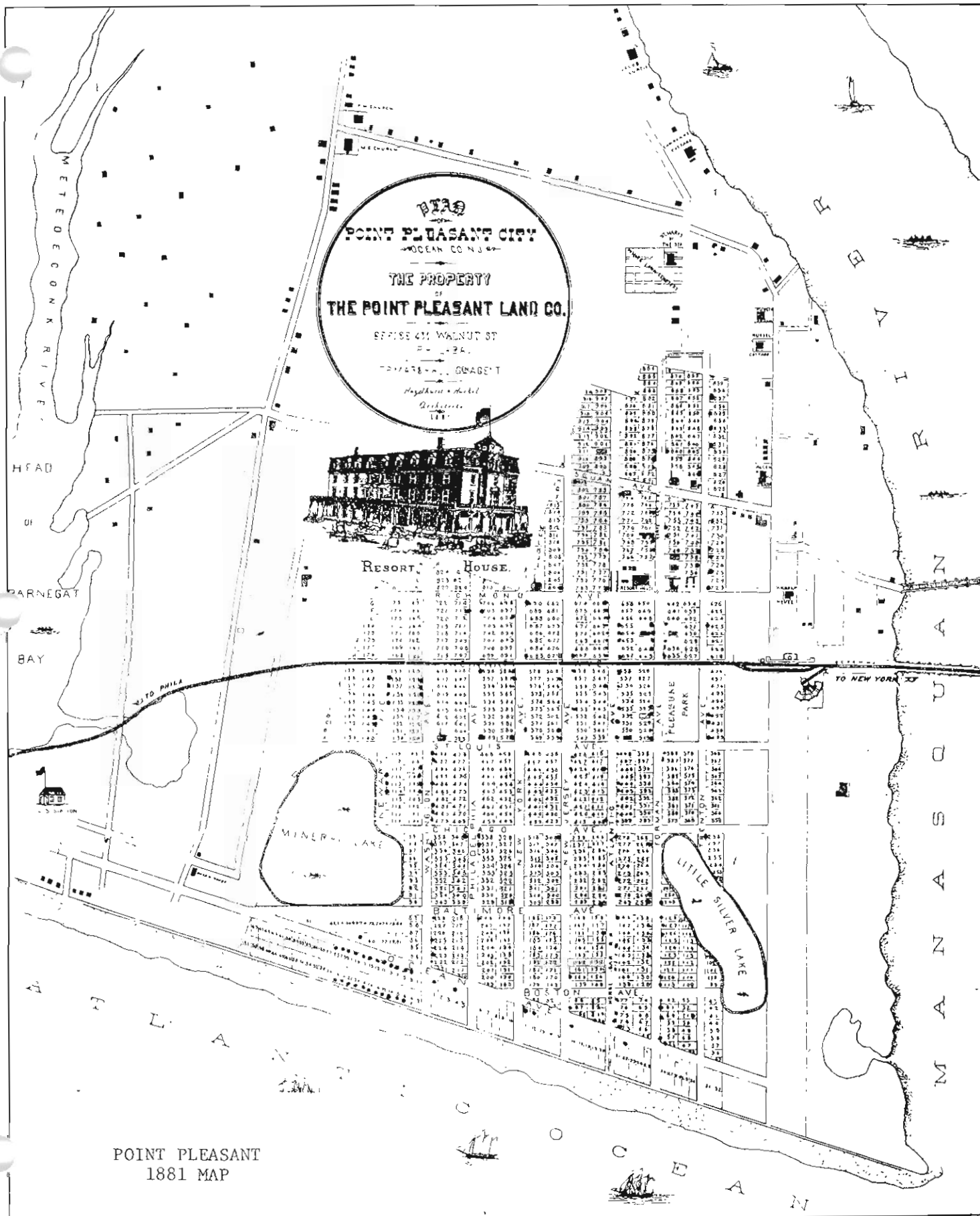
Real estate speculation began with the sale of some of the farms. The bankrupt Cook farm was sold to the River and Oceanfront Land Company, and John Arnold, previously mentioned, laid a major east/west street (still named after himself) and developed his own acreage into "Arnold City." In 1878, an even more organized settlement scheme took place, this time with exclusively outside resources. The irregular outlines of the Forman farm, which had been located west of Arnold's tract, marked the new holdings of a land company and formed the boundaries of Point Pleasant City. Begun without reference to any existing area settlement, this development was the nucleus of today's Point Pleasant Beach.

The Point Pleasant Land Company, creator of "Point Pleasant City", was made up of men from Trenton. A man named John Murphy was president, and Edward H. Murphy was treasurer and managing director, later becoming a mayor

of Point Pleasant (and reputed to have had a one-third interest in all of the property there.)¹⁷ Like another famous self-proclaimed "City" on the Jersey Coast, Atlantic City (not to mention the nearer, albeit smaller Lavallette City-by-the-Sea) Point Pleasant City was managed out of Philadelphia, and was laid out in a grid-like Philadelphia plan for easy sales. Like Atlantic City, it appealed to the cosmopolitan visitor with streets named after great urban centers¹⁸ (including Atlantic); it was to imitate further with a company hotel and a trolley and later, with boardwalk amusements.

Several existing maps convey the story of Land Company progress. Development apparently took place in two phases: north of Washington Avenue in 1877 and south in 1878.¹⁹ A map in Edward Murphy's name, drawn up in 1879, shows the location of the Company's Resort House, as well as the route of the Horse Car Rail Road.²⁰ All such development was done in anticipation of the Central Railroad, which came to Point Pleasant in 1881.

Edwin Salter has written that there were only twelve families "who had houses fit to live in"²¹ around 1870; but, thanks largely to the Point Pleasant Land Company, population increased greatly. An 1882 source attributes a population of 525 persons to Point Pleasant, which is additionally described as a "post village" with extensive fisheries, a frequent resort of private fishing parties.²² Salter himself gives a credible amount of attention to the area - it is the only northern Ocean County town to merit this - and although he does not mention the improved population figures, he does give a nice description of the landscape ("well wooded undulatory hills interspersed with lakelets" (sic).²³ Salter seems to favor Arnold City ("most of the entire property has been disposed of to classes who are calculated to improve it") over Point Pleasant City ("It has received increasing patronage from seaside seekers")²⁴ nevertheless, it was the latter which made the greater



POINT PLEASANT
1881 MAP

contribution. Both the resort house and the trolley are long gone, but the streetscapes remain. It is also possible that the Land Company was directly responsible for several blocks of homes, of nearly identical plan, which still stand near the beach. Gustav Kobbe mentioned this cluster of cottages in 1889,²⁵ and as late as 1920, the "Murphy Houses" retained what may have been their builders' name.²⁶

By the turn of the century, Point Pleasant was a thriving and fully realized community. A major reason was its railroad traffic; not one, but two lines from different directions (the New Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania) passed through here, and by 1915 there were 62 passenger trains daily.²⁷ Civic improvements were numerous: a bank, a library, and the first fire company in Ocean County were established here, as were several schools and churches. Many fraternal orders and a Board of Trade advertised extensively. Hotels and boardinghouses took care of year-round as well as summer visitors and there was even a local baseball team.

Only one of the old hotels remains today; the greatly altered Beacon (Manor) on the oceanfront, but many others have been a part of Point Pleasant history. Among the best documented is the previously mentioned Resort House on Richmond Avenue, which had been created and run by the Point Pleasant Land Company. Perhaps to compensate for the wild state of the landscape in its day, this hotel was particularly well-equipped, featuring "comfortable rooms, delicious meals, lawn tennis, a field for an informal ball game and the first indoor bowling alley"²⁸ as well as dramatic and musical evenings for its guests. There was also the Ocean House, which had the only publicized mineral spring in Ocean County,²⁹ a healthful attraction for its guests. (It should be noted that the present Lake of the Lilies was once called Mineral Lake.) Smaller guest homes, such as Charles Maxon's and the

Arnold House, relied upon their family atmosphere to attract guests as they had done for generations (nevertheless, the Arnold House is said to have had room for a hundred guests.)³⁰ Fondly remembered by many is the Pine Bluff Inn, which stood on the high bank of the Manasquan River at the edge of present Pine Bluff Avenue. This was the scene of popular evening dances. It had offered seclusion, incomparable pine woodlands, access to a golf course and a scenic entrance drive.

Naturally, such an abundant choice attracted many famous visitors, including Ethel and Lionel Barrymore³¹ and it is a curious fact that most stayed, however, not in the hotels but in private homes. Authors John Dos Passos and Richard Harding Davis lived and wrote here for a while; Stephen Crane was certainly a visitor, as was Robert Louis Stevenson,³² and artists Hardenburgh, Butler and Boulton³³ are still immortalized by local street names. Another guest of some repute was Mrs. Jesse James. She was frequently a guest of the Loveland family, having met Mrs. Celestine Loveland at a camp meeting in Ocean Grove.³⁴ Barnum's Tom Thumb is also said to have shared Loveland hospitality.

An important contribution of the times was the creation of the commercial district in the Arnold Avenue area. Of all the nineteenth century commercial districts in Ocean County, only two remain truly viable today, Lakewood and Point Pleasant. Several turn-of-the-century Point businesses still operate today at the original location: the Ocean County National Bank, the Van Hise and Callaghan Funeral Parlor, the Vannote Lumber Company, Point Pleasant Hardware, and Johnson's Furniture Mart. Certain other structures, such as the Gottlieb Building and John Arnold Hall, have new tenants and purposes, but retain their general appearance and ambience. A Victorian variety of commercial building styles can still be seen, most in very fine condition.

The original railroad station has been replaced by a purely functional structure, but the Jersey Central train continues to stop at the Arnold Avenue station. Point Pleasant's commercial district has also spread considerably, especially along the "miracle mile" of Richmond Avenue.

Next to the commercial concern, a second important development was the consideration of public recreation. Unlike most of its nearest neighbors, Point Pleasant was never afraid of the amusement park idea. The first such venture in the area, Clark's Landing, was created on the Manasquan in 1879 by Civil War veteran and boatbuilder Roderick Clark and his son Rosia. It had picnic grounds, a merry-go-round, boats for hire and finally, cottages for rent. Both Clarks upheld numerous civic responsibilities in the town. Today, Clark's Landing is simply a place name and a memory.

A more controversial and even more successful enterprise was the establishment of the Point Pleasant Boardwalk, lauded as the area's "#1 attraction" by the Chamber of Commerce, as late as 1974.³⁵ Few definitive statements can be made at the present time regarding the origins of this attraction; however, it probably began after 1915, as there are no references to an amusement area in any of the earlier literature.³⁶ Since the time of the depression, when a bankrupt Point Pleasant sold its entire beachfront in an effort to remain solvent, oceanfront land here has been privately owned and operated as a business by the individual owners. This encouraged the founding of profit making bathhouses and "pavilions," most of a highly distinctive appearance. First Johnson's, the Ridsen's, then Jenkinson's (the host of many big bands in the '40s; now also a dinner theater) was established around 1925.³⁷ Apart from the remaining bathhouses, today's boardwalk includes numerous eating places, arcades, wheel games, and standard rides such as roller coasters, a merry-go-round, and a ferris wheel.³⁸ A small childrens' train, with two

stations, is run along the sands nearly to the Manasquan Inlet. The Boardwalk has proclaimed itself a family center, rather than a "honky-tonk" attraction. It is still the site of "Big Sea Day" activities, a popular inner tube race, and in the 1960s, what was still termed as "New Jersey's second biggest beauty show." ³⁹

It is important to remember that, apart from its other attractions, Point Pleasant has been and remains a major fishing and boating town. Mariners were, after all, the first to be interested in this formerly Lenape territory, and long before there were sea-bathers, a Life Saving Station was established upon this coast, a necessity of a marine economy. The present Coast Guard Station on Inlet Drive is an active landmark to this tradition.

Summer visitors arriving from the north probably see the boats of Point Pleasant before any other sight in Ocean County; the activity is highly visible. Thousands of pleasure boats are sailed here and there is party boat fishing and a commercial fleet as well, said to be one of the most significant of the entire New Jersey coast. ⁴⁰ Two streetscapes along the northern boundary are especially known for their scenic, seaworthy exposure to the boating business: Channel Drive and Inlet Drive. Both contain publicized seafood restaurants and mixed residential-commercial structures as well as being target areas for fishermen.

Both sport and commercial fishing in Point Pleasant has been famous since the days of the baymen. An 1889 Philadelphia source recommended the area of Arnold City for productive "near-by" angling, ⁴¹ and the 1920s witnessed the peak of commercial pound fishing activity here, with the shellfish industry climaxing in the 1950s. A small channel beneath Broadway Bridge, which links Inlet and Channel Drives, is familiarly known as Ken's Landing after John Kennel, the man who began development there in the 1920s. Because

the bridge is too small to accommodate large party boats, Kennel's developments were dependent upon his acquisition of the northern side from the Johnson family. The present site of the Shrimp Box restaurant was known as Barmore's Fishery, an early enterprise there, and some of Kennel's boats still dock in the area. An interesting sidelight of the neighborhood was the temporary confiscation of Ken's Landing during World War II for use as a Coast Guard barracks.⁴²

A major force in all water activities has been the creation of the Point Pleasant Canal. An inland waterway connecting the Manasquan River to Barnegat Bay had been proposed at least since 1847; it was intended to eventually begin a protected passageway for boats extending to Cape May (and later to Florida.) The Manasquan Inlet was to be the mouth of this great waterway. This troublesome area was generally quite shallow and even walkable at times; a fact which led to the early frequent intermingling between the citizens of Point Pleasant and Manasquan (Monmouth County.)⁴³ It still requires diligent upkeep today.

Despite the early hopes for such a canal and many tentative plans (such as that sketched upon the 1903 Geodetic Survey map, where the canal is drawn through Point's three lakes and Twilight Lake in Bay Head)⁴⁴ a New Jersey waterway was not realized until 1908. Even then, it did not begin in Point Pleasant, but at the other end, in Cape May. There was substantial local opposition to the plan, as residents had anticipated the increase in area boat traffic as well as the certain destruction of freshwater fishing in the vicinity (the Canal did in fact kill the freshwater bass, bluegill, perch and pike;⁴⁵ it also impelled changes in the waterfowl populations, thus affecting the baymen and market hunters.) Nonetheless, Woodrow Wilson signed the Newman Bill in 1911, authorizing work to begin, and the intercostal waterway canal

had reached Bay Head by 1915. In 1924 it was connected to the Manasquan River, dividing the land of Point Pleasant in half; it was officially named the "Point Pleasant Canal" in 1964.

The Johnson Boatyards, which are located where the Canal meets Barnegat Bay, are a primary point of interest in modern-day Point Pleasant. The nineteenth century origins of this boatbuilding complex, which has continued at the same site for over 100 years, actually belong to Bay Head. Due to subsequent changes in political boundaries they are now a geographic and economic force within Point Pleasant. Many members of the original Johnson family, which has played a major role in the histories of both Point Pleasant and Bay Head, have been associated with the business, as have some of the Loveland brothers-in-law. Today, more than thirty structures are located on the Johnson acreage near Lovelandtown. In addition to Johnson-owned properties there are the Carver Boatyards, added in the 1940s, and Atlantic Sport Fishing. Elsewhere in Point Pleasant (particularly near Channel Drive) there is also Atlantic Sailing Yachts, the Arnold Marine Corporation, and Bay Yacht Sales, among others. A complete history of boating-building here has yet to be undertaken, but the tradition is of respectable age, beginning at least with the days of John Lott Dorsett and the Clarks of Clark's Landing. It will undoubtedly continue as a major factor in the destiny of Point Pleasant.

The political split between the Beach and Borough, initially mentioned, occurred in 1920. At that time, what had been informally known as West Point Pleasant, approximately 4/5ths of the general area, declared itself autonomous, leaving behind a square mile area containing most of the tourist attractions. Today, Point Pleasant Borough takes pride in its growing but relatively stable population, which is largely unaffected by seasonal swells and lags although still benefiting from the local and historical resources. Point

Pleasant Hospital, King's Grant Inn, four schools, and some riverfront mansions are located here. Additionally, most of the significant religious sites are here.

The combined attention to the two municipalities that has been followed by this account in no way intends to confuse the two. They are obviously distinct from one another in their present condition, but their twentieth-century separation does not negate their shared historical association. The Shore Harbor Historical Society, which includes both townships within its scope, reinforces the area's common heritage.

The architecture of the area pays little attention to the politics of its location and there are many shared elements, although naturally there are also neighborhoods and streetscapes which are unique. As might be expected, there is more evidence of earlier settlement in the western Borough area, and the beach houses, both bungaloid and Gothic in nature, are confined to the Beach. But the irregularities of the initial land disbursement caused major differences within smaller neighborhoods. It can be argued that all of both Point Pleasants is visibly different from its neighbors to the west and south, due to its individual needs.

As the Point area is often perceived first as an ocean community, then Ocean Avenue in Point Pleasant Beach is the easiest place of beginning. Heading north from Bay Head, this road follows the natural coastline and forms a disconcerting diagonal at its northernmost stretch. It is filled at both ends with motel and small bungaloid development, specifically featuring a contractors' house-type: one and one half stories, hipped roof with central entrance and dormer above. In areas near the northern boardwalk, these homes create close lanes and private thoroughfares.

A half-dozen bathing beaches, with recognizable white clapboard

pavilions, are available in this area for the needs of the one-day tourist.

Boston Avenue branches from Ocean, and begins the area of Land Company development. The so-called Murphy Houses, which are believed to have been built by the Point Pleasant Land Company, are located within a tight grid here, and are typically fanciful and "romantic" creations of the 1890s. There are nearly twenty remaining, all on the eastern end of the primary oceanblocks, which were intended to impress the affluent vacationer as well as to take advantage of the ocean view and climatic benefits of their site. They are all irregular and somewhat medieval in outline, with various roof peaks, some towers, and an abundance of Stick-Style features and shadow areas which are unique to each. The tradition of individual names for each home has emphasized their differences. However, each is based upon the same basic formula: Two and one-half stories, a three bay facade with asymmetrical entrance, Queen Anne windows, and a proliferation of porches. Although the present variety of siding materials effectively obscures their relationship to one another the prototype was probably faced with natural shingle. Unity would have been at once apparent. Today, most have been converted into multi-unit apartments, but some preserve vestiges of their once elaborate interiors.

On each ocean block, beyond the Murphy Houses, there is a richness of other architectural shore types: vernacular Gothic, Shingle Style, and Queen Anne in style, many of which are in an excellent state of preservation. The existence of some large, finely detailed Spanish Colonial Revival homes is surprising but not intrusive, as they complement the Victorian love of fantasy, variety and escape in summer places.

The boardwalk, which runs parallel to Ocean Avenue and follows its diagonal thrust, at one time extended south to Bay Head but now reaches north

instead, with its highest concentration of businesses around Arnold Avenue. There, a traditional Pavilion marks the head of the street, and an octagonal carousel structure is immediately visible among the silhouettes of more modern amusements. On the boardwalk itself, Jenkinson's Pavilion is dominant, presenting a flat pilastered facade and a large open hall to the passerby -- at one time, its side veranda was lined with rocking chairs. It overlooks one of the beach railroad stations, and looks to the Manasquan Inlet.

Moving away from the ocean, Arnold Avenue is the heart of Point Pleasant Beach, and the various stages of its development are revealed by change in structures. They are residential near the boardwalk and brightened by a public park at Little Silver Lake, but become commercial directly around the railroad tracks, which run east-west by Cincinnati Avenue. The intensive commercial district is three blocks in length and widens beyond Arnold Avenue, and is the counterpart of the beach cottages, both chronologically and stylistically at home with "the picturesque." The buildings are outstanding in their disparate expressions. An aura of permanence emanates from several masonry structures with a Romanesque appeal, notably the Provident Bank (and the non-commercial Central Methodist Church building, farther west); there is also a great deal of Spanish Colonial Revival and corresponding plain, stucco-sided structures. Johnson's Point Pleasant Hardware Store, which fills its prominent corner location with Tudor-style distinction, is the unquestioned symbol of the area -- however, at least two other single buildings, of completely different character, are worth analysis. Both Johnson's Furniture Mart, on Bay and Trenton Avenues, and the Gottlieb store on Arnold Avenue show an academic awareness of the Colonial Revival style. Unlike neighboring Bay Head, there is little domestic

Colonial Revival expression within Point Pleasant, despite the existence of at least a few genuine "colonial" structures in the area for inspiration, but it is effective when used in these commercial structures. A nearby non-commercial structure, the Elks Building on Arnold Avenue, has a corresponding Classical Revival Style.

The upper sweep of Arnold Avenue, oriented north-south and a part of Point Pleasant Borough, has an important concentration of residences, most with an associational importance. Havens, Hankins, Estel, Reed and Griggs are among the family names here, and the homes are in a substantial vernacular Gothic style, with a few early two story horizontally massed neighbors. A network of small cross streets surveying the Manasquan is centered here, filled with reminders of the area's earliest settlement. A small, square two by two bay cottage is indigineous; the type is best exemplified in the Richard Harding Davis House but is also apparent in the Frank Busse and Kessler residences, in an expanded form. It is certain that more of this type exists in Point, well hidden to outside eyes. It is a form of construction that is also shared by Brick Township.

Harvey Memorial, the oldest Point church and the most resplendant of the local meetinghouse-type, designates the intersection of Arnold Avenue with old Ocean Road, which is better known as Route 88. The eastern portion of this latter street, which was described earlier, is lined with old farmhouses; closer to its west end is the Ocean Road School, of Art Deco persuasion, and two old cemeteries from churches since lost. The Canal Bridge here is one of the two means of auto access across the waterway within the Borough (the alternative is the Lovelandtown Bridge.) Marking the western development of Route 88 is the West Point Pleasant Tavern, immediately visible from the bridge and still in operation. This structure

which is (popularly thought to have been) associated with the John Minturn disaster, is a standard, unexceptional Gothic-type, made important by its larger size and its prominent location. Its continued presence here underlines the ongoing character of Point Pleasant Borough, which for the most part continues easily and unobtrusively from its more famous counterpart, Point Pleasant Beach.

Maps clearly demonstrate the urban form of the Point Pleasant area, except for the seaward grids of planned development to the east, and those of new suburbs to the west, there is little order. The major roads were first determined by topography and the streets meander and converge unexpectedly, creating small neighborhoods in pleasant seclusion. There is contemporaneous Gothic development near the railroad. The large homes of River Road and the tree-lined vistas of River and Richmond, Lincoln and Woodland Avenues, and neighboring streets are harmonious suburban enclaves, with lawns and other characteristics of inland settlements. They have little overt developmental significance but contribute to the overall high quality of residential life here. Semi-separated single buildings, such as the Point Pleasant Library, the Coast Guard Station, and St. Peter's Church are well known to the local population and provide charming surprise to the casual tourist. Remaining farmhouse architecture to the west may be overshadowed by the Boardwalk and the picturesque cottage development. But overall, both Point municipalities coexist, with little physically apparent separation and much that is architecturally valid.

POINT PLEASANT

FOOTNOTES

¹ Carolyn Martin and Victoria Hassett, Historic Point Pleasant (Point Pleasant: Shore Harbor Historical Society, 1977), p.7.

² Edwin Salter, A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties (Bayonne: E. Gardner & Son, 1890), p.288.

³ Grover C. Low, Industrial Directory of New Jersey (Camden: S. Chew & Sons, 1915, p.432. Crops included sweet potatoes, asparagus, garden vegetables and fruit.

⁴ Robert Jahn, Down Barnegat Bay: A Nor'Easter Midnight Reader (Mantoloking: Beachcomber Press, 1980), p.10.

⁵ Ocean County Principal's Council, Tides of Time (Toms River: The Council, 1940), p.95.

⁶ Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, Toms River. "Morris House."

⁷ Information on the Loveland Family was provided by Mrs. Esther (Loveland) Kinsley of Lovelandtown. Interview by M.R. Kralik, 1980.

⁸ Kenneth Loveland, who lives in the family homestead on the corner of Bridge Avenue, still uses the family woodworking tools which were brought to the area more than 100 years ago.

⁹ The present well known, vertical lift Lovelandtown Bridge, is the second of its name in the area. The first wooden Lovelandtown Bridge led from Howe Street, rather than the present course of Bridge Avenue.

¹⁰ William M.E. Hess, On History's Trail (Point Pleasant Beach: Barnegat Products, 1973.) Mr. Hess's introductory chapter traces the Dorsett lineage in a very thorough manner.

¹¹ This is according to local tradition. Herman Bennett's family still preserves some Dorsett wool garments, but the tobacco can no longer be traced.

¹² Mr. Bennett has also recovered a piece of his grandfather's famous boat, The Rosamund, which has recently been uncovered in the Beaver Dam.

¹³ This place name was widely known. One of the legends claims that Indian Will drowned his wife here.

¹⁴ Salter, op. cit., p.290.

¹⁵ Jahn, op. cit., p.39.

POINT PLEASANT FOOTNOTES CONTINUED:

¹⁶ Hess, op. cit. Christopher's name also appears on a road map in the files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission.

¹⁷ Ocean County Principal's Council, op.cit., p.95.

¹⁸ The significance of this type of planning, characteristic of many Philadelphia-based enterprises, is well brought out by Charels Funnell, By the Beautiful Sea (New York: Alfred E. Knopf, 1975.)

¹⁹ Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, maps.

²⁰ The involved and fascinating history of the Point Pleasant Trolley is fully recounted in the work of Joseph Eid, Trolleys Across the Sand Dunes, (Point Pleasant, 1977.)

²¹ Salter, op. cit., p.288.

²² The Industries of New Jersey, part I (New York: Historical Publishing Company, 1882).

²³ Salter, op. cit., p.288.

²⁴ Ibid., p.289.

²⁵ Gustave Kobbe, The New Jersey Coast and Pines (Short Hills: G. Kobbe, 1889, p.58.

²⁶ Margaret B. Busse, interview by M.R. Kralik, Point Pleasant, October, 1980.

²⁷ Low, op. cit., p.431.

²⁸ Eid, op. cit.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Harry B. Weiss and Howard R. Kemble, They Took to the Waters (Trenton: The Past Times Press, 1962), p.125.

³¹ Files of the Ocean County Library, Toms River. "Point Pleasant."

³² The Stevenson Legend is deeply persistent in this area, but is not supported by evidence to date. Robert Louis Stevenson is known to have stayed in nearby Manasquan, and therefore probably did visit Point Pleasant but there is no proof that he stayed at Tommy Cook's or any other Ocean County location. Unfortunately, the charming local lore concerning Osborn's or "Treasure" Island, popularly believed to have a direct Stevenson association is also unsupported at the present time. Patricia Burke, local historian and curator of the Ocean County Historical Museum, has determined that the name of Treasure Island was in use several years before Stevenson's stay in Manasquan.

POINT PLEASANT FOOTNOTES CONTINUED:

³³ An interesting aside is the history of the Boulton descendants. Boulton's daughter, Agnes, married the playwright Eugene O'Neill, and their daughter, Oona, married comedian Charlie Chaplin.

³⁴ Esther Kinsley, interview by M.R. Kralik, Lovelandtown; October 1980.

³⁵ Files of the Ocean County Library, op. cit.

³⁶ A "Pleasure Park" is clearly planned on the Murphy map but almost certainly not with commercial intentions. This designated area is still open parkland, sited opposite St. Peter's church.

³⁷ Arthur C. Johnson, interview by M.R. Kralik, Point Pleasant Beach, October 1980.

³⁸ Charles Funnell, op. cit., has traced the evolution of these mechanical amusements and speculates upon their appeal to the urban mind.

POINT PLEASANT

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-1

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 808 Ocean Road

COMMON NAME: Redling - Hall

BLOCK/LOT 143/22

MUNICIPALITY: Pt. Pleasant Borough

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: John Klass
608 New Jersey Avenue
Pt. Pleasant Beach, N.J.

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1879

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic

Form/Plan Type: cruciform

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard on first floor, with painted shingle above

Fenestration: 2 bay, dhs

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof, one interior brick chimney

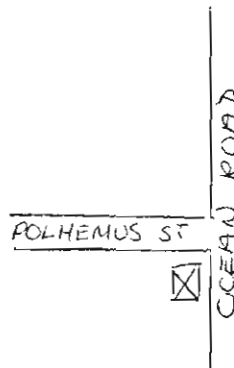
Additional Architectural Description:

An open front porch, extending front (north) and to the sides, is upheld by Doric columns.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-1

Map (Indicate North)



N →

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Corner location in residential area, close to other pivotal structures.

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

Ocean Road is also Route 88, and is heavily used. The appearance of the homes at this point belies the commercial status of the area.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although this is presently a commercial building, it retains its domestic appearance and is an important component of the streetscape. The form appears frequently in Point Pleasant.

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

COMMENTS:

Possibility of threat from road at some point in the future, but no threat at present.

REFERENCES:

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

DATE: September 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-2

HISTORIC NAME: Polhemus House
LOCATION: 812 Ocean RoadCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 147/25MUNICIPALITY: Pt. Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Viola PolhemusCOUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1880

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted, staggered butt shingle with fishscale shingle in attic story

Fenestration: 2 bay, 2/2

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street

Additional Architectural Description:

North entrance with extending, screened shed porch. A decorative vergeboard graces the horizontal roofline - an unusual detail for a non-gable area.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-2

Map (Indicate North)



N →

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This house is located at the eastern terminus of the Ocean Road "strip." Intensive commercial development and changed traffic patterns occur to the east; to the west are many structures of architectural interest.

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

Proximity to a major highway area.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Scale, massing, materials and other stylistic elements make this structure integral to the streetscape. It undoubtedly precedes much of the beachfront development located to the northeast.

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

COMMENTS:

As elsewhere stated, possible continued development of Route 88 could threaten this structure and others.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: September 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-3

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 816 Ocean Road

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 147/20

MUNICIPALITY: Pt. Pleasant Borough

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Clara Jones

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: early 20th century

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Contractor's Georgian

Form/Plan Type: square, with widely extended
first floor porch

Number of Stories: 2½ over basement

Foundation: concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle; staggered butt above the first floor. Asbestos
on porch area.

Fenestration: 2 bay, dhs / jalousies on first floor

Roof/Chimneys: hipped roof with wide soffit area. There are four cross hipped dormers.

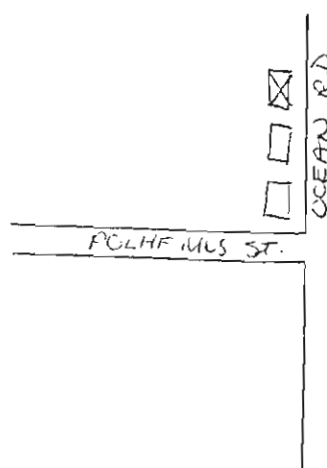
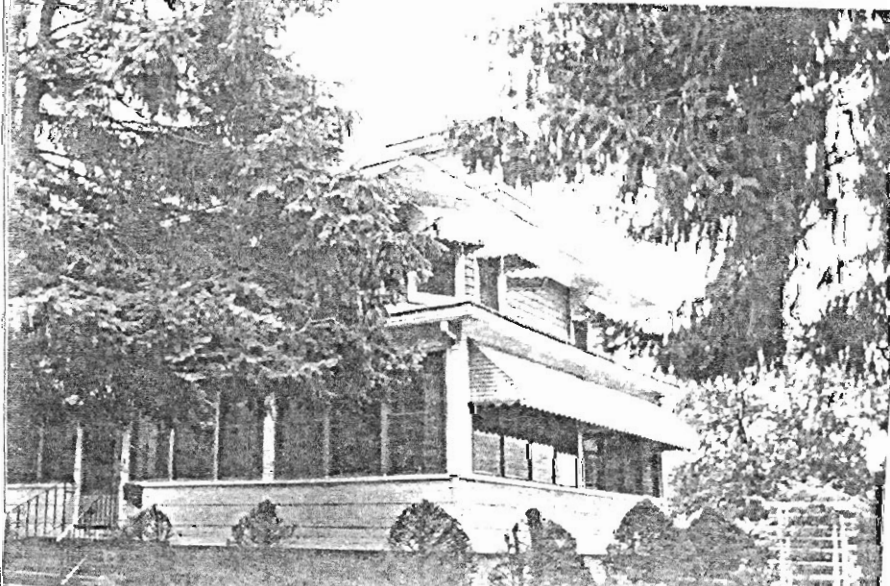
Additional Architectural Description:

The porch encircles the home on three sides, and has continuous fenestration.
Permanent awnings shade the windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-3

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The home faces north, on a corner location with a wide lot and a screen of evergreens.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This very symmetrical home is elegant, imposing, and spacious compared to the narrow two bay cottages and thin Gothic-type constructions nearby.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: September 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-4

HISTORIC NAME: Morris Homestead
LOCATION: 817 Ocean Road
MUNICIPALITY: Pt. Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard and Sharon Morris
817 Ocean Road
Pt. Pleasant, N.J. 08742

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 128/47
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

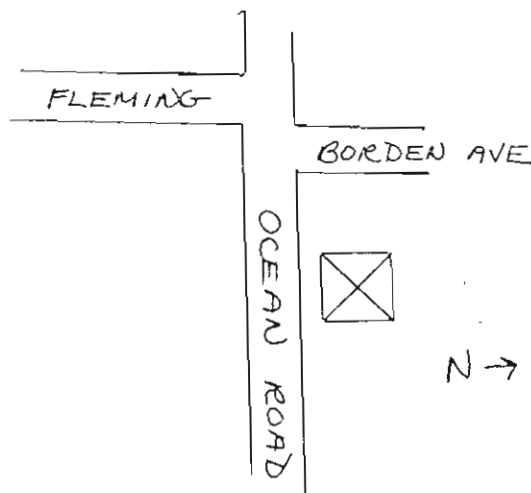
Construction Date: 1768
Architect:
Style: Vernacular Georgian
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard
Fenestration: 4 bay, 6/6. bays to west and east (2nd floor)
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street. 2 end brick chimneys.
Additional Architectural Description:

Although the two-entrance facade is asymmetrically aligned, it demonstrates elements of highstyle planning and Georgian details. There is a large central door hood, a 9-light door, and a small screened projecting porch facing the street. Interior evidence is said to reveal the past existence of two roof cupolas.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1525-4



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Morris House faces south; Borden Avenue is to the left of the property. The home is set back from the road, and is screened by shrubbery, with a picket fence to the street. Outbuildings include a barn built before 1812, and a brick well. Later residences exist to either side of the property.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Morris house has been in the possession of the Morris family almost since its construction, c.1768 (excepting a brief period of time during the 1920s.) It was built by a sea captain and was originally part of a seven acre parcel of land on "Sea Captain's Row." It was originally a farmhouse.

According to Morris' Family accounts, this house has an additional celebrity association. The owner for the 1920s period, named Webber, was part of the vaudeville team of Webber and (W.C.) Fields.

Many Morris descendants contributed to the development of Ocean County, and included numerous sea captains, Revolutionary war soldiers, and employees of both Point Pleasant Beach and Borough, including the surveyor of the Point Pleasant Canal.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse
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:

Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, "Morris House."

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

DATE: September 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-5

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 912 Ocean Road

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 153/11

MUNICIPALITY:

Pt. Pleasant Borough

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Walter Henkle

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890s

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: L-shape

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: masonry

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos

Fenestration: 3 bay / dhs (new)

Roof/Chimneys: gable to street with cross gable to rear / 1 interior cement chimney

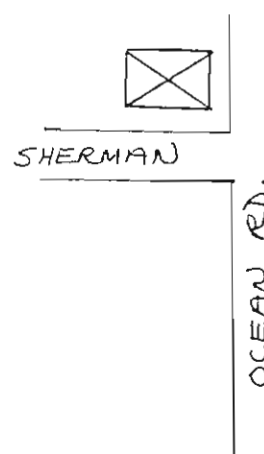
Additional Architectural Description:

Vernacular Queen Anne details include the mitred arch attic window, and the pierced gable board with king post. There is a shed open front porch, with turned posts and eastlake brackets.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-5

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The home is located on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Ocean Road (Route 88) - one of the most important streets in the settlement of the area. It faces north.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Despite the asbestos siding, this structure is in a fine state of preservation, with its important elements intact.

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

COMMENTS:

Asbestos siding is inappropriate.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: September 1980
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. 1525-6

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 913 Ocean Road
MUNICIPALITY: Pt. Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: W.H. Perkins
P.O. Box 688

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 127/21
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 18th century

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Georgian

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with rear addition

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: masonry

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2 bay. 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street / exterior concrete chimney in rear addition.

Additional Architectural Description:

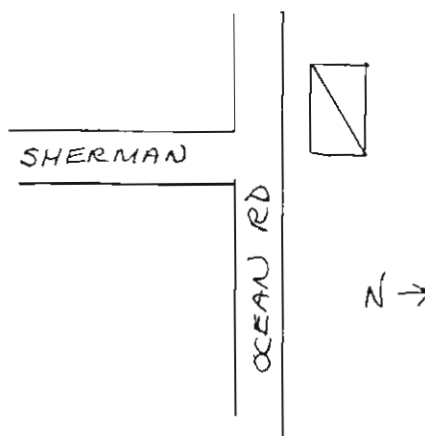
The simple, ordered facade and massing indicate the early construction of this house, as do the wells around the foundation, which obviously pre-dates the grading of the street. Shutters and other details have been sensitively maintained.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-6



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The neighborhood is residential, with a new development immediately east. There is a stockade fence and many trees encircling the home.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is one of the oldest homes in the area, and is a visually important element of the streetscape.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☒ Good ☐

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐

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

PRESENT USE:

Fair ☐ Poor ☐

No ☐ Part of District ☐

Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐

COMMENTS:

A neighboring home, contemporaneous in appearance, was destroyed in 1980.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

M.R. Kralik
O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

DATE: September 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-7

HISTORIC NAME: Harvey Memorial Methodist Church
LOCATION: Arnold Ave. & Ocean Road BLOCK/LOT 123/7

MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1872

Source of Date: Martin and Hassett

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Stick style elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation:

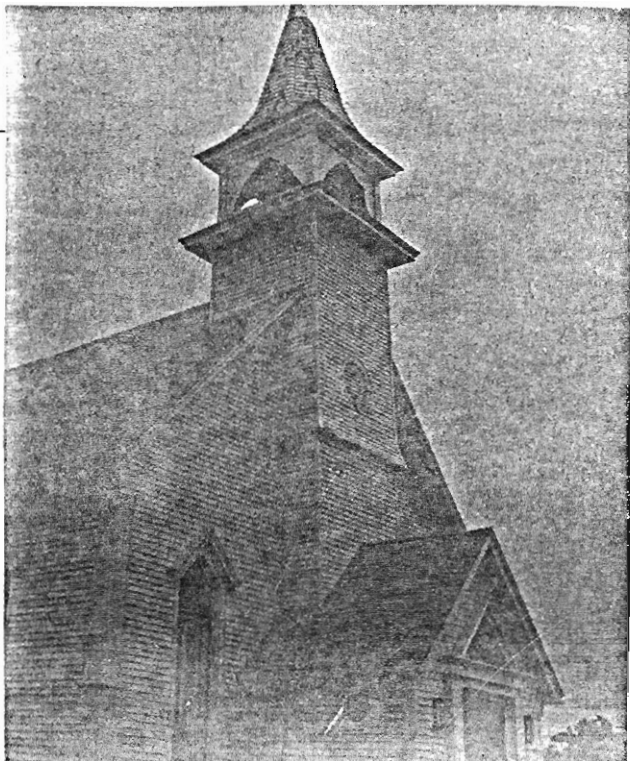
Exterior Wall Fabric: painted clapboard and shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay. Mitred arch windows infilled with non-pictorial stained glass

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street

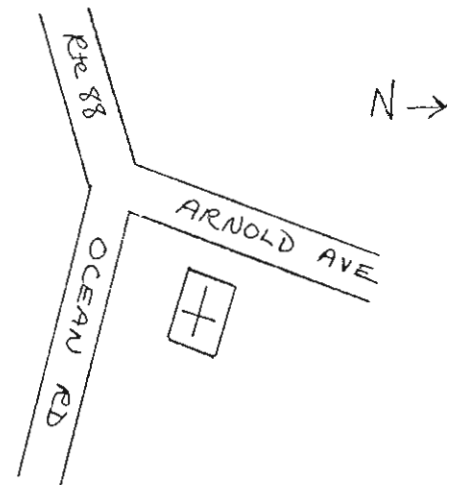
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a 1 bay entrance area with double doors, and a bracketed cornice above. A tall tower rises above the entrance area, with a bell-cast roof and open belfry with stickwork detail. The tower flares at its base and is punctuated by a louvered oculus.



1525-7

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church faces west, at the intersection of Arnold Avenue and Route 88. It is located in an area of significant homes. Across Arnold Avenue is a burying ground that had once belonged to an earlier Methodist church, now gone. A parking lot and store is located to the east.

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

Limited commercial development; a major thoroughfare.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Harvey Memorial Methodist Church is the oldest existing church in the Point Pleasant area, although it was not the first to be constructed here.

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:

Martin, Carolyn and Hassett, Victoria, Historic Point Pleasant, Pt. Pleasant. The Shore Harbor Historical Society, 1977.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik

DATE: September 1980

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. 1525-8

HISTORIC NAME: West Point Pleasant Tavern
LOCATION: 2114 State Highway 88COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 169/34

MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert H. Kleinertz

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1870

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard with some vinyl siding

Fenestration: 3 X 5 bay / 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable to street

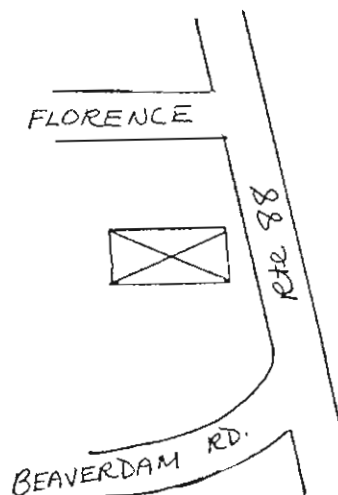
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a first floor enclosed porch, presently distinguished by commercial bay windows, with a central entrance and a pediment-type roofline above. There are additions to either side. The gable peak has stickwork and a mitred arch attic window. The second floor has a central paired window group with blinds.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-8

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Tavern is located on the south side of Route 88, near to Beaverdam Road. Across the street is a Methodist churchyard in which the Minturn victims are said to be laid.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban ☐ Suburban ☐ Scattered Buildings ☒
Open Space ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☒ Agricultural ☐ Village ☐
Industrial ☐ Downtown Commerical ☐ Highway Commercial ☐ Other ☒ Highway Rt.88

SIGNIFICANCE:

The West Point Pleasant Tavern is locally believed to be where the victims of the John Minturn disaster of 1846 were laid. Their coffins were built by John Lott Dorsett.

ORIGINAL USE: Tavern
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:

Vinyl siding is obtrusive.

REFERENCES:

Bennett, Herman C. Interview by M.R. Kralik.

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

DATE: September 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-9

HISTORIC NAME: Boulton House
LOCATION: 405 Hall AvenueCOMMON NAME: Beecroft House
BLOCK/LOT 31/6

MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: William and Virginia Beecroft

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1863

Source of Date: files, Pt. Pleasant library

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangle. additions to rear

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: natural shingle

Fenestration: 6 bay / 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to Herbertsville Road / 2 interior brick chimneys

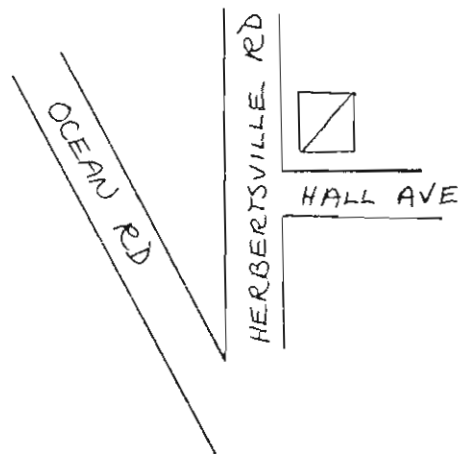
Additional Architectural Description:

The horizontal line of the house opens to a gable roof element at the east end, which forms a Queen Anne bay to front and rear. The roofline is accentuated by a vergeboard and there is a mitred arch attic window in the gable peak. A second floor window of diamond panes in a diamond-shape frame is located near the bay projection. There is a projecting open front porch with exposed rafter tails, and a second floor rear balcony with an exterior stairway.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-9

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Boulton House has a corner location and an extensive yard behind a screen of white cedar trees. It is located at the fork of Route 88, close to the West Point Pleasant Tavern.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The architecture of the Boulton House is distinctive, and seems to have been individually designed. In addition, the structure has an associational importance. Its second owner was E.W. Boulton, an artist who became the father-in-law of playwright Eugene O'Neill (who was himself to be the father-in-law of Charlie Chaplin.) Mr. Beecroft states that the mortgage was in Chaplin's name at the time of sale.

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

COMMENTS:

Stylistic elements seem later than the ascribed date.

REFERENCES:

Ocean County Library

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

DATE: September 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-10

HISTORIC NAME: Newnan "Old House"
LOCATION: 1412 Johnson Avenue

COMMON NAME: Treger House
BLOCK/LOT 256/35

MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Walter and Georgette Treger

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1876

Source of Date: Walter Treger

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic / shingle style

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with later additions

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: natural shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay, 6/6. paired demi-lunettes in attic story

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street / 1 interior brick and 1 exterior chimney

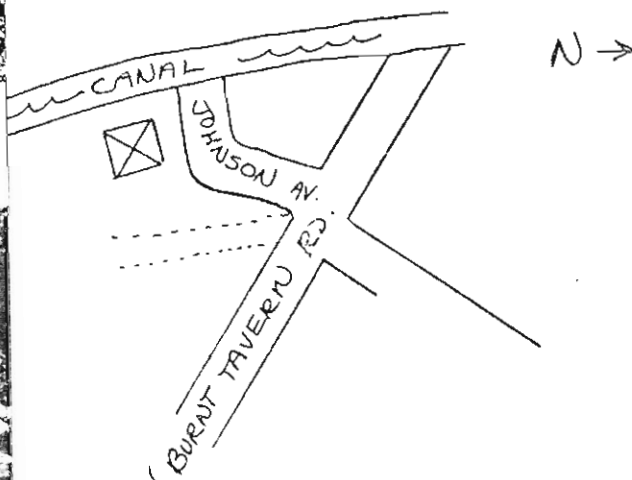
Additional Architectural Description:

The house is one room deep. Main mass has a 3 bay asymmetrical facade.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-10

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Newman "Old House" is located on the east bank of the Point Pleasant canal, at the dead end of the street. There are two out-buildings also with shingled exterior.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Judge Newman, who had been instrumental in the creation of the Point Pleasant canal, claimed this as his family home. His family also owned other area homes.

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

COMMENTS:

As of 1980, the neighboring Lechard property was considered as a site for intensive future development.

REFERENCES:

Treger, Walter interviewed by M.R.K. and Sandra Leibfried, Point Pleasant Borough, October 1980.

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

DATE: December 1980

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-11

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 1400 Johnson Avenue

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 256/38

MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD: Charles Savage

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: 1400 Johnson Avenue
Point Pleasant, N.J. 08742

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1870

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Gothic / Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with additions

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle

Fenestration: 2 bay, 1/1

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to road / 2 exterior brick chimneys (symmetrically placed)

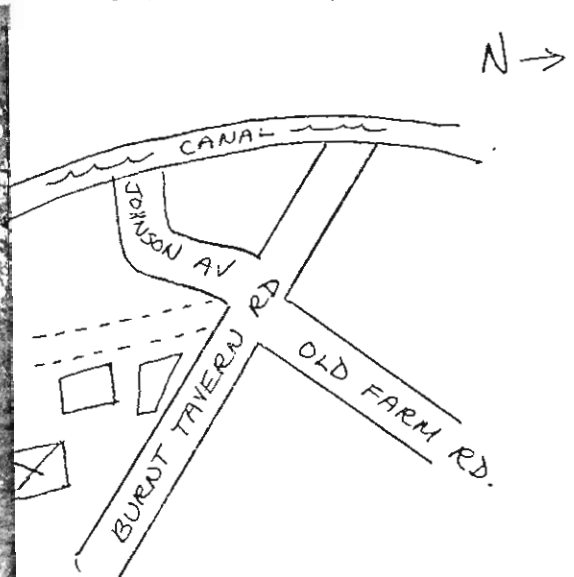
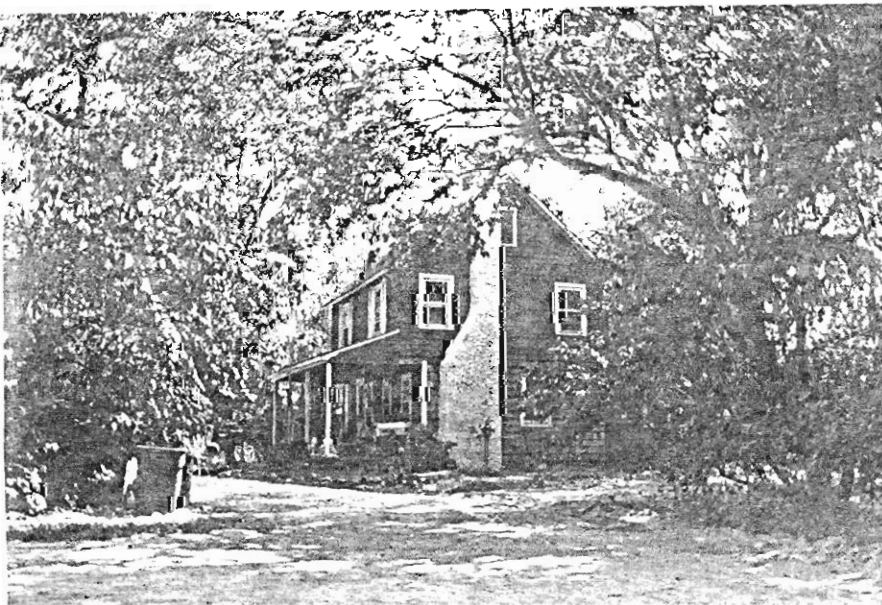
Additional Architectural Description:

This farmhouse is relatively simple in appearance. There is an open shed roof front porch, and a clapboard one-story addition to the west.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-11

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on an unpaved road which leads from Old Farm Road, directly behind the Clayton Farmhouse (1525-12.) There is a shingled barn to the rear.

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

Close to the Point Pleasant Canal.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The farmhouse appears contemporaneous with the Clayton (1525-12) Farmhouse and the Treger Home (1525-10.) It would seem to be part of a farming neighborhood that was characteristic of West Point Pleasant.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse
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
ORGANIZATION: O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-12

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 1038 Burnt Tavern Road
MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Hershell Everitt Clayton

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 256/31
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

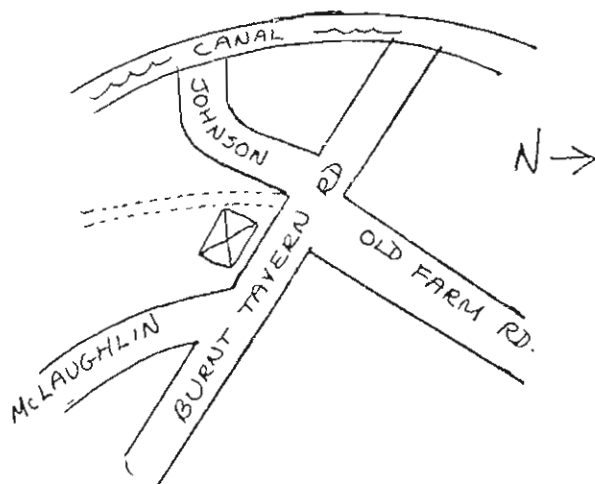
Construction Date: 1870s Source of Date: stylistic
Architect: Builder:
Style: Vernacular Gothic / Queen Anne Form/Plan Type: L additions to the south
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard, painted shingle; patterned in attic area (fishscale and diaper)
Fenestration: 2 bay, replaced dhs windows
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street / 1 interior brick chimney and 1 (new) exterior stone chimney
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a projecting front porch with sawn brackets, and the windows are enhanced by shutters and the coloration of the home is appropriately varied. There are sawn gable screens.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1525-12



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The farmhouse is located at the western terminus of Old Farm Road. Nearby properties of visual and historical interest include the Charles Savage and Walter Treger homes (1525-11 and 1525-10.) A detached greenhouse is located to the southwest of the house, and there is a brick well.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a vernacular example in extremely fine condition. Possibly, it is the "Old Farm" structure after which the radiating road is named.

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

COMMENTS:

This structure has been sensitively restored / maintained.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: February 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. 1525-13

HISTORIC NAME: Richard Harding Davis Home
LOCATION: 911 Davis Avenue

MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Carl & Joan Heineck
911 Davis Avenue
Point Pleasant, N.J. 08742

COMMON NAME: Heineck House
BLOCK/LOT 98/24

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1845
Architect:
Style: Vernacular Georgian 2 X 2 bay cottage
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle over clapboard
Fenestration: 2 bay / dhs
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street / large brick chimney to the north of the main element
Additional Architectural Description:

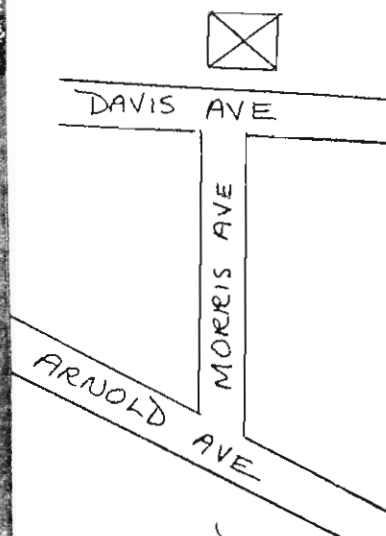
Source of Date: article in Asbury Park Press
"Point Pleasant" file, O.C. Librar.
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: square, with additions to side and rear

The central entrance is framed by an imposing molding with an urn and broken pediment motif above.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-10

Map (Indicate North)



N →

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Davis house faces east to Morris Avenue, in an area close to the Manasquan River. It is near to other significant Point Pleasant homes, particularly the Frank Busse home (1524-14) which is contemporaneous. Large hardwood and evergreen trees and native beach plums encircle the property.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house itself is of architectural interest. The main element is believed to have been a miller's house, with the grist mill located behind.

There is also a strong associational importance. This was the summer home of a Philadelphian, Richard Harding Davis - novelist, journalist and war correspondant. Due to Davis's literary associations, it is said to

ORIGINAL USE: Residence (farmhouse) PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☒ No ☐ Part of District ☐
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

Asbestos siding is inappropriate.

REFERENCES:

Ocean County Library, Toms River - "Point Pleasant".

Malone, E. Burke, "Shore Vignettes", The Asbury Park Press, 1/18/70

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: February 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. 1525-14

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 918 Davis Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Frank Busse
918 Davis Avenue
Point Pleasant, N.J. 08742

COMMON NAME: Frank Busse House
BLOCK/LOT 107/26

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1832

Source of Date: Margaret B. Busse

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Georgian

Form/Plan Type: L - original two room
to the rear

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: masonry

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

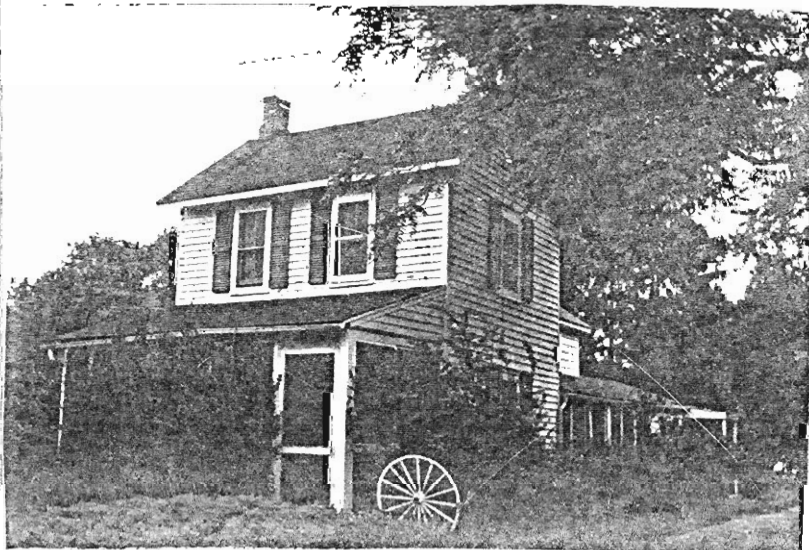
Fenestration: 2 bay, 6/1 in rear (old section) 2/2 on street facade

Roof/Chimneys: original gable roof to street, perpendicular front

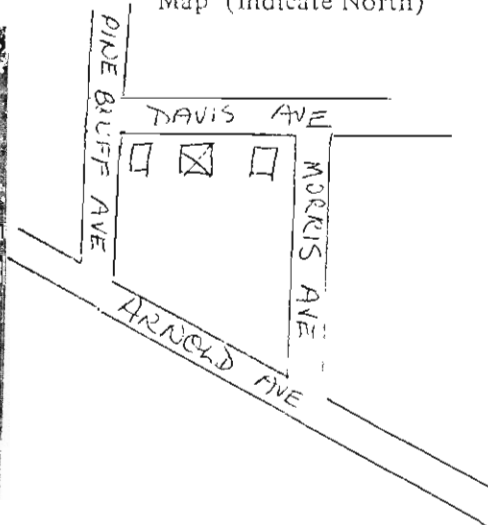
Additional Architectural Description:

The original structure is only one room deep. There is a screened shed front porch and a rear addition.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1525-14



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Frank Busse House is situated on farmland in proximity to similar structures, notably the Richard Harding Davis house (1525-13). The Margaret Busse home (L1525-) is immediately to the south.

There is a garage to the rear of the property, and three old chestnut trees.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This home is undoubtedly among the earliest in the area. It is of the 2 bay, 2½ story vernacular Georgian type that was prevalent here prior to the Civil War.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Busse, Margaret. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Point Pleasant, October 1980.

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

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-15

HISTORIC NAME: Stout House
LOCATION: 701 Howe StreetCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 274:31MUNICIPALITY: Point Pleasant Borough
USGS QUAD:COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:OWNER/ADDRESS: Delavan and Stephanie Colie
701 Howe Street, Point Pleasant Borough
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1817

Source of Date: placard on house

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Georgian survival

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 4 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to Howe Street

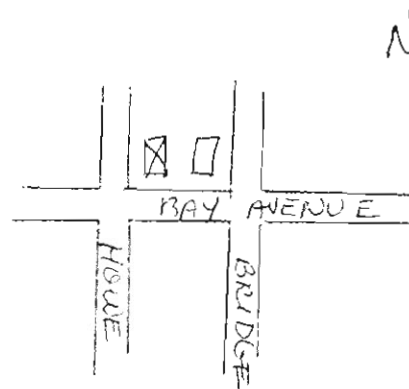
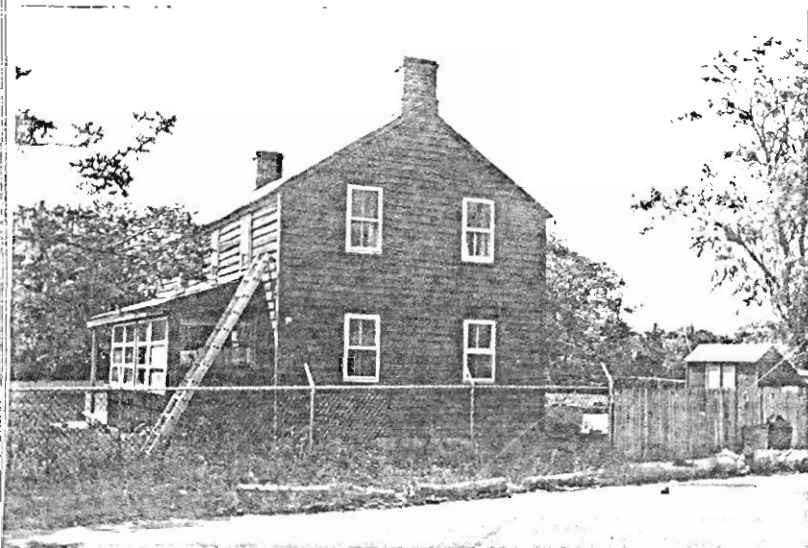
Additional Architectural Description:

There is irregular fenestration and massing.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-15

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Stout House is located on the northwest corner of Howe Street and Bay Avenue, within the old hamlet of Lovelandtown. The Loveland Homestead (# 1525-16) is directly north.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is believed to be the oldest building in Point Pleasant, and was associated with the Stout Family, original Ocean County settlers and among the first English settlers of Monmouth County. The structure itself is asymmetrically massed and of small scale, thereby appearing much older than other area structures.

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

COMMENTS:

The structure has been sensitively restored.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: O.C.C.H.C.

DATE: 10/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1525-16

HISTORIC NAME:	Loveland Homestead	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	1643 Bay Avenue	BLOCK/LOT	744:30
MUNICIPALITY:	Point Pleasant Borough	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Kenneth Q. Loveland	Zone/Northing/Easting	
	1643 Bay Avenue, Point Pleasant Borough		

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1887 Source of Date: stylistic

Architect: Builder:

Style: vernacular Gothic Revival with early Colonial Revival elements Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick and cast cement block

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle siding

Fenestration: 4 bay. 1/1

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with central cross dormer, parallel to Bridge Avenue; end brick chimneys

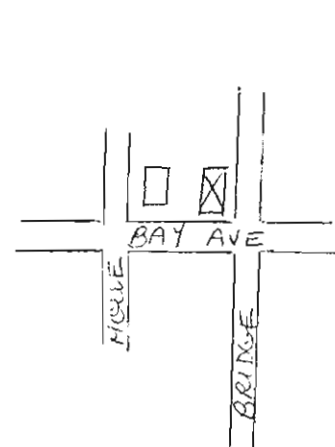
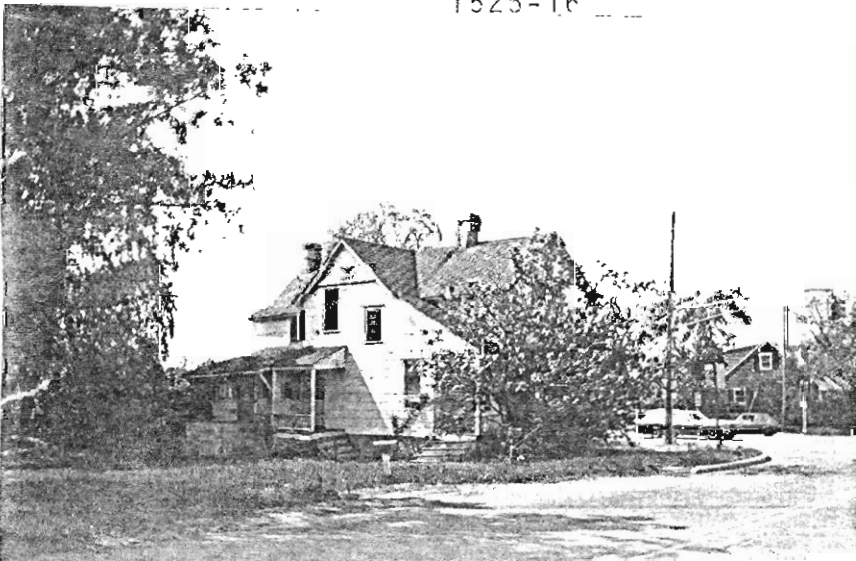
Additional Architectural Description:

Some variation in fenestration patterns adds interest to this basically simple house plan. This involves paired windows and the use of square windows on the second floor. A small porch is located at the northeast corner.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1525-16

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Loveland Homestead is located on the southwest corner of Bay and Bridge Avenues, on the east side of the Point Pleasant Canal. The neighborhood is largely residential and is still considered to be "Lovelandtown" although without official designation since 1885. The Johnson Boatyards are located nearby.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

"Lovelandtown" was an important Brick Township settlement, until Point Pleasant Borough separated from Brick in 1885 and absorbed the older hamlet. At least six generations of the Loveland Family have lived in this area, and the ancestry can be traced back to 16th century England. The family was well known to the sportsmen of Barnegat Bay, and included several accomplished decoy carvers (including the present owner of the Homestead.) Other local houses have been associated with the family, some of them still extant; however, this is the largest and best recognized, and is the only residence in Lovelandtown which is still owned in the Loveland name.

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

COMMENTS:

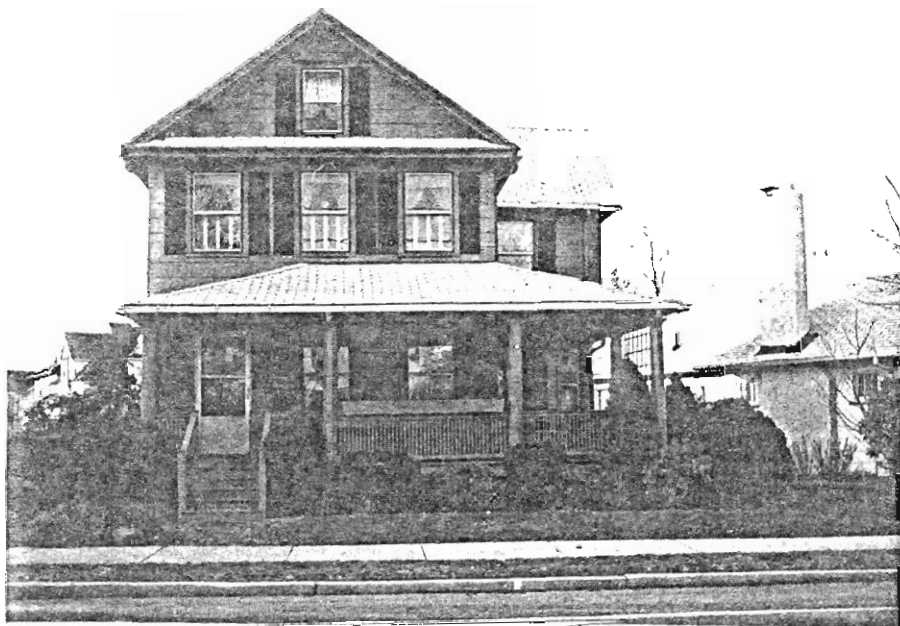
REFERENCES:

Esther Loveland Kinsley, interview by M.R. Kralik, October 1980.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: O.C.C.H.C.

DATE: 10/80

1525-L1



Pasola House / 903 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard and asbestos shingle, gable end pent roof to street, L-plan, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Open porch with Doric posts and elevated entrance.

1525-L2



905 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle, gable end pent roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Double hung sash windows with diamond upper panes.

1525-L3



904 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard and patterned shingle, cross gable roof, vernacular Queen Anne / Stick Style elements, c.1880. Sidelights flanking side door; sawn brackets on open porch posts; stickwork and pierced gable screen to street, with other stickwork details.

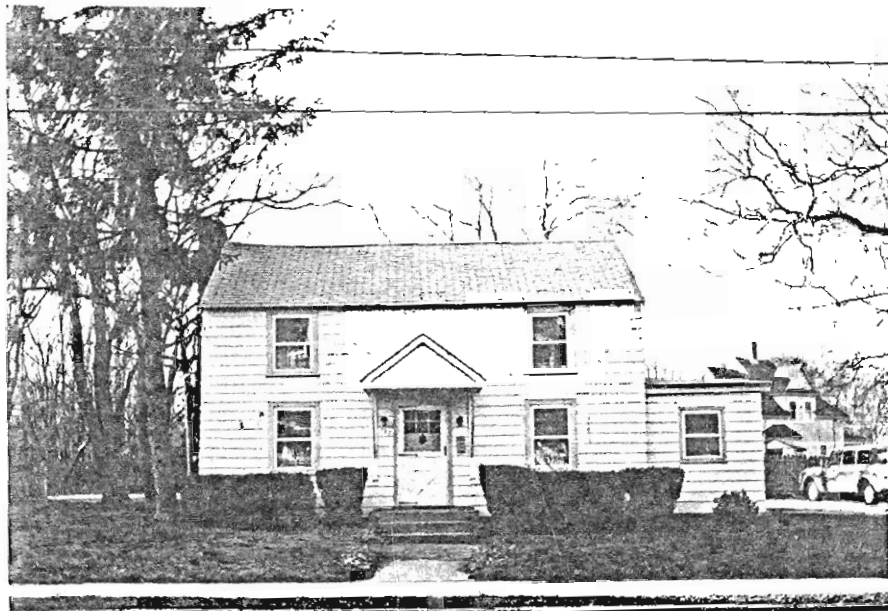
1525-L4



906 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable end pent roof to street, L-plan, vernacular Gothic. Doric porch posts; diamond shingles in diamond design at gable peak.

1525-L5



907 Arnold Avenue

2 story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable roof parallel to street, vernacular structure, c.1830. Central entrance with braced door hood; endwall stone chimney. This is known locally as the "Civil War House", probably due to a veteran's tenure there.

1525-L6



908 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle, gable roof, L-plan, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Mitred arch attic window; sawn brackets on open porch posts.

1525-L7



Griggs House / 909 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard and painted shingle, gable end pent roof, L-plan, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Doric porch posts. The Griggs family has been involved in Point Pleasant history, and an ancestor of that name was responsible for many commercial and residential structures here.

1525-L8



910 Arnold Avenue

2 story, 2 bay, clapboard, gable roof parallel to the street, stylistic indications of pre-1870 construction. Center door with flanking windows; 6/6 windows above. First floor porch open front and sides.

1525-L9



23 Skidoo / 911 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 5 bay, clapboard, gable roof parallel to street with central cross dormer; vernacular Gothic / early Colonial Revival elements, c.1890. Center door with commercial window alterations. Saltbox extension to south side. End brick chimney; open front porch; mitred arch attic window.

1525-L10



House of Seven Gables / Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, clapboard and patterned shingle, cross gable roof with multiple dormers, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Mitred arch attic window; first floor open porch with turned posts and gazebo corner; two separate front entrances.

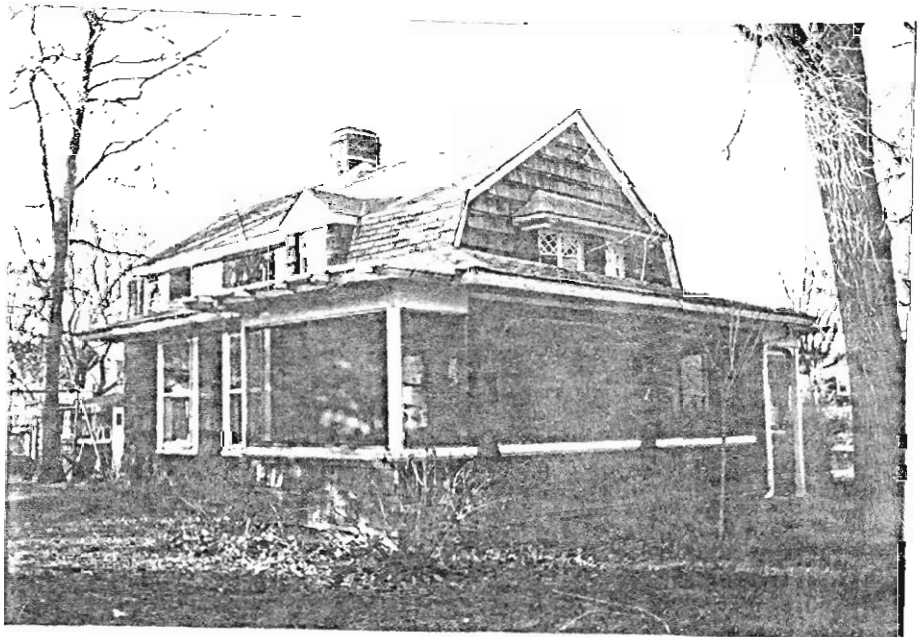
1525-L11



913 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle, gable roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Open first floor front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Extensions to rear.

1525-L12



917 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, natural shingle, composite gable / gambrel roof with end to street, vernacular shingle style, c.1900. Arcuated screened porch area; multiple dormers and central dormer with sunburst gable design. Diamond pane windows with hoods. Detached garage in compatible style.

1525-L13



922 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 5 bay, natural shingle, gable roof parallel to the street, vernacular structure of indeterminate age. Central door with sidelights, 6/6 windows. Open front porch.

1525-L14



934 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable roof, 2/3 vernacular Georgian, indeterminate age, possibly pre-1850. Asymmetrical entrance with sidelights; 6/6 windows; emphasized cornice area with stickwork and brackets; open shed porch.

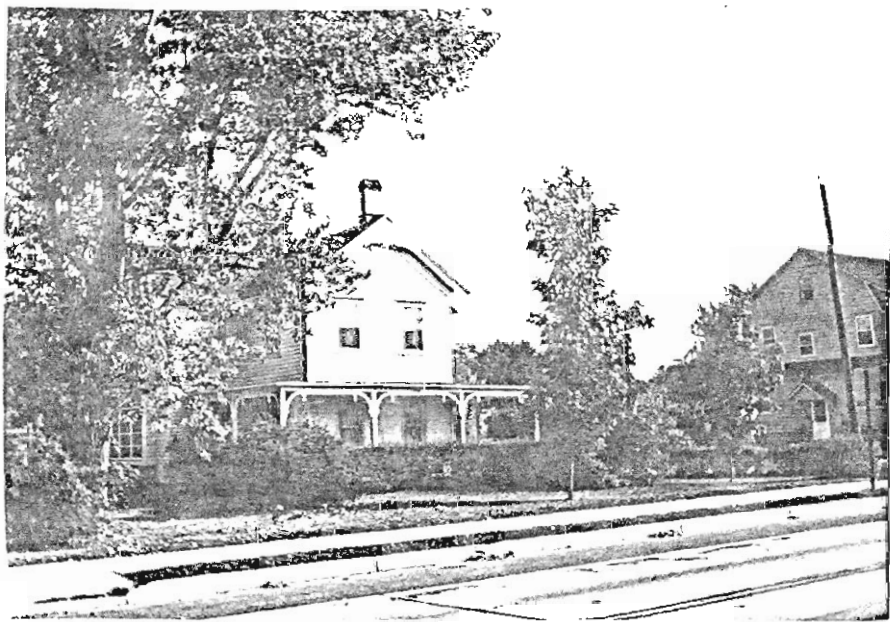
1525-L15



Four Ways Travel / 1009 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, painted shingle, gable end pent roof, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Double doors; commercial first floor alterations with protected entrance and deck above.

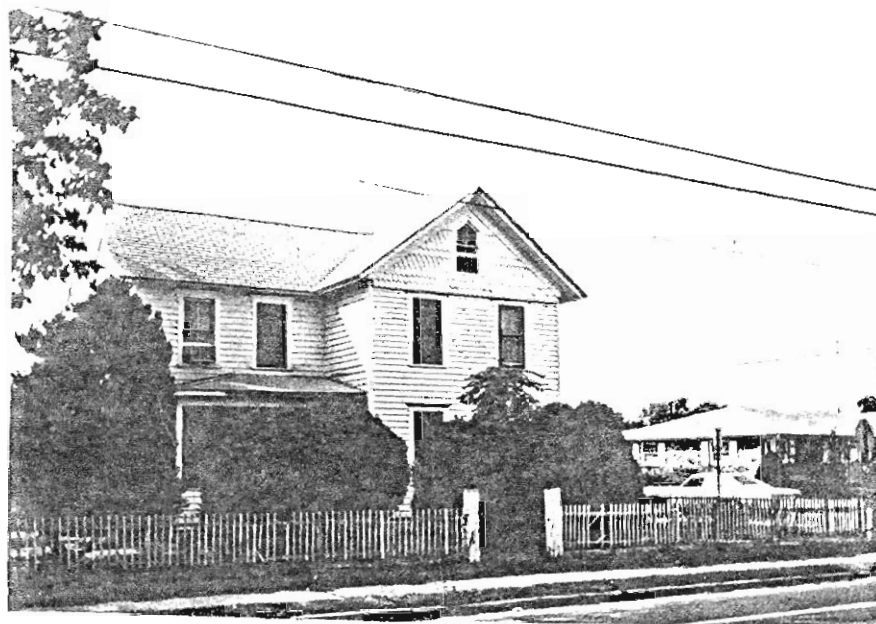
1525-L16



1008 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, clapboard, intersecting gable roof in T-plan, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Sawn screens in all gable areas; window moldings; replaced 2/2 windows; mitred arch attic window. Open porch with sawn moldings, brackets, and pendants.

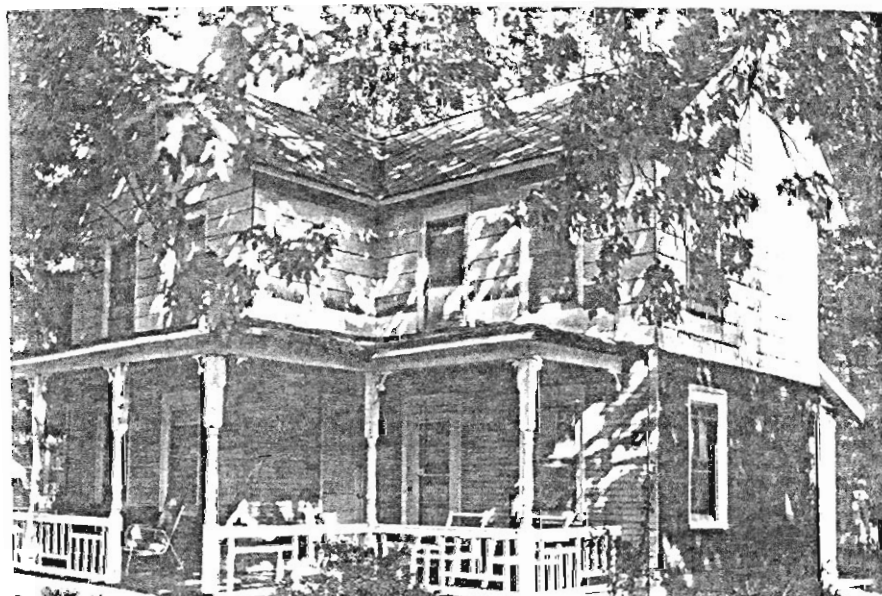
1525-L17



1117 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, clapboard and patterned shingle siding, gable roof in L-plan, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Mitred arch attic window; first floor porch.

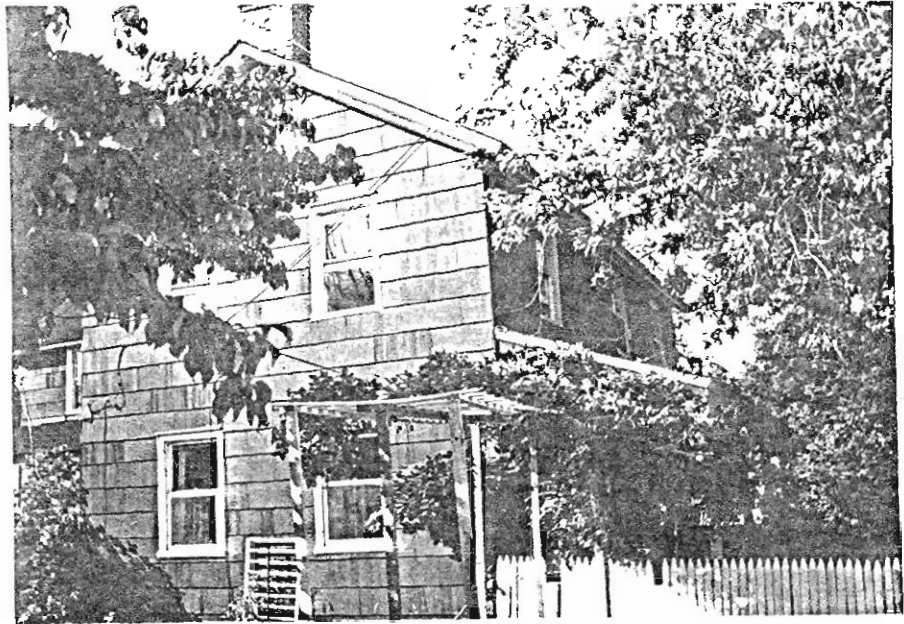
1525-L18



Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, asphalt and asbestos shingle siding, gable roof in L-plan, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Intact sawn screens in all gable peaks. Open porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and geometric porch rails. Mitred arch attic windows.

1525-L19



Old Hankins House / 1129 Arnold Avenue

2 story, 4 bay, asbestos shingle, gable roof parallel to street, vernacular house type of indeterminate age (probably pre-1860.) Open porch (altered); 1/1 sash windows.

1525-L20



Carl's Auction / 1125 Arnold Avenue

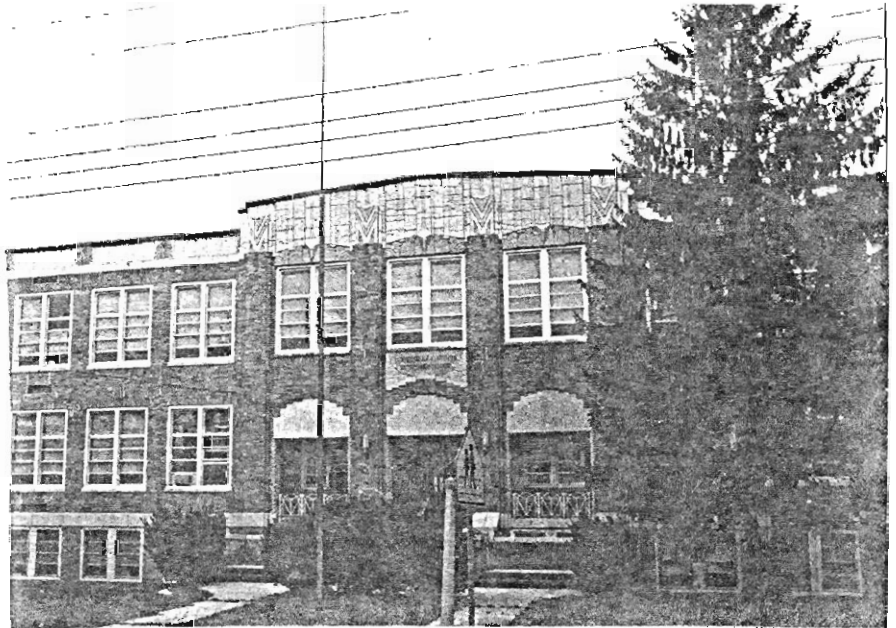
2 story, 3 bay, gable end pent roof to street, painted shingle and (new) vertical board siding, indeterminate age, (probably pre-1860.) Central entrance and open porch; paired sash windows.

1525-L21

Not Available

1131 Arnold Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, aluminum siding, gable end pent roof, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Infilled front porch.

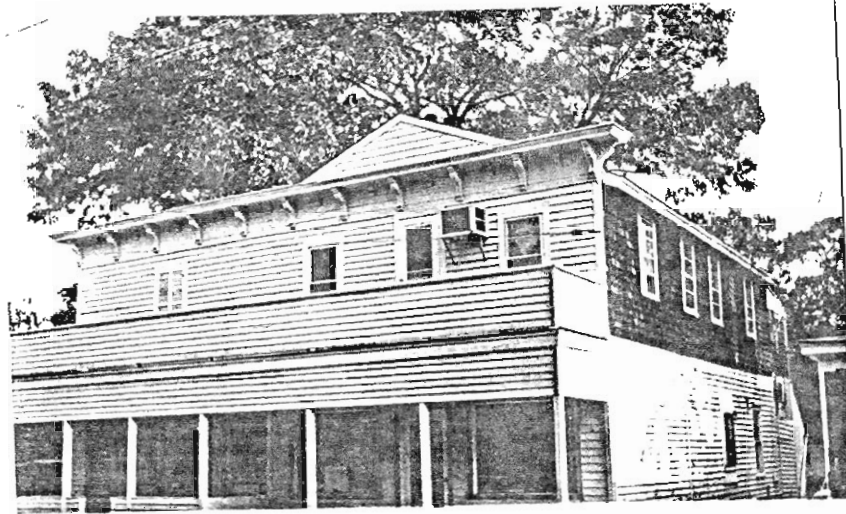


1525-L22

Ocean Road School / Ocean Avenue

3 story, 17 bay, pressed brick, Art Deco-style details, c.1925. Central entrance area is elevated and marked by four pilasters with upper chevron band. Internal first floor front porch with belt course above. Terra cotta moldings mark the roofline at regular intervals, and there is a terra cotta shaped fanlight with inscribed legend above the entrance. The roofline is gently stepped.

1525-L23



1108 State Highway 88

2½ story, 7 bay, clapboard, gable roof to street with flat facade, vernacular Gothic with Italianate elements, c.1870. Alterations. First floor open veranda; second floor balcony. Pronounced cornice area with brackets.

1525-L24



1109 State Highway 88

2½ story, 2 bay, clapboard and patterned shingle siding, gable roof, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Mitred arch attic window; open porch.

1525-L25



1110 State Highway 88

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle, gable roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. First floor infilled porch / commercial style projection. Separate residence to the rear.

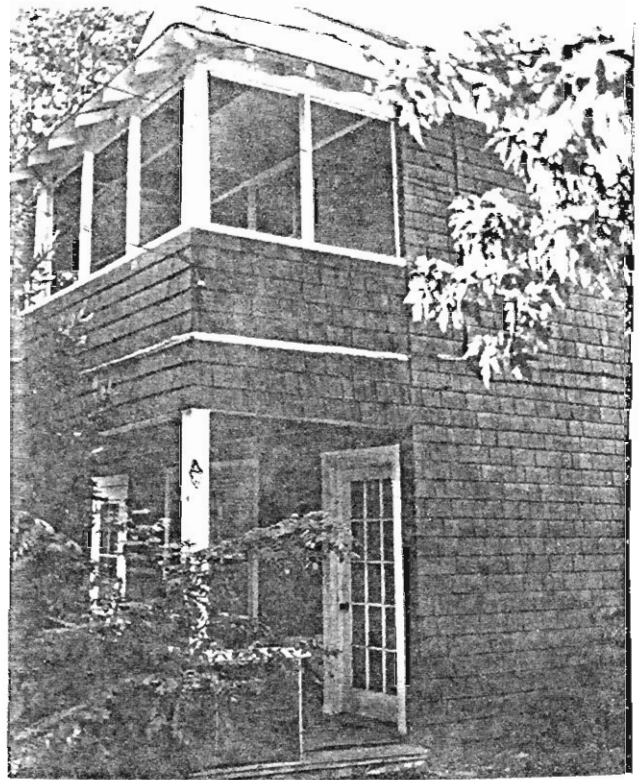
1525-L26



1112 State Highway 88

2½ story, 2 bay, aluminum siding, gable roof, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Mitred arch attic window; first floor open porch and bay window.

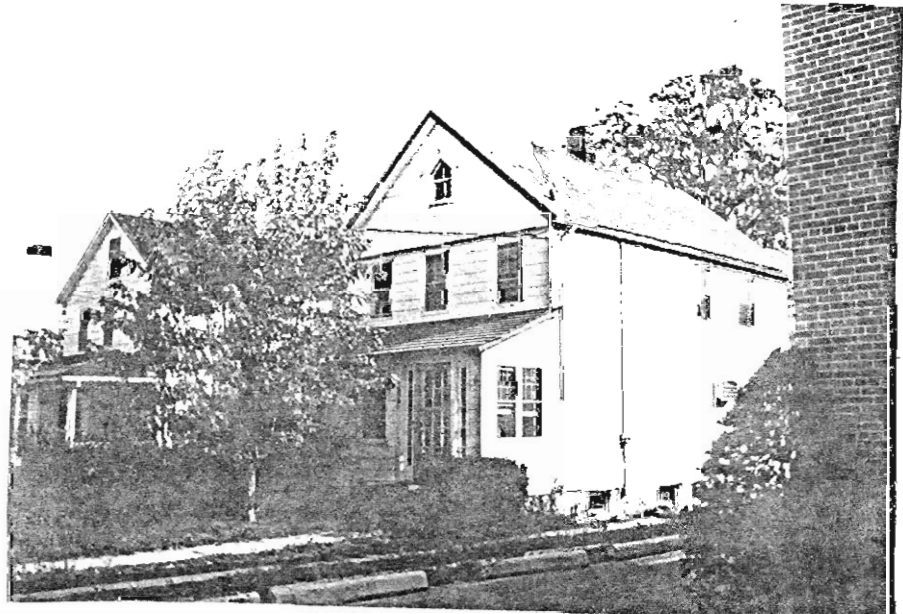
1525-L27



1111 State Highway 88

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard and painted shingle, gable roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Mitred arch attic window. Two story open veranda; rear extensions and garage.

1525-L28



1030 State Highway 88

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Mitred arch attic window; infilled front porch.

1525-L29



1028 State Highway 88

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Infilled front porch.

1525-L30



Village Inn / Arnold and Trenton Avenues

1 story, stucco, hipped roof, vernacular Gothic with Tudor-style elements, indeterminate age. Stickwork details; landmark square clock tower above rounded corner turret. Commercial windows.

1525-L31



1126 Morris Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, aluminum siding, gable roof with partial return, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Enclosed porch with semi-octagonal gazebo on corner. This house marked the terminus of the Point Pleasant Trolley line.

1525-L32



Margaret B. Busse Home / 1123 Pine Bluff Avenue

1½ story, 5 bay, painted shingle, Dutch gambrel roof parallel to Pine Bluff Avenue, Colonial Revival elements, c.1900. Internal open front porch; central entrance and internal chimney. Bay window facing Davis Avenue. This home was built by Mrs. Busse's family and was repurchased by her after an interval of many years.

1525-L33



Elbert Morris Home / 906 Davis Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos shingle, gambrel roof to Davis Avenue with side wall dormers and Colonial Revival elements, c.1880. Central masonry chimney; screened front porch. The Morris family is one of oldest in the area.

1525-L34



Sutphen House / 1144 Harding Place

2½ story, 3 bay, painted shingle, gable end pent roof to street, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. Rear saltbox extension; hipped roof open front porch with X-braced rails.

1525-L35



VanNote - Ford House / 1142 Harding Place

2½ story, 4 bay, gable roof parallel to street, vernacular Georgian style, early nineteenth century. Asymmetrical massing; replaces windows; end brick chimney and modern exterior brick chimney; reconstruction in 1980-81. The VanNotes were a pivotal Point Pleasant family, involved in the area commerce.

1525-L36



Kessler House / 1145 Harding Place

2½ story, expanded 2-bay plan, remodeled vernacular Georgian style, c.1830. Open veranda overlooking the Manasquan River, from site on the "Bluffs." This structure appears in early area photographs.

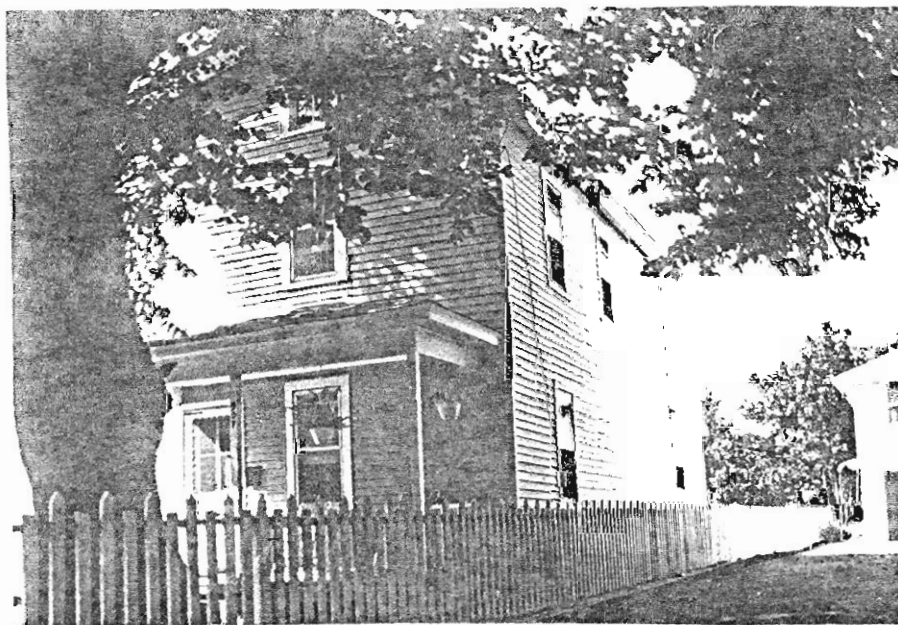
1525-L37



1143 Harding Place

2½ story, 4 bay, painted shingle siding, vernacular Gothic, c.1890. Additions to front and rear; side porch. Molded window hoods. Overlooking the Manasquan River and sited on the "Bluffs" next to Richard Road, the site of a public beach.

1525-L38



907 Atlantic Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, gable roof, clapboard, vernacular Gothic, c.1900. L-plan with wrap-around porch.

1525-L39



915 Atlantic Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, gable roof, L-plan, natural shingle siding, c.1900.
Alterations include an open deck.

1525-L40

Not Available

3008 River Road

3 story, 1 bay, aluminum siding. Open porch to front and sides. Old
masonry gateposts separate property from the street.

1525-L41



Esther Kinsley Home / 714 Mount Place

2½ story, 2 bay, clapboard and shingle, hipped roof to street, c.1905.
6/1 double hung sash windows. Open first floor porch.

1525-L42



Loveland / Birdsall House / 723 Howe Street

1½ story, 3 bay, natural shingle, gable roof to street, possibly 20th
century. Interior brick chimney; center door and enclosed porch; mul-
tiple 6/1 windows.

1525-L43



David Kinsley House / 214 Howe Street

2½ story, painted shingle, gable roof, 6/1, vernacular Gothic, c.1840. Alterations. Hipped first floor front porch. This is one of the oldest homes in Lovelandtown.

1525-L44



Bay Avenue and Howe Street

2½ story, 2 bay, natural shingle siding, center door with shed front porch, c.1880.