

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Along both sides of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street, roughly between
Samara Drive, Colonial Avenue, and Silverbrook Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Borough of Shrewsbury

☐ vicinity

state New Jersey code 025 County Monmouth zip code 07702

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register
of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Deputy SHPO Assistant Commissioner for Community Investment & Economic Revitalization

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet for
additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)

Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	buildings
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>32</u>	<u>25</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

41

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; hotel; secondary structure
RELIGION/religious facility and church related residence
FUNERARY/cemetery
HEALTH CARE/medical office
AGRICULTURE/animal facility; agricultural outbuilding;
processing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary structure
RELIGION/religious facility and church related residence
FUNERARY/cemetery
GOVERNMENT/city hall
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
AGRICULTURE/animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Dutch Colonial
EARLY REPUBLIC: Early Classical Revival, Federal
MID-19TH-CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; Second Empire, Queen Anne,
Stick, Shingle
LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, stone
walls WOOD: clapboard, shingle
CONCRETE, BRICK
roof Wood: shingle
ASPHALT
METAL
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)

Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ

County and State

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

A: ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
C: ARCHITECTURE

- our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # NJ-37; NJ-238; NJ-568
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Shrewsbury Historical Society (AD)

Name of Property _____

Period of Significance

ca. 1710 to 1946

Significant Dates

Ca. 1710; 1774; 1816; 1861; 1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

1. Robert Smith
2. A. Holmes Borden
3. William Borden; 4. Harry Borden
5. W.P. Anderson; 6. Jos Swannell

Primary location of additional data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository: Shrewsbury Historical Society
Monmouth County Historical Association

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

Monmouth County, NJ

County and State

Latitude / Longitude Coordinates

(Note to Preparers: NJ HPO will complete this portion of the Registration Form for all Preparers, based on the coordinates derived from the Site Map or District Map that HPO produces.)

1. Lat. 40.999995 Long. -74.999995
2. Lat. 40.999995 Long. -74.999995
3. Lat. 40.999995 Long. -74.999995
4. Lat. 40.999995 Long. -74.999995
5. Lat. 40.999995 Long. -74.999995

(NJ HPO will place additional coordinates, if needed, on a continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Boundary Justification Statement

(Explain, on the section sheet following the Verbal Boundary Description, how the chosen boundaries meet the requirements for boundary selection and are the most appropriate boundaries for the nominated property or district.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Berkey, architectural historian

organization Consultant to EBI Consulting date November 4, 2022

street & number 707 N. Delsea Drive telephone 609-861-2208

city or town Cape May Court House state NJ zip code 08210

Additional Documentation

(Submit the additional items with the completed form that are outlined in the "Standard Order of Presentation" that NJ HPO provides. Each page must contain the name of the nominated property or district, and the State and the county in which the property or district is located. Consult with NJ HPO if you have questions.)

Property Owner

(Either provide the name and address of the property owner here or provide the information separately to NJ HPO. Check with NJ HPO for other requirements. All owners' names and addresses must be provided, including public and non-profit owners, but their presence on the form, itself, is not required).

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. The proper completion of this form and the related requirements is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Direct questions regarding the proper completion of this form or questions about related matters to the Registration Section, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, PO Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 7 Page 1

Monmouth County, NJ

Summary Description

The Shrewsbury Historic District is located within the Borough of Shrewsbury, which is in Shrewsbury Township in the northeastern part of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Founded in the late 1660s by English speaking settlers from New England and Long Island, the village of Shrewsbury is two miles south of the Navesink River which facilitated water travel between New Jersey and New York, specifically New York City, and three miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. Shrewsbury's early settlement began at the crossroads of two main highways: the Burlington Path (Sycamore Avenue) which runs roughly from east to west, and the Kings Highway (Broad Street) which runs from north to south. The linear concentration of historic buildings along these two roads forms the basis of the historic district. The district is overwhelmingly residential in character and among its historic resources are 35 residences, three religious buildings (two churches and one meetinghouse), two roads, and numerous outbuildings including carriage houses and barns. There are no schools, stores, stand-alone offices, banks, post offices, or libraries within the district, and although the village historically had several stores, a post office, and schools, none have survived. Shrewsbury's historic houses range in date from ca. 1710 to ca. 1943 and include well-preserved examples of Dutch Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Colonial Revival, and Shingle styles. A handful of examples have been so highly altered from their original appearance that the loss of integrity renders them non-contributing. Secondary historic building types include excellent examples of carriage houses, a rare 18th- or 19th-century Dutch-framed wagon shed, a breeding barn, a peacock house, early 20th-century garages, an icehouse, and a well house. All but one of the residences and two of the secondary buildings are of frame construction. The Historic American Buildings Survey documented two of the district's three religious buildings and the Allen House.¹ Additionally, Christ Church and the Wardell House are listed individually in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.² The concentration of historic houses within the district is exceedingly high and only three houses have been erected after 1946, the end date of the period of significance.

The district was originally listed in 1978 in the State and National Registers of Historic Places and its boundary included buildings on both sides of Sycamore Avenue, roughly between Samara Drive to the west and Colonial Drive to the east, and both sides of Broad Street, south of Sycamore Avenue to Silverbrook Road. The nomination did not identify, describe, or quantify every contributing or non-contributing building or structure within the district, rather it listed 47 buildings and only briefly described 20 of them. Objects, outbuildings, and sites were neither identified nor described.

This amended and updated Section 7 of the nomination (1) re-examines and reevaluates the status of the historic resources within the 1978 National Register Historic District boundaries; (2) provides detailed architectural descriptions of the original resources and assesses their status as contributing or non-contributing; and (3) identifies, classifies, and describes outbuildings, structures, and objects

¹ Christ Church, HABS-NJ-37; Allen House, HABS-NJ-238; Friends Meetinghouse, HABS-NJ-568.

² Christ Church, NRIS#95001184; Wardell House, NRIS#74001180.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 7 Page 2

Monmouth County, NJ

that were neither described nor counted as resources in the original nomination. The boundary of the original nomination has not been changed.

Narrative Description

The Shrewsbury Historic District is located within the Borough of Shrewsbury which is sited in the northeastern part of Shrewsbury Township, in northeastern Monmouth County New Jersey. The county, which is in central New Jersey, is bordered by the Sandy Hook Bay on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Middlesex and Mercer counties on the west, and Burlington and Ocean counties on the southwest. Shrewsbury Township was one of the original East Jersey townships established in the 1660s and it originally extended to the extreme southern limit of present-day Ocean County. Monmouth County was established as one of four East Jersey counties (the others being Bergen, Essex, and Middlesex) by a provincial act in 1682 and it reached its present size in 1850, when the southern half separated to become Ocean County.

Land within the district is about 30-feet above sea level and is mostly flat, except for a small rise in elevation at the southwest corner of the intersection of Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue. The district is within the Inner Coastal Plain, with soils that are rated good to excellent for agriculture.

The historic district is centered around the intersection of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street, an area locally referred to as the "Four Corners" or the "Historic Four Corners," so-called for the presence of a historic building in each corner lot [photo 001, 002, 016, 017, 024, 036]. The majority of primary contributing historic resources (about 75%) are located along both sides of Sycamore Avenue, covering a distance of about one-half mile. About 25% (all residences) are located on Broad Street, covering a distance of about one-quarter mile. Both roads are sporadically lined with old Sycamore trees, joined by a variety of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs that provide a natural visual barrier between the roads and the houses that line them.

Of the two roadways within the district, the earliest is Sycamore Avenue (east-west), claimed to be part of the Burlington Path [photo 002, 004, 009, 010, 012, 014, 016, 018, 022]. This was formerly a Native American trail that ran from the Atlantic Highlands in northeastern Monmouth County roughly southwest to the Delaware River in Camden County. It followed a zigzag pattern that was realigned and straightened over the years and today little remains of its original courses.³ In 19th-century deeds today's Sycamore Avenue is referred to as the "road from Shrewsbury to Tinton Falls" and in 1857 became the "Tinton Falls and Shrewsbury Turnpike." After the turnpike ceased operation in the 1890s, it was named Sycamore Avenue after the numerous ancient sycamores that lined it. As early as 1688, Broad Street [north-south, photo 018, 026, 030, 031, 032] was referred to as "a Kings highway [that] runs betwixt John Lippincott's great lot and Judah Allen to Navesinck's

³ Gail Hunton, James C. McCabe, and Kristen Hohn, *Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory Summary Report* (Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office; 1980, 1984, 2019), 36, 38, as found at https://www.co.monmouth.nj.us/documents/133/Historic_Sites_Inventory_Report_2019.pdf, accessed 10-26-2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 7 Page 3

Monmouth County, NJ

river.” John Lippincott sold a portion of “his great lot” to the Quakers in 1695 where they erected a meetinghouse, and the Allen House [#1, photo 001] stands on land first owned by Judah Allen.⁴

Today, both roads are highly traveled and the Broad Street-Sycamore Avenue intersection has the only traffic light in the historic district [photo 016]. Broad Street, roughly 50-feet wide in the historic district, has a minimum of two lanes in each direction, but widens for turning lanes at the traffic light and widens further to four-lane road 200-feet south of the intersection. Sycamore Avenue, more narrow than Broad Street at roughly 24-feet wide, is a two-lane road that becomes a three-lane road at the intersection to accommodate turning lanes. East of the Broad Street intersection it is almost 70-feet wide to accommodate two westbound lanes, Patriot Isle [#48, photo 16] in the center of the road, and a single eastbound lane.

East of the intersection, Sycamore Avenue is defined on both sides by late 20th-century concrete curbing and sidewalks, as is the east side of Broad Street, south of the intersection. The west side of Broad Street has curbing only, also of late 20th-century concrete. West of the intersection, Sycamore Avenue has no curbing or sidewalks, except in front of the Wardell House at the southwest corner and the Allen House at the northwest corner, where the curbing is also of late 20th-century concrete.

Sycamore Avenue’s most notable natural feature is the row of sycamore trees that line both sides of the road for about 1,000 feet west from the intersection [photo 014]. This row, and other rows of sycamore trees found throughout the historic district, are a significant, character-defining feature. The history of their presence in Shrewsbury reportedly dates to the close of the Revolutionary War when 13 were planted on Sycamore Avenue in commemoration of the original 13 states. The local paper observed in 1928 that most of the original 13 were still standing and that “[a] number of other sycamore trees were afterward planted along Sycamore Avenue.” A plan to cut them down in 1930 resulted in local women literally stepping between axe-wielding sawyers and the trees, thereby sparing them and making front page news. The original 13 eventually succumbed to decay and old age, but most of those planted afterward (which falls within the period of significance) still stand and provide an important visual and physical link with the village’s historic landscape.⁵

Residential lot sizes are irregular but are generally characterized as rectangular in size with deep side lot lines and narrower road frontage. The largest lots in the district are on Sycamore Avenue, west of the Broad Street intersection. The Wardell House [#20, photo 036] stands at the southwest corner of the “Four Corners” on a mostly-open and grassy 5-acre lot and the Bradford-Beadleston House [#4, photo 004], which is part of a 15-acre, still-active horse farm on the north side of Sycamore Avenue, is catty-corner to the Wardell House. Set-backs vary greatly, ranging from about 20 feet for the Allen House [#1, photo 001], which is the oldest extant house in the district, and the

⁴ *Acts of the Eighty-first Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (New Brunswick, NJ, A.R. Speer, 1857), 272; Extracts from the Book of Court Minutes, No. 1, 1688-1721 as cited in G. C. Beekman, “Appendix to the Boundaries & c. of Monmouth,” *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ), 11-15-1877, 1.

⁵ *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 4-4-1928, 6; 1-3-1930, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 7 Page 4

Monmouth County, NJ

White House [#34] to almost 300 feet for the Wardell House [#20, photo 015]. Most have set-backs between 50 and 100 feet. The smallest residential lot is that of the former Presbyterian Manse [#33], which is 50 feet by 180 feet. Not within the boundaries but adding significant visual green space with its 16-acre lot and 425 feet frontage on Sycamore Avenue, is the borough's recreational field [block 30, lot 13, photo 013] located opposite the 15-acre horse farm and adjacent to the Wardell House's five-acre lot. These open fields, combined with the open space of the three cemeteries, mostly-generous set-backs, and tree- and shrubbery-lined streets, imbue the historic district with a rural character at odds with the widespread suburban development surrounding it.

Fences are character-defining features for many of the houses, primarily for those along Sycamore Avenue west of the Broad Street intersection. Although most are non-historic in age, they have replaced earlier fences, particularly along their Sycamore Avenue lot lines. The ca. 1880 wrought iron fence in front of the Tenbrooke-Smith House [#7, photo 041] is notable as a well-preserved example, and the ca. 1892 stone entrance pillars in front of the Brown House [#12, photo 042] are exceptional for their high quality of workmanship even though the entrance gates and lights atop the pillars no longer remain.

The concentration of historic houses within the district is exceedingly high and only three houses were erected after 1946, the end date of the period of significance—the Shrewsbury Group Home [#43] in 1983, and in 2021 the Chimento House [#51] and the Radaeilli House [#15]. There are four other large, late 20th-century/early 21st-century buildings and structures within the district on Sycamore Avenue: the Shrewsbury Municipal Hall [2003, #20], the Shrewsbury Museum [1983, #20], the Presbyterian social hall [1977, #24], and the 102-foot tall monopine cellphone tower [2003, #20, photo 033], but all four are set back well from the road and are located behind historic houses.

Total Number and Types of Resources Within the District

The exact number of contributing and non-contributing resources extant in 1978 will never be known. The original nomination identified a total of 47 buildings of which two were churches, one was a meetinghouse, and the rest were houses. Twelve were given minimal descriptions and eight had one- or two-line descriptions. Fourteen were merely described as “nineteenth century buildings” and 13 were described as “twentieth century buildings” of which “at least half are fifty years old.” No distinction was made, however, between contributing and non-contributing status. Assuming the cut-off date for consideration as contributing in 1978 would have been 1928 (fifty years earlier than 1978), then roughly six post-dated 1928 according to that nomination and would have been considered as non-contributing at that time. Listed below are the number of resources (contributing and non-contributing) previously listed within the 1978 district boundary, newly-identified, and the total number of resources broken down by categories of buildings, sites, structures, and objects.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 7 Page 5

Monmouth County, NJ

Number of Resources Previously Listed within the 1978 District Boundary

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings	41	6
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	41	6

Newly Identified Resources within the District

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings	20	10
Sites	5	0
Structures	7	15
Objects	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	32	25

Total Number of Resources within the Updated District (includes previously listed and newly identified)

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings	61	16
Sites	5	0
Structures	7	15
Objects	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	73	31

Discussion of Potential Boundary Revisions

Although the original boundary remains unchanged, a discussion of potential future boundary revisions is included on a continuation sheet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 1

Monmouth County, NJ

Organization and Layout of the Appendix

This appendix contains detailed descriptions of the contributing and non-contributing resources within the Shrewsbury Historic District, organized by inventory number. Entries begin with an inventory number that runs sequentially upwards. Following the number is the property's street address, its block and lot number, and its status (contributing-key, contributing, or non-contributing) within the historic district. The second line shows the historic name of the property (when known), followed by its representation in current photographs included in the nomination, identified as "photo XXX." The third line consists of a check box that notes whether the primary resource was identified in the 1978 nomination. The fourth line gives the resource status count, showing the total number of contributing and non-contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects within each property. Following the count is a detailed narrative description of the primary resource(s), after which is a narrative description of other buildings, structures, and objects, and significant landscape features. The entry ends with a few sentences, with footnotes, about the property's history.

Terminology

In this nomination, the status called "*contributing (key)*" refers to any building, site, structure, or object which, due to its significance, individually meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and which may not relate to this nomination's area(s) of significance or period(s) of significance.

Three mid- to late 20th-century and early 21st-century architectural styles used in this nomination's narrative property descriptions are drawn from Virginia McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (NY: Alfred A Knopf, 2014) largely because these styles (defined below) are not listed in the 2015 "Updated Data Categories—Architectural Classifications" as approved by the National Park Service for use in National Register nominations. McAlester's styles are used here to better define the buildings' appearance and to place them within the broader context of mid- to late 20th-century and early 21st-century architectural styles. The terms are as follows:

- **Ranch**: Erected from ca. 1935 to 1975, these one-story houses are usually built low to the ground and have a low-pitched roof without dormers. Roof overhangs range from moderate to wide and the front entry is usually located off-center and sheltered under the main roof of the house. The garage is typically attached to the façade (it can face to the front, side, or rear), and a large picture window generally dominates an asymmetrical façade. Broad chimneys, both interior wall and exterior wall, are often an architectural focal point.
- **Millennium Mansion**: Built from ca. 1985 to the present, these houses typically have a complex, high-pitched roof with lower cross gables or hips, tall entry features, multiple wall cladding materials, differing window sizes and shapes, and are commonly asymmetrical with a tall vertical appearance.
- **New Traditional**: Beginning in the 1970s, a renewed interest in historical styles produced what today are called New Traditional houses that feature historically accurate proportions, forms, and details based on styles popular in the early 20th century. However, windows tend

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 2

Monmouth County, NJ

to be made of vinyl, as do exterior shutters that are for decoration only, and wall cladding can be of manufactured or engineered materials. Garages, usually attached, tend to accommodate two or more cars, and rear elevations—freed from historic precedent—often feature window walls, balconies, decks, and terraces.

Historic Map References

Historic maps that are referenced in the short histories of the resources are included in a section titled “Historic Maps” on continuation sheets. They are placed in chronological order.

1. 400 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 17

contributing (key)

The Allen House [photo 001, 002, 035]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (key) (1 building) Contributing (1 building)

Description: This former tavern (*contributing-key building*) consists of two frame sections: a two-story main block to the east built about 1703-1715 in the Dutch Colonial style and a one-story tall kitchen wing to the west built about 1715-1743. The house was heavily restored in the 1970s. The two-story main block is three bays wide and two bays deep. It is covered with round end wood shingles face nailed with rose-head nails, all of which appear to be mid- to late 20th century reproductions. It stands on a mortared, uncoursed stone (aggregate) foundation interrupted with basement windows on the façade (south elevation) and east side elevation, and a pair of ca. 1970 wood Bilco doors at the west end of the façade foundation. This section features a gambrel roof with ridges that run parallel with the façade (south elevation). A large interior end wall brick chimney (rebuilt) emerges at the west gable end. The roof is covered with wood shingles and has a molded, boxed cornice with modest returns in the gable ends. On the façade, the Dutch-style, raised panel front door (reproduction) is placed in the easternmost bay; it is topped with a five-light wood transom (reproduction) and is fronted by three red brick steps. The door is sheltered by a shed-roofed, wood shingle covered hood (reproduction) supported by scrolled wooden brackets. Windows are mostly 12/12 double-hung wood sash flanked by raised panel shutters (reproduction) on the first story, and 12/8 double-hung wood sash with no shutters on the second story. Some windows appear to be mid- to late 20th-century reproductions. The rear (north) elevation is two bays wide. The easternmost bays consist of a raised panel door sheltered by a shed-roofed hood on the first story and a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window placed about one foot above the hood, all reproduction. This door is fronted by red brick steps identical to those on the façade. The westernmost bays consist of a 12/12 double-hung wood window on the first story and a 12/8 double-hung wood sash window on the second story. The attic level on both side elevations has two 6/6 double-hung wood reproduction windows. The one-story tall west section is covered with beaded clapboard (not original) and stands on a mortared, uncoursed stone (mostly aggregate) foundation. It is nearly square in plan and has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The roof is covered with cedar shingles and has a boxed cornice with no returns in the gable end. The rear (north elevation) roof slope is pierced by a large, interior end wall red brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 3

Monmouth County, NJ

chimney stack (rebuilt) in the west gable end. The façade is three bays wide and features a centered Dutch-style, raised panel wood door flanked by two 6/6 double-hung wood windows with raised paneled wood shutters hung on wrought iron pintels and with wrought iron hold-backs. All appear to be historically-appropriate mid- to late 20th-century reproductions. The door is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood (reproduction) and is fronted by three brick steps. The west side elevation has an exposed brick chimney back pierced by a domed brick oven. The gable end has a single 4/4 double-hung wood window at the attic level. Attached to the rear (north) wall is a one-story lean-to, also clad with reproduction beaded-board clapboards; it has a shed roof covered with wood shingles. The rear elevation consists of three 6/6 double-hung wood windows placed between vertical board plank doors, all of which appear to be mid- to late 20th-century reproductions. The lean-to's west side elevation has a single four-light wood sash window, also reproduction.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Sited northwest of the main block is a late 18th/early 19th-century one-story brick smokehouse (*contributing building*), painted white. Measuring ten feet wide by eight feet deep, it has a side gable roof covered with wood shingles and the roof ridge runs parallel with the facade (south elevation). Tapered, beaded-edge barge boards in the gable ends terminate in a jig-saw cut S-curve, replicating those seen in the HABS drawings. The entrance, topped with an arched brick lintel, is placed in the west end of the façade and consists of a reproduction board and batten door hung on reproduction wrought iron strap hinges. The east side elevation has a four-light single sash wood window and three small vents in the gable peak. Behind the house is a late 20th-century frame well house. It has a pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles and supported by an open box frame with corner braces. The lower third of the frame is enclosed with flush boards. The house stands on a grassy, level one-half acre lot located at the northwest corner of Shrewsbury's historic "four corners." The house has no landscaping around it, but there are several mature deciduous and evergreen trees behind it and to its west. Most of the property is enclosed with a late 20th-century wooden picket fence and small boxwoods line a brick walkway leading from a gravel parking lot near the west lot line to the house.

History: Dendrochronology dates the first floor joists in the main block to ca. 1703-1715 which means the house was built for Richard and Mercy Stillwell who lived here until the mid-1700s. The house then served as the *Blue Ball Tavern* until after the Revolutionary War and was the site of a fatal skirmish—the "Allen House Massacre"—in 1775. It suffered two fires in the 20th-century, in 1914 and again in 1942, and was "restored" both times after each fire. The building was documented through measured drawings and photographs by HABS as "The Allen Homestead," HABS-NJ-228 and is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (NR Reference # 74001180). After it was donated to the Monmouth County Historical Association in 1968, it was restored to its presumed mid-18th-century appearance and all 19th-century additions and alterations were removed. It is named after several related Allen families who lived here in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.¹

¹ Allen House History, transcript of audio tour, Monmouth County Historical Association, https://www.monmouthhistory.org/files/ugd/b404eb_1b434dc500064fd78c28b545a353fe53.pdf accessed 1-21-2022; *Allen House Historic Structure Report*, Watson & Henry Associates, February, 2008, 33-40; Jerseyana Club of the Shrewsbury Borough School, *Shrewsbury Century Homes, Part I* (1964; reprint, Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance company, 1980), 4, 52-54, 63; Randall Gabrielan, *Images of America: Shrewsbury* [Vol. 1] (Dover, New Hampshire: Arcadia Publishing, 1996), 726-33.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 4

Monmouth County, NJ

2. 412 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lots 18 and 19 Stewart and Ortrude Van Vliet House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings) Non-contributing (1 structure)

Description: Built in 1920 in the Colonial Revival style, the main block of this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) is three bays wide and two bays deep. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, has overhanging eaves, and a boxed cornice with returns in the gable ends. The roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The house is covered with original beaded wood clapboard and stands on a parged foundation. Windows are original 6/6 double-hung wood sash, placed in pairs on the façade; those on the façade are flanked by inoperable, ca. 1990 raised panel shutters. The centered front door is flanked by wood sidelights and is topped with a wood transom, all original. The door is sheltered by a wooden gable front porch with a Dutch stoop. All porch elements appear to be original. The front door is obscured by a ca. 2000 screened door hung on strap hinges. Placed against the east wall of the main block is a sun porch enclosed with original 16-light single sash wood windows, three on the façade and six along the west side elevation; all have a clapboard wall under them. The porch has simple, square wood columns that support a second story open air porch that is enclosed with a solid vinyl panel balustrade along the façade and part of the west side elevation, and with a balustrade of applied balusters along the rear (north) elevation and part of the west side elevation. The second story porch is accessed by a pair of what appears to be modern vinyl doors in the gable end. A two-story section with a cross-gable roof runs along the entire rear elevation; it is one bay deep and is probably part of the original build.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Directly behind the house and barely visible from the street is a two-car gable front garage (*contributing building*) that appears to date to the early 20th century; it is sheathed in vertical board siding and has an asphalt shingle covered roof. Behind the house and sited to the northwest is a ca. 2018 inground pool (*non-contributing structure*), with a ca. 2018 wood gazebo, all enclosed with a ca. 2018 metal picket fence. The house stands amid a flat, grassy lawn and has an asphalt paved driveway along the east side of the house in addition to a circular driveway added in 2020 in front of the house. A row of evergreen shrubs and trees defines the east lot line. Foundation plants consist of hydrangeas and a variety of evergreens, while the back and side yards have a variety of mature deciduous and evergreen trees.

History: The house is named for Stewart and Ortrude Van Vliet who built the house in 1920. Part of the home served as their offices: he was in the insurance business and she was the borough clerk from 1929 to 1961.²

3. 420 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 20 Van Shoick-White House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings) Non-contributing (1 structure)

² *Century Homes*, 19-20; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 4-28-1920, 12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 5

Monmouth County, NJ

Description: The main block of this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) consists of two parts; the oldest is the easternmost three-bay wide by two-bay deep frame section to the east. Built about 1854 in a modest interpretation of the Greek Revival style, it has a rectangular footprint more wide than deep, is sheathed with vinyl siding, and has mostly 6/6 double-hung wood windows that appear to be original. This section has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a boxed cornice with returns in the gable ends. An exterior wall brick chimney run up the east gable end. The front door is placed in the westernmost bay; it is topped by a five-light transom and is flanked by three-light sidelights placed over molded panels; all appear to be original. The paneled front door may be original, but it is obscured by a ca. 2000 storm door. A one-story, full-width front porch shelters the façade and may be original; it has a flat roof that is supported by hexagonal wood columns. There is no visible foundation. Behind this section is a one-bay deep rear ell with a cross-gable roof; it may have been built at the same time as the main block since it also has a boxed cornice and 6/6 double-hung wood windows. It has a mid- to late 20th-century semi-hexagonal bay window topped with a copper roof on the first floor of the east elevation. It has multi-light fixed wood sash windows. Behind the ell is a one-story, one-bay deep addition with a large, multi-light bay window on the east elevation. Both the ell and addition are also covered with vinyl siding and have no visible foundation. The western section of the main block, also two stories tall and covered with vinyl siding, was built as addition in 1945 and stands on a parged foundation wall with basement windows. It is modestly taller than the ca. 1854 section. The 1945 addition has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the facade (south elevation) and is covered with asphalt shingles; there is no boxed cornice or overhanging eaves. There are three 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows on the second story of the facade and a triple window of 8/8 double-hung wood sash on the first story; the triple window is topped with crown molding under which is dentilled frieze. This section is one bay deep and has a mid- to late 20th-century semi-hexagonal bay window topped with a copper roof on the first story of the west side elevation. It has 10-light single sash wood windows and crown molding at the roof line has the same dentilled frieze as that on the triple front window.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is an in-ground swimming pool (*non-contributing structure*) with a one-story tall frame changing house that appears to date the late 20th century. Sited northeast of the pool is a ca. 1920 three-bay wide frame garage (*contributing building*). It has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel to the façade (south elevation). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. The garage doors are late 20th-century overhead replacements. The east and west side elevations are covered with narrow vertical board siding and each has a 4-light single sash wood window in the gable end. The east side elevation also has a 4-light single sash wood window on the first story. Attached to the garage's west side elevation is a ca. 1975, one-story tall greenhouse. Aerial photos show a small addition placed against the garage's rear (north) elevation. The house stands on a flat, ¾-acre lot with mature deciduous trees in the backyard. The front lot line is defined by a ca. 2000 vinyl slat fence behind which are a variety of deciduous shrubs. A colored slate walkway leads to the front porch, which is also slate-covered.

History: The house was probably built for William and Eliza Van Schoick who purchased the lot in 1854. Van Schoick appears in various censuses as a farmer born about 1810 and the house appears

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 6

Monmouth County, NJ

under his ownership on the 1861, 1873, 1878, and 1889 maps. The west addition was built in 1945 by later owners, Loomis and Julia White, who made extensive alterations to the house, adding a kitchen and the west section of the main block which featured a paneled living room on the first floor and a master bedroom above. The swimming pool was designed and built in the late 20th century by former owner Robert Giblon who was an internationally-noted marine engineer. The house is currently (2022) undergoing extensive interior and exterior renovations.³

4. 440 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 45 Bradford-Beadleston House [photo 004, 013, 039]

Contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (3 buildings, 1 structure)

Description: Originally built in the mid-1800s and much expanded over the years to its present Colonial Revival style with Victorian-era elements, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) consists of four sections built over time in a linear fashion from front (south) to back (north). All are covered with vinyl siding, have asphalt shingle covered roofs and, except where noted, have 6/1 double hung wood sash of indeterminate date (but not new) flanked by inoperable black vinyl shutters. The front (southernmost) section is three bays wide and two bays deep with a nearly-square footprint. It has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation); a ca. 1950 exterior wall brick chimney runs up the east side elevation. There is a boxed cornice with returns in the gable ends and dentil molding under the cornice. The first story of the façade features three pairs of three-light wooden French doors topped with two light transoms; these appear to date either to the Victorian era (ca. 1870?) or to the early 20th century. The house's main entrance is placed in the southernmost bay on the west side elevation and consists of an ca. 1920 elliptical fanlight transom with four-light, full-height sidelights. The paneled wooden front door is obscured by a late 20th-century storm door. North of the entrance is a mid-20th century one-story semi-hexagonal bay window topped with a flared, standing seam copper roof. The west gable end at the attic level has a ca. 1860-70 arched double-hung wood window with Gothic tracery. Behind the front section is a one-bay deep cross-gable section with a roof ridge that runs from north to south. A large interior wall, corbelled brick chimney emerges from the roof ridge near the north end. The west elevation is flush with the west side elevation of the front section, but its east elevation extends about 15-feet beyond the east wall of the front section. The east and west elevations have a ca. 1920 Colonial Revival style triple window composed of paired eight-light wood casement sash, each topped with a two-light transom. The triple window has pilasters flanking the sash and the center bay is topped with a triangular pediment, all of which appear to be original. The second story of the west elevation has a paired 6/6 window while the east elevation has two single windows. The south elevation of this section's projecting wall has a pair of ca. 1950 eight-light wooden French doors on the first story and a single window on the second story. Behind this section is a side gable section that projects about five feet beyond the east wall and about two feet

³ 1880 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, 34-B; *Century Homes*, 21-22; "Antiques, Oriental Flavor Fill 'All American' Home," *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ), 12-7-1983, B-3; email correspondence from Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 7

Monmouth County, NJ

beyond the west wall of the middle cross-gable section. The west elevation has two windows on the first story and three on the second story, while the attic level has an arch headed 6/6 double-hung Gothic style wood sash window that is identical to that on the front section. The east elevation has a semi-hexagonal bay window on the first story that is identical to that on the west elevation of the cross-gable section, except its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The second story has two windows and the attic window opening is covered with a louvered panel. Behind the side gable section is one-bay deep cross gable section that is only half as wide as the cross-gable section it adjoins. Not easily visible from the street, it is one bay deep. Most of the sections appear to stand on a brick foundation. A red brick patio wraps around the façade and about one-half of the side elevations; it is enclosed with a late-20th century iron railing. Entrance steps with brick side walls are placed on the west side elevation leading to the main entrance and along the east side elevation where they lead to the double French doors in the middle cross gable section.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Standing about 50 feet east of the house is an octagonal frame peacock/aviary house (*contributing structure*) probably built in the last quarter of the 19th century. It has wood posts, is enclosed with chicken wire, and is topped with a standing seam metal roof, possibly original. Set back about 200-feet from the house is a ca. 1890 1½-story carriage house, later used as a breeding house/stable (*contributing building*), with one-story wings to its east and west side elevations. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The main block has a jerkinhead roof topped with a louvered, wood cupola that has a conical roof. Eaves extend modestly and have no returns. The façade (south elevation) is four bays wide and has an open pass-through that is defined by an arched roof over the entrance on the façade. Two eight-light double-hung wood sash windows are placed west of the opening, and one to the east; all appear original. Above the arched roof is a triple-window dormer with a jerkinhead roof and 6/6 double-hung wood sash, all original. The east wing, built about 1930, appears to be covered with asbestos siding and consists of a five-stall horse barn with Dutch doors hung on strap hinges each with a six-light single sash wood window next to it. The side gable roof has three triangular, louvered roof vents on south slope and solar panels (visible in aerial photos) on the north slope. Other outbuildings include a late 20th-century wood octagonal gazebo, three late 20th-century frame horse sheds and a barely-visible frame, one-story building (*contributing building*) with a side gable roof that is likely the brooder house identified on the 1922 Sanborn map. Seen in aerial photographs are three late 20th-century small outbuildings behind the carriage house. The house stands on a 15.8-acre tract—the largest lot within the district—of which 13.8 acres are preserved farmland. The house is surrounded by mature deciduous and evergreen trees that include pines, hollies, and sycamores. A double row of sycamore trees, with a late 20th-century white vinyl rail fence between them, defines the south lot line along Sycamore Avenue. Two ca. 1960 four-foot tall square brick pillars topped with black metal carriage lights are placed near the street and flank the stone driveway that leads to the breeding house/stables. The farmland consists of mostly open grassy land, some enclosed with late 20th-early 21st-century wooden ranch fence.

History: The footprint of what appears to be the front section and part of the section immediately behind it are shown as the residence of Richard Bradford who bought a “house and lot of land” on 3.13 acres in Shrewsbury in 1860. He bought it from Jacob and Addie Sickles and it is shown as the Sickles residence on the 1861 Beers Map. On the 1914 Sanborn map, the house is shown with three

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 8

Monmouth County, NJ

sections: a two-story main block in front, a 1½-story section behind it, and then a 1-story section in the rear. The two southernmost sections had a wrap-around porch. All were the same width and all were two-stories tall on the 1922 Sanborn map. The house has been much-expanded over the years and is best known as the residence of Alfred N. Beadleston (1912-2000) in the mid-20th century. Beadleston served as mayor of Shrewsbury from 1941 to 1952, was a state assemblyman from 1951 to 1967, and was a state senator from 1967 to 1976. He is of statewide significance for authoring the state legislation commonly known as the “Beadleston Act” of 1954 which guaranteed New Jersey students with educational and physical disabilities their right to special education. This act is regarded as the cornerstone predecessor of two federal acts: the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (1975) and the subsequent Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (1990). In 2008, the Borough of Shrewsbury entered into an agreement with the property owner, Evelyn Bonano, for the development rights of the entire property to preserve the land from future development.⁴

5. 446 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 21

contributing

Stout-Trafford House [photo 013]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings)

Description: Erected about 1830, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) reflects an early 20th-century remodeling in the Colonial Revival style. The five-bay wide by two-bay deep main block, which faces south, has a rectangular footprint more wide than deep and is covered with ca. 1925 wood clapboard. The foundation is uncoursed ashlar and windows, except where noted, are ca. 1925 6/6 double-hung wood sash. The side gable roof has a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). It is covered with scalloped-edge asphalt shingles and is pierced in each gable end with a brick interior end wall chimney (possibly original). A ca. 1925 dentilled cornice runs along the façade and there are no returns in the gable ends. The facade has a center entrance composed of a ca. 1870 raised panel wood door with applied moldings; it is topped with a transom and is flanked by half-height sidelights placed on top of raised panels, also dated to ca. 1870. The door is sheltered by a late 20th-century one-bay wide pedimented porch supported by Doric columns placed on a brick stoop. The porch roof is covered with scalloped-edge asphalt shingles and a frieze of dentils runs across the porch façade. The entry is accessed by a ca. 1980 brick sidewalk. Second story façade windows are trimmed with wide moldings accented with bull’s eye corner blocks, all appearing to date to ca. 1925. First story windows have the same wide moldings along each side but are topped with a molded drip cap over a plain header. The west side elevation is not visible from the street. The east side elevation has two semi-lunette windows at the attic level; the south one is glazed while the north one is louvered. A one-story addition placed against the east side wall of the main block appears to have been a ca. 1920 sunporch that was later enclosed. It is sheathed on the façade (south elevation) in the same clapboard as the main block and runs the depth of the main block on the east side elevation. It has a ca. 1920 triple window of 8/8 double-hung wood sash to the south and narrow double-hung 6/6 wood window to the north. The porch’s flat roof is

⁴ Gabrielan, I, 76; https://www.wiki.en-us.nina.az/Alfred_Beadleston.html accessed 1-31-2022; *Century Homes*, 23; email correspondence from Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 9

Monmouth County, NJ

outlined with what appears to be a vinyl railing composed of a balustrade with square balusters and square posts topped with balls. Aerial photos show two adjoining rear ells with cross gable roofs that create an L-shaped footprint; they are barely visible from the street.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Sited northeast of the house is a ca. 1940 one-story, two-car frame garage (*contributing building*) with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. It has a double-wide ca. 2000 paneled vinyl overhead door with a door (also ca 2000 vinyl) to the west. The side elevations are not visible from the street. The house stands on a level, 82-foot by 205-foot lot with a grassy lawn; a late 20th-century painted white picket (wood) fence lined with tall hydrangeas defines the south lot line and a wooden, three-rail fence of similar age defines the east lot line. A gravel driveway edged with stone pavers runs along the east side of the house. Mature foundation plants consist of trimmed yews and boxwood, along with an ivy-covered birch tree standing just south of the one-story east addition.

History: The house was probably built in the 1830s for Thomas (an oyster dealer) and Amelia Stout. It is shown as the residence of J. Smith on the 1851 map and under the ownership of William Tilton on the 1861 map. It is known locally as the Trafford House for its late 19th-century owners, John and Rachel Trafford who bought the house in 1868; it appears under their ownership on the 1873 map. A ca. 1900 photo of the west side elevation shows a one-bay deep rear kitchen ell, deep bracketed eaves on the ell and main block, and semi-lunette windows at the attic level of the main block. The one-story addition to the east side elevation was added ca. 1920 to extend the dining room. A 1981 newspaper article details changes made to the house, including an addition by then-owners Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bittel.⁵

6. 450 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 22

contributing

James and Lavinia Broadmeadow House [photo 005, 010, 013]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built about 1867 in the Second Empire style, this 2½-story frame house (*contributing building*) faces south and is three bays wide and two bays deep. It is sheathed with narrow wood clapboard (possibly original) and stands on a brick foundation. Windows are mostly original 2/2 double-hung wood sash, except where noted, and are flanked by operable wood shutters (not original) hung on pintels. The mansard roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features pedimented dormers (original), two on the façade (south elevation) and one each on the east and west side elevations. Between the two façade dormers is an original, arch-headed dormer sheathed with narrow clapboard. All dormers have paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash that do not appear original. The mansard roof is interrupted on the east and west side elevations by original corbelled brick chimneys, two on each elevation. Eaves are deep and have original brackets. Placed between the brackets are applied, flat jigsaw cut S-shaped wood decoration which may be original. The first story of the façade features original floor-to-ceiling windows configured as 2/4 double-hung wood

⁵ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-17; Marguerite Henderson, "Love Lavished on Vintage Colonial Farmhouse," *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 4-23-1981, 21; Randall Gabrielan, *Images of America: Shrewsbury, Volume II* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1998), 58; *Century Homes*, 24-25.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 10

Monmouth County, NJ

sash and topped with heavy drip moldings. These flank the center entrance which consists of an original wood door with a large glass pane over two raised horizontal panels. The door is topped with an arched, one light transom, also original. On the second story, a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with a molded, arched window head are flanked on each side by a single 2/2 double-hung wood window. A full-width, one-story ca. 1910 Colonial Revival style front porch wraps around the west side elevation. The porch has Doric columns and a wood balustrade with square balusters. Simple wooden steps on the façade and east side elevation lead to the front door. The east side elevation has a semi-hexagonal bay window (added after 1940) on the first story; it has 1/1 double-hung wood windows that may be original. Above it is a 1/1 double-hung wood window. Placed against the rear (north) half of the east side elevation is a two-story wing, one bay wide and one bay deep, with 2/2 double-hung wood windows and deep eaves with brackets and applied ornamentation identical to that on the main block. Placed against the wing's rear (north) wall is a one-story ell that is barely visible from the street. The west side elevation has two, narrow 4/4 double-hung wood windows (original) on the second story and a semi-hexagonal bay window, identical to that on the east elevation, on the first story.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no outbuildings. The house stands on a 1+-acre lot that is flat and grassy. A late 20th-century white wooden picket fence defines the south lot line; behind it is a row of deciduous shrubs and holly, pine, and magnolia trees. Several large deciduous trees stand behind the house. Foundation plantings are minimal and include sculpted cedars, winterberry shrubs, and rhododendrons. A gravel drive leading to the rear of the lot is located along the east side of the house. Behind the house is a large, 8-10' tall stone or metal sculpture depicting three human figures; it does not appear to be historic.

History: The house was built shortly after James and Lavinia Broadmeadow bought the lot in 1867, raising a large family here; it shows as the Broadmeadow residence on the 1873 map. He is cited in the 1870 census as fruit packer, living here with his wife, five children, and two servants. He built a tomato canning factory in Shrewsbury in 1863 and later erected another one in nearby Red Bank. A ca. 1890s photograph shows the house with bracketed eaves with applied ornamentation, its original porch with bracketed eaves and square columns, a semi-hexagonal bay window on the west side elevation, and casement windows in the center dormer on the façade. A 1917 newspaper article mentions improvements made by Samuel G. Allen when he owned it from 1912 to 1927, and these might have included remodeling the front porch and building the rear ell on the east side elevation.⁶

7. 458 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 23

contributing

Tenbrook-Smith House [photo 005]

Status Count: Contributing (1 building, 1 structure)

☒ in prior nomination

Description: Built about 1830-40 in the Greek Revival style, the main block of this two-story house (*contributing building*) faces south, is covered with narrow clapboard (possibly original) and stands on a parged foundation. Five bays wide and two bays deep, it has a side gable roof covered with asphalt

⁶ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-18; 1870 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, 60; Gabrielan, I, 70; "Fine Residence Sold," *The Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 8-29, 1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 11

Monmouth County, NJ

shingles and pierced in each gable end with a corbelled brick chimney (possibly original). The roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The boxed cornice has modest returns in the gable ends and a wide, molded frieze runs along the façade. Windows are mostly 6/6 double-hung wood sash (some appear to be original); those on the first story of the façade and the west side elevation are taller and have period-appropriate paneled wood shutters mounted on pintels. The façade is dominated by an original one-story, one-bay wide porch that shelters the center door. The porch has a molded entablature with dentils under which is a molded frieze, all supported by Doric columns. The six-panel wood door is original and is placed between two heavy columns that support a five-light transom and frame the four-light sidelights. On each side of the door enframement are sunk panel pilasters similar in design to those seen in plate 49 of Asher Benjamin's *The Architect* (1844). The porch stands on a slate-covered brick base with slate-covered brick steps. Two semi-lunette windows are located at the attic level in both gable ends. Placed against the northernmost half of the east side elevation is a two-story wing, also covered with narrow clapboard. It has a flat roof, wide eaves with a boxed cornice, and a wide, molded frieze identical to that on the façade of the main block. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash (they appear original). The first story of the wing's façade (south elevation) has a pair of late 20th-early 21st-century French doors. A Colonial Revival style one-story wood pergola with Doric columns runs the width of the wing's façade. Placed against the rear (north) elevation of the main block is a two-story ell with a flat roof; its roofline, frieze, clapboard exterior, and windows match that of the wing. Placed behind the ell and the wing is a late 20th-early 21st-century two-story frame and stucco addition with a modestly-pitched side gable roof; it is connected to the main house via a two-story section with a flat roof and has ribbon windows on the second story.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no outbuildings. The best example of a Victorian-era wrought iron fence (*contributing structure*) in the historic district defines the front (south lot) line. It features ornate corner posts with rope detailing and a balustrade of narrow round iron balusters capped with arrowhead-shaped tops. A double-leaf gate opens to a red brick sidewalk that winds to the front door. No manufacturer's mark was observed on the fence and all elements appear to be original. Behind the fence is a hedge composed of mature hollies and rhododendrons. The house stands on a 1+ acre lot that is flat and grassy. A row of tall cedars defines the east lot line, while mature pines and deciduous trees stand in the front, rear, and west side yards. Foundation plants consist of deciduous and evergreen bushes, two large evergreen trees at the southwest corner of the house, and several small trees. An asphalt paved driveway runs along the east side of the house and Beech Tree Lane defines the west lot line.

History: The house may have been erected ca. 1830 for Jane Garretson Tenbrook (1798-1857) who inherited the land on which it stands upon her father's death in 1828. It may also have been built shortly after her marriage in 1834 to James Wheelock Woodward (1805-1864). They lived here until moving about 1842 to Connecticut; in 1847, they sold the "house and lot of land" to Jacob Corlies, excepting out of the 2.8-acre lot an academy (no longer extant) standing on the southwest corner of the lot. It is shown as the residence of Jacob Corlies on the 1861 map, and under the ownership of E. Delafield Smith on the 1873 map. Smith lived in New York and was a U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York (1861-1865) then was corporate counsel for New York City (1871-1875). This was a working farm on a much larger lot that extended west to the railroad tracks, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 12

Monmouth County, NJ

on which stood numerous stables, outbuildings, and other small houses, all shown on the 1873 map. The 1914 Sanborn map shows the house with a full-width wrap-around front porch and additions to the rear and east side elevations. It also shows a coop, a round icehouse, a wash house, a small two-story house, and various animal sheds, of which only one appears to have survived (see #8, next).⁷

8. 2 Beech Tree Lane block 28, lot 22

non-contributing

Smith Tenant House

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: Purportedly the result of a late 20th-century remodeling of an early 19th-century farmhouse, this two-story frame house (*non-contributing building*) reflects the New Traditional style begun in the 1970s. Facing south, its linear footprint is more wide than deep and the easternmost three-quarters is composed of a side-gable structure with three cross gables that face south. The westernmost one-third, which contains a two-car garage with living/working space above, has a side gable roof and a projecting cross gable on the south elevation. A pent roof with wide eaves is supported by wood brackets over the overhead garage doors. The roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and the house is covered with what appears to be wood clapboard, accented with scalloped-edge clapboard in the gable ends. Windows are ca. 2000 double-hung vinyl sash, most in a 6/6 configuration and many flanked by ca. 2000 board and batten shutters. The south elevation of the largest section has a semi-octagonal, one-story addition with paired windows which extends eastward and connects with a pedimented entry porch supported with Doric columns.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no outbuildings. The house stands on a flat, grassy lot. Landscaping in front of the house includes several large ornamental cherry trees, rhododendrons, and sculpted evergreen shrubs.

History: A portion of this house was reportedly built in the early 1800s and was part of the E. Delafield Smith Farm (see the previous entry, #7), serving mostly as a tenant house. It is not known what the original house looked like, but it may be the simple two-story house, five bays wide and two bays deep, seen in a 1989 newspaper article photo. At the time, the house stood on a 22-acre tract that was sold for a residential development of which this house is a part. The house has been so altered from its original appearance that it has lost its historic integrity and is now a non-contributing building within the historic district. When the 1976 nomination was written, this house was still part of the Tenbrook-Smith House (see #7) lot.⁸

9. 1 Beech Tree Lane block 28, lot 44.11

contributing

Vacant Land

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 site)

⁷ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-19; *Century Homes*, 27-28; Gabrielan, I, 69; *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ), 4-18-1878, 2 [Smith obituary].

⁸ *Century Homes*, 27-28; John Harnes, "Developer purchases horse farm," *Asbury Park Press*, 6-28-1989, A14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 13

Monmouth County, NJ

Description: This .46-acre vacant lot (*contributing site*) stands at the west corner of the intersection of Beech Tree Lane with Sycamore Avenue.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: It is flat and grassy, with several large deciduous trees. Visually, it reads as the side yard of the house (#10, 468 Sycamore Avenue) to its immediate west.

History: This small lot, which was still part of the Tenbrook-Smith House (see #7) lot when the 1978 nomination was written, was deeded to the Borough of Shrewsbury in 1996 as part of the residential subdivision created in the 1980s/1990s on Beech Tree Lane which is the lot's east border.

10. 468 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 24

contributing

Brugiere's Cottage [photo 012]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built in 1882 in the Colonial Revival style, the main block of this two-story, gable-fronted frame house (*contributing building*) faces east and is two bays wide and three bays deep. The building is covered with wood shingles (not original) and the asphalt covered roof is pierced near the center of the ridge by a red brick chimney. Eaves are wide but have no brackets. Except where noted, windows are 8/8 double-hung wood replacement sash flanked by late 20th-century, louvered inoperable shutters; windows on the south side elevation are placed in pairs. Second story windows are topped with shingle-covered "hoods" that modestly extend beyond the wall surface. The first story of the façade (east elevation) has a tri-part wood window with multi-paned sash (ca. 1970) to the south and a door to the north. The ca. 1970 paneled wood door has a ca. 1970 Federal style door topped with a transom and flanked by sidelights, placed amid a ca. 1970 Federal style surround that features pairs of reeded pilasters supporting a molded entablature with a dentilled frieze. The front door is accessed by a brick stoop with two flights of stairs, one on each side of the door, and a ca. 1970 wrought iron railing. A late 20th-century Palladian window at the attic level is composed of four eight-light casement windows topped with a one-light semi-circular window. The south side elevation has a two-bay wide by three-bay deep, one-story screened porch across the easternmost two-thirds of this elevation. It has Doric columns supporting a flat roof that is outlined with a ca. 2000 balustrade with ball-topped posts and square balusters. Below the balustrade is a dentilled frieze and below the screened panels are molded wood panels. Above the porch are two pairs of 8/8 double-hung wood windows; the westernmost pair of windows on this elevation are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. Only the westernmost first story windows are visible and they are placed as a pair. They consist of a three-light transom over a tall piece of glass which is over a wood panel similar to that under the porch screens. These windows are fronted by a wood deck with a flight of four wood steps leading to the south side yard and the rear (west) yard. The rear (west) elevation has a ca. 1900 semi-hexagonal frame bay window with 16/12 double-hung wood replacement sash. Placed against the north roof slope is a cross-gable section, likely original to the construction. It is one bay-wide and is set back from the façade about ten feet. It has a double window of ca. 1970 6/6 double-hung wood sash on the second story. The first story is fronted by an enclosed porch with the same details as the south porch, but with 12-light single sash windows instead of screens. It

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 14

Monmouth County, NJ

has a multi-light door on the north elevation. Placed against its north wall is a ca. 2000 one-story family room addition with two pairs of 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the east elevation; these are topped with three-light transoms. An exterior wall red brick chimney rises against the north wall and the roof has two skylights, one on each slope, placed near the cross-gable section. Single windows matching the paired ones on the east elevation are placed on each side of the chimney.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: In the north side yard is an early 21st-century one-story gable front storage building with vertical board siding. The house stands on a flat, grassy lot (100' x 307') dotted with mature deciduous and evergreen trees. A driveway of gray pavers and tan pebbles that runs along the east side of the house provides ingress and egress from Beech Tree Lane, which the house faces, and from Sycamore Avenue. Square-trimmed hedges line the façade and a large holly tree stands west of the main block. The lot line along Sycamore Avenue is marked by a 21st-century wood picket fence with a lamp and lamppost of similar age.

History: In 1882 the local newspaper announced that J. E. Brugiere was building a “new and handsome residence” which came to be called Brugiere’s Cottage, so-called for Sara Van Buren Brugiere (1851-?), whose father, Dr. William Van Buren, lived across the street, and her husband. They lived in New York and used this as a country house. It was designed by W.P. Anderson, a New York architect. The fate of the original house, seen in the 1873 and 1878 maps, is not known. A 1906 owner replaced the front porch, remodeled the house, and enlarged the basement. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the main block as it appears today, well set back from the street, and with its porch along the south elevation, and bay window on the west elevation. In the mid-1960s, the house underwent “extensive renovation” by Mr. and Mrs. George Vogt, but the details of the renovation are scant. It is known that the first story door on the façade was originally in the southernmost bay but was removed and placed where a window had been, with a new window put in its place. This is the present placement of the main door. Mr. Vogt was an avid cabinetmaker of reproduction Colonial Williamsburg furniture which likely influenced the design of the Federal style door surround.⁹

11. 474 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 25

contributing

Randolph Borden Tenant House

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings) Non-contributing (1 building, 1 structure)

Description: Built in the Queen Anne style in 1906, and given numerous later additions and alterations, the original part of the main block (*contributing building*) consists of the gable-fronted westernmost section and part of the 2½-stories tall side gable section adjoining it to the east. The 2½-story side-gable section has a roof ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation) and roofs of all sections are covered with asphalt shingles. The main block is covered with wood shingles and stands on a parged foundation; only the shingles in the front-facing gable end appear to be original. Unless otherwise noted, windows are mostly 6/1 double-hung replacement sash, many

⁹ Gabrielan, II, 57; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ) 1-24-1906, 11 and 8-1-1906, 8; Marguerite Henderson, “Country Residences a Century Apart,” *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 4-21-1977, 24; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, New Jersey), 9-27-1882, 2; *Daily Register*, 4-19-1882 (architect), 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 15

Monmouth County, NJ

flanked with late 20th-century inoperable vinyl shutters. The main two shed roof dormers added after 1922. The roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (south elevation) and at the westernmost end of the main block roof terminates in a cross-gable with a single window of 6/1 double-hung wood sash on the facade. The façade has a complex fenestration pattern. The first story reads from left (west) to right (east): a seven-bay wide, mid-20th-century sunroom with multi-paned diamond light windows over a solid brick balustrade and a with a center door; original semi-hexagonal bay window with 8/1 and 6/1 replacement sash; the front door; a single window with 6/1 replacement sash; a ca. 1960 semi-hexagonal, a bay window with ten lights of diamond-shaped glass and topped with a flared, standing seam copper roof; and a single window with 6/1 replacement sash. The second story—from west to east—has a small 6/1 double-hung wood window; the second story of the semi-hexagonal window; and five windows with 6/1 double-hung replacement sash. The two façade dormers have 6/1 double-hung replacement sash windows. The mid-20th-century sunk panel front door is topped with a semi-circular fanlight and is flanked by sidelights, all with lead tracery and installed in the mid-20th century. Sheltering the front door is a Greek Revival style front porch, added before 1964, that consists of paired Doric columns supporting a simple, molded entablature with dentils. The columns stand on raised brick pedestals that are part of the stepped brick entry way to the front door. The east side elevation is two bays deep and features a mid- to late 20th-century exterior wall brick chimney. Windows are located on the second story only. Placed against the west side elevation is a two-story cross-gable section (its footprint is visible on the Sanborn maps) with a red brick chimney that emerges from the roof line where it meets the main block. This section is one bay wide and three bays deep; its west side elevation is fronted by a one-story extension of the sunporch to the north. The west side elevation of the porch's extension features a five-light ribbon window of diamond-paned glass. A one-story connector (ca. 1960s?) with ribbon windows is placed against the north wall of the porch extension and joins the main block to a one-story frame addition built in the early 20th century. The addition has an asphalt-covered roof topped with a cupola that has a pyramidal roof and 6-light windows on each elevation. The double-French doors on the west side elevation are sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by wood brackets. Windows are 6/1 double-hung vinyl sash. Aerial photographs show two dormers on the north slope of the main block and a one-story L-shaped addition that wraps around the rear elevation of the main block and connects with the early 20th-century addition in the rear.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Immediately behind the house is a three-bay wide, 1½-story story frame garage with a side gable, asphalt-covered roof; it was built in the early 21st century (*non-contributing building*). The façade (south elevation) has three shed-roofed dormers with 8/8 double-hung vinyl sash. The first story has two garage bays to the east and a recessed entrance (barely visible from the street) to the west. Sited to the northwest of the garage is an in-ground swimming pool (*non-contributing structure*) built in the late 20th century. Standing at the northernmost end of the lot is a ca. 1860, two-story Gothic Revival style carriage house (*contributing building*) with a center cross gable; the main roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The roof has deep eaves but no returns in the gable ends and is covered with asphalt shingles; the west gable end is pierced with a ca. 1960 exterior wall brick heater flue. The first story is five bays wide and consists of a center door of four lights (not original) flanked by 6/6 double-hung windows and late 20th-century garage doors. The second story has an original hayloft entrance enclosed with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 16

Monmouth County, NJ

flanked by 6/6 double-hung windows (not original) with inoperable louvered shutters. The center cross gable has a circular window opening at the attic level. The west side elevation, barely visible from the street, is two bays deep and has an original, point-arch window at the attic level. The east side elevation is not visible from the street. The house stands on a level, grassy 2.35-acre lot that is heavily landscaped with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. The front (south) lot line is defined with a ca. 2010 white vinyl picket fence fronted by shaped boxwoods. The fence separates at the driveway and terminates with a tall lamp post. Other late 20th-century lamp posts are found in front of the house and to its eastern side. A ca. 2010 split rail fence defines part of the west lot line from the white vinyl fence to the sunroom, and also runs along part of the east lot line. Stone pavers that begin at the curb lead to a crushed gravel driveway which follows along the east side of the house. A circular brick retaining wall runs along the façade and east side elevation.

History: According to its footprint in the 1908, 1914, and 1922 Sanborn maps, the original section appears to be composed of the two-story semi-hexagonal bay window at the west to roughly the westernmost dormer on the façade (south elevation) roof. The original house built for Benjamin C. Parker on this lot burned in 1892, but its carriage house survived the fire. In 1905, the carriage house was moved back to its present location and a new house was built by Randolph Borden, a Shrewsbury resident and spec builder. Borden rented the house to various tenants and does not appear to have ever lived here. The house was described as being 26 x 34' in size, the lower story was weatherboarded and the upper story shingled, and it was to have two bay windows. Extensive interior and exterior renovations were undertaken during the ownership of councilman William Dodge in the early 21st century.¹⁰

12. 486 Sycamore Avenue block 28, lot 26

contributing

Waldron P. and Isabelle Brown House [photo 006]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings, 2 structures) Non-contributing (1 structure)

Description: Built in 1877 in the Queen Anne style, the main block of this 2½-story frame house (*contributing building*) has the cutaway bay windows, irregular footprint, complex roofline, and asymmetrical façade common to the style. The house is sheathed in original wood clapboard on the first story, original wood shingles on the second story, and original fish scale shingles in the gable ends. Except where noted, windows are original 12/2 double-hung wood sash, many flanked by operable louvered shutters, also original. The predominant roofline is a front facing (south elevation) gable off of which various shed roofs and cross gables emerge. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide eaves with decoratively cut exposed rafter tails (original). A large, interior wall brick chimney emerges from the center of the west roof slope. The east and west side roof elevations have a pedimented dormer with original 2/2 casement windows flanked by pilasters supporting a molded entablature. The east roof slope also has a flat-roofed dormer with an 8-light single sash window; it is located immediately below the pedimented dormer. The façade (south elevation) has an off-center entrance with a pair of paneled doors (original). West of the door is a

¹⁰ *The Red Bank Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 9-21-1892, 1; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 7-12-1905, 8; 7-4-1906, 9; "Shrewsbury Historic District Random Comments" attached to an email communication with Don Burden, June 2022

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 17

Monmouth County, NJ

semi-hexagonal, one-story bay window with original 9/2 double-hung wood windows. The second story has a pair of windows placed to the west and a one-bay wide by one-bay deep projecting bay window (one-story tall) located above the front doors. The gable front bay window has a decorative panel incised with “Anno Domini 1877” in the pediment. The bay window is covered with fish scale shingles and two turned pilasters (original) support the pediment. East of the projecting bay is an original 4-light single sash wood window and east of that window is a two-part stained glass window (probably original) that appears to light a staircase. The front facing gable end is filled with a louvered circular opening. A one-story porch shelters the front door and adjacent bay window, then wraps around the west side elevation. The porch appears to be original and features exposed rafter tails that match those on the main block; the porch roof is supported by square posts with flared tops and a balustrade of square, decoratively banded balusters. The west side elevation of the main block has a modestly-projecting bay window to the north; it has a half-hipped roof topped with a front-facing gable sheathed with a covered-over window opening and walls sheathed with original fish scale shingles. The bay window has paired windows, one pair each, on each story. South of the bay window are paired windows, one on each story; those on the first story have a taller lower 2/2 sash placed under original 12-light upper wood sash. The north end of the wrap-around porch on this elevation terminates in a one-story gable front projection with the same posts, exposed rafter tails (all original) and balustrade as the rest of the porch. Its gable end is infilled with an original spindle work grille. The north half of the east side elevation is two bays deep and has a modestly-projecting cross gable bay window on the second story. The bay window is supported by simple, flat jigsaw cut brackets (original). Its gable end has an original four-light window. Placed against the north wall of the main block is a flat-roofed kitchen wing; the west side elevation is two bays deep and the east side elevation is three bays deep with the southernmost bay composed of a double window. The rear (north) elevation has a barely-visible door on the first story, sheltered by what appears to be an original hood and three windows on the second story. Windows in the wing are mostly original 4/4 double-hung wood sash.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Placed against the rear lot line is a ca. 1870 Gothic Revival style frame carriage house (*contributing building*) with a rectangular footprint more wide than deep. Like the house, the façade (south elevation) is sheathed in wood clapboard on the first story, wood shingles on the second story and fish scale shingle in the gable peaks, all original. Side elevations are covered with clapboard only. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide overhangs without brackets; its roof ridge runs parallel with the façade. The façade has three cross gables—a large, full-height one at each end and a smaller, shorter one in the middle. The westernmost larger one has a circular window at the attic level while the easternmost larger one has a closed over window at the attic level. The first story of the façade has three horse stall Dutch-style doors hung on strap hinges and four-light windows (all original) to the west. A carriage size door is placed under the center cross gable, followed by two more large wood doors, all of which appear to be mid- to late 20th century overhead garage doors. At the east end is a ca. 1920 wood door of two lights over two sunk panels; it is sheltered by a ca. 1920 pedimented door hood supported by wood braces. The second story of the façade has two hayloft openings, one each under the west and center cross gables; each is covered with original diagonal board doors hung on strap hinges. The easternmost third of the second story is composed of three 6/6 double-hung wood windows flanked

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 18

Monmouth County, NJ

by louvered shutters (all possibly original). The east and west side elevations are one bay deep. Window openings on the west side elevation (one on each story and one in the attic level) are covered over with closed shutters, while the east side elevation has only a single window on the first story. Between the house and the carriage house is a late 20th-century in-ground pool (*non-contributing structure*). The house stands on a flat, grassy lot dotted with a variety of deciduous and mature evergreen trees. Of particular note is a 100+-year old hydrangea in the back yard trained to grow as a tree. A driveway of crushed stone follows along the east side of the house; a formal entrance (*contributing structure*) at the street is composed of original stone piers, one on each side, that retain pintels for iron gates that are no longer extant and are topped with pipes for original gas lights that have not survived. The stone piers have exaggerated half-round applied mortar joints (original) and attached to the rear of each pier is a short, low, matching retaining wall. The piers and the retaining walls are topped with broken stones set in mortar, all original. Defining the lot line west of the westernmost pier is an 1892 fence with circular iron posts (*contributing structure*), some of which retain the original metal chain that was strung between them. Defining the lot line east of the easternmost pier is an early 21st-century split rail wood. A late 20th-century wood picket fence and an early 20th-century black iron fence enclose the swimming pool.

History: The house stands on a lot purchased by Waldron P. Brown, a prominent New York banker, in 1877. It contained many farm-related buildings and an early 19th-century farmhouse. Brown moved the farmhouse to the rear of the property (it is no longer extant) and built this house in its place in 1877, using it as a summer residence. Sanborn maps show the house with its current footprint, except for an icehouse (no longer standing) placed against the west side elevation of the kitchen ell. Most of the farm related buildings were still extant in the 1922 Sanborn map but only the carriage house survives today. The carriage house was built for E. Delafield Smith, who sold the property to Brown. The origin of the name it was called by the Browns—*Brenda Lodge*—is not known, but it was identified by that name in various New York social registers as their summer residence. The house and carriage house retain a high degree of integrity in terms of original building details. Construction of the iron post fence was announced in the local paper in August 1892. Extensive interior and exterior renovations were undertaken in the early 21st century during the ownership of Brian Bolante.¹¹

13. 481 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 2

contributing

Saltar House [photo 007]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings) Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: Built about 1820 in a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style and then remodeled ca. 1870 with Victorian-era roof brackets and a bay window, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) is composed of two main sections. Both have side gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (north elevation), and deep, bracketed eaves. Both stand on stone foundation piers with brick infill between the piers, are clad with wood shingles

¹¹ *Century Homes*, 29-32; Gabrielan, I, 68; *Summer Social Register*, Vol. XXXI, NO. 75 (June 1918), 37; *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 8-10-1892, 3; email correspondence, Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 19

Monmouth County, NJ

(possibly original), and except where noted have 6/1 double-hung vinyl replacement sash. Except for the bay window, façade windows are flanked with operable (possibly late 1800s) louvered shutters hung on pintels. The taller of the two sections (the east section) has two interior end wall corbelled brick chimneys (possibly original) on each side of the roof ridge in the east gable end. This section is three bays wide with the entrance placed in the façade's westernmost bay. The entrance has a pair of ca. 1870-1900 wood doors with a large glass pane on top of two raised panels with applied moldings. The door enframing consists of a three-light transom under which is a molded entablature with dentils supported by Doric columns, all of which appear to be original. A wide, two-step brick stoop stands in front of the door. Windows on the east side elevation retain pintels for shutters no longer extant. This side is two bays deep on the first story, three bays deep on the second story, and two bays deep on the attic story. Placed in each gable end just under the gable peak is an original semi-elliptical wood fanlight with a keystone at the top of the window trim. The shorter, dropped wing section (the west section) has an interior end wall red brick chimney (possibly original) in the west gable end. The façade has a one-story, late 19th-century semi-hexagonal bay window on the first story. It has an almost flat roof with bracketed eaves and 2/2 double-hung vinyl windows; it stands on a solid brick foundation. Above the bay window are two windows. The west side elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern resulting from its expansion to the rear (south) with a one-bay deep, two-story tall shed-roofed addition against the rear wall of the west section. The first story the addition's west wall has a pair of windows and a single window placed in the southernmost bay; the second story has five windows, and the attic level has two windows. Some have shutter pintels. The rear (south) elevation of the addition, barely visible because of a tall, solid panel vinyl fence along the west side lot line, shows the rear shed-roof addition extends beyond the taller (east) section and covers about one-half of the taller section's rear elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed porch is placed against the rear elevation of this addition.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a narrow and long 0.57-acre lot (63' x 400') that is flat and grassy. There are no foundation plants, but several deciduous shrubs line the front lot line near the street. A variety of evergreen shrubs and trees line the east side lot line and a 21st-century, solid panel white vinyl fence defines the west lot line. A gravel driveway runs along the west side of the house, leading to two outbuildings. That closest to the house is a 1½-story frame two car garage (*non-contributing building*) built in the early 21st century. The roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles, has a ridge that runs from east to west. It has vinyl 6/6 double-hung sash, most flanked by vinyl inoperable paneled shutters, and pedimented dormers with double windows. Placed at the rear of the lot is a two-story gable front house (*contributing building*) built in the early 20th century as a milk house then converted to a dwelling in 1921.¹² Three-bays wide, it faces north and its roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Eaves are wide, without brackets or returns. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacement sash. The center entrance features an early 21st-century vinyl front door with six lights over raised panels; it is sheltered by a one-story shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. A single square one-light vinyl window lights the attic space in the front gable end; that in the rear gable end is a 6-light single sash vinyl window. The west side elevation is one bay deep on the first story and

¹² *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 5-4-1921, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 20

Monmouth County, NJ

two bays deep on the second story. Placed against the rear (south) wall of the main block is a one-story section, three bays deep; it is the same width as the main block and has the same vinyl siding, vinyl replacement windows, and asphalt shingle covered roof. The east side elevation has a one-story shed-roofed addition placed against the side wall of the main block, and a pedimented dormer on the east side roof slope of the rear section. The rear (south) elevation has a door on the first story and a window at the attic level.

History: The house was reportedly built about 1820 for Shrewsbury resident Joseph Saltar who willed his “plantation” in Shrewsbury to his five daughters—Sarah, Elizabeth, Margaret, Hannah, and Rachel—in his 1820 will. Of the five, four lived and died here as single women. The house is shown under the ownership of W. [William?] Saltar (relationship not established) on the 1851 map and as the residence of Mrs. M. [Margaret] Salter (sic) on the 1861 Beers Map. It is identified as the residence of R.B. White on the 1873, 1878, and 1889 maps. In the early 20th-century it was owned by dairyman Alfred Grover and his wife, Carrie. Grover had a barn and creamery on his property. After the barn burned in 1909, it was replaced with the milk house extant at the rear of the property. Grover left the dairy business in 1920 and converted the milk house into a “six-room bungalow...with modern improvements and hardwood floors.”¹³

14. 477 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 7

contributing

Dr. James and Sarah Cooper House [photo 008]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building) Non-contributing (1 structure)

Description: Built about 1864 in the Italianate style, the main block of this two-story house (*contributing building*) is five bays wide and two bays deep; it has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and a front-facing cross gable in the center of the façade (north elevation). An interior end wall corbelled brick chimney (original) emerges at the roof ridge in the east and west gable ends. Eaves are deep and feature double brackets (original). Windows are original 2/2 double-hung wood sash, some flanked by original wood louvered shutters with hold-backs, but they are no longer hung on pintels. The arch-headed 2/2 double-hung wood sash window in the cross gable is original. The east and west gable ends have an arched head louvered opening (original) at the attic level. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding and stands on a parged foundation. The center entrance consists of a ca. 1890 front door with a large, beveled glass pane placed over nine small heavily-molded raised panels. The door is topped with an original two-light transom and has one-light sidelights over sunk panels. The doorway is framed with molded pilasters supporting a plain entablature, all original. The front door is sheltered by a three-bay wide one-story porch (original) with a flat roof supported by octagonal molded columns that do not appear to be original. The roof line has bracketed eaves with paired brackets that match those on the main block. Attached to the west side elevation of the main block is a one-story, two-bay wide addition with the same windows and paired bracketed eaves as the main block. Attached to the rear (south) elevation of the main block are two

¹³ Monmouth County Wills, Vol. B, 207; *The Daily Standard* (Red Bank, NJ), 5-7-1909, 1; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 5-4-1921, 1; *Century Homes*, 37-41; <https://www.pr.com/press-release/686469> accessed 2-10-2022; Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 21

Monmouth County, NJ

abutting cross-gable sections that are about the same depth as the main block. The easternmost one is likely the original kitchen ell seen on the 1908 and 1914 Sanborn maps with its interior end wall brick chimney (re-worked) emerging at the south gable end. It has a ca. 1920 one-story bay window with a half-hipped roof (covered with asphalt shingles) placed against its east side elevation; it has a triple window of 4/1 vinyl replacement sash on the east elevation. Eaves of both are wide and have single brackets that match those on the main block. Windows are 8/1 double-hung vinyl replacement sash; those on the rear elevation are topped with a glass transom. Attached to the rear wall of the easternmost section is a one-story addition with a gable roof. Tall shrubs obscure the view of its first story appearance. Only the second story of the west cross gable section is visible; it has the same bracketed eaves as the main block and its south (rear) elevation has a triple window of 6/1 vinyl replacement sash topped with a transom.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no outbuildings, but a ca. 2018 inground pool (*non-contributing structure*) is located behind the house. The one-third acre lot is flat and grassy. The front lot line is defined by a ca. 2010 white vinyl picket fence with a gate placed in front of a red brick sidewalk that leads to the front door. The sidewalk is lined with boxwood hedges. Foundation plants consist of evergreen shrubs and a deciduous tree at the house's northeast corner. The side lot lines are lined with a variety of evergreen shrubs and trees and part of the east lot line is marked by a ca. 2000 wood fence. A ca. 1950 flagpole stands in the front yard. A pebble stone driveway runs along the east side of the house.

History: The house, which is not seen on the 1861 map, was built in the mid-1860s for Shrewsbury resident Benjamin C. Parker and his wife, Mary. After a succession of New York owners, the house was sold in 1891 to Dr. James Cooper and his wife, Sarah, for whom the house is named. Dr. Cooper built the 12' x 12' west addition to the main block in 1892 for use as his doctor's office. The house reportedly had stained glass windows, speaking tubes, and electric bells. The Coopers lived here until his death in 1919. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the house with the west addition to the main block, a front porch (not full width), and a long rear ell that had a back porch across the rear (south) elevation. A large, two-story barn, no longer extant, sat in the back southeast corner. Extensive interior and exterior renovations were undertaken during the late 20th-century ownership of David and Debra Koch.¹⁴

15. 467 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 8

non-contributing

Lance and Melissa Redaelli House (Thornbrooke site)

☒ the ca. 1879 house on this lot (which burned down in 2013) was included in the prior nomination

Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: Built in 2021 in the New Traditional style, this two-story frame house (*non-contributing building*) combines elements of the Gothic Revival style (board and batten siding in the gable ends and cross gables) and the Colonial Revival style (pedimented dormers and a pedimented front porch roof). The main block has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles; it has wide eaves, no brackets, and generous returns in the gable ends. The roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (north

¹⁴ *Century Homes*, 41-44; email correspondence, Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 22

Monmouth County, NJ

elevation). The house faces north, is covered with vinyl siding, has vinyl multi-paned windows, and stands on a red brick foundation accented with white mortar. A two-story cross-gable section with triple windows on each story is placed near the east end of the main block, while a two-story gable front section abuts the west end of the main block. Between the two are two pedimented dormers. Both gable ends at the attic level are sheathed in board and batten siding and have four-light single sash windows. The off-center front door is flanked by two pairs of French doors and is sheltered by a one-story shed roofed porch with a pedimented cross-gable; the porch is supported by square columns. A 1½-story three-car garage with three pedimented dormers is placed at right angles to the main block and is connected to the east end of the main block. Placed against the west end of the main block is a one-story gable front section with a pair of 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash windows on the first story and a four-light single sash vinyl window in the gable end; this section is topped with a windowed cupola that has a pyramidal copper roof topped with a weathervane.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a 1.8-acre lot that is flat and grassy. Newly built, it has no foundation plants but a variety of mature deciduous and evergreen trees dot the property and a semi-circular driveway provides access to the house from the street.

History: The house stands on the site of the ca. 1879 Queen Anne-style summer home of first Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meert and then of the Louis de Coppet family who called it “Thornbrooke.” The 2½-story, 16-room mansion, locally known as “the Castle,” was destroyed by fire in 2013 and this house was erected on the lot.¹⁵

16. 457 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 15.9 Parker-Van Buren House [photo 009, 011]

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building) Non-contributing (1 building, 1 structure)

Description: Built about 1830-40 in the Greek Revival style then updated with Victorian-era additions and alterations in the late 19th century, the three-bay wide main block of this 2½-story house (*contributing building*) is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl replacement windows. It has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (north elevation). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has two interior end wall brick chimneys, one on each slope, in the east gable end. Eaves are wide and without brackets. The façade has a dentilled cornice that appears to be original. The façade roof slope has a pedimented, double-wide dormer with two 6/6 double-hung windows. Each window is topped with a modestly-molded vinyl pediment. Windows on the second story are 2/2 double-hung vinyl sash while those on the second story are 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash and are flanked by paneled wood shutters that may be original. The entrance is placed in the westernmost bay and consists of a ca. 1900 wood door with nine lights over two panels. The door has a three-light transom and three-light sidelights over molded, sunk panels, all original. The door enframingent is original and is composed of Doric columns, two on each side of the door, between which the sidelights are placed. The columns support a plain entablature located below the transom. A one-story porch with a shed roof and Doric columns (original) runs the full width of the

¹⁵ Gabrielan, I, 73; Anthony Panissidi, “Blaze ravages home in Shrewsbury,” *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury, NJ), 2-5-2013, B1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 23

Monmouth County, NJ

façade, wraps around one-third of the east side elevation, and wraps around the entire west side elevation. The west side elevation is three bays deep on the first story and its windows match those on the façade. The second story has a ca. 1900 cutaway, semi-hexagonal bay window placed at the north end of this elevation; it has 6/6 double-hung sash and a modestly hipped roof. South of the bay window is a four-light double-hung window and west of that is a two-story, ca. 1890 Queen Anne style window with small, multi-color lights surrounding a clear pane. It is topped with a vinyl pediment that matches those on the dormer and this window likely illuminates the staircase. East of the Queen Anne style window, on the second story of this elevation, is a 2/2 double-hung sash, also topped with a vinyl pediment. The gable peak has a lunette window that appears to be of vinyl. Placed against the west side of the wraparound porch is a one-story ca. 1900 port cochere. It is gable fronted with a carved sunburst in the gable end and is supported by Doric columns, most of which appear to be original. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a dentilled cornice. Placed against the southernmost two-thirds of the east side elevation of the main block is a late-19th-century two-story addition that is two bays wide and has the same vinyl windows and siding as the main block. Its hipped roof is pierced near the center of the north wall by a red brick interior wall chimney (original). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves are unbracketed. The northeast and southeast corners are angled and have a single 1/1 double-hung sash on each story. Placed against the rear (south) elevation of the main block is what was likely a rear kitchen ell, now much altered. It is 2½- stories tall, has vinyl replacement sash, and is sheathed in vinyl siding. The west side elevation has a two-story, semi-hexagonal bay window (not seen in Sanborn maps, so likely built in the mid-to late 20th century) with 2/2 vinyl sash and a half-hipped roof. Flanking it on the second story are 2/2 vinyl windows. The attic level has a tall, hipped roof through-the-cornice dormer with a Queen Anne-style window that is a smaller version of the one on the main block. The east side elevation of the ell is not visible from the street. Behind the kitchen ell is a much shorter, two-story addition with the same vinyl siding, asphalt shingle covered side gable roof, and mostly 2/2 vinyl windows as found on the main block. It is three bays deep and has a mid-20th-century exterior wall red brick chimney near the south end of the wall. Barely seen from the street is a late 20th-century two-story open porch along the rear (south) elevation of this addition.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Placed behind the house at an angle is a ca. 2020 two car garage (*non-contributing building*). It has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and wide eaves without brackets. The building is covered with vinyl siding. The façade (northwest elevation) has two overhead garage doors to the southwest and a 6/1 double-hung vinyl sash window to the northeast. The house stands on a 1.03-acre lot that is heavily landscaped with 100+ year old pine trees, many of them lining the front lot line and providing a visual barrier between the house and the street. The yard is flat and grassy and there are few foundation plants. An asphalt drive fronted by pavers is marked by a ca. 1950 entrance composed of two ca. 1950 brick entrance pillars. The drive runs along the west lot line and provides access to this house and the two behind it (#17 and #18); it splits to the east as a gravel drive and leads to the garage on this property. Aerial photographs show an in-ground pool (*non-contributing structure*) sited southeast of the rear additions.

History: The oldest part of the house was probably built for Benjamin Corlies around 1838 when he purchased a 29+-acre “farm or tract of land” from the heirs of William Lippincott. It is shown under the ownership of “B. Corlies” on the 1851 map. In 1867, Benjamin Corlies Parker, and his

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 24

Monmouth County, NJ

wife Mary, sold the “farm and premises” then on 29+ acres in 1867 to Dr. William H. Van Buren, a surgeon who lived and practiced in New York City. The Parkers reportedly planted the pine trees that still stand around the house. The house is shown as the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren on the 1873 and 1878 maps and is known locally as the Van Buren House since it remained in the family for almost 30 years until it was sold at auction in 1894. The newspapers were uncharacteristically quiet about improvements made to the property under the Van Buren’s ownership so the extent of his alterations is not known. He and his family used it as a summer house. It continued in use as a summer house—in fact, it was the last house in the district to be used as a summer-only residence—until its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Phillipse Greene of New York City, sold it in 1946 to a family who then lived in it year round. A 1989 drawing of the house shows it had 6/6 double-hung wood windows on all stories, all flanked by wood shutters. The southernmost rear addition is not seen in the drawing and the owners at the time reported that “no great changes” had been made to the building which influenced their decision to purchase it around 1974.¹⁶

17. 459 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 10 Phillipse and Isabelle Greene Barn House

non-contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building, 1 structure)

Description: Probably built in the late 19th/early 20th centuries, the main block of this two-story frame house (*non-contributing building*) was originally a barn. It is the northernmost section of the two sections that compose the house, with a late 20th-century addition placed at an acute angle against the former barn’s south (rear) elevation. Both sections have roofs covered with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, and are sheathed in vinyl siding. The former barn has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (north elevation). A brick chimney emerges at the east gable end. The roof is topped with a gable roofed cupola (original, but highly re-worked) and has wide, unbracketed eaves. The façade is barely visible from the street, but its west side elevation has a one-story, one-bay wide angled entrance foyer (added in 1986) composed of a ca. 2000 metal paneled entrance door flanked by three-light sidelights on the angled wall that facades the street and a multi-light window on the north wall. Windows are late 20th-century, multi-light vinyl sash that appear to be casements, placed in groups of two, three, and four. The former barn’s west side elevation has a louvered circular opening in the gable peak and two semi-lunettes at the attic level. The second story and the west gable end are sheathed in vinyl fish scale shingles. A one-story, shed-roofed addition which is part of the original barn runs across the west side elevation; it has a six-light paired casement window (vinyl) to the north, a ca. 1990 nine-lights over a cross-buck front door in the center, and a pair of windows to the south. This addition was expanded in the late 20th century to connect with a taller, two-story addition built at that time which joins with the main block at an acute angle. The first story of the west side elevation of the main block is sheltered by a late 20th-century one-story porch with a wide, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by square columns. Floor plans found online show that the late 20th-century angled addition nearly

¹⁶ *The Register* (Shrewsbury, NJ), 5-24-1989, 37; *Century Homes*, 44-48; Monmouth County deeds, book T3, 106.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 25

Monmouth County, NJ

doubled the original barn's footprint, adding three large rooms against the barn's south wall and a den and garage in the angled part. Windows in the late 20th-century addition are also placed in pairs and triples; some are topped with a pediment sheathed in vinyl fish scale shingles.¹⁷

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Located behind the house is an inground swimming pool (*non-contributing structure*) built in the late 20th-century. Behind the pool and barely visible from the street is a ca. 1950 one-story outbuilding¹⁸ covered with board and batten siding (appears to be wood). It faces north, has what appears to be a modestly-pitched gable roof that runs parallel with the façade (north elevation), and has a large exterior wall brick chimney in the center of the façade. At the east and west ends of the façade and on the west side elevation is a pair of wood casement windows (original) with diamond-paned glass. A wood paneled door (possibly dating to the late 19th-century) is located immediately west of the chimney on the façade. The house stands on a one-acre lot that is heavily landscaped with foundation plants and ground covers, mature deciduous and evergreen trees, and grassed front and rear lawns. A paved lane runs along the west lot line; a brick sidewalk off the lane leads to the angled entrance foyer while an asphalt-covered driveway off the lane leads to the garage in the late 20th-century addition. Part of the backyard surrounding the swimming pool is enclosed with an early 21st-century wood rail fence. A 1977 photograph shows that the former barn, at that time, retained a high degree of integrity and still clearly read as a former barn with its original louvered cupola, original wood clapboard siding on the first story, and original wood shingles on the second story. Even though it had ca. 1940s wood casement windows and a ca. 1950 Colonial Revival entry, these alterations—had they remained—would be considered historic today. Because the former barn has been so altered from its ca. 1940s appearance with the large late 20th-century addition in the rear, the introduction of vinyl clapboard and vinyl fish scale shingles, and the replacement of wood casement windows with vinyl ones, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing building.

History: New Yorkers Phillipse and Isabelle Greene, who owned the Parker-Van Buren House (#16) in the early to mid- 20th-century, converted a late 19th /early 20th-century barn on the property into a house in the 1940s and added a dining room against part of the rear (south) wall. A historic photograph shows the barn was covered with original wood clapboard on the first story and original fish scale wood shingles on the second story, had an original louvered wood cupola, two ca. 1940 garage doors at the west end of the façade, and ca. 1940 grouped casement windows. The front entrance, on the north wall, was Colonial Revival in style with sidelights and simple pilasters supporting a plain entablature.¹⁹

18. 457R Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 11 Farmers' Cottage and Former Sheep Barn

non-contributing

☒ in prior nomination

¹⁷ https://www.movoto.com/realestate/459-sycamore-ave-shrewsbury-nj-07702-452_21913515#&gid=1&pid=44 accessed 2-11-2022.

¹⁸ It is visible in real estate broker's on-line photographs as cited above.

¹⁹ *Century Homes*, 64-65; Gabrielan, II, 61; *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ), 3-12-1986, 79 (entrance foyer addition); Marguerite Henderson, "Barn is now elegant home," *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 4-19-1977, Lifestyle Section, 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 26

Monmouth County, NJ

Status Count: Contributing (1 building) Non-contributing (1 building, 2 structures)

Description: When originally constructed in the 1940s, this house (*non-contributing building*) consisted of a mid-19th-century “farmer’s cottage” and a ca. 1900 former sheep barn, both moved to this site and joined with a new 30-foot long living room between them. Since then, the house has had numerous alterations and many additions that have created an upside down, T-shaped footprint. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and have deep, unbracketed eaves; all sections are covered with vinyl siding, and except where noted, most windows are replacement 6/6 double-hung wood sash, some flanked by late 20th-century paneled shutters hung on pintels. The top of the tee is composed of the gable-front with cross-gable two-story cottage to the east, the ca. 1945 30-foot long one-story living room in the center, and a two-story former barn to the west. The façade (north elevation) of the cottage consists of a one-bay wide gable front section to the east with the entrance placed in the recessed cross gable section to the west. The entrance consists of an early 21st-century multi-light door flanked by wide, four-light sidelights. The door is sheltered by a one-story shed roof front porch supported by a ca. 2010 Doric column. Above the porch is a through-the-cornice pedimented dormer. The second story of the west side elevation is one bay deep. The living room section has a cross-gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (north elevation); it has a triple window to the east, a large exterior brick wall red chimney in the center, and a six-light single sash window to the west. The former sheep barn, which is the longest of the sections, has a cross gable section to the east that extends beyond the facade (north elevation) to create a recessed entrance on the first story. The entrance door, sidelights, and Doric column on the front porch match those in the farmer’s cottage. The second story of the gable front section has a ca. 2000 square, two-window bay window topped with a shed roof covered with standing seam copper. West of the entry is a one-story shed-roofed addition placed against the north wall of the barn. It is two-bays wide. Above the shed-roofed addition are two six-light single sash windows in the second story on the former barn. The top of the tee is composed of a one-story, early 21st-century two car garage. The arched garage doors are of varnished wood with cross-bucks, topped with multi-lights and hung on strap hinges. A six-light single sash window is placed at the south end of the façade (west elevation) and the roof ridge runs parallel with the façade. The garage is connected to the main block with a one-story breezeway that has an arched-opening through-passageway to the north and a window to the south. As seen in aerial photographs, the breezeway connects with a two-story section placed against the rear (south) and east side elevations of the cottage.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is a late 20th-century in-ground swimming pool (*non-contributing structure*). Seen in aerial photographs behind the pool is a large, early 21st-century pergola with adjoining brick barbeque (*non-contributing structure*). North of the garage is a two-story ca. 1880-1900 former chicken house (*contributing building*) of frame. Facing north, it has a gable front roof with deep eaves decorated with scalloped trim (original). The building is covered with original board and batten siding and stands on cinder or cement block piers infilled with wood lattice. The facade has a board and batten door (possibly original) hung on strap hinges with two windows in the story above. The house stands on a level, 1.6-acre lot and has a grassy lawn dotted with numerous deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. An early 21st-century uncoursed stone wall defines the north lot line; it is about three-feet high and terminates in square pillars that mark

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 27

Monmouth County, NJ

the driveway entrance. A gravel driveway leads to an apron of red bricks outlined with stone pavers; it connects with flagstone walkways that lead to both front doors and the breezeway.

History: The gardener's cottage was reportedly built about 1867 by Dr. Van Buren (see #16), but it is not seen on the 1914 Sanborn Map and may have been moved from further south on the property not delineated on that map. It was renovated into a residence by Phillipse and Isabelle Greene about 1946; they added a 30-foot living room to connect the cottage with a former sheep barn on the property. The sheep barn was converted into a three-car garage with a bedroom and bath on the first story and a suite of two rooms and bath on the second story. A 1971 photograph of only the farmer's cottage shows it had the cross-gable plan see today, and its façade windows were paired casements with diamond-shaped glass, probably installed when the house was renovated in the 1940s. The single window on the second story of the west side elevation was a single arched casement sash with diamond-shaped panes, also probably installed in the 1940s. In the photograph, the upper half of the front door consists of four lights placed over raised panels; there were no sidelights and the bottom half is obscured by a storm door. The front door was described as an "original" Dutch door in a 1965 publication, but it appears to have been replaced by 1971. There was also no porch over the door, nor was there a pedimented through-the-cornice dormer over the door as there is today. Although the living room section retains historic integrity with its exterior wall brick chimney and fenestration pattern (based on historic interior photos taken in 1977), the farmer's cottage has been moderately changed from its ca. 1946 appearance, and the former sheep house today likely bears little resemblance to its humbler original appearance or even to its ca. 1946 appearance when it was first converted. For these reasons, the house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to contribute to the historic character of the district and is now non-contributing.²⁰

19. 451 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 12 Forrest S. and Harriet Smith House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building) Non-contributing (1 structure)

Description: Built in 1937 in the Colonial Revival style, the main block of this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has a side gable roof that runs parallel with the façade (north elevation). It is covered with asphalt shingles and has a large exterior wall brick chimney running up the west gable end. The house, which stands on a parged foundation, is five bays wide and two bays deep, is covered with wood clapboard, and has a center entrance that consists of a paneled wood door (appears original) flanked by four-light sidelights over raised panels. The door enframing consists of simple molded pilasters supported a modestly-molded entablature, all of which appear original. A brick and concrete stoop with no handrails leads to the door. Windows are original 6/6 double-hung wood sash flanked by wood paneled or louvered shutters (possibly original) hung on pintels. The first story of the façade on the main block has two double windows at the east and west ends, and smaller windows on each side of the center door. The second story is all single windows. The

²⁰ "Walking Tour to Hike Allen House Fund," *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 10-5-1971, 10; *Century Homes*, 63-64; Marguerite Henderson, "Touches of heritage in farmer's cottage," *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ) 4-20-1977, 19.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 28

Monmouth County, NJ

west gable end has a single window at the attic level, while the east gable end has no windows. A one-story screened porch with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles is placed against the west gable end. A tall, one-story two-car garage, probably built at the same time as the main block, is placed against the east end of the main block. It has two windows on the north elevation and two late 20th-century overhead wood garage doors on the first story of the east side elevation. Above the garage doors are two windows on the second story and a smaller 6/6 double-hung sash window on the attic level. The rear elevation of the main block, seen best in realtor listings on-line²¹, is seven bays wide on the first story; two of the bays are doors, and another is a triple window. The second story is six bays wide. The rear elevation of the garage is two bays wide on the first story and three bays wide on the second story.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is a late 20th-century swimming pool (*non-contributing structure*) and to its east is what appears to be an early 21st-century, one-story frame cabana or garden shed. The house stands on a level, 1.1-acre grassy lot that is heavily treed with evergreen and deciduous trees with most concentrated around the lot lines. Shaped evergreen shrubs line the façade foundation. An early 21st-century four-slat wood fence defines the front and side lot lines and encloses the pool. A gravel driveway at the east end of the lot leads to the garage and also has an apron for parking in front of the house. A flagstone path leads from the front door to the apron.

History: The house was built in 1937 for Forrest S. Smith, a Jersey City lawyer, and his wife, Harriet. Robert Shannon, a Jersey City architect who appears to have had no major commissions, designed the house. The building was described at the time of its construction as a “New England type” colonial house with a shingled exterior, ten rooms and three baths with a lavatory on the first floor.²²

20. 419 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 13.01

key-contributing

Wardell House, Shrewsbury Municipal Building, and Shrewsbury Historical Society Building [photo 020, 036]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (key) (1 building) Non-contributing (2 buildings, 1 structure)

Description: Three primary buildings stand on this lot: the ca. 1820/1898 Lippincott-Kemp House (*contributing-key building*), the 2002 Shrewsbury Municipal Center (*non-contributing building*), and the 1977 Shrewsbury Historical Society headquarters building (*non-contributing building*). The main block of the Wardell House was built about 1820 as a two-story, four-bay wide Federal style house; it was nearly doubled in size in 1898 with a 22 x 40 addition and was remodeled at that time to its present Colonial Revival style. The following references to “original” refer to elements from the 1898 remodeling as no elements of the ca. 1820 exterior appearance survive. The 2½-story main block, which faces north, is five bays wide and has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house and its several additions are covered with original wood clapboard. Except where noted, windows

²¹ <https://www.redfin.com/NJ/Shrewsbury/451-Sycamore-Ave-07702/home/37573062> accessed 2-14-2022

²² *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ), 7-22-1937, 1; Gabrielan, I, 68; “Colonial House Being Built for Shrewsbury Man,” *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 7-22-1937, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 29

Monmouth County, NJ

are original 6/6 double-hung wood sash flanked by inoperable louvered shutters hung on pintels. Eaves are modestly overhanging and have original brackets on the rear (south) elevation, façade (north elevation) and the northernmost third of the east side elevation. The north and south roof slopes have two jerkinhead dormers (original) with paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash, while the east and west side elevations have a single jerkinhead dormer with paired windows. The east side roof slope is interrupted by two corbeled interior end wall brick chimneys (original), one on each side of the dormer. The west side roof slope has one corbeled interior wall chimney (original) placed above the dormer near the hip. The top of the hipped roof has a ca. 1980 metal ventilation vent. The five-bay wide façade has a center entrance with a raised panel (eight panels) wood door that is probably original. The door is flanked by five-light sidelights and is topped with a six-light transom, all original. The door surround consists of modestly-molded pilasters placed on each side of the sidelights; these pilasters support the transom above. Two matching pilasters, one on each side, support the plain cornice over the transom. All elements appear to be original. The front door is accessed by a three-step brick stoop with ca. 1980 metal handrails. The west side elevation has one original window on the first story at the wall's north end, and four 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows on the second story. There are two additions placed against the main block's west wall. The first, set back from the façade about four feet, is two stories tall and one bay wide; the first story of the façade of this addition originally contained a doorway with a pilastered door surround, but this is now infilled. This addition has 1/1 double-hung wood windows (original) placed singly on the second story of the façade (north elevation) and rear (south) elevation, and in pairs on each story of the west side elevation. Placed behind the two-story addition is a one-story addition, also with 1/1 double-hung wood windows; it extends about ten feet beyond the main block's rear wall. The west side elevation has a single window to the north and a double window to the south. The rear (south) elevation of this addition has a paired window. The east side elevation has an original window on the first and second stories at the north end of the wall and a window converted into a doorway (now closed over) at the south end of the second story. A ca. 1980 metal fire escape leads from this door, travels over the roof of the one-story addition below it, and then leads to the ground. A one-story addition is placed against the east side wall of the main block; it is recessed about six feet from the façade and like the addition against the west wall, extends beyond the main block's rear wall about ten feet. It has a closed over, pilastered doorway identical to that on the west addition on the façade and a triple window of paired, three-light casement windows on the east side elevation. Placed above the triple window is a one-story addition that is one bay wide and two bays deep; its windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash. The rear (south) elevation has a ca. 1940 wood door of four lights over three sunk panels; this door is placed in a small vestibule at the west end of the rear elevation. Adjacent to the entry are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The main entrance on this elevation is placed in the center and consists of a four-panel wooden door (possibly original) with a small wood single sash casement window (possibly this was access to a milk box) placed to its west. The door and square window are sheltered by a ca. 1940 one story, flat-roofed porch. It features three wooden Doric columns supporting the southeast and southwest corners, with a single column supporting the northeast and northwest corners of the porch's plain entablature; all appear to date to ca. 1940. Placed east of the door are two 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. The second story has five windows composed of an original 6/6 double-hung wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 30

Monmouth County, NJ

sash in the center flanked by two 2/2 double-hung wood sash on each side. Steps to the basement are located west of the back porch and are enclosed with late 20th-century wood privacy panels topped with X-shaped balusters. The house stands on a brick foundation with wood basement windows. Built in 2003 in the New Traditional style, the Shrewsbury Municipal Center (*non-contributing building*) consists of a 1½-story frame and brick main block with a one-story brick wing to the south. The main block faces west, is five bays wide, and has a gambrel roof with flared eaves covered with asphalt shingles. The roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (west elevation) and is topped with three metal passive ventilation fans. The center of the façade on the main block is dominated by a one-bay wide projecting ell of brick, also with a gambrel roof, flanked at the upper story by pedimented dormers on the main block roof. A similar ell projects from the main block's rear (east) elevation and the roof of the rear elevation has four pedimented dormers. The rest of the main block is frame construction sheathed in beaded-edge vinyl siding. Windows are 6/9 double-hung vinyl sash and a brick water table runs along all elevations. The projecting ell has a four-light Palladian-style window in the upper story of the façade; it is composed of 4/6 and 6/9 double-hung windows topped with six-light quarter-lunette windows. The entrance is recessed several feet from the ell's facade and consists of glass and metal doors topped with a five-light transom. The north side elevation has four ribbon windows of 6/9 double-hung sash on each story with semi-circular louvred vents at the attic level. The south side elevation has the same louvers at the attic level and a door placed adjacent to the brick wing. The brick wing, also with a gambrel roof with flared eaves, is placed about 15' back from the west (façade) wall of the main block and has no windows or doors on the west or south elevations but has a metal door on the east elevation. The Shrewsbury Historical Society Building, built in 1983 in the New Traditional Style, is a 1½-story, five-bay wide frame building (*non-contributing building*). It has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (north elevation). Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash; those on the first story of the facade are flanked by inoperable paneled vinyl shutters. The roof is topped with a pedimented cupola with louvered openings. The north roof slope has four pedimented dormers and the façade features a one-story cross-gabled entry composed of double wood doors topped with a semi-circular fanlight. The door is sheltered by a pedimented porch supported by square columns. The east and west side elevations have a door placed toward the rear (south) wall; the doors are sheltered by a pedimented hood supported by wood brackets. A 6/6 double-hung window flanked by inoperable shutters is placed in each gable end at the attic level. The rear (south) elevation has a one-story cross-gable ell with a paneled metal door on the east side elevation and a 6/6 window in the south gable end at the attic level.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Placed southeast of the municipal building is a 102-foot tall monopine cellphone tower erected in 2003 and connected to a small (approx. 10' x 15') rectangular brick electrical supply structure (*non-contributing structure*). It is surrounded by an early 21st-century wood vertical slat fence. The three buildings and cellphone tower stand in a cluster near the rear of a 6.05-acre lot that stands at the southwest corner of the intersection of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street, locally known as the "Four Corners." A row of sycamore trees runs along the north lot line on Sycamore Avenue; according to the National Register nomination, several of these are said to be "of the original thirteen planted at the time of the American Revolution." An asphalt-paved, tree-lined drive leads from Sycamore Avenue to the three buildings which share a red

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 31

Monmouth County, NJ

brick-paved courtyard (laid in the herringbone pattern) between them. The courtyard is interrupted with square openings for deciduous trees and is dotted with wood and metal park benches, reproduction gas lamps, and concrete planters. A tall, early 21st-century flagpole stands in front of the municipal center. Two ca. 1975 flagpoles are located in front of the Wardell House and north of the flagpole is a ca. 1975 octagonal stepped flagstone base for a fountain that no longer works. Sculpted evergreen plants line the paved foundation of the Lippincott-Kemp House and a large pine tree stands on each side of the front steps. Other deciduous and evergreen trees are dotted around the expansive, mostly-open lot. The nomination also notes that “old lilac, weeping cherry, and other ornamentals” are found on the grounds, but since this survey was conducted in the winter, these were not easily observed except for what appear to be two weeping cherry trees in front of the house. Adjacent to the west is a 16-acre lot, not within the historic district boundaries, that is used for municipal recreation and contains basketball courts, a community playground, and a baseball diamond.

History: The Wardell House is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (NR Reference #74001181). There are conflicting dates given for the construction of the original part. The National Register nomination claims a date of 1764 by John Wardell, while the 2002 updated historic sites inventory form claims ca. 1820 by William Lippincott. A historic photograph from the late 19th century illustrated in *Century Homes* shows a four bay wide by four bay deep house with two interior end wall chimneys in the west gable end and a shed-roofed porch (one-story) across the façade. It is known that in 1898 new owner Edward Kemp remodeled the house, adding a 22x40 addition, built a new hip roof, and added a “piazza ten feet wide” around the entire house. On the 1907 Sanborn map, it shows with a nearly-square footprint, a one-story addition against part of the west wall, and a porch around most of the house. In 1975, the house and the acreage surrounding it was purchased by the Borough and the house was converted for use as borough hall. In 2003, the new municipal building was erected; it was designed by the architectural firm of Kaplan Gaunt DeSantis of Red Bank who modeled it “after a carriage house that burned down at the site in 1976.” The Historical Society headquarters building was erected in 1983 and was designed by Samuel P. Abate of Asbury Park. Its cupola once graced the carriage house that burned in 1976.²³

21. 381 Sycamore Avenue block 60, lots 1 and 43 contributing (key) Christ Episcopal Church, Cemetery, and Parish House [photo 016, 017, 018, 021, 022, 025]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (key) (1 building) Contributing (1 site, 1 building)

Description: Built from 1769 to 1774 in the Early Classical style, the main block of this 1½-story frame church (*key-contributing*) faces west onto Broad Street. In massing, it has a gable front main

²³ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-10 /Lippincott/Wardell House (includes copy of National Register nomination); “Remodeling the Tallman House at Shrewsbury,” *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 5-25-1898, 5; Andrea Alexander, “Shrewsbury Getting New Borough Hall,” *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ), 2-4-2002, B1-2; “Shrewsbury Approves Historical Center Plans,” *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 2-5-1980, 11; *Century Homes*, 64-73; Suzanne Delcamp, “Historic hall to be repaired after deterioration is assessed,” *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ), 11-9-1985, 2; Hannah Johnson and Louise Jost, “Historic cupola restored,” *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 6-17-1984, 55.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 32

Monmouth County, NJ

block with a rectangular footprint, a ten-foot square entry tower on the façade (west elevation), and a 25-foot deep rear ell. In plan, the main block has a 62' x 38' footprint with 24-foot high walls. The roof is covered with slate and the cornice on all four elevations consists of a plastered cove below a set of complex bed moldings. A small interior wall brick chimney that curves over the flue emerges at the bottom of the south roof slope near the middle of the south side wall. Walls are sheathed with 36" long shingles placed 12" to the weather and the church stands on a coursed and mortared stone foundation. The facade is three bays wide and features arched, colored glass windows with diamond panes placed on each side of the entrance tower. The tower, added in 1874, features an arched opening with a double door entry composed of two original heavily molded and paneled doors topped with shallow pediments. Above the pediments are two panels of curved stained glass. The second story has two arch-headed windows of diamond-shaped colored panes; these are repeated as single windows on the tower's north and south side elevations. Above the cornice line the tower has clock faces on the north, south, and west elevations. The tower is capped with the building's original ca. 1769 octagonal cupola with its eight arched and louvered openings, octagonal roof, and tall conical cap that supports the ca. 1770 weathervane topped with a wrought iron crown. All of these elements appear to be original to the first build. The north and south side elevations of the church's main block have four round-headed windows with heavy moldings topped with keystones; the windows have heavy, Gothic arched muntins and colored glass with diamond shaped panes. The east gable end has a circular opening with keystone-topped molding around a louvered, circular panel. Placed against the rear (east) wall of the church is a one-story 25-foot extension that houses a chancel recess, sacristy, and robing rooms; it was added in 1844. It has a slate-covered gable roof that runs from east to west, is sheathed with wood shingles, and stands on a coursed stone foundation. The north elevation has a louvered wood door to the west and a 6/6 double-hung wood window flanked by operable louvered wood shutters (original) hung on pintels. The south elevation has a wood paneled door to the west and a 6/6 double-hung wood window to its immediate east. This door is fronted by a handicapped access ramp with ca. 2000 iron railings. The east elevation has a wood door with nine lights over raised panels at the south end; it is sheltered by a shed-roofed, one-bay wide porch supported by square posts. The porch steps of brick and concrete with a stone base are outlined with a balustrade of simple, square balusters. North of the door are two 1/1 double-hung wood windows. Sited east of the church and facing north onto Sycamore Avenue is the one-story frame Parish House (*contributing building*), built in 1899 in the Colonial Revival style. In plan it has a side gable section to the east with a one-bay wide gable front section to the west, both on a brick foundation with basement windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves are wide and unbracketed with a plain cornice underneath; there are deep returns in the gable ends of the side gable section. The building is covered with ca. 1960-70 asbestos shingle siding, has wide corner boards that give the appearance of pilasters, and windows that are mostly 6/6 double-hung wood sash flanked by inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. The façade (north elevation) of the gable front section has a recessed entrance sheltered by the pedimented gable front porch supported by four square columns. The double door entrance consists of a pair of nine-light over two panel wood doors with a door surround (possibly original) consisting of reeded pilasters supporting a molded entablature. Under the porch, the exposed west wall of the side gable section has a 20-light wood sash window that may be original. A handicapped

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 33

Monmouth County, NJ

ramp with a metal railing runs along most of the façade, ending at the east end of the gable-front porch. The west side elevation of the gable front section has a boxed bay window; it has a half-hipped roof covered with standing seam copper, a wide plain cornice, and original 6/6 double hung wood windows on the north and south elevations. The west elevation of the bay window has a double window of 6/6 replacement vinyl sash, but the ends of this window elevation are marked with reeded, molded pilasters that may be original. The rear (south) elevation of the gable front section has a single six-light wood window on the first story and an arched, louvered opening in the gable end. In front of the window is a mid- to late-20th-century shed-roofed frame storage locker with three double doors on its south elevation; it is sheathed with ca. 1960-70 asbestos shingle siding and has an asphalt shingle covered roof. The rear elevation of the side gable section is six bays wide with a six-light door placed in the westernmost bay; it is sheltered by a ca. 1900 flat-roofed, one-bay wide porch with square porch posts. Windows along this elevation have no shutters. The east side elevation is three bays deep and has a window to the south, a triple point-arched stained glass window (original) in the center of the elevation and a ca. 1950 wood door of six lights over raised panels to the north. The door is sheltered by a one-story frame porch with a half-hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, supported by a square column in the northeast corner. The south half of the porch is enclosed and has a 6/6 double-hung wood window with inoperable shutters on its east wall. The door is accessed by a brick and concrete stoop with slate steps and a ca. 1960 iron balustrade. The attic level features a point-arched colored glass window flanked by louvered wood openings.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The church and adjacent parish house stand on a level, 1.75-acre lot at the northeast corner of the junction of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street. The church faces Broad Street and the Parish House faces Sycamore Avenue. There are no outbuildings. Surrounding both is a large cemetery (*contributing site*) with burials that date as early as 1719, several years before the first church was built. Tombstones in the yard represent a full range of 18th, 19th, and 20th century styles in slate, sandstone, marble, and granite, many of them remarkably well preserved. The graveyard, which has about 1300 burials and about 800 grave markers, is dotted with large evergreen and deciduous trees. It is accessed by a small gravel parking lot at the rear of the lot and by walkways off Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street. Sculpted evergreen shrubs line the foundation of the church façade and a 100+ year old yew tree stands near the church's northeast corner. The portrait headstone of Edward C. Hazard (1831-1905) was carved by Daniel Chester French (1850-1931), renowned American sculptor of such works as the statue of seated Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The church also owns an adjoining small, narrow 32'x 149' lot (block 60, lot 43) that provides gravel and dirt parking at the south end of the church lot; it is unimproved.

History: The church was recorded by HABS as NJ-37/Christ Episcopal Church and is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (NR Reference #: 95001184). The well-researched nomination provides a wealth of information about the building and its history, both social and architectural. This building, completed in 1774, replaced a smaller brick church erected in 1732 and stands on land purchased in 1706 from Nicholas Brown. The 1774 extant main block was designed by Robert Smith (1722-1777), the well-known builder and carpenter in colonial Philadelphia who was also responsible for the design of Carpenter's Hall and six prominent

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 34

Monmouth County, NJ

churches in that city. Christ Church is one of only two Robert Smith churches that retains nearly all of its interior fittings, although some were recut and reused in subsequent alterations, and it is the only documented church of wood frame construction of his known to date. The church has been altered periodically since it was completed in 1774 to accommodate changing liturgical and social requirements. These included alterations necessary for the installation of a pipe organ in 1844, installation of stained glass windows in 1867, and the erection of the ten-foot square tower on the façade in 1874. The original bell tower/cupola was moved forward from the main church onto the tower where it still stands today. The clock faces and works, added also in 1874, were made by the E. Howard Clock Company of Boston. In spite of periodic alterations, a very substantial amount of eighteenth century fabric remains. The Parrish House, completed in 1899 at a cost of \$1,200, was designed by Red Bank, New Jersey architect Joseph Swannell and the builders were R. and A.W. Borden of Shrewsbury. It was used at that time as a “Sunday-school room and for general church purposes.” The eight stained glass windows in the nave were restored in 2008-2009.²⁴

22. 370 Sycamore Avenue block 60, lot 2

contributing

Presbyterian Church and Cemetery [photo 018, 023, 025, 037]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building, 1 site)

Description: Built in 1821 and enlarged with a new façade (north elevation) in 1845 in the Greek Revival style, this gable-front wood frame church (*contributing building*) is three bays wide and four bays deep. The façade is covered with original flush boards and the other elevations are covered with wood shingles. The building stands on a coursed stone foundation and faces north onto Sycamore Avenue. The roof is covered with slates and has wide, unbracketed eaves on the east and west side elevations. An exterior end wall brick chimney flue emerges at the south end of the gable ridge. Below the hexagonal steeple is a square bell tower with arch-headed louvered openings standing on a square, wood shingle-covered base; all elements appear original. The façade features a center entrance of four sunk-panel, heavily-molded double doors (original). The moldings are applied and the doors are topped with four identical stationary panels. The door enframingent is original and consists of simple pilasters with eared moldings supporting a modestly-molded entablature. Brownstone steps (2) with late 20th-century iron railings lead to the door. Tall stained glass windows with simple, unmolded trim are placed on each side of the door. The front-facing gable end has deep cove moldings and a deep, molded cornice that returns several feet into the side elevations; all elements appear to be original. The gable end at the attic level is also covered with original flush boards and has a semi-circular stained glass window (original) topped with keystone molding. The east and west side elevations are four-bays deep and have arched stained glass windows with heavy moldings topped with a keystone. The lower two feet (approx.) of each stained

²⁴ <http://christchurchshrewsbury.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Graveyard-Brochure-2015.pdf> accessed 2-16-2022; Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-1 (includes National Register nomination); “A St. Andrew’s Service: The New Parish House at Shrewsbury Used for the First Time,” *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 12-6-1899, 10; Monmouth County Deeds, book E, 68; email correspondence, Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 35

Monmouth County, NJ

glass window is a separate wood sash that appears to have opened outward at one time. The rear (south) elevation has an infilled window opening the size of a typical 6/6 double-hung wood sash at the attic level. Placed against the rear (south) wall is a one-story frame addition, built in 1895 as a social hall/Sunday School, with a gable roof that runs from north to south. Attached to its west side elevation is a one-story lean-to added about 1910. Both are covered with wood shingles and the roof over both is covered with rounded end slate. The 1895 addition is three bays deep and extends about three feet beyond the east side wall of the church. It has a vertical plank door on the north elevation and 9/9 double-hung wood windows (original) with a molded drip cap on the east side elevation. The windows are flanked by operable louvered wood shutters hung on pintels and with holdbacks; all appear to be original. The rear (south) elevation has a 9/9 double-hung wood sash window on the first story and a closed-over small window opening at the attic level. The west side elevation has two 9/9 windows and shutters that are identical to those on the east side elevation; the northernmost window was sacrificed when the one-story ca. 1910 kitchen addition was built. This addition has an 8/8 double-hung wood sash on the south wall and an exterior wall cement block flue running up the west wall. West of the flue is a 6-light single sash wood window (original) and north of it is a six-light over raised panel wood door (late 20th-century) sheltered by a one-story flat roofed porch. A ca. 2000 wood handicapped ramp with a wood balustrade of square balusters runs along the west side of the church to the porch and a flight of steps, with the same railing, leads off the south side of the porch.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The church stands on a 2.3-acre lot that is flat and grassy. There are no outbuildings. The building is surrounded on three sides by a cemetery (*contributing site*) with about 800 burials that range in date from the 18th to the 20th century and feature a variety of stone grave markers. A gravel and grass driveway runs along the church's west side elevation where it joins with another gravel drive near the rear of the lot; this drive runs from east to west, connecting with the manse and social hall lot (see #24) located to the east, and with Broad Street to the west. The lot is scattered with several mature deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs and a ca. 1980 chain link fence defines most of the east lot line.

History: The church stands on a lot purchased in 1735 from Nicholas Brown. The first church was used until 1800, after which date services were held in Christ Church until this building was erected in 1821. The church facade was extended ten feet to the north and the bell tower was added in 1845; the social room/Sunday school attached to the rear was built in 1895, and it received a kitchen addition before 1908. The steeple was added in 1964. Historic photographs show the bell tower was modestly altered with its original square louvered panels removed and infilled with the smaller arched panels seen today. In 1951, a major restoration project was undertaken when the sanctuary of the church was returned to its original appearance.²⁵

**23. 360 Sycamore Avenue block 60, lot 3
Dr. Frederick and Emma Van Vliet House**

contributing

²⁵ <http://tcpas.x10host.com/detailed-history.html#CHAPTER4>, accessed 2-16-2022; Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-9; https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/78001779_text accessed 2-17-2022; Gabrielan, I, 18, 19, 21; email correspondence, Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 36

Monmouth County, NJ

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings) Non-contributing (1 structure)

Description: Built in 1887 in the Queen Anne/Half-timbered style, this two-story cross-gabled house (*contributing building*) has the complex massing and multiple rooflines common to the style. The main block, which faces north onto Sycamore Avenue, has a slate covered roof (original) and an original red brick exterior wall chimney that rises along the west side elevation. The house, which stands on a parged foundation, is covered with original wood clapboard on the first story and with original scalloped wood shingles on the second story and in most gable ends. The shingled wall on the bottom of the second story flares gently over the top of the first story on all elevations. Except where noted, the Queen Anne style double-hung wood windows appear to be original: the lower sash is of two lights divided vertically in the center, while the upper sash has a large pane of clear glass bordered by smaller panes of clear glass. The façade (north elevation) is three bays wide; a late 20th-early 21st-century door is placed in the westernmost bay and is composed of four lights over raised panels. The door has a Colonial Revival style surround consisting of reeded pilasters supporting a simple entablature accented with a keystone. Placed above the second story windows and below the front facing gable end is an over-sized, coved wooden frieze with fan-like applied ornamentation at each end and with original corner brackets below. All appear to be original. The dominant front-facing gable end is infilled with late 20th-century half-timbering and a full-size window. The house's east side elevation has a window on each story north of the exterior wall chimney. South of the chimney is a two-story, gable-fronted bay window. The first story has cut-away bays in both corners, topped with original solid corner brackets, and a window on the east wall. The second story has a single window on the east wall, while the gable end is filled with original half-timbering. The attic level has a pair of windows. The west side elevation is partially obscured by later one-story additions. The second story has a window-less, hipped roof projecting bay to the north (covered with straight-end wood shingles instead of fish-scale shingles), an adjoining shed-roof section with a small original window, and to its south is a hipped-roof bay window with a smaller, but original 8/2 double-hung wood sash window on the second story. South of the bay window is a full-sized original window next to which is an original bracket identical to those on the facade. The attic level of the gable end has a double window. There are two one-story sections, both covered with clapboard, located against the west side elevation of the main block. Placed against the northwest corner of the main block is a two-bay wide by two-bay deep section with a rectangular footprint that is approximately 20-feet by 15-feet; it is original to the house. It projects about 10 feet beyond the main block's façade. It has the same windows as the main block and a flat roof. There are no windows on its east elevation. Behind this section is a one-story, side gable section with a slate covered roof. It has no windows on the west elevation and has a three-sided bay window with a hipped roof adjacent to a ca. 2000 glass door on the rear (south) elevation. The second story of the rear (south) elevation has two original windows. Placed against the first story of the rear elevation is a one-story clapboard-covered addition with a flat roof. The addition extends several feet to the west beyond the main block's west wall and has a large exterior wall chimney placed against the west wall. The roof is topped with a ca. 2000 balustrade with lattice panels between square posts. There is a ca. 2000 paneled door with four lights on top to the east and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 37

Monmouth County, NJ

ribbon windows to the west. A patio enclosed with red brick walls runs along the addition's rear elevation.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is a ca. 1887 tall, one-story carriage house (*contributing building*) with a side gable roof covered with standing seam metal. Eaves are wide and have exposed purlins in the gable ends. A small red brick chimney flue emerges from near the gable ridge that runs from north to south. The building is covered with original wood clapboard. The façade (east elevation) has two original casement windows to the south, one with 12 lights, the other with eight lights. To the north are two late 20th-century overhead doors that replaced the original doors. The south side elevation has an original narrow-board (laid vertically) door with strap hinges on the first story and an original 6/6 double-hung wood sash window in the gable end. The north gable end has an original vertical board door attached to an original overhead sliding track. The attic level has a pair of sunk panel doors (appear original) that open into the hayloft. The west elevation has two double-hung wood windows; the north one matches those on the main block while the south one is 1/1 double-hung wood sash. Between the house and carriage house is a ca. 2000 inground pool (*non-contributing structure*) and adjacent ca. 2000 octagonal cabana. The house stands on a three-quarter acre lot that is mostly grass. An early 21st-century lattice fence encloses a small side yard next to the house on the east elevation and wraps around the house and pool. The west side lot line has a ca. 2010 wood picket fence. Tall evergreen shrubs screen the pool along the west side lot line. A sculpted boxwood hedge arranged as a formal garden dominates the front yard and a concrete driveway outlined with pavers leads from the street to the carriage house along the east lot line. A similar boxwood hedge lines the foundation of the carriage house. South of the carriage house are two rows of sculpted ornamental cherry trees, one row along the west lot line and the other against the east lot line.

History: The house was built in 1887 for Dr. Frederick and Emma Van Vliet. His father, General Stewart Van Vliet lived next door to the east (see #24). He practiced general medicine in Washington, D.C., and in the 1900 census, at the age of 45, lists his occupation as "retired." He died in 1934 and is buried in the Christ Church cemetery. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the building with most of its present footprint and massing, in addition to a long building labeled as a bowling alley in the back yard; it no longer stands. The extant carriage house is also shown.²⁶

24. 348 Sycamore Avenue block 60, lot 4

contributing

Van Vliet House/Presbyterian Manse and Social Hall [photo 019]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building) Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: This two-story, five-bay wide by three-bay deep frame house (*contributing building*) is purportedly the result of an enlargement and remodeling of a ca. 1840 or earlier Greek Revival style house around 1865 to its present appearance. It stands on a parged foundation and has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs from east to west. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has unbracketed eaves with no returns in the gable ends. Two interior end wall corbeled brick chimneys

²⁶ *The Daily Record* (Long Branch, NJ), 12-20-1934, 3 (obituary); 1900 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, sheet 12; "Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church," *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 10-25-1963, 11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 38

Monmouth County, NJ

(original) are located in the west gable end, while a single interior end wall corbelled brick chimney (original) emerges at the roof peak of the east gable end. The house is sheathed in wood shingles (original), except for the west half of the first story of the façade which is sheathed in original horizontal flushboards. Windows are 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacements, while the two westernmost ones on the first story of the façade (north elevation) are 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacements topped with a fixed three-light vinyl transom. Most windows retain original shutter pintels, but only the second story façade windows have shutters and they are inoperable vinyl louvered shutters mounted directly to the wall. The façade has a wide, molded cornice. The center entrance has an original paneled wood door with applied moldings. The door is topped with a four-light transom and is flanked by three-light sidelights, all original. The original door enframing consists of two molded pilasters on each side of the sidelights that support a plain entablature under the transom. These pilasters and the transom are flanked by identical taller pilasters. The front door is sheltered by a one-story shed-roof porch with an asphalt covered roof. The roof is supported by Colonial Revival style Doric columns. Brick steps lead from the sides and center of the porch; the westernmost steps have a ca. 1960-70 iron balustrade with twisted balusters. The west side elevation is three bays deep. The center windows are covered over with what appear to be original paneled shutters. The gable end at the attic level has an arch-headed window (6/6 double-hung, possibly original), topped with a segmental arch and keystone molding. This window is flanked by original semi-lunette windows. Late 20th-century metal Bilco doors at the ground level under the center window provide an entrance to the basement. The fenestration on the second and attic stories of the east side elevation is identical to that on the west side elevation except the center window is not closed over on the second story. Built against the first story of the east side elevation is a ca. 1920 one-story sunporch with a modestly-hipped roof covered with standing seam metal. It is three bays wide and seven bays deep with a late 20th-century vinyl door topped with a one-light transom placed in the westernmost bay of the façade (north elevation). It has square posts with a wood shingle covered solid balustrade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacement sash. The rear elevation shows that the western half of the main block is about five-feet deeper than the eastern half. The rear elevation of the western half is three bays wide and has a cornice identical to that on the façade. A door is placed in the easternmost bay; it has a transom, sidelights, and an enframing that is nearly identical to that of the front door. A one-story full width porch with a shed roof shelters the first story. It has square posts and a balustrade of square wood balusters. Placed against the rear (south) elevation of the less-deep eastern half of the main block is a dropped rear kitchen ell. It has a large, interior end wall corbeled brick chimney (original), identical to the others, emerging at the rear (south) wall of the modestly-sloped shed roof. The rear (south) elevation is two bays wide and has a ca. 2000 six-light over raised panel door placed in the easternmost bay. It is fronted by a balustrade identical to that on the back porch and the space under the wood floor is infilled with white lattice panels. The west side elevation is three bays deep; the two southernmost windows on the first story are also topped with a three light transom and the center window on the second story is a six-light single sash. The east side elevation is three bays deep and its first story windows are also topped with three-light transoms. Cornices on the east and west side elevations match that on the façade of the main block. The rear elevation of the easternmost half of the main block has two six-light single wood sash windows (original) that overlook the roof of the two-story kitchen ell.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 39

Monmouth County, NJ

Behind the house is a one-story frame “church house” (*non-contributing building*) built in 1977 with an L-shaped footprint. All windows, trim, doors and finishes date to the last quarter of the 20th century or the early 21st century. It has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs from east to west; it is covered with asphalt shingles. Except where noted, most windows are vinyl 6/6 double-hung flanked by inoperable vinyl shutters. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding. The façade (north elevation) is dominated by a large, four-bay wide cross gable on the upper story with two pairs of windows. Placed west of the cross gable is a pedimented entry with a pair of nine-light doors over two panels and flanked by 35-light single sash windows. The east gable end has a pair of French doors on the first story and a modified Palladian window consisting of a ribbon of three windows (4/4, 6/6, 4/4) with a semi-circular fanlight over the center window. The triple window is flanked by inoperable paneled shutters. Placed perpendicular to the side gable section is a gable front section that extends about 50 feet beyond the north wall of the side gable section. The gable front on the north elevation has two double-door entries composed of 15-light French doors above which is placed a paneled entablature topped with a semi-circular fanlight. The attic level, which is sheathed in vinyl fish scale shingles, has a circular louvered opening. The east side elevation is three bays deep and the west side elevation is seven bays deep with a pedimented porch supported by Doric columns sheltering a side door. Across most of the rear elevation has a one-story flat-roofed section with two windows at the east end. Above the addition is a pedimented dormer with a double window. Placed east of the dormer and the one-story section is a two-story section, about 20 feet wide, with double windows and a flight of concrete steps along its east side leading to the upper floor of the main block.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Both buildings stand on a flat, 2.2-acre lot. The house is surrounded by a grassy lawn, dotted with three large sycamore trees, two in the front yard and one behind the sunporch. Foundation landscaping consists of short evergreen shrubs lining the base of the front and rear porches. A tall pine stands near the house’s southwest corner, while mature deciduous and evergreen trees line the side lot lines. An asphalt-paved driveway runs along the west side of the house, providing access to parking lots behind the house and around the church house.

History: The house’s main block was built in two sections, with the center door and the two bays east of it representing the original early 19th-century house and the two westernmost bays representing the mid-19th-century addition and alterations. The house is named for General Stewart S. Van Vliet (1815-1901) and his wife, Rachel, who bought the house in 1866 and who may be responsible for the expansion and remodeling. Van Vliet was a distinguished military officer who graduated from West Point in 1840 and commanded troops in the Mexican and Civil Wars. He also saw military action in the west against the Native Americans and was instrumental in easing a dispute with the Mormons, who were in revolt against the U.S. government in the 1850s. During the Civil War, he was stationed in New York as Chief Quartermaster, furnishing transportation and supplies for the army. He was promoted to major in 1861 and brevetted to Major General in 1865. This was his and his wife’s summer home, their winter home being in Washington, D.C. A 1953 photograph of the facade shows the tall façade windows to the west were at that time 9/6 double-hung wood sash and the other windows were 6/6 double-hung wood sash, all flanked by original operable shutters hung on pintels. The house was not delineated in the 1908 and 1914 Sanborn

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 40

Monmouth County, NJ

maps but is shown in the 1922 map with its present footprint, including the sunporch, and numerous outbuildings, none of which are extant. On that map it is labeled “Shadyside.”²⁷

25. 342 Sycamore Avenue block 60, lot 6 Marguerite Van Vliet Spragins House

non-contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: This frame house (*non-contributing*) is composed of two sections. The earliest was built about 1945 as a one-story Ranch style house and in the 1970s a two-story addition with a square footprint was placed against the north wall of the original section. Both have side gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles, roof ridges running from north to south, wide eaves, vinyl siding, and vinyl replacement windows, most of which are 1/1 double-hung sash. The house is difficult to see from the street, so its description is limited only to visible elements. The Ranch style section is located behind the ca. 1970 two-story addition. It has an exterior wall chimney of rusticated bricks that rises along the west elevation; located south of the chimney is a sliding double patio door (ca. 2000) and south of the door is a one bay deep by three bay wide shed-roofed addition that extends to the west. The patio doors lead to a wood deck that runs along the north and west sides of the shed-roofed addition. The deck has a late 20th-century balustrade with square balusters and square posts. A flight of steps to the side yard leads from the porch's west elevation. The east elevation of the Ranch style section has a c. 1970 semi-hexagonal bay window and a shed-roofed addition that runs the full depth of the east side elevation. The ca. 1970 addition is two bays wide and two bays deep and has a two car garage at the first story level of the east elevation. Doors are ca. 2000 overhead garage doors and the first story of this elevation has a rusticated brick veneer. The second story has two 1/1 windows, a full size one to the north and a small one to the south. The north elevation has 2/2 sliding casement sash on the first story and semi-hexagonal bay windows on the second story topped with a small, hipped roof and flanked with inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. The west elevation has casement windows matching those on the north elevation and two full-size 1/1 windows flanked by inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. The roof is covered with solar panels and this section stands on a parged foundation wall.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no outbuildings visible from the street. The property lines of this flat, grassy 1-acre lot are lined with mature evergreen and deciduous trees and a row of dense evergreen trees shields the house from the street. Deciduous shrubs line the west wall of the ca. 1970 addition and the west wall of the ca. 1945 ranch section near the back porch and chimney. A ca. 2000 solid board fence defines the east lot line and an asphalt-covered driveway leads from the street to the house along the east side of the ca. 1970 addition.

History: The “former home of Mrs. Marguerite V. [Van Vliet] Spragins” was sold to Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens in 1967 according to the local newspaper. Mrs. Spragins was the daughter of Gen. Robert Van Vliet who inherited his father's house, the General Stewart and Sarah Van Vliet House/Presbyterian Manse located next door to the west (see #24). Her father, Robert, sold the

²⁷ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-13; *The New York Times* (New York, NY), 3-29-1901, 9 (obituary); Gabrielan, II, 49.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 41

Monmouth County, NJ

property to her in October 1943 and the lot is previously shown as vacant, but under the ownership of Gen. Stewart Van Vliet on the various late 19th-century Shrewsbury maps.²⁸ The lot was outside of the boundaries of the Sanborn maps. Because the house has been so highly altered from its original ca. 1945 appearance, particularly with the large boxy ca. 1970 addition in front, it no longer has architectural integrity and is thus considered non-contributing to the district.

26. 322 Sycamore Avenue block 60, lot 7

non-contributing

Ira and Anita Crouse House

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building, 1 structure)

Description: This house (*non-contributing building*) is composed of three sections, the descriptions of which are greatly hindered by numerous evergreen trees surrounding the building. The oldest section, built about 1928 in the Colonial Revival style, is two stories tall and has a side gable roof that runs parallel with the façade. Placed in front of it is a less-wide and somewhat shorter two-story, side-gabled addition, built about 1950-60; it is connected to the original section by a two-story cross-gable section also built ca. 1950-60. All three sections are covered with wood shingles, have asphalt shingle covered roofs, and (where visible) 6/1 double-hung vinyl sash. Eaves of the ca. 1928 original section modestly extend but have no returns in the gable ends. An exterior wall red brick chimney (original) runs up the north side elevation. The façade has a continuous dormer and the visible north half of the façade has two windows on each story. The visible south half of the facade has two windows on the second story. The first story has a shed-roofed extension at the south end that contains a one-car garage with a six-light, ca. 2000 overhead garage door. North of the extension is a front door (multi-lights over raised panels, not original) placed between two windows. The north side elevation of the ca. 1928 section is barely visible from the street; it has a window on each side of the chimney on the first story. The rear (west) wall has a shed-roofed, one-story addition. The mid-20th century connector addition is placed in the center of the façade of the original house; it has a one-story, shed-roofed entrance consisting of a door placed between two windows on the north elevation. The south side elevation is not visible from the street. Placed against the east wall of the cross gable section is a ca. 1950-60 two-story side gable section with a steeply-pitched roof; this section is a few feet shorter than the cross gable section and the original house. The north side elevation has a double window on the first story and a single window on the second story. A continuous dormer with two windows runs across the façade and the first story has a triple window. The south side elevation has a quadruple window on the first story; the second story is obscured by a tall evergreen. All sections stand on a parged foundation.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a flat, one-half acre lot at the southwest corner of Silverbrook Road and Sycamore Avenue; it faces east onto Silverbrook Road. The lot and the foundation around the house are heavily landscaped with a variety of evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees. A brick walkway leads from Silverbrook Road to the house's entrance on the north side of the mid-20th century connector addition. A ca. 2020 wooden stockade fence in the backyard encloses a late 20th-century in-ground swimming pool (*non-contributing*).

²⁸ *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ), 8-4-1967, 12; *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ) 12-16-1943, 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 42

Monmouth County, NJ

structure) visible only in aerial photographs. A concrete driveway off of Silverbrook Road leads to the one-car garage door, while an asphalt driveway off of Sycamore Avenue leads to the back yard.

History: The house was built for Ira and Anita Crouse who purchased the lot which was part of the Silver Brook Park subdivision identified as block 2 lot 1, in June 1927. Crouse was the owner of the Monmouth Lumber Company in Red Bank and was also a building contractor. In 1943, the house was described as an “eight room house with two baths and a two-car garage.” It was probably a two-car detached garage that was removed when the swimming pool was built in the late 20th-century.²⁹ The appearance of the original ca. 1928 house is greatly obscured by the mid-20th-century additions placed in front of it; thus, it has lost historic integrity and is a non-contributing building.

27. 319 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 27

contributing

Benjamin J. and Sarah Parker House [photo 020]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built before 1850 and remodeled/expanded after 1889, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has the lower cross gables, Doric columns, and a Palladian window that are typical of the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style. All references to “original” refer to elements of the ca. 1890 Queen Anne remodeling as no evidence of the earlier appearance remains on the exterior. The house is covered with original clapboard on the first story and original wood shingles on the upper stories. Except where noted, windows are original 2/2 double-hung wood sash, many flanked by inoperable, paneled shutters (not original). The main block has an asphalt shingle covered jerkinhead roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). A red brick chimney (possibly original) emerges at the center of the roof ridge and an exterior end wall brick chimney runs along the west side elevation. Eaves are wide and have exposed, decorative rafter tails. Flat, jigsaw-cut trim is applied to the rake boards in the gable ends (original). The façade is dominated by a one-bay wide by one-bay deep projecting cross gable that has a Palladian window (original) at the attic level. A similar cross gable is placed against the rear (north) elevation, creating a cross-shaped footprint. The second story of the cross gable has a double window on the façade and a single window on the side (east and west) elevations. The first story has a one-story pedimented porch that projects beyond the façade of the cross gable to form an entry porch. The entry porch has been enclosed with glass doors and windows, possibly ca. 1920-30. The pediment has a stylized floral gable decoration and is supported by single Doric columns raised to porch rail level and placed on square, wood-shingled bases which are placed on coursed, rusticated stone blocks. All elements appear to be original. The façade of the main block has a single window placed to the east of the cross-gable section on the first story, a single window on each side of the cross gable section on the second story and a three-light single sash window (original) at the attic level on each side of the cross gable section. Located west of the enclosed entry is a ca. 1920-40 one-story enclosed sunporch that wraps around part of the west side elevation; it has a solid

²⁹ Deed book 1402, p. 50; *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ) 11-21-1939, 3 (owner of Monmouth Lumber Company), 12-2-1943, 17 (description of house).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 43

Monmouth County, NJ

balustrade covered with wood shingles and 6/1 double-hung wood sash windows. The west side elevation of the main block is barely visible from the street, but it has a window on each side of the exterior wall chimney at the second story and attic levels. The east side elevation of the main block has a one-story tall, three-bays wide by one-bay deep bay window with 1/1 double-hung sash on the first story, two windows on the second story, and a triple window of 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows at the attic level. The bay window is topped with a shed roof and has sunk panels under the windows. All appear to be original. The rear (north) elevation of the main block has a single window on each story and a six-light single sash wood window at the attic level. A one-story, hipped roof porch (original) with a solid balustrade and railing-height Doric columns runs along the east half of the façade's first story and wraps around the southernmost half of the east side elevation. The east side elevation of the rear cross gable section has a door to the south and a triple window of diamond-shaped lights to the east on the first story, a single window on the second story and a ca. 2000 skylight on the east roof slope. The triple window is sheltered by a one-story shed-roofed porch. The rear elevation of the rear cross gable has two 1/1 double-hung sash windows at the attic level; the west side elevation is not visible from the street. Placed against the rear (north) elevation of the rear cross gable is a one-story, late 20th-century two car garage with a solid, overhead door (double wide) and an asphalt shingle covered roof with a ridge that runs from north to south. Early 21st-century flat jigsaw cut brackets support the roof of the garage and the shed-roofed side porch. The house stands on a brick foundation.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no visible outbuildings. The house stands on a flat, grassy 1.26-acre lot at the northwest corner of Sycamore Avenue and Colonial Avenue. It has a park-like setting, enhanced by the house's 140-foot set-back from Sycamore Avenue, the deepest of all buildings within the district on Sycamore Avenue east of Broad Street. The lot is well-landscaped with trimmed hedges and evergreen shrubs lining the front lot line as well as the house's foundation. The lawn is dotted with a variety of evergreen and deciduous trees. A paved, semi-circular driveway runs along the east side of the house, providing access to the back door and garage.

History: The house was built before 1851 and is shown as the residence of B. [Benjamin?] Parker on the 1851 map, and of J. [John] W. Parker on the 1861, 1873, and 1889 maps. J.W.'s son, Benjamin J., inherited it after his father's death in 1893 and lived here until his death in the 1930s. Benjamin is shown as a farmer in the 1905 census. His two children sold the farm, then on 13 acres in 1965; at that time, it was referred to as "the old Parker homestead." It is outside of the bounds on all Sanborn maps, but is shown with a smaller, different footprint on the 1889 Wolverton map (and the earlier maps), which suggests it was heavily remodeled by Benjamin J. Parker and his wife, Sarah likely after his father's death in 1893.³⁰

28. 329 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 26

contributing

³⁰ "Shrewsbury society to hold house tour," *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ) 4-19-1981; *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ) 2-7-1963, 10 (auction at old Parker Homestead), 2-15-1963, 30 (sale of 13 acres, 1.5 acres); 1905 State census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, sheet 11A. The *Daily Register*, a weekly paper out of nearby Red Bank, covers the years from 1878 to 1988 and has been digitized, but a search uncovered no mention of a fire.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 44

Monmouth County, NJ

Christ Church Rectory [photo 021, 022]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building) Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: Built in 1826 and remodeled in the Gothic Revival style about 1860-70, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has four interior end wall brick chimneys (not original) emerging a few feet below the ridge on the north and south roof slopes in each gable end. Eaves are wide and have original heavy brackets. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and except where noted, has 1/1 double-hung windows on the first story and 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the second story. Most are flanked by operable louvred wooden shutters, hung on pintels, that probably date to the 19th century. The façade roofline is interrupted by a prominent center cross gable with flat, jigsaw-cut gable end ornamentation. The same ornamentation is repeated in the east and west gable ends of the main block. The first story of the façade has a center entrance topped with a two-light transom. The front door, partially hidden by a storm door, might date to the 19th century, but has had at least two panels removed and replaced with glass. There are two windows west of the door and a one-story, ca. 1900 semi-hexagonal bay window east of the door. The bay window has two narrow windows on the façade and one regular size window on each side; below the windows are original sunk wood panels. A one-story shed-roof porch shelters the front door and bay window; its half-hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is supported by plain, square posts. Late 20th-century iron railings with twisted iron balusters line the porch and the steps leading to the porch. The second story of the façade has two windows on each side of a single center window. The attic level in the front-facing cross gable is arch headed, 1/1 wood sash flanked by arched louvred shutters, all original. The west side elevation has two windows on the first story and a double window of ca. 1860-70 2/2 double hung wood windows in the attic level of the side gable end. The east side elevation has a door sheltered by a one-bay wide pedimented porch near the center of the wall; it is flanked by two windows. The second story has two windows and the attic level has a single, 4/4 double-hung sash (original). The rear elevation is not visible from the street. The house stands on a parged brick foundation.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Sited in the northeast corner of the lot is a ca. 1960 one-story vinyl-covered frame car garage (*non-contributing building*) with a side gable roof that runs from east to west. It has two overhead garage doors with four-lights. The house stands on a flat, grassy one-half-acre lot. It has trimmed foundation plants and the lot is dotted with mature evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees. Part of the rear yard is enclosed with a 21st-century wood stockade fence. A paved driveway runs along the east lot line to the garage. A walkway of stone slabs leads to the front door.

History: The house stands on a lot purchased in 1824 by Christ Church specifically for a rectory. The rectory was completed in 1826, but its original appearance is not known. Sometime in the mid-1800s, it was remodeled to its present Gothic Revival style appearance. It continues to serve as the church's rectory.³¹

³¹ James Steen, *The History of Christ Church* (1903, privately printed reprint 1972), 78.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 45

Monmouth County, NJ

29. 333 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 25

Joseph V. and Mary Holmes House [photo 022]

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings) Non-contributing (1 structure)

Description: Built in 1910 in the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style, this two-story gable front frame house (*contributing building*) has a complex roofline. Except for the front porch roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles, the roof is covered with original colored slate. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding with vinyl fish-scale shingles in the front-facing gable ends. Except where noted, windows are mostly replacement 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash. The main block is gable-fronted; its façade (south elevation) has a lower, two-story gable-fronted semi-hexagonal cut-away bay window placed to the west. The bay window has original flat, jigsaw-cut corner brackets and the single wood sash window (original) in the gable end at the attic level has diamond panes. The original front door is placed east of the bay window and consists of a large pane of glass over two raised panels. The second story of the façade has a window east of the bay window and the primary front facing gable end has a window in the center of the gable. A one-story, full width front porch features original paired Doric columns placed at rail height on top of paneled wood supports. Placed between the supports is a flat, jigsaw cut balustrade which appears to be original. The masonry front steps have the same balustrade except the wooden, ground level balusters are heavily turned and also appear to be original. Placed in the westernmost bay under the porch is what appears to be a ca. 1920 addition that projects southerly so it is almost even with the two-story bay window adjacent to it. This addition, created by infilling the west section of what was originally a wrap-around porch, has an original stained glass window on the façade and a double wood window with X-shaped panes (possibly original) on the west side elevation. The front-facing gable of the main block has a window on the second story of the west side elevation. The east side elevation has a window on the first story and to its north, a nearly two-story tall shed-roofed projecting bay (rectangular in section) with a window on the south elevation that might provide light for a staircase. At the attic level, a pedimented dormer (original) is placed on the east roof slope of the main block. Placed against the west roof slope of the main block is a lower cross gable section, one bay wide and one bay deep. A corbeled brick chimney (possibly original) emerges from the roof above where the cross gable and the front-facing gable intersect. Barely visible from the street and seen on the west side elevation is a one-story, one-bay deep addition with a nearly flat roof. The house stands on a red brick foundation with basement windows. The front porch stands on brick piers with white lattice panels placed between them.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Standing behind the house is a ca. 1920 two-story frame carriage house (*contributing building*). It has a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). It is sheathed in original vertical boards. The façade (the only elevation visible from the street) has a sliding barn door to the west and an infilled opening (the size of a two-car garage door) that has two hinged wood doors (not original, ca. 1980?) placed in the west half of the opening. The upper story has a wood hayloft door (original) that has cross-bucks over vertical boards. The rear (north elevation) has a one-story shed-roofed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 46

Monmouth County, NJ

section with three single-sash wood windows on the north elevation and a door on the west elevation; all appear to be original. Aerial photographs show a ca. 1970 swimming pool (*non-contributing structure*) in the back yard. The house stands on a $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre, L-shaped lot. The flat, grassy lot is dotted with evergreen and deciduous trees, the most notable being a tall, old oak tree in the front yard. The foundation plants are also both evergreen and deciduous. A driveway of gray-brown pavers runs along the east side of the house to the carriage house.

History: This house is nearly identical to that next to it (337 Sycamore, see #30). Both are seen with identical footprints on the 1922 Sanborn map and that map labels the carriage house on this lot as a “shed.” Randolph Borden (#31), a local builder, built the house for Joseph V. Holmes “directly west of Christ church rectory” in the spring of 1910.³²

30. 337 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 24 Melvin and Ada Ford House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings)

Description: Built in 1921 in the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style, this two-story gable front frame house (*contributing building*) has a complex roofline. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and the house is covered with original wood shingles on the second and attic stories and vinyl siding on the first story. The front facing gable ends are sheathed with original wood fish-scale shingles. Except where noted, windows are original 1/1 double-hung wood sash. The main block is gable fronted; its facade (south elevation) has a lower, two-story gable-fronted semi-hexagonal cut-away bay window placed to the west. The bay window has original wood flat, jigsaw-cut corner brackets and the single wood sash window (original) in the gable end at attic level has diamond panes. The front door (original) is placed east of the bay window and consists of a large pane of glass over three raised panels. Placed east of the door is a one-light single sash wood window that appears to be original. The second story of the facade has a window east of the bay window and the front facing gable end has a window in the center of the gable at the attic level. A one-story, full width front porch features original Doric columns placed at rail height on top of a wood shingle covered solid balustrade. The columns are paired in the east and west corners. The wood front steps are divided by an original wood balustrade with square posts and turned balusters. The front porch wraps around the west side elevation of the gable front section. The northern part of the porch on the west side elevation has been infilled with a section that contains another door on the facade (south elevation) and has a six-light wood window on the west side elevation. The east side elevation of the main block has a jerkinhead dormer on the east roof slope and a window on the first and second stories. The main block has a window on the second story of the west side elevation. Placed against the west roof slope of the main block is a lower cross gable section, one bay wide and one bay deep. A corbeled brick chimney (possibly original) emerges from the roof above where the cross gable and the main block intersect. The rear (north) elevation of the house has a shed-roofed addition placed against the west half of this elevation. It has one window on the west elevation and two on the north (rear) elevation. Placed against the east half of the rear

³² *The Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 5-10-1910, 8; 5-13-1910, 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 47

Monmouth County, NJ

elevation is a late 20th-century one-story, cross gable section that is four bays deep along the west and east side elevations. The rear elevation has a semi-hexagonal bay window topped with a standing seam metal roof. The house stands on a red brick foundation with basement windows.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: In the rear yard is a one-story frame one-car garage (*contributing building*) seen on the 1922 Sanborn map. Gable-fronted, it has two cross-buck doors (original) on the west elevation. Sited north of the garage is a one-story, late 20th-century gable-fronted frame garden shed. It has a center metal door flanked by two windows on the façade (west elevation) and a door opening on the north elevation. The house stands on a flat, grassy, one-half acre lot at the southeast corner of Buttonwood Drive and Sycamore Avenue. The foundation is planted with numerous large rhododendrons, yews, and an azalea plant. An old weeping cherry tree stands at the porch's southwest corner. Other trees on the lot are both deciduous and evergreen. A gravel drive outlined in Belgian blocks runs along the east side of the house and a ca. 1980 iron trellis with seats is placed behind the house.

History: This house is nearly identical to that next to it (333 Sycamore, see #29); they were both built at the same time by Benjamin Parker who lived at 319 Sycamore Avenue (see #27). Both are seen with identical footprints on the 1922 Sanborn map and that map shows the one-story garage, labeled "auto," in the rear yard. The house is named for Melvin and Ada Ford who lived here from 1942 to 1965.

31. 345 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 1 Randolph and Elizabeth Borden House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings)

Description: This two-story frame house (*contributing building*) was purportedly built in the late 18th century and remodeled about 1890 in the Queen Anne style. Architectural elements described as "original" refer to the ca. 1890 Queen Anne style remodeling. The main block has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). All other roofs are also covered with asphalt shingles. A two-story cross-gabled kitchen ell is placed against the east end of the rear (north) elevation of the main block. Most of the building is covered with original staggered butt end wood shingles. Eaves are wide and unbracketed and have a molded cornice that is particularly wide in the gable ends under the attic windows. Except where noted, windows are original 1/1 double-hung wood sash with molded drip caps. Most have pintels for shutters that are no longer extant. Two brick interior end wall chimneys emerge from the rear (north) roof slope. The façade (south elevation) has a cross-gabled two-story cut-away bay window at the west end. The semi-hexagonal bay window has original jig-saw cut and carved brackets with drops. A one-story porch with ca. 1970 square columns and a balustrade of wooden X's (not original) runs between the bay window and the east end of the main block. Placed east of the bay window on the first story is a small projection, one bay wide with a one-light wood sash window on the south elevation. Placed to the east is the front door followed by two windows. The front door appears to be original and consists of a large pane of glass over multiple, square raised panels. The first story of the main block east of the projection is sheathed in original clapboard. Wooden porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 48

Monmouth County, NJ

steps leading to the front door are flanked by ca. 1980 iron railings with twisted iron balusters. The second story of the façade has another, wider one-bay wide projection placed immediately east of the bay window. To its east are two windows on the main block. The east side elevation has a one-story shed-roofed cut-away bay window that runs along all of the main block and about one-third of the kitchen ell. It has a total of five windows and its original brackets are flat-jigsaw cut and do not match those on the façade. Above the bay window is a window on the second story of the main block and a small 1/1 double-hung wood sash in the attic level of the gable end. The rear kitchen ell has two ca. 1930-50 French doors on the first story and two 6/6 double-hung wood windows (early 19th-century?) on the second story. The French doors open onto an elevated brick patio with ca. 1980 iron railings. The first story of the kitchen ell is covered with wood clapboard. The rear elevation of the kitchen ell is sheathed entirely in wood clapboard and has two 1/1 windows on the first story, two 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows on the second story and a smaller 6/6 double-hung wood window in the gable end. The west side elevation of the main block has a shed-roofed section that was—according to a ca. 1900 photograph—originally a one-story shed-roofed porch placed at the north end of this elevation. This was later extended to the north (as witnessed by a seam in the clapboard) to create a cut-away bay window like that on the east side elevation. The northern two-thirds of this section is covered with wood clapboard. The cut-away bay portion, which is covered with wood shingles like the rest of the house, has the same brackets as the east side elevation bay window and it has two 2/2 double-hung wood windows placed north of the angled bay window. North of the bay window is a small 6/6 double-hung wood window. North of that window is a full size 6/6 double-hung wood sash and at the north end of the section is a one-story enclosed porch that leads to a shed roofed addition across the rear of the main block and joins with the kitchen ell. All rear elevations are clad in wood clapboard. The house stands on a parged foundation with basement windows.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Northwest of the house is an 18th- or 19th-century wagon house/corn crib (*contributing building*) now serving as a garage. It has the classic massing of this building type with two parallel corn cribs under a single gable roof with a passage between them through which a wagon could be driven. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the gable front is covered with staggered, butt end wood shingles at the attic level (these match those on the house), while the first story of the façade (east elevation) and the visible south side elevation are covered with wood clapboard. The façade has three ca. 1970 single overhead garage doors, with a ca. 1940 15-light wood door placed between the center and the northernmost garage doors. The attic level of the façade has two closed over openings, but the largest, placed in the center, likely was a door to the hayloft. North of the hayloft door is a 6/6 double-hung wood sash window. Sited southeast of the barn/garage is a one-story, ca. 1900 gable-front storage shed. It has a board and batten door in the south gable end, an asphalt shingle covered roof, and an exterior covered with original clapboard. A small board and batten panel covers a window opening on the east side elevation. Placed against the south elevation is a ca. 1980 wood trellis covered with wisteria. The house stands on an L-shaped, ¾-acre lot at the southwest corner of Sycamore Avenue and Buttonwood Drive. The lot is flat and grassy, dotted with large deciduous and evergreen trees. Foundation plants are composed of decorative grass and rhododendrons, while a tall, full holly tree stands by the southeast corner of the house. A slate walkway leads to the front door and a gravel

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 49

Monmouth County, NJ

driveway runs along the west side elevation. The barn is surrounded on three sides by small shrubs and what appears to be a tall stand of bamboo.

History: A plaque on the front of the house claims a construction date of “circa 1738” but it is not known who owned the land at that time. Interior photographs found on the Zillow real estate website show wide pine floorboards, two back-to-back diagonal fireplaces and another fireplace, all with Federal-era fireplace surrounds in the main block. Thus, the main block likely dates to at least the late 18th/early 19th century. The house is shown as the residence of N. Holmes on the 1851 map, E. [Eleanor] Holmes on the 1861 map, and as A. [Abraham] R. Holmes on the 1873, 1878, and 1889 maps. It is outside of the bounds of the 1908 Sanborn map and is seen with most of its present footprint on the 1914 and 1922 Sanborn maps. The one-story wagon house/corn crib, noted as “auto” on the 1922 Sanborn map, is seen directly behind the house, rather than placed at an angle to it as it stands today. It was moved to its present position about 1928 when G. Harold Nevius (who married a Borden daughter and who later owned this tract) created the Buttonwood development on land behind the Borden House. It is shown in its present position on the 1928-updated to 1940 Sanborn map. A ca. 1900 photograph shows the two-story bay window, a one-story shed-roofed porch on the north half of the west side elevation, and a front porch with paired Doric columns.³³ The house is locally known as the Randolph and Elizabeth Borden House, for its early 20th-century owners.

32. 351 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 2 Daniel and Ann Arrance House [photo 023]

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built before ca. 1842 and remodeled about 1860 in a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style, the main block of this two-story, three-bay wide by two-bay deep frame house (*contributing building*) has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and eaves are wide and unbracketed. An interior brick chimney (possibly original) emerges near the center of the roof. The house is sheathed in original wood clapboard on the façade and vinyl siding on the east and west side elevations. Windows are mostly original 2/2 double-hung wood sash except where noted. Most are flanked by original louvered shutters hung on pintels. The façade is dominated by a one-bay wide projecting center gable with a pedimented roof. The center gable contains the entry on the first story which consists of a full-width transom over paired original doors that have deep, molded panels. The second story of the center gable has a pair of original narrow 1/1 double-hung sash and a 2/2 point-arch window, also original and topped with point arch molding, is located at the attic level. Windows flanking the entry are original full-height 2/2 sash and are regular height at the second story. A vinyl, one-story porch is nearly full-width and shelters the entry and windows adjacent to it. It has square posts and a Colonial Revival style balustrade of square balusters across the front and

³³ https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/345-Sycamore-Ave-Shrewsbury-NJ-07702/39368678_zpid/?mmlb=g.12; Buttonwood-at-Shrewsbury, *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ) 4-10-1929, 7; Gabrielan I, 80; II, 48.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 50

Monmouth County, NJ

lining the wood steps leading to the front door. It stands on brick piers with white lattice panels between the piers. The east side elevation has a ca. 1910 semi-hexagonal bay window on the first story. It has bracketed eaves and its 1/1 double-hung wood windows stand above molded wood panels. An exterior wall brick chimney runs up the side of this elevation. Both east and west gable ends of the main block at the attic level have a point arch window identical to that on the facade. Placed against the rear (north) wall is a two-story cross-gable kitchen ell that is barely visible from the street. It is two bays deep and has a two-story shed roof addition placed against its west side wall. Placed against its east side wall is ca. 1920 one-story enclosed porch that has a ribbon window of three 6/6 double hung sash to the south and a door to the north on the east side elevation. The door is of multi-paned glass, has five-light sidelights, and is topped with an 18-light transom of small panes. Placed against the rear wall of the kitchen ell is a late 20th-century, one-story frame addition that is three bays deep and has a large exterior wall chimney placed against its north wall. Placed against the addition's north wall is a deck with posts and a balustrade like that on the front porch. Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There is a vinyl picket fence and an early 21st-century, one-story frame storage shed in the rear yard. The house stands on flat, grassy one-third acre lot. Foundation plants are minimal and a hedge of deciduous and evergreen shrubs defines the east and west side lot lines.

History: A house owned by L. [Lewis] West appears at this site on the 1851 map. Daniel and Ann Arrance purchased the property from West's heirs in 1858 and they likely remodeled the house to its present appearance. The house is shown with its present footprint on the 1922 Sanborn map. Arrance is enumerated as a farmer in the 1870 census.³⁴

33. 353 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 3 Former Presbyterian Manse [photo 023]

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings)

Description: Built about 1927 in the Colonial Revival style/Dutch subtype, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has a gambrel roof covered with asphalt shingles. Eaves are wide and have returns in the gable ends. The roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (south elevation) and has an original exterior wall red brick chimney running up the west side elevation. Windows are mostly original 6/1 double-hung wood sash, many flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. The façade has a slightly off-center entrance with a pair of windows on each side. The original six-panel wood door is sheltered by a one-bay wide gable-front porch with deep eaves and generous returns in the gable end. The porch pediment is supported by square vinyl posts. The front steps are divided by a ca. 1980 iron handrail with twisted iron balusters. The second story of the façade has a full-width dormer with two pairs of windows. The east side elevation has two windows on the first story and one each on the second story and attic level. The west side elevation has an original two-bay wide by five bays deep one-story sunporch that runs the depth of the house. There are two windows on

³⁴ Deed book 172, 255; 1870 census, Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, 1; Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 51

Monmouth County, NJ

the second story of the west side elevation. The house stands on a parged foundation with basement windows.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is an original gable-front one car garage (*contributing building*). It is covered with wood clapboard and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It has a ca. 1980 overhead garage door with five lights. The house stands on a flat, grassy, one-quarter acre lot. A paved driveway runs along the east side of the house to the garage. A brick sidewalk leads from the driveway to the front steps. Foundation plants consist of sculpted and natural evergreen shrubs. The lot is scattered with deciduous trees and a trimmed hedge row defines the front lot line. The east and west side lot lines are defined by trimmed and natural evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs.

History: The house's construction was announced in the fall of 1926 in the local paper. A newspaper article from 1954 states that this house was the "former Presbyterian manse," and it was sold by the church to a private owner (Capt. W. R. Martin) that year. It is not shown on the 1922 Sanborn map but is shown on the 1922 Sanborn map corrected to 1940.³⁵

34. 355 Sycamore Avenue block 41, lot 4

contributing

Benjamin and Sarah White House [photo 016, 018, 023]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built about 1789 in a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has a side gable roof that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pierced by two interior wall corbelled chimneys (these look original) placed about midway down the façade and rear (north elevation) roof slopes and about 10-15' east of the west gable end. There are no extended eaves and no returns in the gable ends. The house is covered with beaded clapboard (possibly original) and most windows are original 12/12 double-hung wood sash; those on the façade are flanked by ca. 1940-60 inoperable board and batten wood shutters. The façade is four bays wide and the entrance is placed in the easternmost bay. The ca. 1890-1910 wood front door consists of a large pane of glass over molded panels. It has a Greek Revival style door surround composed of a transom with Gothic lancet-arch tracery and a simply-molded door surround with eared moldings. The door is sheltered by a one-bay wide Greek Revival style porch with square columns supporting a molded entablature. The porch has a half-hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. There is a Dutch stoop (not original) on each side of the porch. The westernmost bay on the first story of the facade is a triple window of 12/12 double-hung wood sash. The first story of the west side elevation has a window to the south and a one-story recessed entry with porch topped with a half-hipped roof to the north. The ca. 2000 wood door has nine lights over a sunken panel and is hung on strap hinges. The west elevation of the entry has a double window. The second story of the west side elevation has three windows; the southernmost window is closed over with louvered shutters and the smaller center

³⁵ <http://tcpas.x10host.com/detailed-history.html#CHAPTER5> accessed 3-30-2022; *The Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 11-4-1951; *The Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 10-13-1926.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 52

Monmouth County, NJ

window is 2/2 double-hung wood sash. The two windows in the attic level of the gable end are 1/1 double-hung wood sash. The east side elevation has a door placed toward the rear of the building on the first story and two 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows at the attic level. The ca. 1940 door of four lights over raised panels is sheltered by a one-bay wide shed-roofed porch supported by round columns. The rear elevation has three windows and a door that is placed in the easternmost bay. This door appears to be original and is a Dutch door hung on strap hinges. The second story is four bays wide; the easternmost window is lower than the others because it lights the stairway. Barely visible from the street is a flat-roofed, late 20th-century kitchen addition placed against the rear (north elevation); it projects beyond the west wall of the main block. The house stands on a coursed stone foundation with no basement windows.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a flat, one-quarter acre lot dotted with mature trees and ivy groundcover. A six-foot tall hedge defines the front lot line and a tall boxwood shrub stands at the southeast corner of the main block. The carriage house associated with the house now stands on a separate lot (see #35).

History: A ca. 1900 photo shows the façade and the south half of the west side elevation exactly as it appears today, including the second story window closed over with shutters. A ca. 1800 sepia wash drawing of the Four Corners shows the house as it probably originally looked. The placement of the two chimneys suggests the west wall originally ended there and was later expanded. The sepia drawing shows a one-story shed-roofed lean-to placed against the west side elevation. The house was built for Benjamin and Sarah White, Quakers who purchased the lot in 1785 as recited in an 1839 deed. Benjamin was a merchant during the Revolutionary War; he later became postmaster of Shrewsbury, a position he held for 50 years. The house served as the Presbyterian parsonage during the mid-1800s. It was later owned by George Ford Morris (1873-1960) an equestrian illustrator of note who bought it in 1926. On the Sanborn maps, it is shown with three one-bay wide porches—one each on the front, east side, and rear elevations—and a small one-story addition at the west end of the rear elevation.³⁶

35. 355A Sycamore Avenue R[rear] block 41, lot 5 Carriage House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Located behind the Benjamin and Sarah White House is a two-story, gable-fronted frame carriage house (*contributing building*) built in the last quarter of the 19th century. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pierced on the west roof slope near the west wall by a large, late 20th-century brick chimney. The roof ridge runs from north to south. The building is covered with wood shingles (original) and has eaves that are wide and unbracketed. The first story of the façade (south elevation) has the overhead track for two sliding doors; the vertical board doors are extant and have been made stationary. They now have six- or nine-light single sash windows inserted over

³⁶ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-15;

https://www.elliman.com/newjersey/sales/detail/591-l-771-33_22003211/355-sycamore-avenue-shrewsbury-nj-07702; deed book X5, 426; Gabrielan I, 102 and 32.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 53

Monmouth County, NJ

the original crossbucks. West of the doors is an original 4/4 double-hung wood window. The second story of the façade has a 1/1 double-hung wood window in the center and a small three-light single sash window placed above and to the east of it, while the attic level has a 1/1 double-hung wood window. The first story of the west side elevation has a ca. 1940 12-light wood door to the north and a 6/6 double-hung wood window (original) to the south. The attic level has a six-light single sash wood window placed to the south. The east side elevation is not visible from the street. Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no outbuildings. The carriage house stands on a half-acre, heavily wooded lot. It is accessed by a narrow driveway along the west side of the White House (#33).

History: The carriage house was originally associated with the Benjamin and Sarah White House (#34) and is shown on the 1908, 1914, 1922, and 1922 corrected to 1940 Sanborn maps. It was converted to an art studio in the mid- to late 20th century.

36. 375 Sycamore Avenue block 40, lot 1

contributing (key)

Quaker Meetinghouse and Burial Ground [photo 016, 018, 023, 024]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (key) (1 building) Contributing (1 site)

Description: Built in 1816, this two-story frame meetinghouse (*contributing/key*) has a side gable roof that is covered with wood shingles and a gable ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation). There is a boxed cornice, but no returns in the gable ends. Two original interior wall brick chimneys emerge at the gable ridge about six feet from each gable end. Except where noted, windows are original 12/12 double-hung wood sash on the first story and 12/8 double-hung wood sash on the second story; all have pintels for shutters. The building is covered with original wood shingles and stands on a coursed stone foundation. As is typical for Quaker meetinghouses erected after ca. 1780, it has two front doors, each flanked by a window thereby creating a six-bay wide facade. Both entries have original double wood doors with three molded sunk panels and both have a pedimented, molded door hood supported by arched brackets placed on top of molded pilasters. The hood roofs are also covered with wood shingles and all details are original. Both doors are fronted by early 21st-century wood steps with simple wood railings. The east and west side elevations are two bays deep and have an original vertical board door placed at the attic level in the gable end. A double door is placed in the northernmost bay on the first story of the west side elevation; it is identical to those on the façade and is fronted by a ca. 1990 wood handicapped ramp with a balustrade of applied square balusters. The rear (north) elevation has only two windows at the first story level; these are original 24/24 double-hung wood sash. A ca. 1935 one-story, shed-roofed addition is placed against the center of the rear elevation; it is covered with wood shingles and has a large concrete block chimney emerging at the east side. There is an early 20th-century wood door of four light over three horizontal panels on the north wall and a 6/6 double-hung wood window on the west wall.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are no outbuildings. The meetinghouse stands on a flat, 1.4-acre lot at the northeast corner of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street. The west half of the lot is a burial ground (*contributing site*) with a variety of headstones that date mostly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 54

Monmouth County, NJ

from the 18th and 19th centuries. The meetinghouse stands in the southeast corner of the lot, surrounded by a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, many with beds of ivy under them. A row of boxwoods lines the foundation between the two front doors. A split-rail fence defines the rear and east side lot lines while a row of sycamore trees runs along the Sycamore Avenue lot line. The lot is scattered with ca. 2000 picnic tables and ca. 2000 wooden park benches. A gravel driveway runs along the east side of the meetinghouse and a masonry slab walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front doors.

History: The building was documented by HABS as Friends Meeting House, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, HABS NJ-568. The meetinghouse stands on land purchased in 1695; however, the first meetinghouse, which burned, was built by 1672 about one mile from this location. The Shrewsbury meeting is generally held to be the oldest Quaker meeting in New Jersey and was established by a small number of Quakers migrating south from Connecticut and other parts of New England. The first two meetinghouses built on this lot also burned and this one was completed in 1816. Except from 1907 to 1943 when the congregation met in Manasquan, it has been in continuous use for monthly meetings.³⁷

37. 901 Broad Street block 60, lot 42

contributing

Garret and Sarah Stout House [photo 026]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings)

Description: Built about 1845 in the Greek Revival style, the main block of this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has a side gable roof covered with wood shingles (painted light green) and a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (west elevation). The eaves do not extend and the rake boards are tapered and beaded. The house is covered with wood clapboard (possibly original) and windows are mostly original 6/6 double-hung wood sash flanked by original paneled wood shutters on the first story and original louvered shutters on the second story, all hung on original pintels. The façade is four bays wide with the entrance placed in the second bay from the south. The wood paneled front door (does not appear to be original) is flanked by original sidelights and has an elaborate original door surround consisting of thick, molded pilasters supporting a molded, paneled entablature. Second story windows are two-light single wood sash (appear original) flanked by original louvered shutters hung on pintels. A ca. 1907 one-story, wrap-around porch with a nearly flat roof runs across the façade and one half of the north side elevation of the main block. It has a shingle-covered solid balustrade topped with Doric Columns. Steps on the north side elevation have a ca. 1980 simple iron railing. The north side elevation is three bays deep on each story. A 20th-century exterior wall brick chimney runs up the south side elevation which is two bays deep. A one-story lean-to addition, one-bay deep, is placed against the east wall of the main block on this side. A cross-gable rear ell, placed flush with the north side wall of the main block, has the same windows and wall cladding as the main block. Its wood shingle roof is not painted. The ell's north side elevation has a large exterior wall brick chimney placed between two windows on the second

³⁷ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-7; Gabrielan, I, 9, 20; <https://shrewsburyquakers.org/article/history> accessed 2-25-2022;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 55

Monmouth County, NJ

story. The ell's rear (east) elevation is barely visible but is seen with a door (not historic) to the south and a ca. 1960 semi-hexagonal bay window to the north on the first story, and with two windows on the second story. A louvered wood opening is placed in the gable peak. A late 20th-century wood deck runs the width of the rear elevation and has a balustrade of square wood balusters. Wooden steps lead to the north side yard and to the rear yard. The house stands on a red brick foundation with basement windows.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Standing in the northeast corner of the lot is a ca. 1907 one-story frame building (*contributing building*) labeled as an "auto shed" on the 1908 Sanborn map. It is gable-fronted and faces north. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide, unbracketed eaves. The exterior is covered with wood shingles that appear to be historically appropriate replacements. The façade (north elevation) has two sliding vertical board doors, both original. Above them in the gable peak is an original wood loft door. The east side elevation has two 6/1 double-hung wood windows (original). The rear (south) elevation has a single sliding wood door with an original overhead track; the original door is of vertical boards and has an original 12-light single wood sash. An original 6/1 double-hung wood window is in the gable peak. Dense vegetation hides the west side elevation. The house stands amid a heavily-landscaped, overgrown 0.46-acre lot surrounded by evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees with pachysandra and vinca ground covers. A publicly-accessible gravel lane runs along the house's north lot line.

History: The house stands on what was originally a one-quarter acre lot purchased by Garret Stout in 1841 for \$215. It is shown with no name on the 1851 map. Eleven years later, Stout sold it to schoolteacher Henry F. Spaulding for \$1,360, thus establishing a ca. 1845 construction date. Spaulding and his wife lived here until his death in 1889 when she sold the house which was described in the auction ad as "a good dwellinghouse, barn and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair." The house originally stood closer to Broad Street but was moved back in 1907, at which time it was enlarged in the rear with a kitchen and bigger dining room and was given a new front porch. It is shown on all Sanborn maps (1907, 1914, 1922, 1922 corrected to 1940) with the garage/auto shed, wrap-around porch, and a one-story addition that runs the width of the rear wall of the main block.³⁸

38. 905 Broad Street block 60, lot 41

contributing

William L. and Clemence Borden House [photo 026]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings)

Description: Built about 1867 in a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style, the main block of this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and a gable ridge that runs parallel with the façade (west elevation). Eaves are wide and unbracketed and there is a deep, unmolded frieze across the façade. A pedimented dormer with an original 2/2 window is located in the center of the rear (east) roof slope. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep and features original corbeled brick interior end wall chimneys, two each, in each

³⁸ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-2; *Century Homes*, 99-102; *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ) 2-6-1898, 2; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 3-27-1907, 14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 56

Monmouth County, NJ

gable end. The house is covered with original wood clapboard and except where noted, windows are original 2/2 double-hung wood sash. The center entrance has an original, full-width two-light transom and unusual three-quarter round “rope” molding (appears original) frames the door and transom. The double doors are fronted by ca. 1900 wood storm doors of 12 lights over a raised panel. The original double doors behind them consist of an arched, heavily molded raised panel over a heavily molded square raised panel. Flanking the front door are double floor-to-ceiling height doors (original) of two lights over a panel; these are protected by ca. 1900 six-light, one piece wooden storm sash. The façade has a full-width, one-story porch with a nearly-flat roof supported by square wood porch columns (not original). The south side elevation is two bays deep and the 1/1 replacement window in the gable end is topped with a replacement lunette window. The rear (east) elevation is three bays wide on the second story. The first story has a gable front, late 20th-century addition, one-story tall placed against the southern two-thirds of the rear wall. It is two bays deep and has an asphalt shingle covered roof. Its rear (east) elevation features a modestly-projecting gable front entrance that has a center door flanked by two vinyl 1/1 sash windows topped with a three-light, triangular shaped transom. North of the door is an arch-headed vinyl single sash window. The foundation is not visible from the street but is reportedly of stone.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is an original, ca. 1870 two-story frame carriage house (*contributing building*) sheathed in original clapboard. It has a side-gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (south elevation) and is covered with asphalt shingles. Eaves are wide and unbracketed. The façade is four bays wide with a door placed in the westernmost bay. The windows are barely visible from the street, but that just east of the door is a full-size window while the two next to it are half-size. The west side elevation has a six-light single sash window (original) in the attic level, a 2/2 double-hung wood sash window (original) at the second story level, and an early 20th-century wood door with diamond shaped panes on the first story. This same door is found on the first story of the east side elevation which has no windows. Placed against the west half of the rear (north) elevation is a ca. 1925-30 two-story cross-gable rear ell with exposed rafter tails. It is one bay deep and has 2/2 double-hung wood windows (original) on each story of the west elevation. The north gable end has a garage-size wood door on the first story and an original 2/2 double-hung wood window at the attic level. Placed against the rear wall of the main block and the east wall of the rear ell is a one-story frame addition with a shed roof and a clapboard exterior. At the first story level it has a pair of original 16-light wood windows on the east elevation and a 12-light single sash window on the north elevation; all three are awning windows hinged at the top. The house stands on a flat, grassy L-shaped .45-acre lot. Mature evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees line all lot lines; the south side elevation of the house is lined with Mountain Laurel, hydrangeas, and decorative grass. The rear yard is enclosed with a ca. 2000 wood white picket fence. The ell part of the lot is an unpaved lane that extends north from the carriage house to connect with the rear lot line of Christ Church and cemetery. A brick sidewalk leads to the front porch and a dirt driveway runs along the south side of the house to the carriage house.

History: The house was built by William L. Borden, a house carpenter, for himself and his family about 1867. He is shown as a 36-year old carpenter in the 1880 census, living here with his wife and children. The house is first shown in the 1873 map and on the 1889 map the carriage house is also drawn. It is out of range for the 1907 and 1914 Sanborn maps but is shown on the 1922 and 1922

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 57

Monmouth County, NJ

corrected to 1940 Sanborn with a full-width front porch and a one-story addition across most of the rear wall. The carriage house is also shown without the later rear additions. A ca. 1910 postcard of the house shows its windows had shutters. In 1941 the house was described as having a slate roof, brick-filled walls, eight rooms, and gas heat. The barn was also said to “be very old as it, too, has solid brick-filled walls, slate roof, and a frame put together with wooden pins.”³⁹

39. 909 Broad Street block 60, lot 40

contributing

Harry and Sarah Borden House [photo 015, 027]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built in 1905 in the Colonial Revival style/American Foursquare subtype, this 2½-story frame house (*contributing building*) has all of the hallmarks of the style: a hipped roof with hipped dormers, broad modillioned eaves, molded corner pilasters, and a wrap-around front porch with Doric columns. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles; eaves are wide and those on the dormers and top of the second story have modillion-like brackets (original). Except where noted, windows are original 1/1 double-hung sash. The first story is sheathed in original clapboard, while the second story and dormers are sheathed in thin, staggered wood shingles, also original. The modestly-flared hipped roof terminates in a square, molded cap at the roof top. Hipped roof dormers, one each, are found on the façade (west elevation), rear (east) elevation, and the north side elevation. They have a pair of double-hung sash windows: the upper sash on the façade and north side dormers have diamond-shaped panes over a single sash, while the rear dormer has 1/1 wood sash. Two original interior end wall chimneys emerge at the north and south side elevations; both are of red brick and have original decorative detailing created by modestly indenting and projecting bricks to create a three-dimensional design. The façade is four bays wide on the second story and has a center entrance on the first story. The entrance consists of an original door with a large pane of glass. The door is framed with molded pilasters supporting a molded entablature, also original. North of the door is a larger window covered with a four-light storm sash. Immediately south of the door is a window and south of the window is a nearly semi-circular, one-story bay window (original) with five windows. The façade and most of the south side elevation are sheltered by an original one-story, hipped roof porch with Doric columns (original) and a balustrade of turned balusters that also appears to be original. Wide wooden steps, flanked by short, rectangular solid balustrades sheathed in wood clapboard lead to the front door. The north side elevation is four bays wide on the first story and three bays wide on the second story. The south side elevation is two bays wide and has a three-sided square bay window in the easternmost bay on the second story. Placed at an angle at the east end of the porch on the first story is an original wood door with a large upper light over two sunk panels. At the far west end of the south side elevation is a semi-hexagonal bay window (original), one story tall. The house stands on what appears to be an original brick foundation with basement windows.

³⁹ *Century Homes*, 97-99; Monmouth County Deeds, book 196, 140; Gabrielan I, 63; 1880 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, 51; “Bowne Homestead at Shrewsbury Has New Owner,” *The Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 9-25-1941.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 58

Monmouth County, NJ

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: There are two (one late 20th-century and one early 21st-century) one-story frame storage outbuildings in the rear yard. The house stands on a 450-foot deep, one-acre lot that is flat and grassy, and is dotted with a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees around the perimeter. Evergreen shrubs line the porch on the façade and south side elevation. A gravel driveway outlined with stone Belgian blocks runs along the south side of the house and leads to the back yard. A concrete walkway leads from the public sidewalk to the front door and also to the driveway.

History: Like his father who lived in the house to the north (see #38), Harry Borden was a house carpenter and he built this house for himself and his family in 1905, sparing no expense with the multiple bay windows, decorative chimneys, and 38' x 36' footprint. The local newspaper reported that it would "have four rooms on the first floor and four on the second floor, besides a laundry and bathroom." A historic photograph shows the square cap at the roof originally had a turned balustrade and what appears to be a ventilation hood. Borden was a member of the first borough council and was also a county freeholder.⁴⁰

40. 913 Broad Street block 60, lot 38 and 39 Fred and Marion England House

non-contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: This house (*non-contributing building*) is almost impossible to see from the street for all of the shrubs and trees hiding it from view. The following description is based on a current (2022), but somewhat restricted photo of the façade, from aerial photos found on the NJ-GeoWeb website and at HistoricAerials.com, and in a 2020 real estate listing for 909 Broad Street (#39), the house to the immediate north. The original section of the house was built in 1941 and appears to be the one-story Colonial Revival style main block with the front door that is visible from the street; it stands at the north end of what is now a greatly expanded L-shaped footprint. It has a side gable roof that runs parallel with the façade (west elevation) and is covered with asphalt shingles. It is covered with original wood shingles and stands on a low, concrete foundation. The façade is four bays wide and has 6/6 double hung wood sash that may be original. The doorway is placed in the second bay from north and consists of a late 20th century wood door with four arched lights over raised panels. The door surround appears to be original and consists of molded pilasters supporting a plain entablature with a dentilled frieze. Two low brick steps are placed in front of the door. The rear (east) elevation appears to have a full-width dormer. Placed against the main block's north side wall is a shorter, one-story addition, also shingle covered. It also has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and is sheathed in wood shingles. Placed against the south side wall of the main block is a two-story, side gable addition; it has an interior end wall brick chimney placed in the north gable end. Placed against the south wall of the side gable addition is a cross gable section, also two stories tall. Both of these additions were added between 1970 and 1980. Placed against the rear (east) wall of the cross gable section is an off-set, one-story cross-gable section added in the early 20th century.

⁴⁰ Gabrielan I, 63; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 4-12-, 1895, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 59

Monmouth County, NJ

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Aerial photos show three late 20th-century storage buildings two in the rear yard and one south of the house. Dense trees and shrubbery line the Broad Street lot line and the house's foundation. The back yard has tall evergreen and deciduous trees. A split rail fence is placed next to the sidewalk. An asphalt paved driveway runs along the north side of the house to a large, paved area behind the house and a concrete sidewalk leads from the driveway to a short, two-step brick stoop in front of the front door.

History: The house is named for Fred and Marion England for whom the main block of the house was built in 1941. He was principal of the Shrewsbury elementary school. The house is not seen in the 1940 aerial photograph but is seen in the 1947 aerial photograph.⁴¹ Because of numerous additions to the south side of the house that overwhelm the original house's scale and massing, the house has lost its historic integrity and is no longer a contributing resource to the historic district.

41. 917 Broad Street block 60, lot 37

contributing

Francis and Hannah Borden House [028, 030]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built about 1840 in the Greek revival style, the main block of this two-story house (*contributing building*) is three bays wide and three bays deep. It has a side gable roof that is covered with asphalt shingles and a roof ridge that runs parallel with the façade (west elevation). The roof is pierced in the north gable end by an original interior end wall brick chimney placed on the west roof slope near the gable peak. The house is covered with vinyl siding and, unless otherwise noted, windows are original 6/6 double-hung wood sash. The façade (west elevation) has a row of original dentils along the top of the frieze in addition to three original frieze windows of nine-light single wood sash. Below the sash is a full-width strip of wide molding, also original. The front door is placed in the southernmost bay. The original Greek Revival style door surround consists of paired, sunk-panel pilasters placed on each side of the four-light sidelights. The pilasters support a plain entablature placed under a four-light transom. The door is sheltered by a one-bay wide porch that has fluted Doric columns supporting a deep, plain entablature decorated with a row of modestly-size dentils in the center of the entablature. The sunk-panel door may be original. Slate and brick steps lead to the front door. Gable end windows at the attic story are original arch-headed double-hung sash with Gothic-style upper sash. Barely visible from the street are three gable front sections, all of frame. The first is a two-story ell placed against the rear (east) wall of the main block; it is two bays deep and has 6/6 double-hung wood sash. Behind it is an offset (to the north) gable-front section, one-bay wide; placed against its south wall is a one-story porch supported with Doric columns. Placed against its rear (east) wall is another one-story gable front section, but it is taller than the section it adjoins. Placed against the south side of the rear ell is a one-story porch with a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. The east half has been enclosed and is two bays deep.

⁴¹ HistoricAerials.com; NJ-Geoweb; https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/909-Broad-St_Shrewsbury_NJ_07702_M62321-94573 accessed 3-4-2022; *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NK), 5-22-1941, 21; deed book 3733, 135.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 60

Monmouth County, NJ

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a 1.2-acre lot that is heavily landscaped with mature evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs around the house and along the lot lines. A late 20th-century white picket fence defines the west, north, and south lot lines. The front and side yards are covered with decorative pebbles surrounded by a perimeter of ivy, rough-cut stone blocks, and a circular planter of stone blocks with a sculpted boxwood. Small, sculpted boxwoods and evergreen shrubs line the façade foundation. Aerial photos show a late 20th-century outbuilding in the back yard.

History: The house stands on what was originally a 10-acre tract that Francis and Hannah Borden purchased for \$600 from her parents, Abraham and Grace Holmes in 1839. The lot extended as far north as the Episcopal church cemetery. The one-bay wide front porch with a dentilled entablature, fluted columns, and graduated, sunk panel pilasters are similar to those seen in Benjamin's *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter* (Boston: L. Coffin, 1843). Borden is enumerated in the 1870 census as a 56-year old farmer living here with his wife and eight children; he conducted a farm on the land. The lot today is 1.2 acres in size. In 1944 the house was described as having seven rooms and built of hand-hewn oak.⁴²

42. 923 Broad Street block 60, lot 36

Claude and Bertha Rivenburg House [photo 029]

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built about 1927 in the Colonial Revival style, the 1½-story main block (*contributing building*) consists of poured concrete. Lines are visible on all elevations from the boards used to hold the concrete forms. It has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and an exterior wall chimney placed against the south gable end. The roof ridge runs parallel with the façade (west elevation) and the façade roof line is broken by two pedimented dormers. That to the north has a 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacement window with a brick sill. That to the south is a through-the-cornice dormer with two 6/6 double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The façade has concrete quoins in the corners. The first story is three bays wide and has a slightly off-center door (to the north). The arched doorway is outlined in original red bricks and the plank door with a centered four-light window appears to be original. North of the door is an original single window that appears to be double-hung wood sash; the top sash is of six narrow lights while the bottom sash is obscured by tall shrubs but appears to be a standard size 6-light wood sash. Placed south of the door is an original triple window of six- or eight-light casement sash, also obscured by tall shrubs. Both windows are flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. The south side wall of the main block has two 6/6 double-hung sash (appear to be vinyl replacements) and an original six-light casement sash window in the peak of the gable end. All have original brick sills. Placed against the south side wall of the main block is a one-story sunroom, also of poured concrete, on a high foundation resulting from a natural dip in the land. It has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. The façade

⁴² Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-5; *Century Homes*, 94-96; deed book A6, 78; 1870 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, 54; "Francis Borden Homestead Sold in Shrewsbury," *The Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 1-27-1944

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 61

Monmouth County, NJ

is composed of a triple window of which the center section is a pair of vinyl replacement eight-light casement sash. On each side of the casement sash are original eight-light fixed single sash. Between the lights are simple pilasters with crown moldings that support a modestly-molded entablature over the windows. The south side elevation has four windows, all original. The windows at the east and west ends are ten-light single wood sash; the two in the center are divided into four sets of 8/12 fixed wood sash. These are divided by the same pilasters as those on the façade. The rear (east) elevation has ten-light single sash fixed wood windows at each end and in the middle are original wood sash consisting of 4/6 windows on each side of a 6/12 window. The sills below all windows are also of brick. Placed against the main block's north side wall is an original one-story wing, also of concrete. It has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and a single, original six-light wood sash window on the façade (west elevation); it is flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. The wing's north side elevation is barely visible from the street but appears to have an exterior door fronted by a late-20th century wood balustrade of applied balusters. Placed against the lower rear (east) wall of the sunporch is a one-story, one-bay wide shed-roofed section, also made of poured concrete. Its south side wall has a 1/1 vinyl replacement window to the east and a nine-light over cross buck door to the west. Built across the rear (east) wall of the main block and projecting several feet beyond the south side wall of the main block is an early 21st-century two-story addition. It is covered with stucco scored to match the board/form lines on the main block and has a modestly-sloped gable roof with a ridge that runs from east to west. The south side elevation has a vertical, full height ribbon of three eight-light single sash vinyl windows to the west. East of the windows is a pedimented entry porch sheltering a door (not clearly visible from the street) and then two 6/6 vinyl replacement window flanked by inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. The second story has a 6/6 vinyl sash placed at the east end. Aerial photos show a full-width dormer across the back of the main block.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a grass- and ivy-covered, three-quarter acre lot that measures approximately 70 x 490. The lot is heavily treed with evergreen and deciduous trees. A ca. 2000 white wooden picket fence defines the north side lot line, while a 21st-century vinyl fence runs across the front lot line. A gravel drive runs along the house's south side elevation to the back yard.. A gravel drive that serves both this house and the one to its north (see #41) leads to the rear of both properties along the north lot line. Aerial photographs show an early 21st-century storage building behind the house.

History: The earliest known owners are Claude and Bertha Rivenburg who are enumerated here in the 1930 and 1940 censuses. He is cited as a sales manager in the 1930 census. The house is not shown on the 1922 Sanborn map but is shown as a correction on the 1922 Sanborn map corrected to 1940.⁴³

43. 929 Broad Street block 60, lot 35

non-contributing

Shrewsbury Group Home of the ARC of Monmouth County [photo 031]

☒ in prior nomination (the lot was included in the prior nomination, but not the building)

⁴³ 1930 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Borough, sheet 3B; Borden Homestead Sold," *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 6-18-1930, 22.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 62

Monmouth County, NJ

Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: Built in 1983 according to tax records, this 1½-story house (*non-contributing building*) reflects the New Traditional style/Colonial Revival subtype. It is covered with vinyl siding, has 6/6 double hung vinyl sash, and a roof covered with asphalt shingles. First story windows are flanked by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters. The main block has a side gable roof that runs parallel with the façade (west elevation) and has three pedimented dormers on the west roof slope. The main block is three bays wide and the entrance is placed in the northernmost bay. It consists of a leaded glass sidelight over a raised panel next to a paneled metal door topped with a semi-circular light. The northernmost third of the main block has a projecting cross gable ell that is two bays wide on the west elevation and has a paneled metal door with a semi-circular light at the east end of the south elevation. The main block roof projects beyond the façade to create a full-width front porch. Eaves are wide and there are returns in the gable ends. Placed south of the main block is a two car, gable-front garage connected to the main block with a shorter, one-story side gable section that has a single window on the façade. The garage has two overhead doors on the south side elevation and two windows on the west elevation. Aerial photographs show a cross gable rear ell placed against the main block. The house stands on a concrete foundation.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a flat, grassy, 1.6-acre lot with mature deciduous and evergreen trees along the north and south side lot lines and in the back yard. An asphalt-paved driveway runs along the south lot line to the garage and a concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the front door. Foundation plants are generally small and spread out.

History: The house is not seen in the 1977 aerial photograph but is seen in 1985 aerial photograph. It is used as a group home for the ARC of Monmouth County.⁴⁴

44. 935 Broad Street block 60, lot 34
[photo 031]

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings)

Description: Built in the first quarter of the 20th century in the Colonial Revival style, this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (west elevation). The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and an exterior wall brick chimney runs along the south side wall. Windows are mostly original 6/6 double-hung wood sash flanked by inoperable louvered shutters and the house is sheathed in vinyl siding. The façade is three bays wide with a center entrance. The wood front door is 12 lights over a sunk panel and does not appear to be original; it is also flanked by inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. A full-width, one story porch with a shed roof shelters the first story. It has wide, square wood columns and a wood balustrade with square balusters, all of which may be original. The house is two bays deep and stands on a concrete foundation with basement windows. A one-story lean-to runs across part of the rear (east) elevation.

⁴⁴ <https://www.remax.com/nj/shrewsbury/home-details/929-broad-st-shrewsbury-nj-07702/14911188483635849772>
accessed 3-8-2022

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 63

Monmouth County, NJ

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is a ca. 1930 gable front, one-story frame garage (*contributing building*). It is covered with clapboard and has an asphalt shingle roof. The façade (west elevation) has an original, four lights over raised panel door to the north and an overhead garage door to the south. The house stands on a flat, grassy 1.03-acre lot. All lot lines are delineated with a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs and the rear two-thirds of the lot is heavily treed. Tall foundation plants outlined with a short, dry-laid stone wall obscure the front porch and ivy climbs up the northwest corner of the main block. A red brick sidewalk leads to the front door and a white gravel driveway runs along the south lot line.

History: Census records and newspaper notices of real estate transactions suggest the house was built for Raymond and Ethel Guenther about 1927. It is shown on the 1930 aerial photograph but was outside of the boundaries of the 1922 Sanborn map. It is shown on the 1922/corrected to 1940 Sanborn map with a full-width front porch and the one-story rear lean-to.⁴⁵

45. 939 Broad Street block 60, lot 33 Platt and Caroline Valentine House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (2 buildings, 1 structure)

Description: Built in 1858 in the Italianate style, the main block of this two-story frame house (*contributing building*) is gable fronted and has wide, bracketed eaves with generous returns in the gable ends. The roof is covered with original slate, and windows (except where noted) are original 6/6 double-hung wood sash, most flanked by original louvered shutters hung on pintels and with original hold-backs. The house is covered with original clapboard. The main block is three bays wide and two bays deep, with an interior chimney (original) emerging near the eaves on the south side elevation. The front door is placed in the northernmost bay on the façade (west elevation). The original door surround consists of a full-width, five-light transom and sidelights framed by simple pilasters supporting a plain entablature. A storm door obscures the front door. Floor to ceiling windows of overly-large 6/6 double-hung sash on the first story are reported to be 20th-century alterations. The façade gable end at the attic level has a pair of arch-headed, six-light single sash wood windows (original) flanked by original, arch-headed louvered shutters. Dense evergreens obscure the view of various side and rear elevations and additions, but a one-story addition placed against the north side elevation is somewhat visible; it is fronted by a porch with a balustrade of square balusters. Two rear additions are visible from the side street. Placed against the rear (east) wall of the main block is a shorter kitchen ell with three-light single wood sash “eyebrow” windows on the attic level. The ell was probably built at the same time as the main block. The roof ridge runs from east to west and an interior end wall brick chimney emerges at the east gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the eaves are wide and bracketed. An enclosed, one-story porch runs along the south side elevation, but it is obscured by neighboring buildings. Placed against the kitchen ell is a three-bay deep addition that probably dates to the 20th century. Its roof

⁴⁵ 1930 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Borough, sheet 3b; 1940 census, sheet 1A; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 6-30-1927, 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 64

Monmouth County, NJ

ridge runs from north to south and it has deep, bracketed eaves with generous returns in the gabled south end. Only a late 20th-century round window at the attic level and the top of three windows on the south side elevation are visible from the street.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house and barely visible from the street is a mid- to late 19th-century storage building (*contributing building*) with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The ridge runs from north to south. The building is covered with original board and batten siding and has an original 6/6 double-hung wood window on the west and north elevations. A one-story lean-to is placed against the rear (east) elevation. Between the house and storage building is a one-story, ca. 1900 well house (*contributing structure*) that is about 4-5 feet square. It has a pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles. The upper half is composed of wood lattice panels while the lower half is sheathed with wood clapboard. The house stands on a .89-acre lot that is heavily landscaped with a variety of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs that line the front and side lot lines. Tall foundation plants include evergreen trees and shrubs. The front lawn is grassy. A late 20th-century chain link fence defines the north lot line. A gravel driveway lined with tall evergreen shrubs and trees runs along the south lot line to the back yard which is heavily treed.

History: The house was built for Platt and Caroline Valentine who moved from New York City to Shrewsbury in 1856 and then built this house two years later on what was originally a 13.3-acre tract. He is enumerated as a 50-year old farmer in the 1860 census, living in the house with his wife and 7-year old daughter, Eveline. His daughter lived here until her death in 1935.⁴⁶

46. 916 Broad Street block 30, lot 15

contributing (key)

George and Caroline Barlow House [photo 032, 033]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (key) (1 building) Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built in 1892 in the Queen Anne style, this three-story frame house (*contributing-key building*) has the complex rooflines, patterned shingles, asymmetrical façade, and bay windows that are the hallmarks of the style. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and, except where noted, all windows are original 1/1 double-hung wood sash. Unless otherwise noted, all details are original. The first story is sheathed in wood clapboard while the upper stories are sheathed in rounded-end wood shingles. The house consists of a three-story main block with a side gable roof that has a ridge running from north to south, parallel with the façade (east elevation). Two original red brick chimneys with decorative, recessed brick patterns are located on the façade and rear (west) roof slopes. Placed in the center of the façade at the eave line of the main block is a lower cross-gable section, one-bay deep; it has a semi-circular window in the gable peak. Below the gable peak at the second story level is a one-story, semi-hexagonal cut-away bay window that has two windows on the façade and one on each side. These are topped with one-light square transoms and are placed below a shingled, molded cornice. On each side of the cut-away bay window is a one-story bay window

⁴⁶ 1860 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, 19; "Shrewsbury Homeowners Cited for 'Century' Homes," *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 7-27-1973, 10; Caroline Valentine obituary, *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 2-11-1903, 1; Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-6; Monmouth County deeds, book 145, 414.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 65

Monmouth County, NJ

with a half-hipped roof. That to the south is rectangular and has a Queen Anne style multi-light window of clear glass on the south side elevation. That to the north has an angled north side wall; it has an oval window on the façade and a pair of windows on the angled north side elevation. Above the angled roofs of the north and south bay windows, and located on the façade of the main block, are triangular windows with a circle-in-a-square mullion design. The first story of the façade is obscured by foundation plants, but it features a one-story porch that wraps around most of the south side elevation and terminates at the north end of the façade with a one-story circular bay window. The circular bay window is sheathed in round-end shingles has three windows, all topped with one-light transoms. The porch has turned posts, a spindle frieze, and a balustrade of turned balusters, elements that are repeated in a port-cochere (original) projecting from the south side elevation of the main block. The south side elevation of the main block has a semicircular eyebrow window in the gable end. The third story has a centered pair of windows, and the second story has a pair of stained glass windows topped with a molded entablature decorated with bas relief leaves and a shield that reads "1892." The first story has a door in the westernmost bay; a narrow window placed to its east and a circular window placed in the easternmost bay. Projecting from the west third of the south side façade at the second story level is a two-story cross-gable bay window (rectangular in plan) with a paired window on the south side elevation at both the first and second story, and a single window topped with a one-light transom on the second and first stories of the façade. Located immediately east of the bay window and projecting beyond the south side wall is a porte-cochere. It stands on a red brick foundation, while the porch stands on red brick piers with white lattice panels placed between the piers. Only the second and third stories of the north side elevation are visible. The attic level in the gable end has an eyebrow window, the second story has a triple window (centered), and the second story has a cut-away bay window with two windows on the north side elevation. The house stands on a brick foundation with basement windows. This house is the best preserved example of Queen Anne architecture within the district, has the highest degree of integrity, and is the work of a master; thus, it is considered as a key contributing building within the district.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Standing behind the house is an original frame, two-story carriage house (*contributing building*) built the same year (1892) as the house. It has a side gable, saltbox profile roof with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (east elevation). The upper story is covered with round-end wood shingles and the lower story is covered with wood clapboard. The façade is barely visible from the street. It has a wide, shed-roof projecting bay to the north that has a garage door and a window. The south side elevation has a narrow board hayloft door in the gable peak; it is topped with a block and tackle. The first story has an original 2/2 window to the west and a small, square stained glass window to the east. The rear (west) elevation has a door to the south (hidden by a late 20th/early 21st-century storm door) with a 2/2 double-hung original window to the north. North of the door are three 2/2 double-hung original wood sash windows and another door. Behind the carriage house is an early 21st-century one-story frame storage building. The house stands on a one-acre lot at the top of a knoll overlooking Broad Street. The lawn is grassy and is landscaped along the lot lines and across the façade foundation with a variety of mature deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees. A concrete driveway leads from the street to the port-cochere and then beyond to the carriage house. The rear yard is enclosed with an early 21st-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 66

Monmouth County, NJ

century metal, Victorian-style fence with narrow, square balusters in combination with a black chain link fence of similar age. The south lot line is defined by an early 21st-century wooden board fence.

History: George Barlow was superintendent of the Shrewsbury-based Hazard Canning Company, best known for its “Shrewsbury” brand ketchup. He is enumerated in the 1900 census as a 46-year old “foreman—canning factory” living here with his wife, their 14-year old daughter, a woman servant, and the servant’s two-year old daughter. Construction of the house was announced in the local paper with many details provided as to its size, number and type of rooms, and interior appointments. When the house was sold in 1915, it was described as having “fourteen rooms and several open fireplaces...A large stable and carriage house are on the rear of the lot.” The house is shown on the 1922 Sanborn map and the carriage house is labeled “auto.”⁴⁷

47. 912 Broad Street block 30, lot 14

contributing (key)

A. [Abram] Holmes and Emily Borden House [photo 026, 034]

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (key) (1 building) Contributing (1 building)

Description: Built one year earlier than the Barlow House to its south (#46), the 2½-story Borden House (*contributing key building*) was erected in 1891 in the Shingle style/gambrel roof subtype. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and windows are original 1/1 double-hung wood sash unless otherwise noted. Most are topped with a window crown that has an applied, bas-relief cord and tassel decoration, also original. Eaves are wide and unbracketed. Unless otherwise noted, all details are original. The first story is covered with narrow clapboards, while the second story and attic level are sheathed in unpainted wood shingles. The house has a cruciform plan consisting of a side gable main section with a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (east elevation). A two-story projecting cross gable section is placed on the facade and the rear (west) elevation. All have gambrel roofs and a corbelled brick chimney emerges from the main block roof just north of its junction with the front-facing cross-gable section. The front-facing cross-gable section is one bay deep and has a double, arch-headed window at the attic level. This same window is repeated in all but the rear (west) gable end which has two 1/1 double-hung windows. Below the double window is a modestly-projecting rectangular bay window on the second story; it has a triple window with a fixed upper sash occupying the upper third of the window opening and a moveable sash occupying the lower two-thirds of the window opening. The second story level of the main block, south of the projecting cross gable section, has a triple window composed of a single window of 20 lights placed between 1/1 double-hung windows. North of the projecting cross gable, on the second story level of the main block, is a single window. A one-story front porch covers all but the southernmost and northernmost bays of the main section; the southernmost bay contains a single window while the northernmost bay contains an angled, cut-away bay window that has several rows of round-end wood shingles under it. Sheltered under the porch is a projecting bay that contains a center door that consists of a large pane of glass over multiple raised panels. On each side of the center door are two angled windows with the same one-third over two-thirds proportions of windows on the

⁴⁷ 1900 census, Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Township, sheet 12B; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 1-27-1892; 2-10-1915; interview with owner, 3-9-2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 67

Monmouth County, NJ

second story of the cross gable. These are flanked to the north and south by a door obscured by a storm door. The southernmost door is protected by a two-sided, sun porch-like enclosure that consists of a pair of eight-light fixed sash windows over raised panels on the façade and a single, eight-light fixed sash window over raised panel door on the south side elevation. This enclosure appears to be a later modification, possibly in the early to mid-20th century. The porch, which stands on brick piers infilled with decorative cut-out panels, has a solid balustrade covered with clapboard and topped with Doric columns. A wide flight of wood steps, flanked by a solid wood balustrade, leads to the front steps, while a narrower flight leads to the south side door. The south side elevation has two windows on the second story, and a one-story rectangular bay window on the first story. The bay window's east elevation has a one-third over two-thirds window and the south side elevation has a 70-light single sash wood window. The north side elevation of the main block has two windows on the second story and a triple window of one-third over two-third wood sash on the first story. The second story and attic level of this gable end are covered with round-end wood shingles. A rear cross-gable section is three bays deep by two bays wide and has an exterior wall brick chimney running up the west gable end. A one-story addition is placed against its rear (west) wall. The house stands on a brick foundation with basement windows. The house is a well-preserved example of the Shingle style and the best example of the style in the historic district. Its details—arch-headed windows, multi-light windows, applied decoration over the windows, and multiple bay windows—represent the work of master builders.

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: Behind the house is what appears to be a ca. 1900 two-car garage (*contributing building*); it has a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building is shown as made of “tile” on the 1922 Sanborn map and today has a stuccoed exterior. The only clearly visible elevations are those on the north and west. The north elevation has three original 1/1 double-hung wood sash window with red brick sills. The west elevation has two 1/1 double-hung wood windows and an exterior wall red brick chimney placed near the northernmost end of that elevation. The barely-visible south elevation is shown on Realtor.com as having three overhead garage doors. The house stands on top of a knoll on a 0.62-acre lot that overlooks Broad Street. The grassy lot is dotted with a variety of mature evergreen and deciduous trees. Part of the back yard is enclosed with an early 21st-century cedar stockade fence. An asphalt-paved driveway with concrete curbing leads from the street to the detached garage in the backyard, following along the south side of the house. Foundation plants are minimal. A ca. 1920 two-story flagpole stands in the front yard.

History: Abram Holmes Borden (1866-1923) was a grocer in Shrewsbury, who was charter member of the Shrewsbury Fire Company, a member of the board of education, and served as the township's overseer of the poor. After purchasing a small parcel of land from the Tallman estate, he hired his brothers, tradesmen known as the Borden Bros., to build this house in 1891. Borden lived in the house with his wife, Emily, until his death in 1923. A two-hole outdoor cement privy was demolished in 2020.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/912-Broad-St_Shrewsbury_NJ_07702_M63577-80799 accessed 3-9-2022; *Century Homes*, 87-89; Gabrielan I, 64; Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Shrewsbury Borough, No. 1345-1-4; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 3-18-1891, 5 email correspondence, Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 68

Monmouth County, NJ

48. Patriot Isle on Sycamore Avenue (no street number or block/lot number)

Patriot Isle [photo 016]

contributing

☒ in prior nomination [within district boundaries but not described or counted as a resource]

Status Count: Contributing (1 site)

Description: This small, boulevard-like strip of land (*contributing site*) stands in the middle of Sycamore Avenue just east of the traffic light at Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue and measures approximately 16 feet wide by 235 feet long. It is composed of a landscaped island that contains a late 20th-century flagpole with a concrete base on which plaques honoring local citizens who served in the Revolutionary, Civil, WWII, and Vietnam wars. Placed west of the flagpole is a granite or marble stone with a bronze sign memorializing the 1995 death of Elizabeth “Betty” Clark, a crossing guard killed while on duty. Placed east of the flagpole is a large piece of granite. Affixed to it is a 1935 metal plaque mounted on a piece of sycamore tree that was “planted by the early colonists in the royal province of New Jersey. Marked the Delaware trail used by the Indians and later by Washington’s troops on the Burlington Path.” Placed to the east of the sycamore plaque are two other plaques, also mounted to the granite. One was dedicated in 1935 to “commemorate the historic sycamore trees of Revolutionary War fame;” it was originally affixed to an ancient sycamore in the isle. The other, dedicated in 2001, notes “A tree may die, but its spirit remains forever.”

Outbuildings and Significant Landscape Features: The isle is flat and bordered with a concrete curb. A flower bed outlined with stone pavers is located west of the flagpole. Placed behind (east of) the granite bolder and its plaques is a sycamore tree followed by three ornamental cherry trees.

History: This strip of land once held the “Council Pine” around which—according to local historians—Native Americans met and held meetings, while later and better informed historians claim the pine was planted about 1835 and was once a general meeting place for political orations. A ca. 1920 historic photograph shows it standing in the middle of Sycamore Avenue before it was taken down about 1924. Local lore also claims that soon after the Revolutionary War, thirteen sycamores—one for each colony—were planted down the middle of Sycamore Avenue dividing the road into north and south paths; three ancient sycamores (exact age unknown) survived into the 20th century and were located on the isle, standing east of the Council Pine. When Sycamore Avenue was a toll road in the 19th century, a toll house was erected about where the flagpole now stands; it survived into the 1890s. In 1926, a small one-room post office was built on the isle and it served as such until a new facility was built in 1957 on Broad Street. Into the 1960s, the isle was still wide enough to park cars perpendicular to the street. After renovations, the former post office was used as the police headquarters and municipal court while still located on the isle. It continued to serve in that capacity at that location until it became deteriorated and was torn down in 1966. That year the island in the middle of Sycamore Avenue became known as Patriot Isle as the result of a contest held at the grammar school.⁴⁹

49. Sycamore Avenue [no street number or block or lot number]

contributing

Sycamore Avenue [photo 002, 004, 009, 010, 012, 014, 016, 018, 022]

⁴⁹ Gabrielan I, 9, 21, 28; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 7-1-1984.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 69

Monmouth County, NJ

☒ in prior nomination [within district boundaries but not described or counted as a resource]

Status Count: Contributing (1 structure)

Description: This asphalt-paved, two-way road (*contributing structure*) runs for approximately 0.55 miles in an east-west direction through the center of the historic district. At the westernmost boundary of the district, it is a two-lane road that is roughly 24-feet wide including the paved shoulder. Traveling east and approaching its intersection with Broad Street (SR 37), which is about one-third of mile from the west district boundary, it becomes a 40-foot, wide three-lane road to accommodate an additional lane for left turns. East of the intersection with Broad Street, it is almost 70-feet wide to accommodate two westbound lanes, Patriot Isle in the center of the road, and a single eastbound lane. At the district's easternmost boundary, Sycamore Avenue returns to a two-lane road that is about 50-feet wide. West of the Broad Street intersection, Sycamore Avenue has no formal sidewalks or curbing, except for a short section on the south side near that intersection; these date to the late 20th century. East of the Broad Street intersection, there is a sidewalk along both sides of the road and late 20th-century concrete curbs.

Significant Landscape Features: This section of Sycamore Avenue is lined with mature deciduous and evergreen trees often closely spaced. Most notable among them is a row of sycamores on both sides of the road between the Allen House (#1) at the Broad Street intersection and the west end of the borough recreation field (which is not in the district). Telephone poles line the shoulder on the north side of the road. East of the Broad Street intersection a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees line the road, but they are not as dense or numerous as those on the west side of the Broad Street intersection. Sycamore trees, old but not ancient, define the Quaker Meetinghouse lot's south lot line as well as the Presbyterian manse's north lot line on the opposite side of the road.

History: Sycamore Avenue is claimed to be part of the Burlington Path, an east-west path established by the Native Americans which went through Tinton Falls (three miles southwest of Shrewsbury) and Shrewsbury, terminating at the end of Rumson Neck about five miles northeast of Shrewsbury. In early deeds it is referred to as the "road from Tinton Falls to Shrewsbury" and was later known as the Tinton Falls and Shrewsbury turnpike. In the late 1800s, possibly after July 1888 when its use as a turnpike was abandoned, its name was changed to Sycamore Avenue, a reflection of the many sycamore trees which lined it. The first traffic light installed at the intersection was in April 1927, when a manually operated signal was "operated at the times of heaviest traffic." The intersection of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street is locally known as the "Four Corners" or the "Historic Four Corners."⁵⁰

50. Broad Street [no street number, block or lot number]

contributing

Broad Street [photo 018, 026, 030, 031, 032]

☒ in prior nomination [within district boundaries but not described or counted as a resource]

⁵⁰ Gabrielan I, 7; *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ), 11-18-1897; *The Freehold Transcript and the Monmouth Inquirer* (Freehold, NJ), 4-8-1927, 9. Shrewsbury National Register Historic District Nomination, 19. The earliest reference to "Sycamore Avenue" in a newspapers.com search was found in the *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ) dated 11-30-1892 on page 3; "Abandoning a Part of the Turnpike," *The Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 7-11-1888; Richard L. Kraybill, *The Story of Shrewsbury 1664-1964* (Red Bank, NJ: The Commercial Press, 1964), 59-60.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 70

Monmouth County, NJ

Status Count: Contributing (1 structure)

Description: This asphalt-paved, two-way state highway (SR35) runs in a north-south direction through the historic district for approximately 0.17 miles, from just north of the Allen House (#1) and Friends Meetinghouse, (#36) south to a few feet beyond the south lot line of the Barlow House (#46). Roughly 50-feet wide from curb to curb, it has a minimum of two lanes traveling in each direction. South of the intersection with Sycamore Avenue, it is five lanes wide, with three for northbound traffic (including a left turn lane) and two for southbound traffic. About 200 feet south of the intersection it becomes a four-lane road with two lanes in each direction separated by a 10-foot wide no-traffic zone in the center. North of the intersection it is about 50-feet wide and has three southbound lanes and two northbound lanes. Both sides of the road here have non-historic concrete sidewalks and curbs. South of the intersection, the road has non-historic concrete curbs, sidewalks, and telephone poles on the road's east side. The west side of Broad Street has non-historic concrete curbs the full length, but the sidewalk ends about 200 feet south of the intersection, roughly where the 10-foot wide no-traffic zone begins.

Significant Landscape Features: North of the intersection with Sycamore Avenue, the east side of the street is lined with tall evergreen trees that visually separate the road from the Quaker burial ground (#36). The west side of the street has very few trees on the Allen House property (#1). South of the Sycamore Avenue intersection, the road is lined with sycamore and evergreen trees along the west side of the road and a variety of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, most of them large, which help to reduce the sound of traffic on this heavily-traveled major artery.

History: Broad Street was originally known as Kings Highway and was referenced as early as 1688 when it was noted that "a Kings Highway runs betwixt John Lippincott's great lot and Judah Allen to Navesincks river." John Lippincott sold a portion of "his great lot" to the Quakers in 1695 where they erected a meetinghouse (see #36) and the Allen House (#1) stands on land owned by Judah Allen. Broad Street became part of one of the first state highways, Route 4, in 1917; it was hard surfaced then and in 1920 was widened to three lanes. In 1960, it was widened to four lanes.⁵¹

51. 489 Sycamore Avenue block 30, lot 1 Chimento House (*Lone Oak* site)

non-contributing

☒ the ca. 1910 house that no longer stands on this lot was included in the prior nomination
Status Count: Non-contributing (1 building)

Description: Built in 2021 in the Millennium Mansion style, this 2½-story frame house (*non-contributing building*) is composed of multiple sections that create a linear, east-to-west footprint. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and the house is covered with wood or composite wood-like siding on top of a tall brick water table. Windows are a combination of vinyl 6/1 double-hung sash, some with 6-light transoms, and 6- or 9-light fixed vinyl sash. The 2½-story main block occupies the west two-thirds of the footprint. It has a side gable roof with a ridge that runs from east to west, parallel with the façade (north elevation); three interior wall brick chimneys emerge at the roof ridge; two to the east (between them is a shed-roofed dormer) and one to the west. A projecting gable-

⁵¹ Extracts from the Book of Court Minutes, No. 1, 1688-1721 as cited in G. C. Beekman, "Appendix to the Boundaries & c. of Monmouth," *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ), 11-15-1877, 1; Kraybill, 58.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 71

Monmouth County, NJ

front ell dominates the façade; it is four bays wide and has a center entrance. It is fronted by a wrap-around shed-roofed porch with paneled columns; placed against the north elevation of the wrap-around porch is a port-cochere with overly-large square columns. East of the projecting ell is a two-story, three-bay wide tower topped with a pyramidal roof covered with standing seam metal. A one-story, gable-front projecting ell is placed in front of the tower; it has a triple picture window with fixed sash. The west end of the main block consists of a solarium on the first story; it has paired French doors topped with transoms on all elevations. Placed at an angle against the east end of the main block is a one-story, side gable section with a roof ridge that runs from northeast to southwest. It has multiple projecting gables, one on the façade and on the northeast (side) elevation. Windows are mostly 6/1 vinyl sash.

Significant Landscape Features: The house stands on a 1.83-acre lot at the westernmost end of the historic district. It is setback about 150-feet from the road and is accessed by a circular driveway composed of stone pavers. The driveway's entry points are marked with ca. 1960 brick pillars topped with stone caps engraved with "Lone Oak," the name of the house that stood here until it was replaced with this house. A sculpted hedge defines the front lot line, while a row of evergreens lines the east side lot line. The grassy lawn is dotted with tall deciduous and evergreen trees.

History: This lot was originally the site of a summer house built about 1910 by J. Wright Brown, a prominent Wall Street broker, and his wife. They remodeled and enlarged a modest farmhouse on the lot into a fourteen room mansion they named Lone Oak. It was rebuilt after a fire in the mid-20th century. It was later the residence of Florence Forgotson, the first woman admitted to the Monmouth County Bar Association. The present (2022) owners intended to restore Lone Oak but discovered major structural problems which necessitated its demolition and replacement. Only the chimneys were left standing and were incorporated into the new house. The exterior design of the new house is closely modeled after the house that was torn down.⁵²

52. 945 Broad Street block 60, lot 32 Major Cuthbert and Elsie Osborn House

contributing

☒ in prior nomination

Status Count: Contributing (1 building) Non-contributing (1 structure)

Description: Built in 1935 in the Colonial Revival style, this two-story house (*contributing building*) is mostly hidden by a fence with tall bushes behind it, making a full description difficult. The main block has an irregular massing and footprint that consists of a two-story section composing the southernmost two-thirds and a 1½-story section with a pedimented dormer composing the northernmost one-third; the latter section projects a few feet beyond the façade of the two-story section. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a ridge that runs parallel with the façade (west elevation). A center chimney pierces the center of the roof ridge of the two-story section. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding and windows are mostly 6/6 and 8/8 replacement double-

⁵² Shrewsbury Historical Society Newsletter, Spring 2021, 5,6 as found at <https://cdn.website-editor.net/db4078dd34a94418b1684d496de105fe/files/uploaded/Newsletter%25202021%2520Spring.pdf> accessed 4-14-2022; *Century Homes*, 35-37; Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, No. 1345-1-23; email correspondence, Don Burden to Joan Berkey, June 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

APPENDIX—Property and Resource Descriptions Page 72

Monmouth County, NJ

hung vinyl sash. Many are flanked by inoperable vinyl shutters. The main block is three bays wide with a center entrance. The door surround (original) consists of simple, molded pilasters supporting a molded entablature. The front door appears to be original and has raised panels below four lights. Placed south of the front door is a one-story, semi-hexagonal bay window that appears to date to the mid-1900s; its footprint is not seen on the 1928/corrected to 1940 Sanborn map. The north side elevation is two bays deep with the easternmost window on the first story composed of a ca. 2000 6-light fixed sash vinyl window topped with a three-light transom. The south side elevation is three bays wide on the second story. Placed against the first story of the south side elevation is an original one-story ell, one bay wide and two bays deep. Placed against the first story of the north side elevation is a one-story section, three bays wide with a door in the southernmost bay, that connects the main block with what appears to have originally been a free-standing, one-story one-car garage. There are later, shed-roofed additions in the rear obscured by a tall fence with an arbor (all ca. 2005) that runs off the house's southeast corner to the back yard.

Significant Landscape Features: Lot lines are marked by a vinyl picket fence. That across the front has a tall hedge placed behind it. The lot is flat and grassy and is dotted with a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. A gravel driveway leads off of Broad Street to the attached garage. A ca. 2000 frame storage shed with a gambrel roof stands in the back yard and aerial photographs show a ca. 2005 swimming pool (*non-contributing structure*) in the back yard.

History: A World War I veteran, Major Cuthbert Osborn was a member of the Shrewsbury Borough Council from 1939 until his death in 1942. The house is shown in the 1928 Sanborn map/corrected to 1940 as an addition to the map; the main block is shown with its current footprint, including the south ell, and the one-story garage north of the house is free-standing.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1	#	name	address	block/lot	ConsDate	KeyBldg	KeyStruct	ConBldg	ConStr	ConSite	ConObj	NCBldg	NCStr	NCSite	NCObj	inv #			
2	1	Allen House	400 Sycamore Avenue	28/17	c1710	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-8			
3	2	Stewart and OrtrudeVanVliet House	412 Sycamore Avenue	28/18 + 19	1920	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				
4	3	Van Schoick-White House	420 Sycamore Avenue	28/20	c 1854NR/GH	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1345-1-16			
5	4	Bradford-Beadleston House	440 Sycamore Avenue	28/45	c1850	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				
6	5	Stout-Trafford House	446 Sycamore Avenue	28/21	c1830 GH	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-17			
7	6	James and Lavinia Broadmeadow House	450 Sycamore Avenue	28/22	c1867	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-18			
8	7	Tenbrook-Smith House	458 Sycamore Avenue	28/23	1830-40	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-19			
9	8	Smith Tenant House	2 Beech Tree Lane	28/23.01	c1800rem1970s	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		NC		
10	9	vacant land .46 acres owned by boro	Beech Tree lane	28/44.11		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0				
11	10	Brugiere's Cottage	468 Sycamore Avenue	28/24	1882	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12	11	Randolph Borden Tenant House	474 Sycamore Avenue	28/25	1906	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0				
13	12	Waldron+Isabelle Brown House	486 Sycamore Avenue	28/26	1877	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1345-1-22			
14	13	Saltar House	481 Sycamore Avenue	30/2	c 1820 GH	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1345-1-21			
15	14	Dr. James and Sarah Cooper House	477 Sycamore Avenue	30/7	c1864	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1345-1-20			
16	15	Thornbrooke/now Redaelli House	469 Sycamore Avenue	30/8	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		NC		
17	16	Parker-Van Buren House	457 Sycamore Avenue	30/9	c1830-40	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		yes		
18	17	Phillipse and Isabelle Greene Barn/House	459 Sycamore Avenue	30/10	1890-1910	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		NC		
19	18	Farmers cottage+sheep barn	457R Sycamore Avenue	30/11	1900-1940	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0		NC		
20	19	Forrest and Harriet Smith House	451 Sycamore Avenue	30/12	1937	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				
21	20	Wardell House	419 Sycamore Avenue	30/13.01	1820-1890s	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1345-1-10			
22	21	Christ Church (Episcopal)+Cemetery + Parish House	381 Sycamore Avenue	60/1 +43	c1769/1899	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-1			
23	22	Presbyterian Church + Cemetery	370 Sycamore Avenue	60/2	1821 alt1850 esi	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-9			
24	23	Dr. Frederick and Emma Van Vliet House	360 Sycamore Avenue	60/3	1886	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				
25	24	Van Vliet/Presbyterian Manse and Social Hall	348 Sycamore Avenue	60/4	c 1840rem	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1345-1-13			
26	25	Marguerite Van Vliet Spragins House	342 Sycamore Avenue	60/6	c1943/1970s	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		NC		
27	26	Ira and Anita Crouse House	322 Sycamore Avenue	60/7	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0				
28	27	Benjamin J. and Sarah Parker House	319 Sycamore Avenue	41/27	c1895	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
29	28	Christ Church Rectory	329 Sycamore Avenue	41/26	c1826/1865	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1345-1-12			
30	29	Joseph V. and Mary Holmes House	333 Sycamore Avenue	41/25	1910	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			yes	
31	30	Melvin and Ada Ford House	337 Sycamore Avenue	41/24	1921	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
32	31	Randolph and Elizabeth Borden House	345 Sycamore Avenue	41/1	c1789/c1890	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				barn
33	32	Daniel and Ann Arrance House	351 Sycamore Avenue	41/2	c1840/c1860	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-14			
34	33	former Presbyterian Manse	353 Sycamore Avenue	41/3	1927	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
35	34	Benjamin and Sarah White House	355 Sycamore Avenue	41/4	c 1790 GH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-15			
36	35	carriage house	355A Sycamore Avenue R	41/5	late 19th c	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
37	36	Quaker Meetinghouse + Burial Ground	375 Sycamore Avenue	40/1	1816	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1345-1-7			
38	37	Garrett and Sarah Stout House	901 Broad Street	60/42	c1845 GH	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-2			
39	38	William and Clemence Borden House	905 Broad Street	60/41	c 1865NR	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-3			
40	39	Harry and Sarah Borden House	909 Broad Street	60/40	1905	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
41	40	Fred and Marion England House	913 Broad Street	60/39+38	1941	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0				
42	41	Francis and Hannah Borden House	917 Broad Street	60/37	c1840	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-5			
43	42	Claude and Bertha Rivenburg House/concrete	923 Broad Street	60/36	c 1927	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
44	43	Shrewsbury Group Home of the ARC of MonCo	929 Broad Street	60/35	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		NC		
45	44	Col Revival no name/Guenther?	935 Broad Street	60/34	1900-1930	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
46	45	Platt and Caroline Valentine House	939 Broad Street	60/33	c 1858	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-6			
47	46	George and Caroline Barlow House	916 Broad Street	30/15	1892	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
48	47	A. Holmes and Emily Borden House	912 Broad Street	30/14	1891	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-4			
49	48	Patriot Isle	Sycamore E of Broad St	none		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0				
50	49	Sycamore Avenue		none		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				
51	50	Broad Street		none		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1345-1-11			
52	51	Chimento House/Lone Oak	489 Sycamore	30/1	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1345-1-23			
53	52	Maj. Cuthbert and Elsie Osborn House	945 Broad Street	60/32	1935	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		NC		
54																			
55						6	0	55	7	5	0	16	15	0	0	0			
56																			
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 1

Monmouth County, New Jersey

Summary Statement of Significance

The Shrewsbury Historic District is locally significant under criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation as it exemplifies the growth in leisure time resulting from the rise of business fortunes and the growth of America's wealthy upper class after the Civil War. The introduction of train service in 1861 brought an influx of wealthy urbanites seeking a summer retreat offering outdoor recreation and fresh air. By the late 19th century, Shrewsbury was transformed from an 18th-century country village to an aristocratic village of small country estates and summer houses of which 12 are extant in the district. The architectural significance of the Shrewsbury Historic District under Criterion C lies in its integrity as an early 18th-century crossroads village that prospered during the colonial and Early American periods, was transformed into a village of small country estates by the late 1800s, and finally transitioned to a bedroom community in the mid-20th century. Within the district are buildings that exemplify this history, including the oldest of two extant Quaker meetinghouses in the county, an Episcopal church designed in the late 18th century by a master architect from Philadelphia, a Dutch American style house that reflects the building traditions of the county's 17th-century Dutch settlers, and houses built in several architectural styles as country estates for wealthy New Yorkers.

The period of significance runs from ca. 1710, which represents the construction date of the district's oldest extant house, the Allen House, to 1946. The end date represents the year when the last house in the historic district to be used as a summer cottage was sold and became a year-round residence.

Significance Under Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

The Shrewsbury Historic District is locally significant under criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation as it exemplifies the growth in leisure time resulting from the rise of business fortunes and the growth of America's wealthy upper class after the Civil War. Shrewsbury grew slowly until the introduction of train service in 1861 brought an influx of wealthy urbanites, most of them from New York City, seeking a summer retreat offering outdoor recreation and fresh air. By the late 19th century, Shrewsbury was transformed from an 18th-century country village to an aristocratic village of small country estates and summer houses. Within district boundaries are 12 extant houses that served as summer retreats.

The Tradition of Country Estates and Summer Houses

The country estate, or country seat, is one of the oldest building types in Western architecture, dating back at least to the Romans when wealthy families acquired large tracts of land in the countryside and built villas on them. "Villa" is a Latin and Italian word that conflates architecture and landscape. As architectural historians Reinberger and McLean note, "[t]he country seat gave birth to modern suburbia and was the focus of English and American obsession with the rural experience."¹

Although most country estates were put to agricultural use, they were also used for relaxation and the pursuit of self-improvement through art and reading as a counterpoint to the activities of politics and business in the city. From Rome, the country home tradition was later revived in 15th-century

¹ Mark Reinberger and Elizabeth McLean, *The Philadelphia Country House* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2015), 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 2

Monmouth County, New Jersey

Renaissance Italy, first around Florence, then throughout the whole country. The Italian precedents strongly influenced those in England as aristocrats and noblemen there acquired (through purchase or inheritance) both city homes and country estates beginning in the late 1500s. By this time, life in the country was perceived as wholesome, in contrast to the corruption of the city, particularly London. The country house and its landscape later became part of the 18th-century idea of refinement, characterized by the acquisition of education, art, literature, and travel, something in which the wealthy could indulge. In the 18th century a true gentleman was “a man of liberal education, wide-ranging knowledge, privileged leisure, and, crucially, good taste,” all of which were reflected in the design and landscaping of his country house.²

By the mid-1700s, the American version of the country estate had evolved, first in Philadelphia which was the largest city in the country at that time, then in New York and Boston as those cities expanded. These were distinct in form and function from town houses and rural plantations or farms. Most country homes were built within a day’s travel from the city, allowing the owner easy access to his urban place of business and an equally quick return to his country retreat. Examples include James Logan’s *Stenton* (1723-1730, extant) near Germantown on the outskirts of Philadelphia, the Henry Delafield Mansion (1830s, demolished) which at the time overlooked the East River in New York City at 77th Street, and the Lyman Estate (1793, extant), built for Boston shipping merchant Theodore Lyman in Waltham, about ten miles northwest of Boston.³

Some, like the Biddle family’s *Andulusia* (ca. 1806, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, extant), were built in response to the 1793 Yellow Fever epidemic which sent wealthy Philadelphians fleeing to the countryside, a locale thought to be a healthier setting. Others provided a place where scientific inquiries in botany and husbandry could be conducted, extensive formal and informal flower gardens could be planted, and fruits and vegetables could be grown on acreage that far exceeded that of the town house. As Scottish traveler Patrick M’Robert observed in 1775, “The country round [Philadelphia] is very pleasant and agreeable, finely interspersed with genteel country seats, fields, and orchards for several miles round....” Of New York City, he commented “there are many fine country seats upon this island, where nature has done so much, art has had very little share in making them very agreeable.”⁴

By the 1830s, travelers’ accounts were filled with observations of “a gentleman’s country seat, delightfully situated,” “gaily painted country seats,” and “fine country seats” outside of New York and Philadelphia, many observed while travelling along major waterways.⁵ In 1850, landscape architect and architectural influencer A.J. Downing published *The Architecture of Country Houses* which went through nine printings and sold well over 16,000 copies by the end of the Civil War. Through its thirteen cottages, seven

² Reinberger and McLean, 1-3; Raymond Williams, Gerald MacLean, and Donna Landry, *The Country and the City Revisited: England and the Politics of Culture, 1550-1850* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1999), 187.

³ <https://thehistoricnewenglandproject.com/2019/02/21/the-lyman-estate-mansion/>,
<https://ephemeralnewyork.wordpress.com/tag/country-estates-new-york-city/>,
<https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/mansions/> accessed 5-23-2022.

⁴ Patrick M’Robert, *A Tour Through Part of the North Provinces of America, 1774-1775* (Edinburg, Scotland: Patrick M’Robert, 1776), 6, 32.

⁵ Henry Tudor, *Narrative of a Tour in North America* (London: J. Moves, 1834), Vol. I, 141; Tyrone Power, Jr. *Impressions of America; during the years 1833, 1834, and 1835* (Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1836), Vol. 1, 285.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 3

Monmouth County, New Jersey

farmhouses, and fourteen villas, the book espoused the beauty, harmony, and positive moral and social value of what Downing called “rural architecture.” Defining the country house as the “most refined home of America—the home of its most leisurely and educated class of citizens,” Downing acknowledged their growing popularity:

We see signs showing themselves, with the growing wealth of the country, of expenditure in domestic architecture quite unmeaning and unwise in a republic. Fortunes are rapidly accumulated in the United States, and the indulgence of ones’ taste and pride in the erection of a country-seat of great size and cost is becoming a favorite mode of expending wealth.⁶

While Downing’s vision of an “unostentatious, moderate home of a country gentleman” characterizes some country estates, those of “great size and cost” also became a familiar part of the post-Civil War rural landscape outside of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York City.⁷

Post-Civil War Economic Growth

After the Civil War ended in 1865, the American economy boomed. Farm, mining, and factory production doubled between 1866 and 1880 and there were only three years during this period (1871, 1874, and 1876) when output failed to reach new record-high figures. The population increased rapidly, from 31 million in 1866 to 50 million in 1880 largely because of immigration, and by 1880, more than one-quarter of the nation’s population lived in urban areas. After set-backs caused by the financial panics of 1873 and 1893, the United States had the highest per capita income in the world by the end of the 19th century. The country’s population reached 76 million in 1900 and 92 million in 1910, and by 1910, 46% of the population lived in an urban setting.⁸

For most Americans, the years between 1850 and 1900 were prosperous, ushering in an improved standard of living, a demand for labor, and an ever-growing stock of consumer goods. The national wealth, estimated to be \$16 billion in 1860, grew to \$88 billion by 1900. The value of American manufactured products soared from \$3 billion in 1869 to over \$13 billion at the turn of the last century. Railroads transported people and goods across the nation and new financial institutions (commercial banks, savings banks, and investment houses) connected investors with businesses looking to grow. Mergers, cartels, and trusts brought a new generation of wealthy industrialists and investment bankers like J.P. Morgan and Andrew Carnegie.⁹

⁶ A.J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (NY: D. Appleton & Company, 1850; reprint, New York, Dover Publications, 1969 with new introduction by J. Stewart Johnson, 266-267.

⁷ *Ibid.*, xiv.

⁸ Warren Persons, Pierson Tuttle, and Edwin Frickey, “Business and Financial Conditions Following the Civil War in the United States,” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 2, Supplement 2 (July 1920), 5-21; Peter Lindert and Jeffrey Williamson, *Unequal Gains: American Growth and Inequality Since 1700* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2016), 166-193; Wm. C. Hunt, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1913), Vol. 1, Chapter 1, 30, 53.

⁹ Bernard Bailyn, et al., *The Great Republic: A History of the American People* (Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, 1981), 590-617, 615; Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. Historical, Demographic, Economic, and Social Data: The United States, 1790-1970. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2005-12-22. <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR00003.v1>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 4

Monmouth County, New Jersey

With the great urbanization of America, however, the rich got richer as the demand for white-collar skills ran ahead of supply, and property income and wealth became more unequally distributed. The antebellum years also brought new avenues of wealth through the creation of new jobs that included work as stockbrokers, investment bankers, railroad magnates, and corporate lawyers to name a few. During the Gilded Age (roughly 1870 to 1900), America's new business elite, most of whom lived in the nation's biggest cities, acquired the financial wealth that allowed them to purchase a country house where they and their families could retire during the summer season.¹⁰

The Leisure Revolution

Until about 1820, Americans "adhered fairly rigidly to the gospel of work, which stressed the value of labor and frowned upon the pursuit of pleasure." Numerous foreign travelers to the United States commented on Americans' extreme work ethic, among them English geologist Sir Charles Lyell who lectured throughout the country in the 1840s and noted that America seemed to be "a country where all, whether rich or poor, were laboring from morning till night, without ever indulging in a holiday." Englishman Francis Grund commented in 1837, "The Americans are not fond of any kind of public amusement; and are best pleased with an abundance of business. Their pleasure consists in being constantly occupied."¹¹

As the United States shifted from a rural-agrarian society to an urban-industrial one beginning in the 1800s, hundreds of thousands of Americans, both native and foreign born, moved into the country's rapidly-growing cities where industries polluted the air, crowded living conditions brought disease, and green spaces were uncommon. Attitudes towards recreation changed in response to the closeness of city life, leading to a decline of long-held notions of the frivolity of recreation. Within the country's large cities, new diversions developed, creating spectacular growth in commercial amusement pastimes like theatre, vaudeville, movies, and organized sports. Vacations were now embraced as an antidote to the hustle and bustle of city life. In fact, the date of taking the 1910 census was changed from the traditional date of June 1st to April 15th because the director of the census bureau "felt that much of the urban population would be absent from their homes on summer vacation in June."¹²

Resorts like Saratoga in New York, Newport in Rhode Island, and Long Branch and Cape May in New Jersey had been popular "salubrious summer retreats" since the late 1700s for those who could afford them. As early as the 1766, Cape May had been a destination for city dwellers, mostly from Baltimore and Philadelphia, seeking relief from summer's oppressive heat and was a place "where a Number resort for Health, and bathing in the Water..." Long Branch, an oceanfront village located a mere 4.5 miles southeast of Shrewsbury on the south branch of the Shrewsbury River, was noted in 1769 as "well situated for any person that should incline to have a pleasant retirement from heat in the summer..." Fifteen years later, it was described as a place where people fled "from the fatigues of business, want of

¹⁰ Lindert and Williamson, 166-193.

¹¹ As quoted in Dale A. Somers, "The Leisure Revolution: Recreation in the American City, 1820-1920," *The Journal of Popular Culture*, Summer 1971, 125.

¹² Somers, 125-130; https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1910.html accessed 5-13-2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 5

Monmouth County, New Jersey

health & c. to inhale pure air and taste true delight.”¹³ As the anonymous writer of a letter from Shrewsbury observed in July 1791:

The violent and intolerable heats that have prevailed for some time past in the capital of Pennsylvania, have driven crowds of its inhabitants hither for the benefit of the salt water and sea air. Scarce a house in the vicinity of the shore but is more or less occupied either by real invalids from Philadelphia or persons fearing to become such, had they remained in the burning atmosphere of that city during the dog days.¹⁴

Similarly, a newspaper ad for the steamboat *Franklin*, which made three trips weekly between New York City and upper Monmouth County, touted its route as being “the cheapest and most pleasant that can be selected from the city, persons wishing to breathe a little pure sea and country air, will find this the most pleasant they can select.”¹⁵

With the advent of train service to Jersey shore destinations in the mid-1800s, newly established seashore resorts joined the older ones. Atlantic City was founded in 1856 at the newly-built railroad terminus on a barrier island in Atlantic County. Seashore towns established as religious communities during the growth of the camp meeting movement in post-Civil War America included Ocean City and Cape May Point (founded in 1879 and 1876 respectively in Cape May County), and Ocean Grove (founded in 1869 in Monmouth County). Other Jersey shore destinations included Asbury Park, Belmar, Monmouth Beach, and Sea Bright strung like pearls along New Jersey’s 130 miles of coastline. With shore resorts now roughly a mere two hours from either Philadelphia or New York, city dwellers fled during the summer season to both old and new coastal resort communities which offered something for every budget and every visitor, from day-trippers to summer cottagers. Many came for the health benefits of fresh air and sea bathing, and others for the entertainment to be found at the gambling tables, hotel concerts, billiard halls, dances, and horse races.

For upper class visitors there were more options. They could spend a week, a month, or the season in one of the many well-heeled resort hotels or they could purchase a lot in a resort and build a cottage on it as many middle class families had chosen to do. Another option was to buy, build, or lease a house in an already-established rural location outside of, but not too far from, the Jersey shore resorts. Shrewsbury, with its colonial and Early American houses and churches, most on spacious lots, its rural village charm, and its proximity to the shore, became a very appealing place to establish a country estate or rent a summer home for the aristocratic New Yorker.

Shrewsbury’s Transformation from a Rural Village to a Village of Small Country Estates and Summer Houses

Founded in the late 1670s, the village of Shrewsbury was established at the crossroads of an east-west Native American path known as the Burlington Path (now Sycamore Avenue), and the King’s Highway

¹³ Robert Crozier Alexander, *Ho! For Cape Island!*, (Cape May, NJ: privately printed, 1956), 10; *New York Journal* (New York City, NY), 8-31-1769; *The Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia, PA), 3-17-1784, 1.

¹⁴ *Daily Advertiser* (New York, NY), 7-8-1791, 4.

¹⁵ *New York Gazette & General Advertiser* (New York, NY), 8-10-1819, 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 6

Monmouth County, New Jersey

(now Broad Street), which ran from north to south.¹⁶ The village is located two miles south of Red Bank, a town located on the south bank of the Navesink River which provides direct access, by water, to New York City located about 20 miles to the north, as well as to the larger northern New Jersey cities of Elizabeth, Jersey City, and Newark. The Atlantic Ocean is sited just 4.5 miles to Shrewsbury's east. By the early 1700s, Quakers, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians had erected a meetinghouse and two churches on two of what came to be called the village's "Historic Four Corners," joined on another corner about 1710 by a house that served as a tavern in the mid-1700s [#1, #36, #21, #22, photo 001, 0017, 0024]. The exact number of houses and stores in the village by the end of the 18th century is not known, nor was the village described in great detail by the many Quaker preachers (e.g., Thomas Chalkley, George Keith, William Edmundson) who visited it.

As previously mentioned, the healthfulness of Shrewsbury and environs had been recognized in the late 18th century and continued into the 19th century. Real estate ads placed in New York City papers for houses in northern Monmouth County often stressed that they were in a location that was "healthy and desirable," or that the house was "healthy and pleasant." As one ad for the public sale of a farm near the village of Shrewsbury eloquently noted in 1837, "this farm is situated in a beautiful and healthy neighborhood, where daily may be had in its perfection, every luxury the sea affords."¹⁷

In 1834, Shrewsbury was described as having "12 or 15 dwellings, an Episcopalian and Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, and 2 stores." That year, visitors from Philadelphia and New York during the summer season could travel by train to Hightstown in Mercer County, where they would take a stagecoach to Shrewsbury and other towns, including Long Branch, every day but Sunday. By 1836, a stage between South Amboy, which was the steamboat terminus from New York City at the mouth of the Raritan River in Middlesex County, New Jersey, was operating daily to the Monmouth County villages of Colts Neck, Freehold, Shrewsbury, and Eatontown.¹⁸

Until the Civil War, Shrewsbury remained a small, rural village composed mostly of farmers and a few tradesmen. Historians Barber and Howe described the village in 1846 as "situated in a thriving agricultural district" with two churches, the Quaker meetinghouse, an academy, and "about 30 dwellings."¹⁹ The 1851 Lightfoot map of Shrewsbury village (*Historic Maps*, page 1) shows a cohesive, mostly linear village centered around the crossroads. The area included within the bounds of the present day historic district was composed of 27 buildings that included two churches, the Quaker meetinghouse, an academy, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, a machine shop, a store conducted in the Allen House, and 17 houses. Of these, the academy, trade shops, and store (which was an addition to the east

¹⁶ Gail Hunton, James C. McCabe, and Kristen Hohn, *Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory Summary Report* (Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office; 1980, 1984, 2019), 36, 38, as found at https://www.co.monmouth.nj.us/documents/133/Historic_Sites_Inventory_Report_2019.pdf, accessed 10-26-2022.

¹⁷ *New York Times* (New York, NY), 12-16-1867, 7; *The Herald* (New York, NY), 6-24-1877, 4; *New York American for the Country*, 2-24-1837, 3.

¹⁸ *New York Gazette & General Advertiser* (New York, NY), 8-10-1819, 3; *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ), 8-2-1834, 3; 2-25-1836, 7; Thomas F. Gordon, *A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey* (Trenton, NJ: Daniel Fenton, 1834), 237.

¹⁹ John Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (New York: S. Tuttle, 1846), 358.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 7

Monmouth County, New Jersey

side of the Allen House, #1) have not survived.²⁰ Heads-of-house in the 1850 census were farmers, two clergymen, widows, laborers living as tenants, a physician, and retirees. The 1861 Beers map (*Historic Maps*, page 2) shows approximately the same composition, but with 21 houses instead of 17 and at that time, all but one was owned by local residents.²¹

The first rail service to the village commenced in 1861 as a stop on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. This line ran from the steamboat terminus at Port Monmouth (now Rumson) on the Raritan Bay in northern Monmouth County through Red Bank, Shrewsbury, and Eatontown, then southwest to Farmingdale. The Shrewsbury depot was located on the east side of the railroad tracks on the north side of Sycamore Avenue (just outside of the historic district boundaries) and is shown at that location on the 1873, 1878, and 1889 maps (*Historic Maps*, page 3, 4, 5). This railroad reorganized in 1870 and consolidated with another line, built in 1865, that originated from the steamboat wharf at Sandy Hook and ran south along the beach to Long Branch. The first all-rail line to New York (which eliminated the need to take a steamboat from New York City to various points in New Jersey) was completed in 1875. It ran east of the oldest villages in the region—Shrewsbury, Tinton Falls, and Eatontown—but did not stop at any of them, instead providing service at the nearby intermediate stops of Little Silver (located a few miles northeast of Shrewsbury) and Branchport.²²

The arrival of the railroad to northern Monmouth County was lauded by the New York papers. The *Times Union* in Brooklyn declared in 1861:

Another very desirable place of summer resort...is Long Branch and vicinity...recent improvements have made it within two hours' distance of the great Metropolis, and this with its beauties, its fashionableness and its healthy location, will very shortly place it ahead of Saratoga or Newport.²³

The writer continued, commenting that the railroad was

...built through the fairest portion of 'the garden of New Jersey,' that is, Monmouth County, and the view from the car windows is ever changing and ever beautiful. You pass through the villages of Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury (famed for its churches and pretty girls), Eatontown...and Oceanport.²⁴

In 1875, the *New York Herald* also noted how the train was bringing attention to the small villages it passed through on its way to the resort of Long Branch:

The opening of the through train from New York has assisted the [Long] Branch in some respects, but it has also drawn attention to the many beautiful spots on its line of travel which have heretofore been

²⁰ All historic maps show a collection of residences and a store or two located on both sides of Broad Street, north of Sycamore Avenue, but since this part of Broad Street has lost its historic integrity, it is not part of the historic district and its buildings were not included in the district counts in the historic maps cited here.

²¹ The 1861 Beers map shows the house of "T. [Theodore] Crane on the south side of Sycamore Avenue, east of Broad Street. Today this is the Presbyterian Manse (#24). Crane was a tea merchant from New York and it is not known if this was his summer home or was leased by him to a full-time tenant.

²² Richard Kraybill, *The Story of Shrewsbury* (Red Bank, NJ: The Commercial Press, 1964), 55-60.

²³ *Times Union* (Brooklyn, NY), 6-17-1861, 3.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 8

Monmouth County, New Jersey

unknown to New York. Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Matawan, and other attractive and delightful spots, which have hitherto been removed from the general observation of the health-seeking tourists, are now brought within an hour or so of the city...²⁵

The opening of the all-rail route in 1875 was also lauded in the local newspaper:

The opening of the New York and Long Branch Railroad marks a new and important era in the history of Monmouth County. For a quarter of a century the shore section of our county has been in want of an all-rail route to New York, whereby the people of the metropolis could have rapid and reliable transit to a summer home in a fine agricultural country near the sea.²⁶

County Estates and Cottages within the Historic District

Although the last quarter of the 19th century brought the greatest influx of out-of-state, summer-only occupants into Shrewsbury, the earliest documented sale of a village house that was used as a summer residence and country estate occurred in 1802, when New York merchant William L. Lippincott (ca. 1753-1837) bought a 40-acre tract that included the Wardell House [#20, photo 015] at the southwest corner of Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue. Lippincott's son, William I., recalled in 1903 at the age of 85, that "he [William I.] had been born in New York City" and "[his] father, William Lippincott, had a summer home in Shrewsbury on the property now known as the Loeb Place [Wardell House], and in 1823 the family located there permanently." William L. Lippincott is consistently listed as a New York City merchant until disappearing from the New York City directories after 1827. He died in Shrewsbury in 1836 and the commissioners appointed to divide his lands sold the 40-acre tract in 1837 to George Corlies, a local resident. In 1842, it was described as a "Country Residence" when listed for sale in a New York newspaper.²⁷

The next out-of-state owner purchase was completed in 1853, when William L. Lippincott's wife, Hannah Ann, then of New York City, sold a Shrewsbury property her husband had owned and that she purchased at the auction of his lands in 1838. Known today as the Presbyterian Manse [#24, photo 019], the house was sold by her to Margaret and Theodore Crane, also of New York City. Crane (ca. 1809-1871) was a tea merchant on Front Street in New York City and the house was presumably used by them during the summer. Standing on the south side of Sycamore Avenue, east of Broad Street, the house is shown under the ownership of H. A. Lippincott on the 1851 map (*Historic Maps*, page 1) and of T. Crane on the 1861 Beers map (*Historic Maps*, page 2).²⁸

²⁵ *The Herald* (New York, NY), 8-2-1875, 5.

²⁶ *The Monmouth Inquirer* (Freehold, NJ), 7-1-1875.

²⁷ Monmouth County Deeds, book N, 363; book D-2, 301; book T-3, 153; Christ Church headstone inscriptions [Find-a-Grave.com]; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 11-18-1903, 1; Longworth's *New York Directory*, 1826-27, 299 as found at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/069a5000-7702-0136-7eb3-791b1936ef2b/book#page/339/mode/2up>, accessed 5-9-2022. *New York Journal of Commerce*, 2-5-1842, 4. Note that William L. Lippincott bought the 40-acre tract from William (no middle initial) Lippincott and despite much research, a familial connection between the two William Lippincotts has not yet been determined.

²⁸ Monmouth County Deeds, book V-3, 354; book B-6, 442; 1850 census, New York City, Ward 17, 9; 1860 census, New York City, Ward 18, district 2, 21; *The World* (New York City), 3-16-1871 (Crane obituary), 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 9

Monmouth County, New Jersey

In 1860, New York City merchant, Richard J. Bradford and his wife, Catherine, purchased a ca. 1850 home on the north side of Sycamore Avenue [#4, photo 004] that they used as a summer house. In the 1870 census, taken in July, he is listed as a 58-year old “merchant tailor” living in the house with his wife, four children, and a servant. He died in July 1876 at his “summer house” in Shrewsbury and his wife and children chose to live in the house full time after his death.²⁹

The earliest documented post-Civil War sales to summer-only residents were two made in 1866, five years after the commencement of train service to Shrewsbury. The first sale was on January 25, 1866 when General Stewart and Sarah Van Vliet of New York City purchased the previously-mentioned house that Hannah Lippincott sold to the Cranes in 1853 [#24, photo 019]. Van Vliet was a distinguished military officer who graduated from West Point in 1840 and commanded troops in the Mexican and Civil Wars. During the Civil War, he was stationed in New York as Chief Quartermaster and it was while living there that he purchased this house as a summer residence. He eventually retired in 1881 but spent every summer in Shrewsbury and wintered in Washington, D.C. where he died in 1901. The house was inherited by his son, Brig. General Robert C. Van Vliet, who also summered there until his death in 1943.³⁰

The other 1866 sale was to Lewis and Laura Cook of Brooklyn, New York on April 30, 1866; they bought the ca. 1864 house on the south side of Sycamore Avenue named for later owners, Dr. James and Sarah Cooper [#14, photo 008]. Cook, a sea captain, owned it for four years until selling it to lawyer Charles M. Graham and his wife, Ella, of New York City in 1870, three months before Cook died at sea. After the Grahams, the house had a succession of owners from New York and New Hampshire until New York banker John F. Stark and his wife, Carrie, bought the house in 1882 and spent their summers there until selling it in 1889 to local residents who then lived in it year round.³¹

In 1867, New York City surgeon Dr. William Van Buren (1819-1883) and his wife, Louise, bought the Parker-Van Buren House [#16, photo 011] on 29+ acres and quickly set about remodeling and expanding it for use as a summer house. The 1870 census, taken in July, shows the doctor, his wife, and their 18-year old daughter living there with seven servants and a coachman. Van Buren bought adjoining acreage, eventually accumulating a total of 60 acres which were actively farmed. The property had two apple orchards in addition to “expensive shrubbery and ornamental trees.” After Van Buren’s death in 1883, it was occupied as a summer residence by his widow and after her death in 1893 it was used as a year-round residence until 1916. Then it was used as a summer residence by New York stockbroker Phillipse Greene and his wife, Isabelle. Mrs. Greene renamed the house *Sharonton* for the many varieties of Rose of Sharon bushes on the property. They resided in the house during the summers and on

²⁹ 1870 census, Shrewsbury Township, 55; Monmouth County deeds, book 157, 170; *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ), 7-27-1876, 3 (obituary).

³⁰ Monmouth County Deeds, book 192, 115; <http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/vanvliet.htm> accessed 5-2-2022; *The Enterprise and Vermonter* (Vergennes, Vermont), 4-5-1901, 5 (obituary, Stewart Van Vliet); *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ) 10-31-1943, 3 (obituary, Robert C. Van Vliet).

³¹ Jerseyana Club of the Shrewsbury Borough School, *Shrewsbury Century Homes, Part I* (1964; reprint, Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance company, 1980), 41-42; deed book 351, 344 (Stark to Borden).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 10

Monmouth County, New Jersey

occasional weekends until 1946 when they sold it to Mr. and Mrs. James S. Johnson Jr. who lived in the house year round.³²

In 1871, the ca. 1830-40 house and its one-half acre lot at 458 Sycamore Avenue was sold to New York City lawyer, E. (Edward) Delafield Smith (1826-1878) and his wife, Charlotte [#7, photo 038]. Smith purchased neighboring property and the 1873 Beers map shows him owning a large farm that extended west to the railroad tracks (*Historic Maps*, page 3). The farm was composed of a poultry house, carriage house, barn, stable, and a farmhouse for a caretaker. Smith was a U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York from 1861 to 1865 and from 1871 to 1875 was corporate counsel of New York City. His 1878 obituary noted that he died at his "country residence" in Shrewsbury where he had a "fine country seat." Subsequent owners lived here year-round.³³

In 1875, the local newspaper commented on Shrewsbury's summer "mansions:"

It is questionable whether a prettier spot of its size could be found than the little village of Shrewsbury. Let a stranger get out at the depot and walk [east] towards the churches he would be delighted with the appearance. Passing the beautiful mansions of DELAFIELD SMITH, JAMES BROADMEADOW, and others, he would find himself in a nest of families of the best sort of culture, and much even of the old style of refinement.³⁴

In 1876, E. Delafield Smith sold the western half of his farm (about 26 acres) to Waldron P. Brown, a stockbroker and banker from New York City. The property contained a caretaker's farmhouse which Brown moved to the rear of the property, allowing him to build a large, Queen Anne style house [#12, photo 006] in 1877 which he and his wife named *Brenda Lodge*. He and his family summered there every year, their arrival and departure consistently noted in the local newspapers. Brown did not believe in using automobiles in the country, so he relied on horses and carriages, insisting that callers arriving in cars park on Sycamore Avenue. After his death in 1915, the house continued to be used as a summer home until three years after his wife's death in 1930 when it was sold for year-round occupation.³⁵

In 1882, Sarah Van Buren Brugiere and her husband, Jules, of New York City, built a Colonial Revival style summer home [#10, photo 012] on the north side of Sycamore Avenue, almost directly across the street from the Parker-Van Buren House [#16] where her parents summered. The house, referred to as a "cottage" in local newspapers, was designed by W.P. Anderson who was a builder, architect, and developer from New York City. The Brugiere's lived here during the summers until selling it in 1902; its new owners, John and Agatha Martin of Bronx Borough, New York, used it as a summer house until selling it to a year-round owner in 1905.³⁶

³² *Century Homes*, 44-48; 1870 census, Shrewsbury Township, 51.

³³ *Century Homes*, 27-28; *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ), 4-18-1878, 2.

³⁴ *Monmouth Democrat* (Freehold, NJ) 3-25-1875, 2.

³⁵ *Century Homes*, 29-32; Monmouth County Deeds, book 286, 485; Gabrielan, I, 68.

³⁶ <http://daytoninmanhattan.blogspot.com/2021/06/the-1891-royal-e-deane-house-154-west.html> accessed 5-24-2022; *Daily Standard* (Red Bank, NJ), 5-3-1902; Monmouth County deeds, book 690, 365.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 11

Monmouth County, New Jersey

A few years after the Brugiere Cottage was built, Shrewsbury was referred to as “aristocratic” for the first time when the local newspaper remarked in 1886: “Fifty years ago the now quiet and aristocratic village of Shrewsbury was a bustling little town...”³⁷

When the 1889 Woolverton map of Shrewsbury village was published, seven—about one-third—of the 23 residences on that map and located within the present historic district boundaries were being used as summer residences (*Historic Maps*, page 5). Of the seven, only two stood on village-sized, one-half acre lots while the other five stood on lots of five-acres or larger. One of the seven houses on the map was the summer house of Charles F. and Adelaide Van Buren Meert of New York City, built about 1879 but no longer standing. Meert was a wine and stockbroker and she was the daughter of Dr. William Van Buren who owned the estate next door [#16] and who gifted her and her husband the five acres on which they built their house. Locally called “the castle” for its size, the Queen Anne style, 16-room house was used as a summer residence by the Meerts, and then by the next owners until 1931. The house burned to the ground in 2013 and a newly-built (2021) house stands in its place [#15].³⁸

The renting of houses for summer homes was also common in Shrewsbury. The earliest documented rental was of the Benjamin and Sarah White House [#34, photo 016, 018, 023], located next to the Quaker Meetinghouse, in 1852. In the newspaper ad, it was called a “desirable country residence” and its location was “convenient, pleasant, and healthy.” In 1858, an unidentified “delightful country residence” in the “old village of Shrewsbury” was advertised for rent, either for the “season” or for one year. Interestingly, both were advertised in New York City papers, clearly where the owners felt they could attract a better sort of tenant. Before the turn of the last century, two more houses which had previously been lived in year round became summer homes rented to other families by their owners. After James Broadmeadow, who owned a successful cannery outside of the village, died in 1895, his family sold their year-round house on the north side of Sycamore Avenue in 1897, moved to Essex County, New Jersey, and then rented their former house back from the new owner every summer until 1902 [#6, photo 005]. The next owners used it as a summer house from 1903 to 1913, after which it was lived in by year-round owners.³⁹ A similar scenario played out in the Wardell House, also in 1895 [#20, photo 036]. Its year-round resident owner, G.D. Tallman, rented the house out to a summer family and moved to Red Bank for the season. In 1901, the house became the “country home” of James Loeb, a New York banker; he occupied his “handsome summer place” until selling it to a year-round owner in 1907.⁴⁰

The practice of renting houses for summer occupancy continued into the 20th century. Local builder Randolph Borden erected a tenant house in 1906 on the north side of Sycamore Avenue [#11]. When he purchased the lot in 1893, his intentions at the time were to subdivide the lot in three 100 x 375-foot lots and build “cottages” on them that would “be rented out as summer homes to New York businessmen.” In the end, he only built one house on the lot, but he did rent it. In 1908, he leased it to New York City

³⁷ *Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 8-4-1886, 1.

³⁸ *Century Homes*, 48-51.

³⁹ *New York Daily Herald* (New York, NY), 4-15-1852, 7; 5-22-1858, 5; *Century Homes*, 26-27, 98; *Daily Record* (Red Bank, NJ), 7-19-1899; *Long Branch Record* (Long Branch, NJ), 1-17-1902, 4.

⁴⁰ *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 3-27-1895, 8; *Daily Standard* (Red Bank, NJ), 3-2-1901, 3; 5-3-1902, 8; *Daily Record* (Long Branch, NJ), 1-10-1907, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 12

Monmouth County, New Jersey

stockbroker, J. Wright Brown for the summer. In 1910, Brown and his wife purchased and then remodeled a 19th-century house on Sycamore Avenue located opposite his parents' summer house [Waldron P. and Isabella Brown House, #12] as his own summer home and named it *Lone Oak*. The house was found structurally unsound in the late 20th century and was replaced by a new house in 2021 [#51]. Harry and Sarah Borden, who lived on Broad Street, rented their house for the summer of 1910 and again in 1915 [#39, photo 027] and presumably lived elsewhere from July until September.⁴¹

Despite the construction of new mansions and smaller dwellings, Shrewsbury retained its historic charm into the 20th century. As the local newspaper noted in 1909:

SHREWSBURY VILLAGE TRUE TO ITS TRADITION

Established many years ago as an aristocratic residential hamlet, Shrewsbury still clings to that standard in spite of the fact that a number of estates have been sold and smaller houses erected. For the most part the place is built up of fine country seats and ranks as the prettiest and wealthiest village in the county, if not the entire state.⁴²

The last known house in the historic district to be used as a summer cottage is the Parker-Van Buren House [#16, photo 011] on Sycamore Avenue and its sale in 1946 to year-round residence represents the end date of the period of significance. By the mid-20th century, the majority of village occupants lived year round in Shrewsbury but worked elsewhere. For example, the owner of the Broadmeadow House [#6, photo 005] was a stockbroker who commuted to New York City daily, the owner of the Stout-Trafford House [5] was an insurance lawyer for a New York firm, and the owner of the Parker-Van Buren House [#16, photo 011] was the vice president of a New York City bank. Completion of the Garden State Parkway, a major north-south toll road, to Shrewsbury in 1954 further added to the village's accessibility via car to New York and the larger northern New Jersey cities of Elizabeth, Jersey City, and Newark.⁴³

Recreation and Leisure Time in Shrewsbury during the Period of Significance

The leisure pursuits of Shrewsbury's earliest summer residents are not known, but as early as 1863 an ad for a "fine farm and country seat" located just outside of Shrewsbury was lauded for the "fine fishing and yachting" available nearby.⁴⁴ Summer resident Dr. William Van Buren dammed a small stream on his property [#16, photo 011] in the 1880s and created a fishpond, stocking it with trout. In the early 1900s, Stewart Van Vliet, a summer resident who lived on Sycamore Avenue, fished for striped bass in the surf at Long Branch while his neighbor, Ira Crouse [#26], designed and built ice yachts (a sailboat used on the ice) that he raced in the winter months. In 1919, summer resident Phillipse Greene [#16] and a friend

⁴¹ *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 5-27-1908, 16; 3-1-1893, 3; *Century Homes*, 35-36, 49-55; *Daily Record* (Red Bank, NJ), 9-29-1909, 8; 6-9-1914, 12.

⁴² *The Daily Standard* (Red Bank, NJ), 6-11-1909, 3.

⁴³ *Century Homes*, 27, 47; 1940 census, Borough of Shrewsbury, sheet 12B; New Jersey Highway Authority, *1954 Annual Report*, 12.

⁴⁴ *The Herald* (New York, NY), 3-25-1863, 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 13

Monmouth County, New Jersey

invented an "auto ice sled with an airplane motor" that travelled 60 miles per hour on the ice on the Navesink River in Red Bank.⁴⁵

Several of the men established a gentleman's farm on their acreage. When New York stockbroker J. Wright Brown purchased a summer house (no longer standing, #51) on 27 acres in 1909 within the historic district at its westernmost edge, he had grand plans for how he would spend his leisure time there as a gentleman farmer:

It is Mr. Brown's intention to convert the farm into a fine country estate. Mr. Brown is very fond of animals and takes delight in all the things pertaining to farming. He said he has never had much experience digging potatoes with the thermometer at 90 degrees, nor has he ever become expert at milking an unruly cow. He says, however, that he will learn to do all these things if necessary and that if any other farmer in Monmouth county expects to knock more fun out of farming than he does, that farmer will have to get up very early in the morning and stay up very late at night besides.⁴⁶

James Loeb, who owned the Wardell House [#20, photo 036] in the early 20th century, was also a gentleman farmer. In 1904, the local newspaper announced that he had built a brick wall, 185 feet long and seven feet high, to serve as protection for his dwarf fruit trees and small fruit plants. He had gotten the idea from having seen this type of wall during his travels in Europe. New York City lawyer, E. (Edward) Delafield Smith owned a large farm [#7, photo 038] that extended to the railroad tracks and was composed of a poultry house, carriage house, barn, stable, and a farmhouse for the caretaker.⁴⁷

Activities involving horses were popular. Samuel Allen, who owned the Bradford-Beadleston House [#4, photo 039] in the early 20th-century, erected a breeding barn/stable (extant) on the property and a later owner, New York lawyer Edward Murphy, built a polo field, slightly smaller than regulation, just east of the house in 1923, the outlines of which can still be seen in aerial photographs. Murphy, who also played golf, owned eight polo ponies and his field was used for matches on weekends. J. Wright Brown's wife, Kathleen, an accomplished equestrian, hunted regularly on neighboring farms and competed in the Rumson Horse Show every August. They were also members of the Rumson Country Club.⁴⁸ Mrs. L. L. White, who with her husband, Louis, owned the Wardell House [#20] in the 1920s, was president of the Monmouth County Colt Show committee and in 1922 presented a silver cup trophy at that show in honor of Henry Herbert, called the "father of polo."⁴⁹

Another popular sport was tennis. Summer resident General Robert C. Van Vliet was an avid tennis player and built a tennis court on his property on Sycamore Avenue where he played daily and where many tennis matches between local teams were held in the early 1900s [#24, photo 019]. He also played golf. Randolph Borden, a year-round resident who lived on the north side of Sycamore Avenue, built a

⁴⁵ *New York Times* (New York, NY), 2-6-1887, 2; *Daily Standard* (Red Bank, NJ), 6-26-1931; *Asbury Park Press* (Asbury Park, NJ), 4-1-1926, 3; *Century Homes*, 60.

⁴⁶ *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 11-10-1909, 1.

⁴⁷ *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 4-20-1904, 3; 1873 Beers Map of Monmouth County, Shrewsbury village inset.

⁴⁸ *New York Herald* (New York, NY), 11-4-1917, 9; *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 7-14-1938, 22; 6-12-1941, 18.

⁴⁹ *Century Homes*, 23; *Times Union* (New York, NY), 8-3-1922, 6; *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 9-5-1923, 1; 5-8-1929, 3; *The Miami News* (Miami, FL), 1-16-1923, 15.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 14

Monmouth County, New Jersey

tennis court on his property in the early 20th century [#31] as did the early 20th-century summer residents of the house at 469 Sycamore Avenue [#15] that later burned in the late 20th century. None of these courts survive.⁵⁰

A bowling alley (no longer extant), said to be the “finest in the state,” was located at the rear of General Stewart Van Vliet’s summer house [#23, photo 019] on Sycamore Avenue when he purchased it in 1866. It is labeled as such in the 1908 Sanborn map, but no longer stands (*Historic Maps*, page 6).⁵¹

If Shrewsbury’s summer residents participated in any of the entertainments or outdoor activities (e.g., theatre, swimming, gambling) offered at nearby Long Branch or other seaside resorts, the local newspapers did not report it. However, the papers occasionally noted when they visited Saratoga.⁵²

Significance Under Criterion C: Architecture

The architectural significance of the Shrewsbury Historic District under Criterion C lies in its integrity as an early 18th-century crossroads village that prospered during the colonial and Early American periods, was transformed into a village of small country estates by the late 1800s, and finally transitioned to a bedroom community in the mid-20th century. Within the district are buildings that exemplify this history, including an early 18th-century Dutch American style house that reflects the building traditions of the county’s 17th-century Dutch settlers, an Episcopal church designed in the late 18th century by a master architect from Philadelphia, the oldest of two extant Quaker meetinghouses in the county, and houses built in several architectural styles as country estates for wealthy New Yorkers or as homes for year-round residents. While more opulent examples of architect-designed summer cottages are extant in the county, as are equally-impressive historic church buildings (e.g., the 1753 Old Tennent Presbyterian Church in Manalapan Township) and Dutch American style houses (e.g., the 1752-53 Cornelius Covenhoven House in Freehold), the historic buildings within the Shrewsbury Historic District are significant because they survive in close proximity to each other within an intact historic village setting. And although some lack individual distinction, collectively the district’s historic buildings are a distinguishable entity that is locally significant under Criterion C.

The Village’s 18th-Century Architecture

Although Shrewsbury was founded in the 1670s, and early deeds and wills reference extant houses near the Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street intersection, no houses from the 17th-century are known to have survived. Only one from the colonial era—a two-story Dutch American style house [#1, photo 001] built about 1710—survives, and two others [#31 and #34, photo 023], built as vernacular expressions of the Federal style, date to the late 18th-century. Of the village’s 18th-century religious buildings, Christ Church [#21, photo 017] occupies a prominent site at the southeast corner of the “historic four corners” and was built in the Early Classical style in 1769-1774.

⁵⁰ *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 9-5-1928, 19; *Long Branch Record* (Long Branch, NJ), 11-16-1905, 4; *Century Homes*, 52.

⁵¹ *Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 10-25-1963, 11. The quote “finest in the state” reportedly comes from a real estate ad published by a previous owner; this researcher could find not find the quote or real estate ad in any of the digitized newspapers on newspapers.com and genealogybank.com.

⁵² *The Daily Standard* (Red Bank, NJ), 8-27-1909, 9; *The Daily Register* (Red Bank, NJ), 9-15-1909, 16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 15

Monmouth County, New Jersey

Dutch American Style

The only extant colonial-era house in the district is the Allen House [#1, photo 001, 002, 035, NRIS#74001180, 1974]. The oldest section, built about 1710 according to dendrochronology, is the two-story, easternmost section. Traditional dwellings, like this one, of the Dutch settlers “are not only among the earliest house types found in Monmouth County but they also constitute a distinct and highly significant group of buildings in the historical landscape.” These houses are not pure Dutch, “but are residential forms which are hybrids of traditional Dutch building and its adaptation to the New World, and thus they are called Dutch-American.” Hence, the Dutch-American style represents a “unique vernacular building technology.” Within national contexts, the style is most commonly found where the Dutch first settled in the 17th century, including Long Island and the Hudson River Valley in New York, and in the central New Jersey counties of Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, and Hunterdon. In Monmouth County, the highest number of examples are found in the Pleasant Valley area which was the nucleus of Dutch settlement in Monmouth County beginning in the 1690s and is located about ten miles northwest of Shrewsbury.⁵³

In plan, the main block of the Allen House is “of the two-thirds Georgian or side-passage plan type” which developed in England and became common in the last half of the 18th century, although late 17th-century examples appeared in the Dutch colonies. In Monmouth County, a one-room plan, or two rooms side by side were more typical. The H-bent framing of the Allen House is clearly drawn from Dutch architecture, but its two-story massing is atypical: usually the anchor beams are H-shaped, creating a one and one-half story structure. The house has been heavily restored to its presumed mid-18th century appearance, and its face-nailed wood shingle exterior is common to the style, reflecting the Dutch heritage brought to Monmouth County by Dutch settlers who immigrated from Long Island in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This exterior treatment is found in other Monmouth County examples like the ca. 1751 Old Tennent Church in Manalapan and the Jan Schenck Farm in Holmdel Township. The house’s original roof structure and appearance are not known since the roof has been replaced several times because of fire damage. It may have had the gambrel roof from the beginning or it may have had a steeply-pitched side gable roof with flared eaves on the front and rear elevations as would have been more typical.⁵⁴

Early Classical Style

Completed in 1774 and remodeled in 1844 and 1867, the main block of Christ Church [#21, photo 016, 017, 018, 021, 022, 025] was designed by Philadelphia master architect Robert Smith (1722-1777), a Scot who immigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania by 1749. By 1760, Smith had become the most prominent builder/architect in colonial America with clients from Virginia to Rhode Island. His designs for eight churches, including Christ Church, are considered “the most significant body of ecclesiastical commissions associated with one architect in all of colonial America.” Of the eight, only five survive,

⁵³ Clifford Zink, “Dutch Framed Houses in New York and New Jersey,” *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 22, No. 4 (Winter, 1987), 265; Gail Hunton and James McCabe, *Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory Summary Report* (privately printed, Monmouth County Parks System, 1984), 83-84.

⁵⁴ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, #1309-37, #1318-45; Hunton and McCabe, 71-72, 80; Watson & Henry Associates, *Historic Structures Report, The Allen House* (February 2008), Chronology of Construction, 2-3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 16

Monmouth County, New Jersey

and of these three have been so highly altered that very little original remains of their interior and exterior details. Thus, Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia are the most intact extant examples. Further adding to its significance, Christ Church is the only wood frame structure designed by Smith known to exist today and thus provides a more complete record of the breadth of his work. His other commissions include Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, the first American Hospital for the Insane at Williamsburg, Virginia, the Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia, and numerous other public buildings. He also was active with the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, America's oldest trade guild. Despite later alterations, Christ Church "still presents a surprisingly cohesive aesthetic quality respective of its eighteenth century origins" through such details as its cupola and weathervane, exterior cove cornices, wood shingled exterior, and window casings for arched side windows. The church is also notable for its innovative roof support system, recommended by Smith, that "provided for a graceful arched ceiling that rose above the plates, eliminated the need for internal columns or supports, allowed for a low roof pitch of 30 degrees, made sparing use of timber, and depended on iron bolts to achieve structural integrity." The building is individually listed in the State and National Registers (NRIS# 95001184, 1995) and was documented by HABS (NJ-37) in 1936.⁵⁵

Federal Style

By the end of the 18th century, the Federal style dominated. This style, popular from ca. 1780 to about 1820, is characterized by elaborated door surrounds, cornices with decorative moldings (typically dentils), double-hung wood sash (often 9/6 or 6/6 lights) placed in symmetrical horizontal and vertical rows, and three- or five-bay wide facades. Four houses within the district date to the late 1700s, but only two retain most of their original Federal appearance and both are two-stories tall and three bays wide with interior end wall chimneys.

Despite its Victorian-era roof brackets, the ca. 1820 main block of the Saltar House [#13, photo 007] retains its original door surround and three-light transom, in addition to its semi-elliptical fanlights in the gable ends. The ca. 1789 Benjamin and Sarah White House [#34, photo 016, 018, 023]) is a vernacular interpretation of the style. The original part is composed of the easternmost three bays, marked in the west end by a pair of what were originally interior end walls chimneys for a three-bay wide, two-room deep house. The original doorway has been replaced with a Greek Revival style door surround fronted by a Greek Revival style front porch.

When first erected in the early 1800s, Christ Church Rectory [#28, photo 021, 022] would likely have been in the Federal style, but none of that is evident after its ca. 1865 remodeling in the Gothic Revival style. Similarly, a late 19th-century photograph of the Wardell House [#20, photo 039; NRIS#74001181, 1974] shows a two-story, four-bay wide Federal style house; however, it was nearly doubled in size in 1898 with a 22' x 40' addition and was remodeled at that time to its present Colonial Revival style.

The Village's 19th-Century Architecture

Built in 1816, the Quaker Meetinghouse [#16, photo 016, 018, 023, 024] is a well-preserved example of a double meetinghouse, its separate doors signifying the exterior expression of the meetings' gender-based

⁵⁵ Joseph Hammond, *National Register Nomination, Christ Church*, 1995, NRIS# 95001184, 1995, Section 7, 6, 9; Section 8, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 17

Monmouth County, New Jersey

division. Twin doors with hooded entries on the façade became common after 1760 and were dominant by the end of the 18th century as was the two room interior configuration. The Shrewsbury Meetinghouse represents the true “double plan” which consists of two equal building halves that are mirror images of each other in massing, fenestration, and plan. This progression from one front door to two has been called “the most significant development in the architecture of the Delaware Valley Friend’s meetinghouse.” In some cases, the second door was added in an addition to the existing meetinghouse, but the true double plan like that used in the Shrewsbury meetinghouse eventually dominated the late 18th and early 19th-century Delaware Valley meetinghouse design.⁵⁶

As depicted in the 1851 Lightfoot map, the historic district by mid-century was composed of 27 buildings that included two churches, the Quaker meetinghouse, an academy, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, a machine shop, a store conducted in the Allen House, and 17 houses (*Historic Maps*, page 1). Of these, the academy, trade shops, and store (which was an addition to the east side of the Allen House) have not survived, but their presence signals the village at the crossroads was thriving. As previously mentioned, four of the houses built in the first quarter of the 19th century were built in the Federal style while the handful of extant village houses built between ca. 1820 and 1850 are predominantly Greek Revival in style. According to the 1861 Beers map, the village’s composition remained almost static, the only additions being another wheelwright and blacksmith shop, a public school, and a select school, but no academy (*Historic Maps*, page 2). The 1873 Beers & Comstock map depicts 17 houses within the district, two churches, the Quaker meetinghouse, and several outbuildings; there is a store on the southwest corner of the Quaker meetinghouse property, but it is not identified as such (*Historic Maps*, page 3). The 1889 Wolverton map shows 28 houses, a store and post office at the Allen House (#1), and numerous farm-related outbuildings (*Historic Maps*, page 5).

By the fourth quarter of the 19th century, Shrewsbury’s residents chose to erect new houses or remodel existing ones in the many popular architectural styles that proliferated with the popularization of pattern books. These styles include well-preserved examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick, Shingle, and Colonial Revival which are located throughout the historic district.

Greek Revival Style

Popular from ca. 1825 to ca. 1860, this style is characterized by low-pitched hip or gable roofs, a cornice line emphasized by a wide band of trim, and a front door with a more elaborate surround often composed of sidelights and a transom. Within the Shrewsbury Historic District, one example is a gable front church in addition to four houses that were erected between ca. 1830 and ca. 1854.

The gable-front Presbyterian Church [#22, photo 018, 023, 025, 037] was built in 1821, then enlarged with a 10-foot addition to the façade (north elevation) and remodeled in the Greek Revival style in 1845. The 1845 façade is original and features a center entrance of heavily-molded, sunken panel double doors. The moldings are applied and the doors are topped with four identical stationary panels. The door enframing consists of simple pilasters with eared moldings supporting a modestly-molded entablature.

⁵⁶ Damon Tvaryanas, *The New Jersey Quaker Meetinghouse: A Typology and Inventory* (Master’s thesis), University of Pennsylvania, 1993, 61-72, 324-327.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 18

Monmouth County, New Jersey

The best articulated residential example is the ca. 1830-40 Tenbrook-Smith House [#7, photo 005] on the north side of Sycamore Avenue. Five bays wide with a center entrance, it features the wide band of molded trim at the cornice line that is typical of the style. The façade is dominated by an original one-story, one-bay wide porch, also typical of the style, which shelters the center door. The porch has a deep, molded entablature bisected horizontally with a wide band of molding accented with dentils, all supported by Doric columns. The six-panel wood door is original and is placed between two narrow molded pilasters that support a five-light transom and frame the four-light sidelights. On each side of the door enframement are graduated, sunken panel pilasters. The entablature is similar in design to plates 18, 19, and 20 in Asher Benjamin's *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter* (Boston, 1843) and the pilasters are almost identical to those illustrated in a fireplace surround in plate 49 of that book. Other examples of the style in the district include the ca. 1854 Van Schoick-White House [#3] which is a modest interpretation of the style; the ca. 1830-40 Parker-Van Buren House [#16, photo 011] which features a deep, dentilled cornice and paired Doric columns supporting a full-width transom over the front door; the ca. 1840 Francis and Hannah Borden House [#41, photo 028] which has a one-bay wide front porch with a dentilled entablature, fluted columns, and graduated, sunken panel pilasters that are also similar to those seen in Benjamin's *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter*; and the ca. 1845 Garret and Sarah Stout House [#73, photo 026] which no longer has its original front porch, but retains its door surround composed of thick, molded pilasters framing the off-center doorway.⁵⁷

Gothic Revival Style

Steeply pitched roofs, usually with a steep cross gable, decorative vergeboards in the gable ends, and windows with Gothic detailing are typical of this style that lasted from ca. 1840 to ca. 1880. Architect Andrew Jackson Davis was the first to promote the style in his 1837 book, *Rural Residences*. His friend, landscape architect A.J. Downing, brought the style to the national forefront with two popular pattern books, *Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). Both promoted the style as particularly well-suited to rural landscapes.

The only Gothic Revival style house within the district is the Christ Church Rectory [#28, photo 021, 022], built in 1826 but remodeled about 1860 to 1870 in that style. It features a steeply-pitched center cross gable and all gable ends feature decorative, jigsaw-cut vergeboards. The carriage houses behind the Ralph Borden Tenant House [#11] and the adjoining Brown House [#12] on the north side of Sycamore Avenue are both Gothic Revival in style but stand as vernacular examples. That behind the Borden Tenant House has a modestly-pitched center cross gable under which is a round window opening and a hayloft door. It has no vergeboards. The two-story carriage house behind the Brown House has three cross gables, two of them over hayloft doors, but no other decorative details and no vergeboards survive.

Italianate Style

Characterized by low-pitched roofs with overhanging bracketed eaves, tall windows commonly arched or curved, and often enhanced with a square cupola or tower, Italianate style houses were popular from about 1840 to about 1885. The best-preserved example within the district is the Platt and Caroline Valentine House [#45], built in 1858. Gable-fronted, this three-bay wide house has deep, bracketed

⁵⁷ Asher Benjamin, *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter* (Boston: L. Coffin, 1843).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 19

Monmouth County, New Jersey

eaves with generous returns in the gable end. Attic level windows on the façade are a pair of arch-headed six-light wood sash flanked by original, arch-headed louvered shutters. The remainder of the windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash, but they lack the elaborated crowns often found in the style. The door surround is typical but retrained and consists of a five-light, full-width transom and sidelights on each side of the door. A modest entablature is supported by plain pilasters. The Arrance House and the William and Clemence Borden House are vernacular examples of the style. The Arrance House [#32, photo 023] was built about 1840 then remodeled by the Arrances about 1860. The façade is dominated by a one-bay wide projecting center gable; it has a pair of narrow windows on the second story and a point-arched window topped with an elaborated crown at the attic level. First story windows are 2/4 double-hung sash that go from the floor to the ceiling. The front door has a transom but no sidelights. The William and Clemence Borden House [#38, photo 026], built about 1867, also has tall, floor-to-ceiling windows on the first story, but its wide eaves are unbracketed and the only nod to ornamentation in the door surround is molded trim in a rope design.

Queen Anne Style

Popular from about 1880 to about 1910, the Queen Anne style features a steeply-pitched roof of irregular shape, patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and an asymmetrical façade, often with a dominant, front-facing gable. Examples of the style are scattered throughout the district, built on lots that were subdivided from larger ones as the village's summer population grew. In fact, about one-quarter—8—of the 34 contributing houses in the district are the result of new construction or a thorough remodeling in this style. Because the town's residents were upper- and upper-middle class, several of the Queen Anne style houses within the district abound with almost all of the characteristics of the style. The best preserved is the George and Caroline Barlow House [#46, photo 032, 033], built in 1892 and individually eligible for listing because of the high quality of its architecture. The house features multiple complex rooflines, a mix of exterior sheathings, cut-away bay windows, a variety of window types and sizes, and an asymmetrical façade. New York stockbroker, Waldron P. Brown and his wife, Isabelle, built a large summer house [#12, photo 6] with three different exterior sheathings, multiple roof lines, and a variety of bay windows. Dr. Frederick Van Vliet and his wife, Emma, chose the half-timbered subtype for their home built in 1887 [#23]. It features half-timbering in the gable ends, flared shingled walls on the second story, cut away bay windows, and Queen Anne-style multiple-light windows. Other examples include the Borden Tenant House [1906, #11], the Benjamin and Sarah Parker House [ca. 1895, photo 020], two nearly identical examples at 333 and 337 Sycamore Avenue [1910, #29 and #30, photo 022], and the Randolph and Elizabeth Borden House [#31, remodeled about 1890].

Shingle Style

Shingle style houses, which date from the 1880s to about 1910, are characterized by their wood shingled exteriors (originally left unpainted), irregular and steeply pitched roof line, usually with cross gables, and asymmetrical facades. The style was particularly popular for summer homes in Monmouth County's summer resorts, including Sea Bright, Elberon, Avon-by-the-Sea, and Long Branch, where there formerly stood commissions by such notable architectural firms as McKim, Mead, and White, Peabody and Stearns, and Lamb and Rich. Only one example stands within the Shrewsbury Historic District and it combines both Colonial Revival and Shingle style elements. Built in 1891 by its owner, house carpenter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 20

Monmouth County, New Jersey

A. Holmes Borden, the gambrel-roofed Borden House [#47, photo 034] features a prominent, gambrel-roofed cross-gable, a shingled and clapboarded exterior, windows in singles, pairs, and triples with arches, curves, and stained glass, numerous bay windows, and applied jig-saw cut swag ornamentation over the windows. It is well-preserved, with few alterations.

The Village's 20th-Century Architecture Up to 1946

The opening decades of the 20th century witnessed continued growth in the village's housing stock. Of the 12 extant houses built between 1898 and 1946, nine were erected or remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. Of the nine, one—the Wardell House [#20, photo 036]—represents the expansion and remodeling of a Federal-style house into a stately Colonial Revival style house. Two of the 12 represent early examples of the moving and adaptive re-use of non-residential structures for habitation [#17 and #18], and one [#25] was built about 1945 in the Ranch style.

The Colonial Revival Style

This style, popular from 1880 to 1955, featured a front door usually accented with a decorative pediment supported by pilasters, doors framed with fanlights or transoms and sidelights, a symmetrical façade, and multi-paned double-hung wood sash, often placed in pairs. Although wealthy residents in the county's shore resorts were using well-known architects to design their Colonial Revival houses, only two within the district [#10 and #19] are known to be architect-designed, and one [#10] has been heavily altered from its original appearance. The majority of the district's Colonial Revival style houses are located on the east side of Broad Street, south of Sycamore Avenue, on smaller lots that resulted from the gradual subdividing of the Borden Homestead [#41] in the early 20th century.

Nearly doubled in size and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1898, the Wardell House [#20, photo 020, 036] is a restrained example. Its symmetrical, five-bay wide façade features an understated center entrance. The sunken panel door is flanked by side lights placed between pairs of simple pilasters and is topped with a full-width transom. Wider, but still simple, pilasters support a modestly-molded entablature. The top of the hipped roof may have had a balustrade, but none survives, and the eaves have brackets rather than the more typical dentils. Harry and Sarah Borden's American Four Square subtype home [#39, photo 027], built in 1905, has all of the hallmarks of the style: a hipped roof with hipped dormers, broad modillioned eaves, molded corner pilasters, and a wrap-around front porch with Doric columns. Built in 1927, the former Presbyterian Manse [#33, photo 023] looks as though its design could have come from Loizeaux's *Plan Book No. 7*, published in 1927, or from one of the many examples offered by Sears, Roebuck, and Company in the early 1900s. Called an "old Dutch Colonial home" in Loizeaux's pattern book, the former manse features all of the hallmarks of the style: a gambrel roof, paired multi-pane windows, an exterior wall chimney, a pedimented porch entry, and a "sun parlor."⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Loizeaux's *Plan Book No. 7*, 1927 (reprint, *Classic Houses of the Twenties* [New York: The Athenaeum of Philadelphia and Dover Publications], 1992), 46. See design 14025-B (p. 46) for a somewhat larger, but nearly identical version. The Loizeaux Company was located in nearby Plainsfield, New Jersey. There is no documentation of the original source of this house's design.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 21

Monmouth County, New Jersey

Notable for its poured concrete construction (the only example in the district) is the Rivenburg House [#42, photo 029] at 923 Broad Street which combines elements of the Colonial Revival style with touches of the French Eclectic style. It features the multiple, multi-paned windows, one-story sunporch, and exterior wall chimney of the Colonial Revival style with the segmental arch over the front door, the wood plank door with the small window, and the gabled through-the-cornice dormer of the French Eclectic style.

The Ranch Style

The Ranch style was popular from ca. 1935 to ca. 1975. Identifying features include a broad one-story shape, a low-pitched roof without dormers, an overly-wide exaggerated chimney stack, a moderate to wide roof overhang, and an off-center entry often recessed and sheltered under the main roof. Most have a large picture window and garages, when present, are attached to the façade. The Spragins House [#25], which is barely visible from the street, has the one-story massing and an exaggerated exterior wall chimney, but later additions and tall shrubs prevent a more detailed description. It was built about 1943 and a large, two-story addition has compromised the integrity of the original house.

Adaptive Re-use

A concept not fully embraced until several decades later, the adaptive re-use in the mid-1940s of two turn-of-the-last century buildings in the district involved the moving of a ca. 1900 former sheep barn and a ca. 1890-1900 livestock barn and converting them into separate houses located behind the Parker-Van Buren House [#16]. A former livestock barn [#17] became the main block of a two-story house; a former sheep's barn [#18] was converted to a garage with a bedroom above and then connected to a ca. 1850 "farmer's cottage" (also moved to the site) via a ca. 1945 one-story living room. Both houses have received numerous additions and alterations over the years.

Contributing Outbuildings in the District

Within the district are several historic barns, carriage houses, storage buildings, garages, and other outbuildings that range in date from the 19th century to the mid-20th century, most built of frame.

Behind the Randolph and Elizabeth Borden House on the north side of Sycamore Avenue is an 18th- or 19th-century wagon house/corn crib now serving as a garage [#31, photo 040]. It has the classic massing of this building type, with two parallel corn cribs under a single gable roof and a passage between them through which a wagon could be driven. Its Dutch framing consists of H-bents. According to a 1984 survey and inventory of Monmouth County's historic architecture, "wagon houses have a general distribution throughout the county; excellent 19th-century examples exist in most of the county's rural townships." However, in the forty years since the survey was published, they are now deemed "exceedingly rare." The interior of the Borden House wagon house has not been examined, so its construction date can only be estimated, but it may be contemporary with the house's main block which is said to date from the late 1700s/early 1800s.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, #1318-45, Jan Schenck Farm, Holmdel Township; Gail Hunton and James McCabe, *Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory Summary Report* (privately printed, Monmouth County Parks System), 1984, 122.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 8 Page 22

Monmouth County, New Jersey

Also notable is the ca. 1890 1½-story carriage house, later used as a horse breeding barn, behind the Bradford-Beadleston House [#4, photo 039] which stands on a 16-acre, active farm in the heart of the historic district. It has a center passage and horse stalls on each side in one-story wings.

There are several other extant carriage houses in the district, most built in the last quarter of the 19th century before the introduction of the automobile and almost all serve as garages today. Well-preserved examples include the ca. 1860 Gothic Revival style carriage house behind the Borden Tenant House [#11], the ca. 1870 Queen Anne style carriage house behind the Waldron and Isabelle Brown House [#12], the ca. 1887 one-story carriage house behind the Dr. Frederick and Emma Van Vliet House [#23], and the ca. 1900 two-story carriage house (converted to an art studio in the late 20th century) behind the Benjamin and Sarah White House [#35].

Other contributing outbuildings in the district include the ca. 1800 brick smokehouse adjacent to the Allen House [#1], a late 19th-century octagonal peacock/aviary house on the grounds of the Bradford-Beadleston House [#4], and the ca. 1900 or earlier well house behind the Valentine House [#45].

Integrity

Buildings along the district's two streets, Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street, convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness along with a feeling of time and place, particularly since these tree-lined thoroughfares have few non-contributing buildings, original set-backs have been retained, and generously-sized open spaces have preserved the village's rural setting. Between 1946 and the present (2022), only three houses, one municipal building, and one historical society headquarters building, all non-contributing, were erected within the Historic District. And of these, only the three houses have direct frontage on Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 9 Page 1

Monmouth County, New Jersey

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 9 Page 2

Monmouth County, New Jersey

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Section number 9 Page 3

Monmouth County, New Jersey

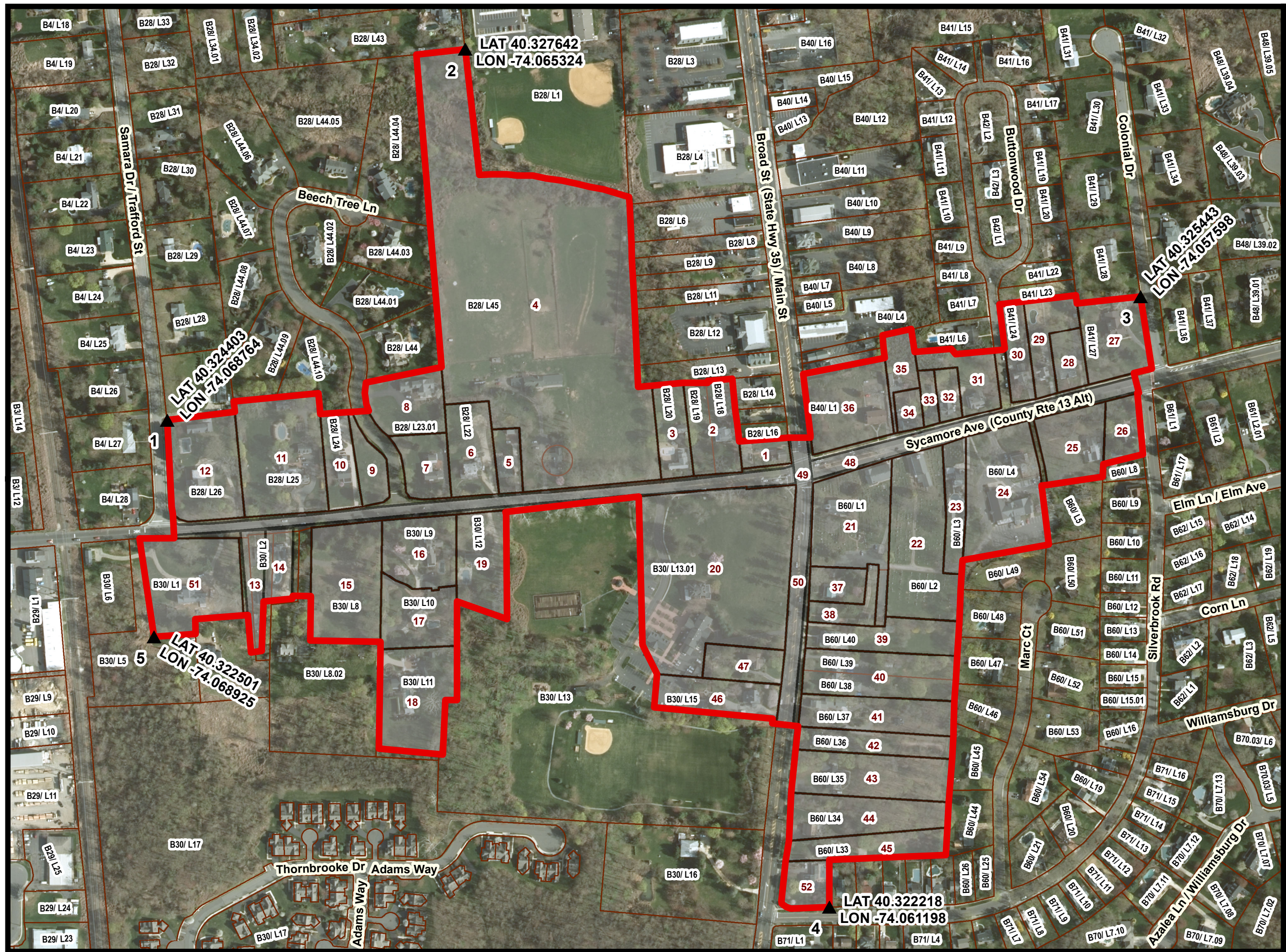
Sanborn Company Insurance Maps, 1908-1922. [1908-1922 are available on-line from Princeton University; the 1922 map corrected to 1940 is available in hard copy at the Shrewsbury Historical Society]

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HABS-NJ-37/Christ Episcopal Church

HABS-NJ-238/Dr. Allen House and Outbuildings

HABS-NJ-568/Friends' Meetinghouse



Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

New Jersey and National
Registers Nomination
Borough of Shrewsbury,
Monmouth County,
New Jersey

Boundary and Tax Map

Legend

- District boundary
- Property
- Coordinates
- Parcels Data (Block and Lot)

0 135 270 540
Feet

Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

74.35 Acres



NJDEP, Historic Preservation Office
December 2022



Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

New Jersey and National
Registers Nomination
Borough of Shrewsbury,
Monmouth County,
New Jersey

Boundary and Tax Map

Legend







 District boundary

Properties

 Properties

Resources

Historic District Status

-  Key-contributing Building
-  Contributing Building
-  Non-contributing Building
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Structure
-  Contributing Site

 Parcels Data (Block and Lot)

 Coordinates

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Feet

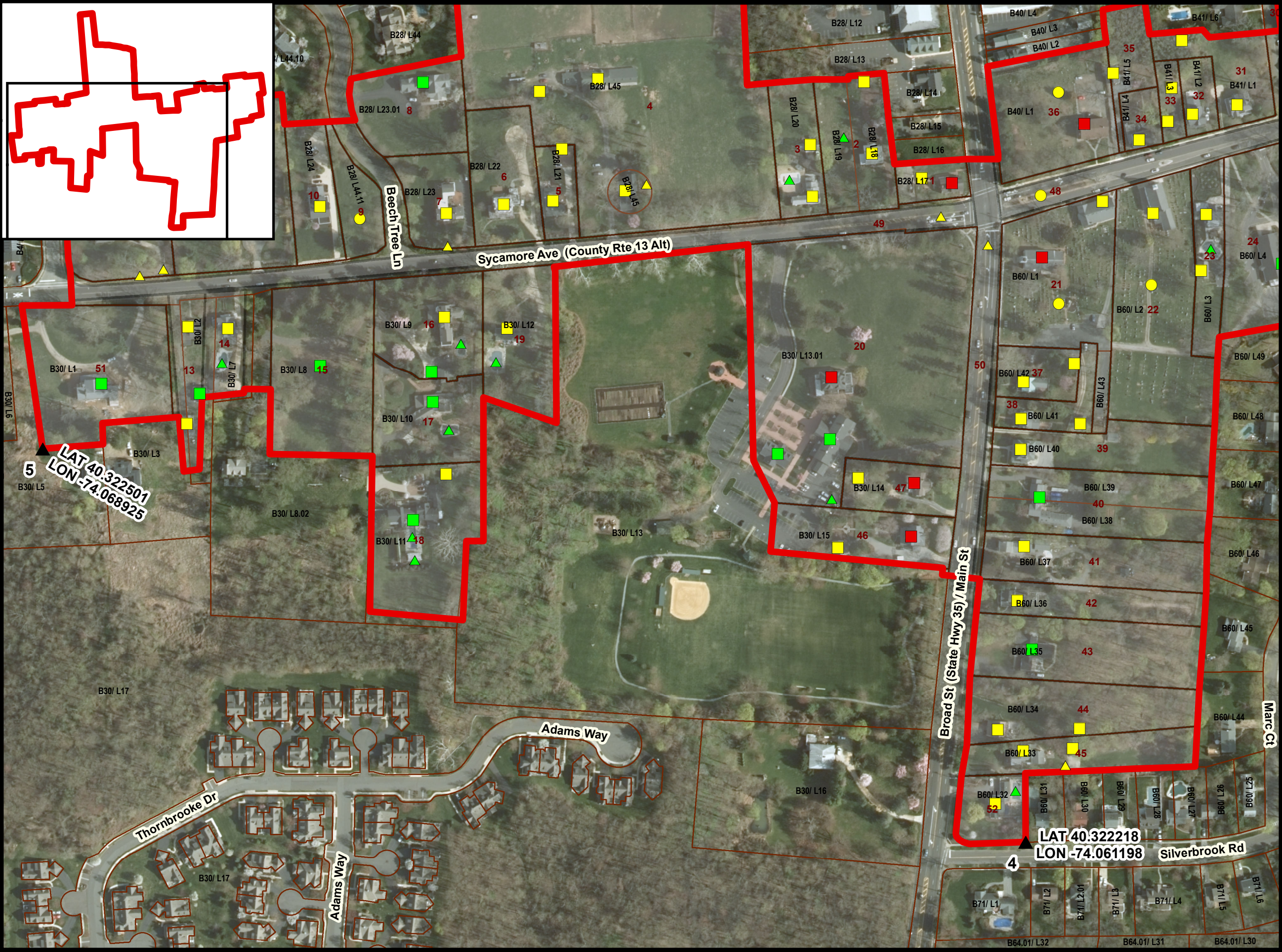
Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

Detail map 1 of 3

74.35 Acres



NJDEP, Historic Preservation Office
December 2022



**Shrewsbury Historic District
(Additional Documentation)**

**New Jersey and National
Registers Nomination
Borough of Shrewsbury,
Monmouth County,
New Jersey**

Boundary and Tax Map

Legend

District boundary

Properties

Properties

Resources

Historic District Status

- Key-contributing Building
- Contributing Building
- Non-contributing Building
- Contributing Structure
- Non-contributing Structure
- Contributing Site

Parcels Data (Block and Lot)

Coordinates

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Feet

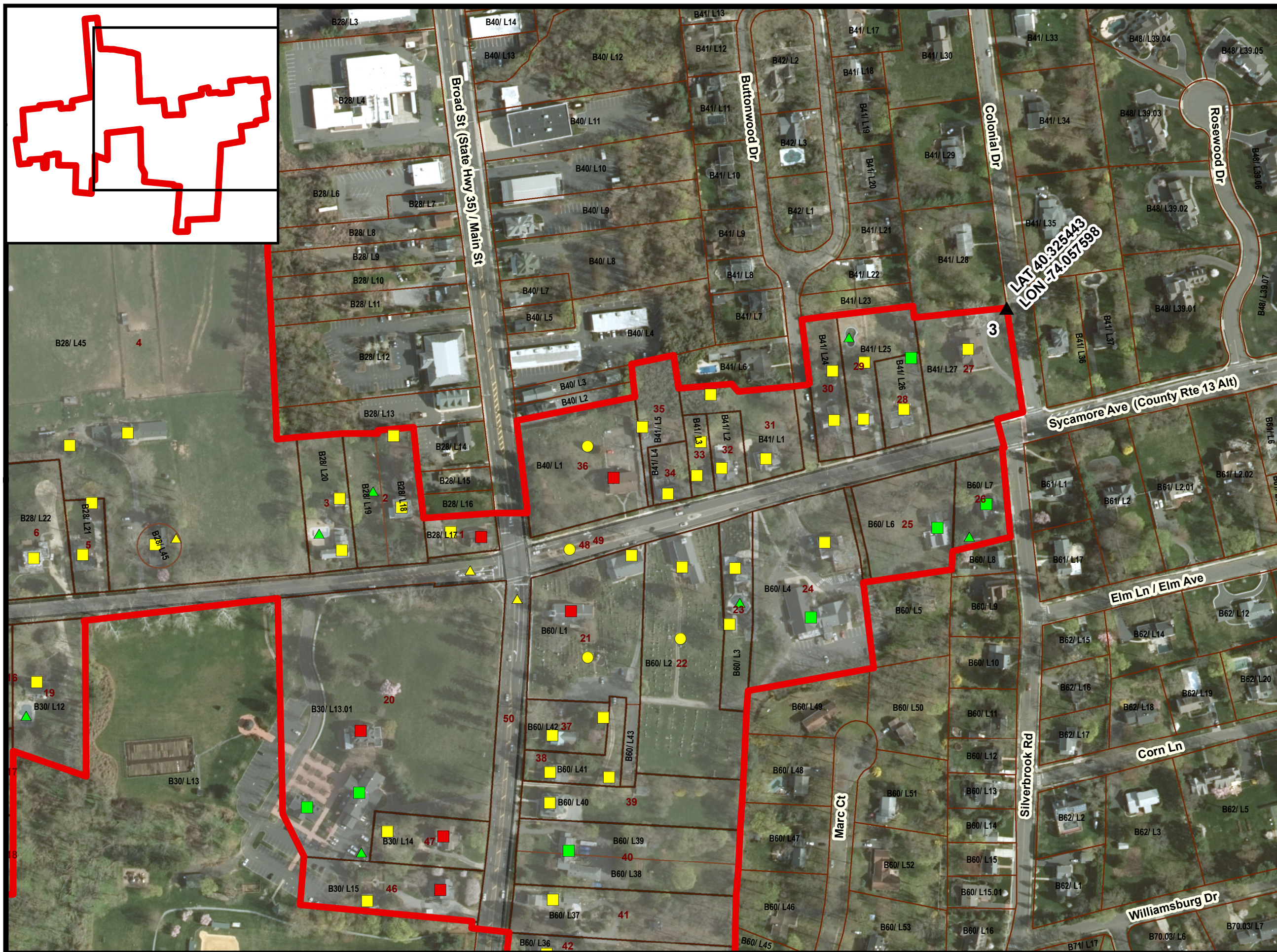
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Detail map 2 of 3

74.35 Acres



*NJDEP, Historic Preservation Office
December 2022*



Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

**New Jersey and National
Registers Nomination
Borough of Shrewsbury,
Monmouth County,
New Jersey**

Boundary and Tax Map

Legend







- 
- District boundary



Properties

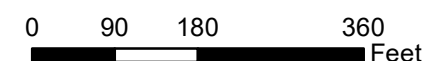
- 1** Properties

Resources

Historic District Status

-  Key-contributing Building
-  Contributing Building
-  Non-contributing Building
-  Contributing Structure
-  Non-contributing Structure
-  Contributing Site

-  Parcels Data (Block and Lot)
 Coordinates



Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

Detail map 3 of 3

74.35 Acres



*NJDEP, Historic Preservation Office
December 2022*

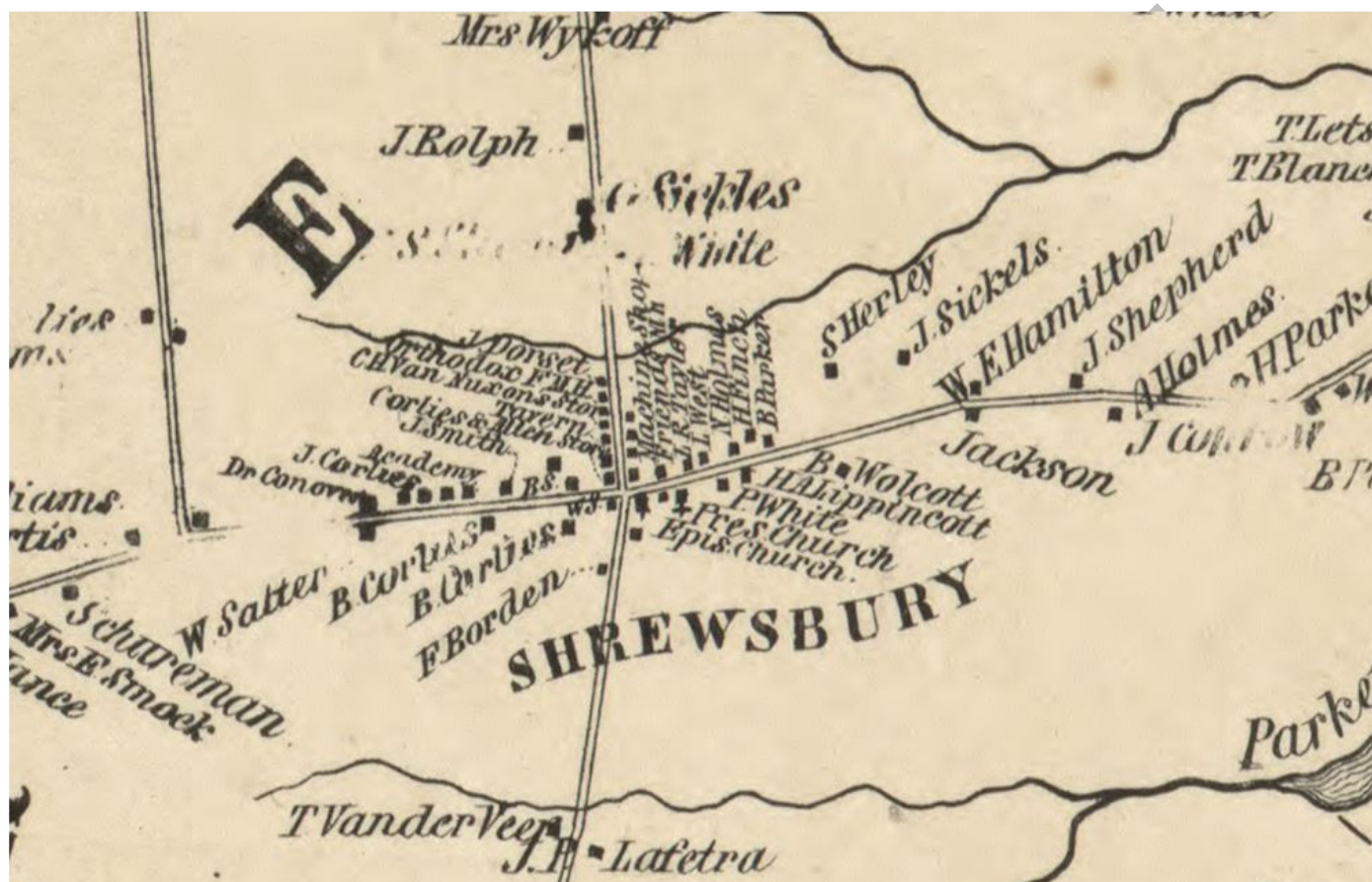
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 1

****Note:** unless otherwise shown with a direction arrow, the top of each map represents north



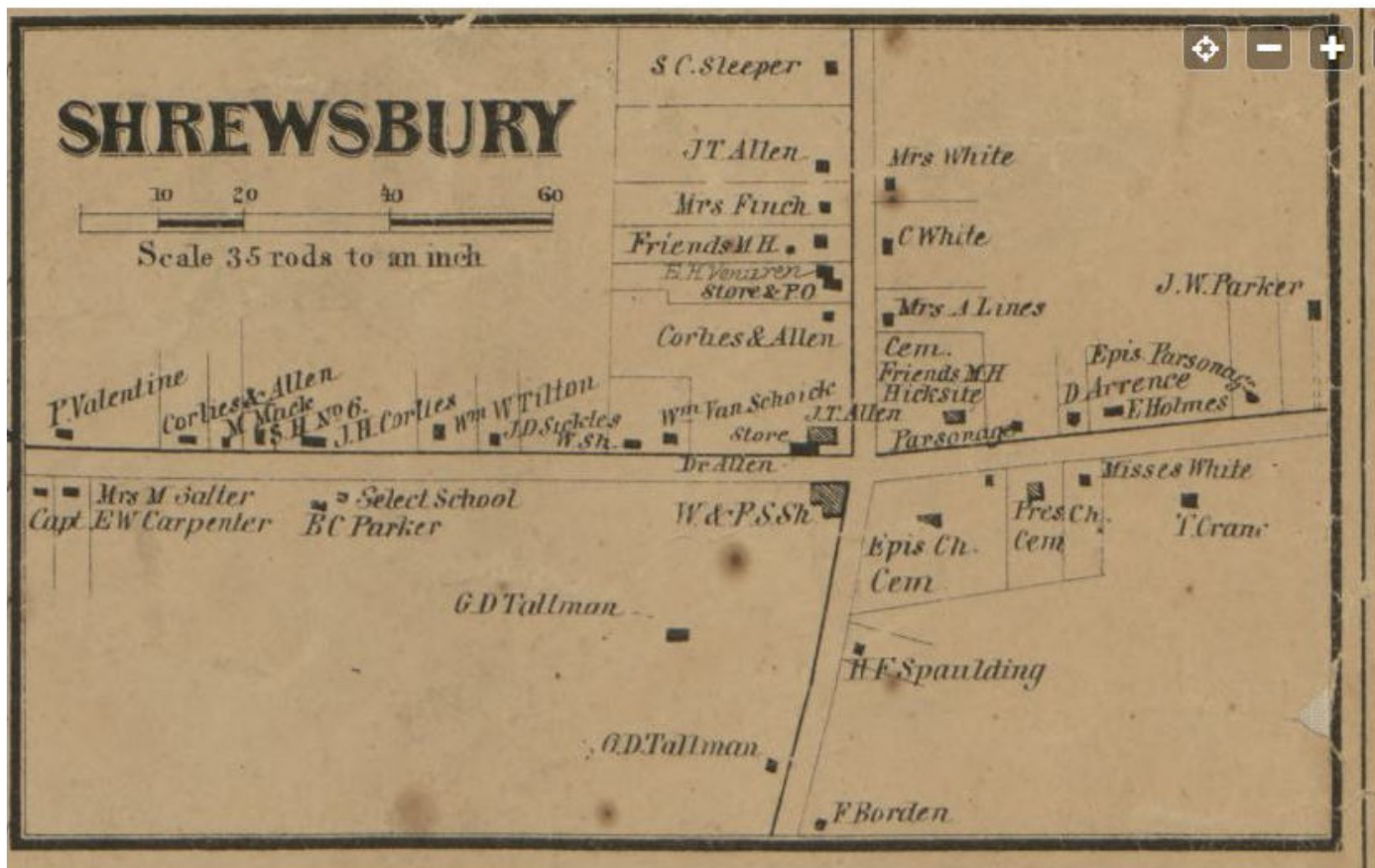
Lightfoot Map of 1851

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National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 2



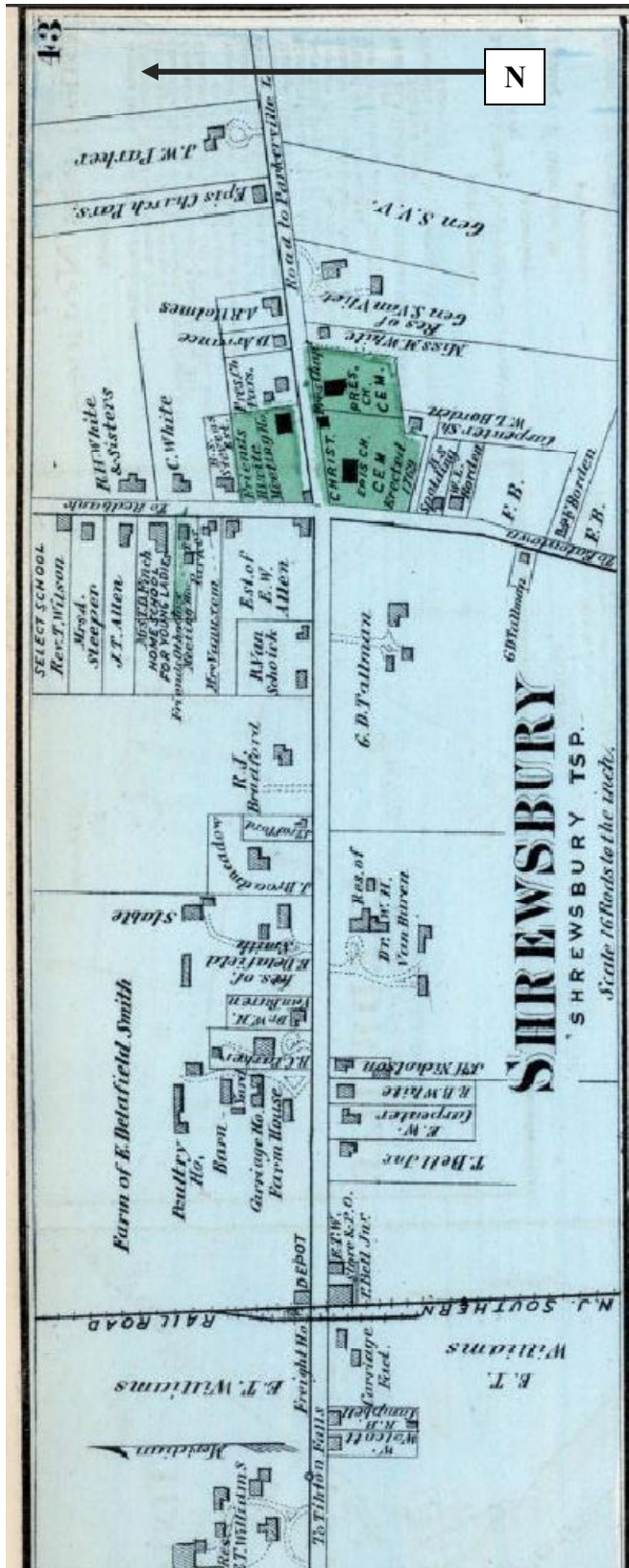
S.N. and F.W. Beers Map of 1861

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 3



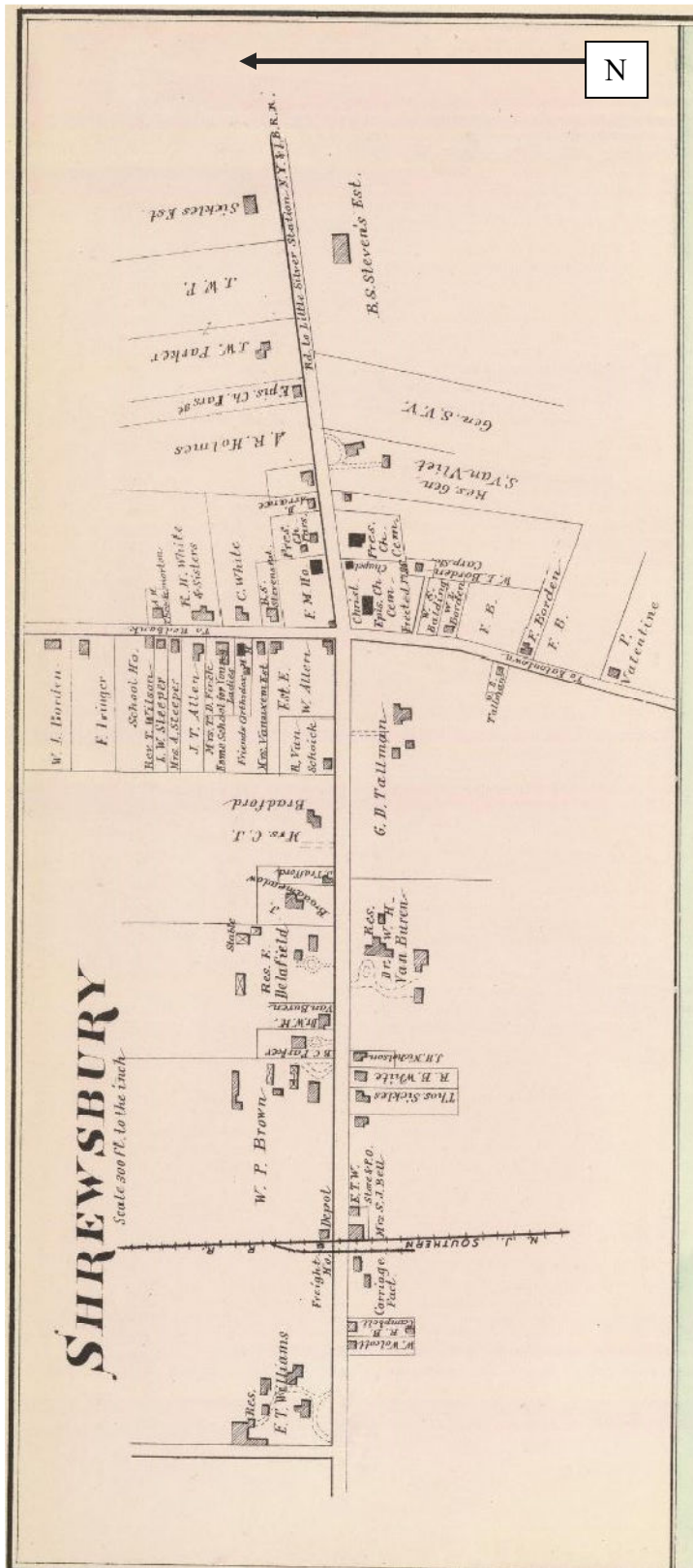
F.W. Beers Map of 1873

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 4



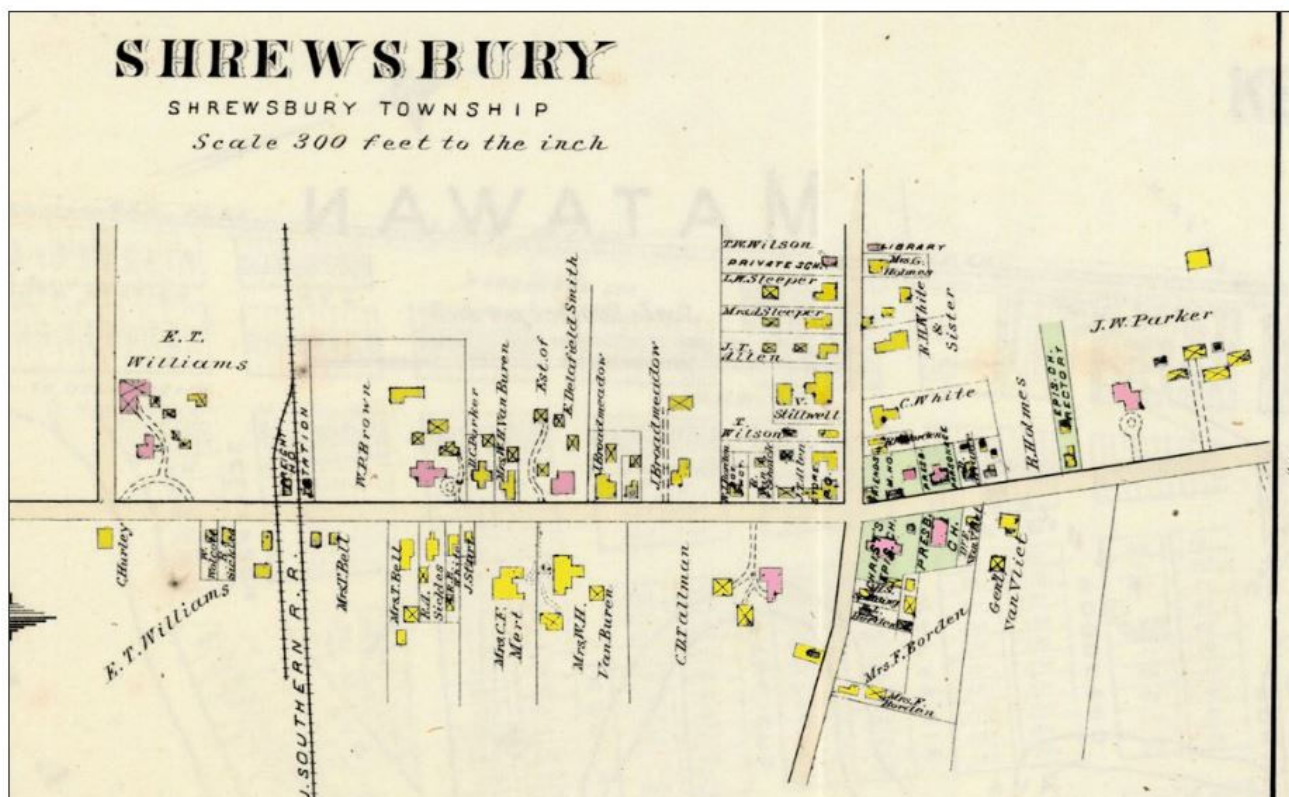
Woolman & Rose Map of 1878

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 5



Woolverton Map of 1889

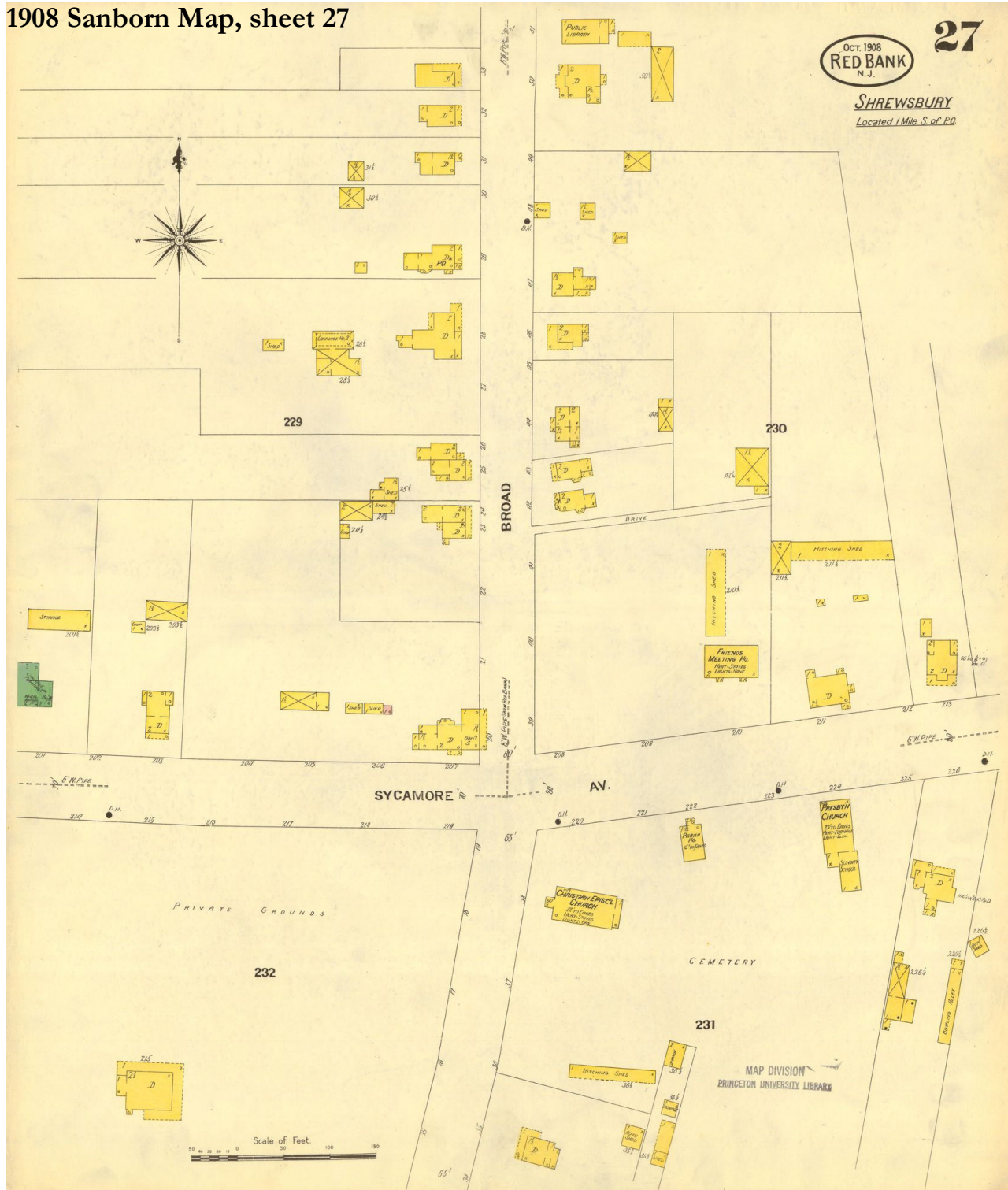
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Maps Page 6

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation) Monmouth County, New Jersey

1908 Sanborn Map, sheet 27

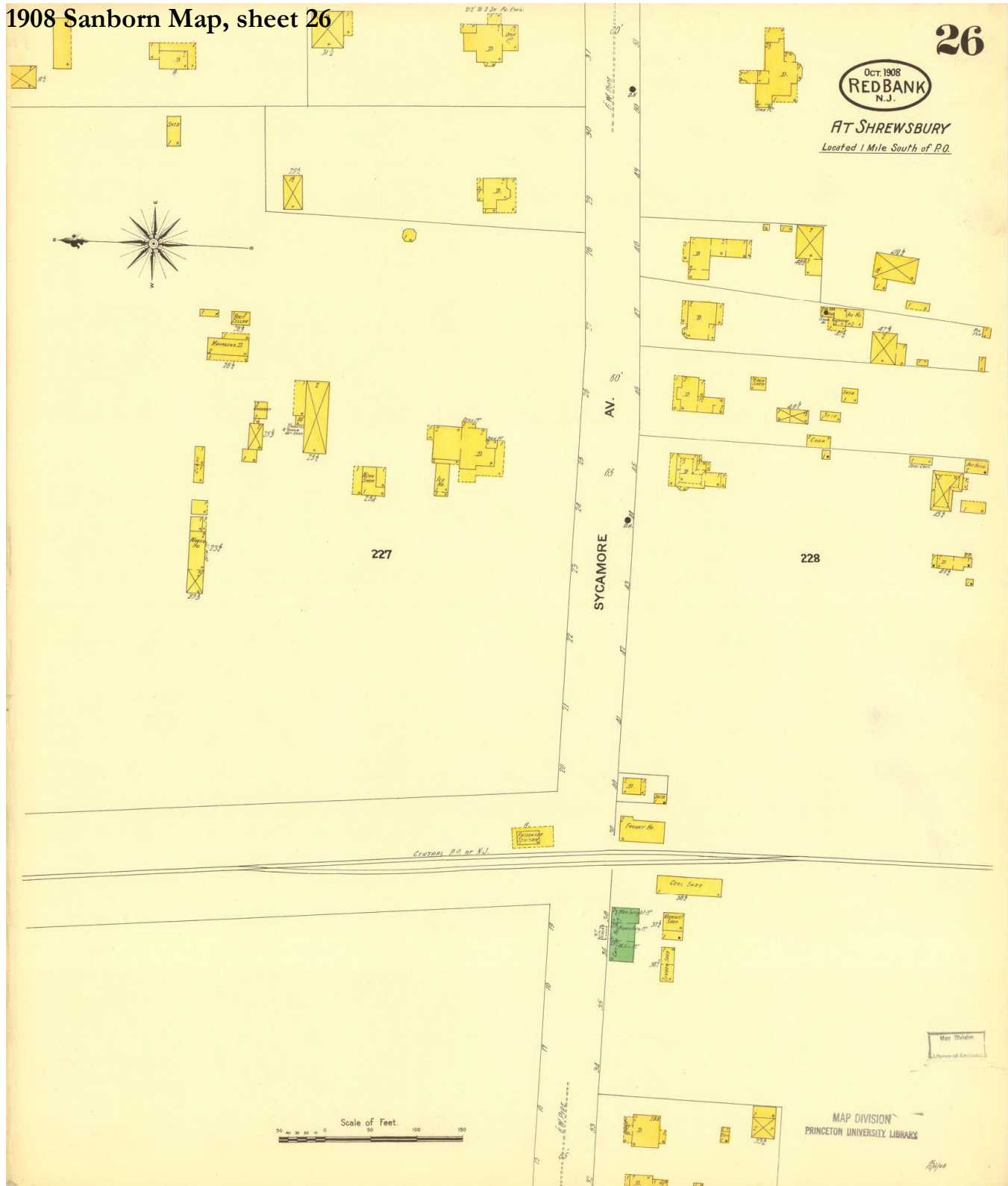


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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Maps Page 7

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation) Monmouth County, New Jersey

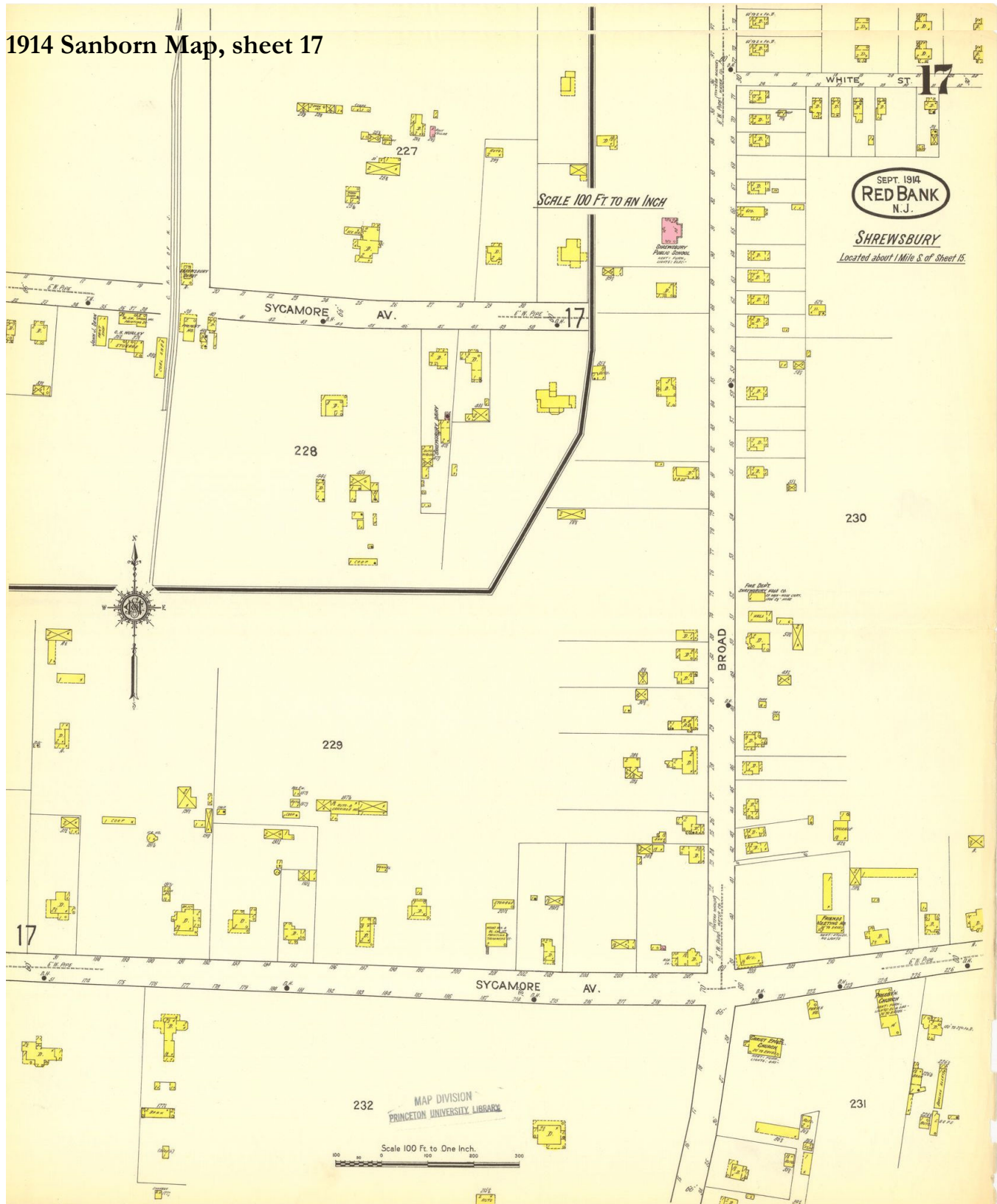


United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

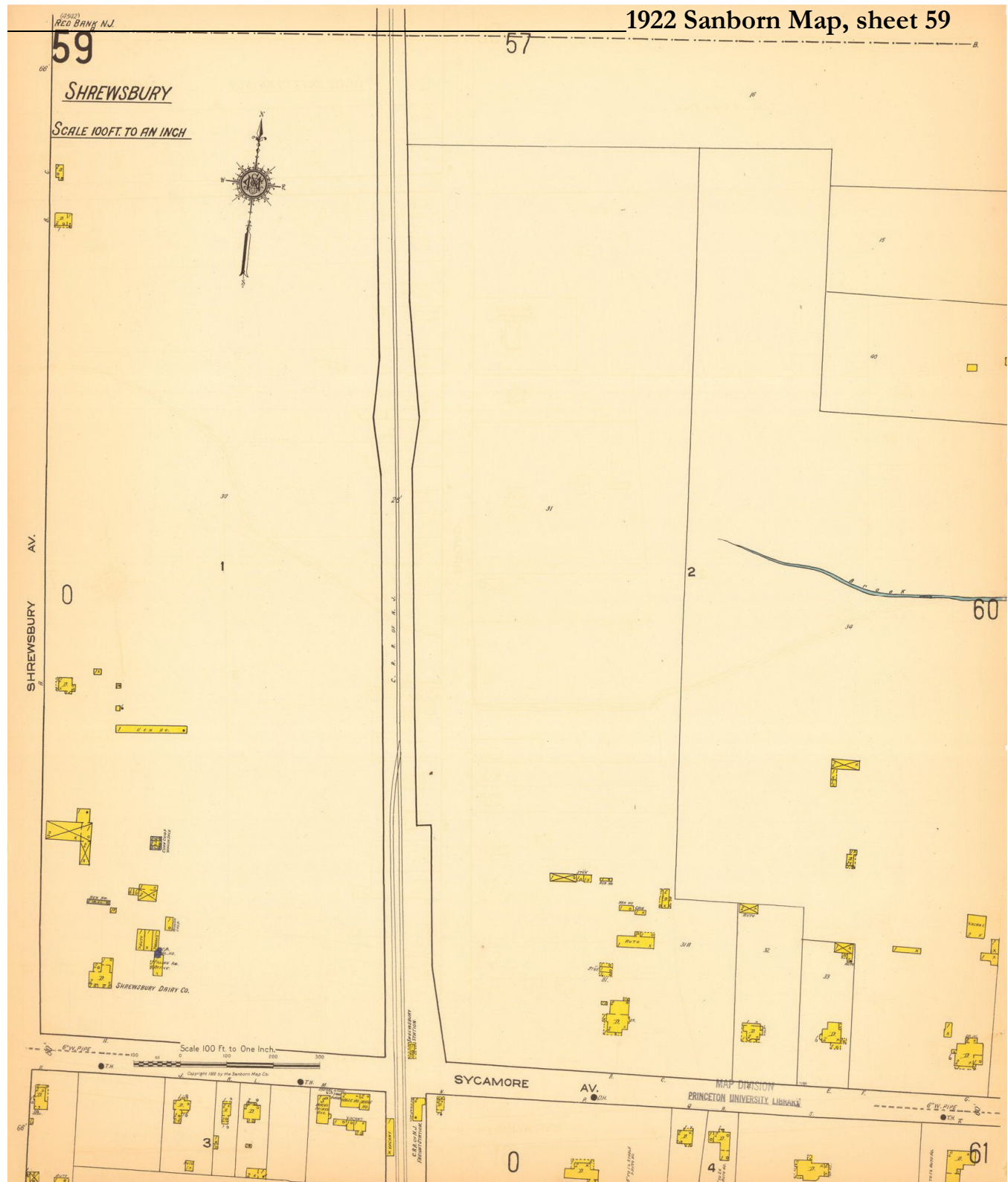
Historic Maps Page 8

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation) Monmouth County, New Jersey



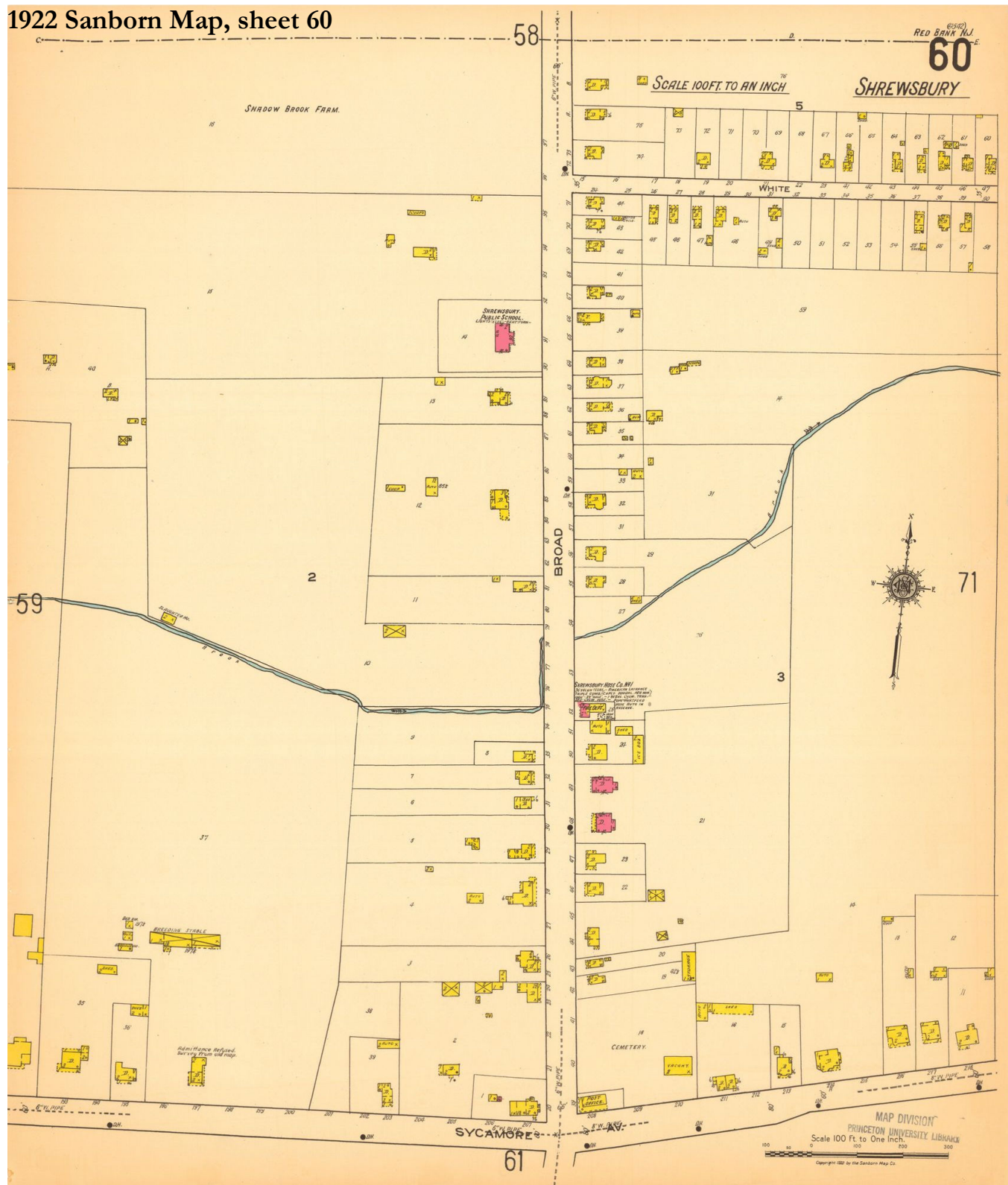
Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 9



Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 10

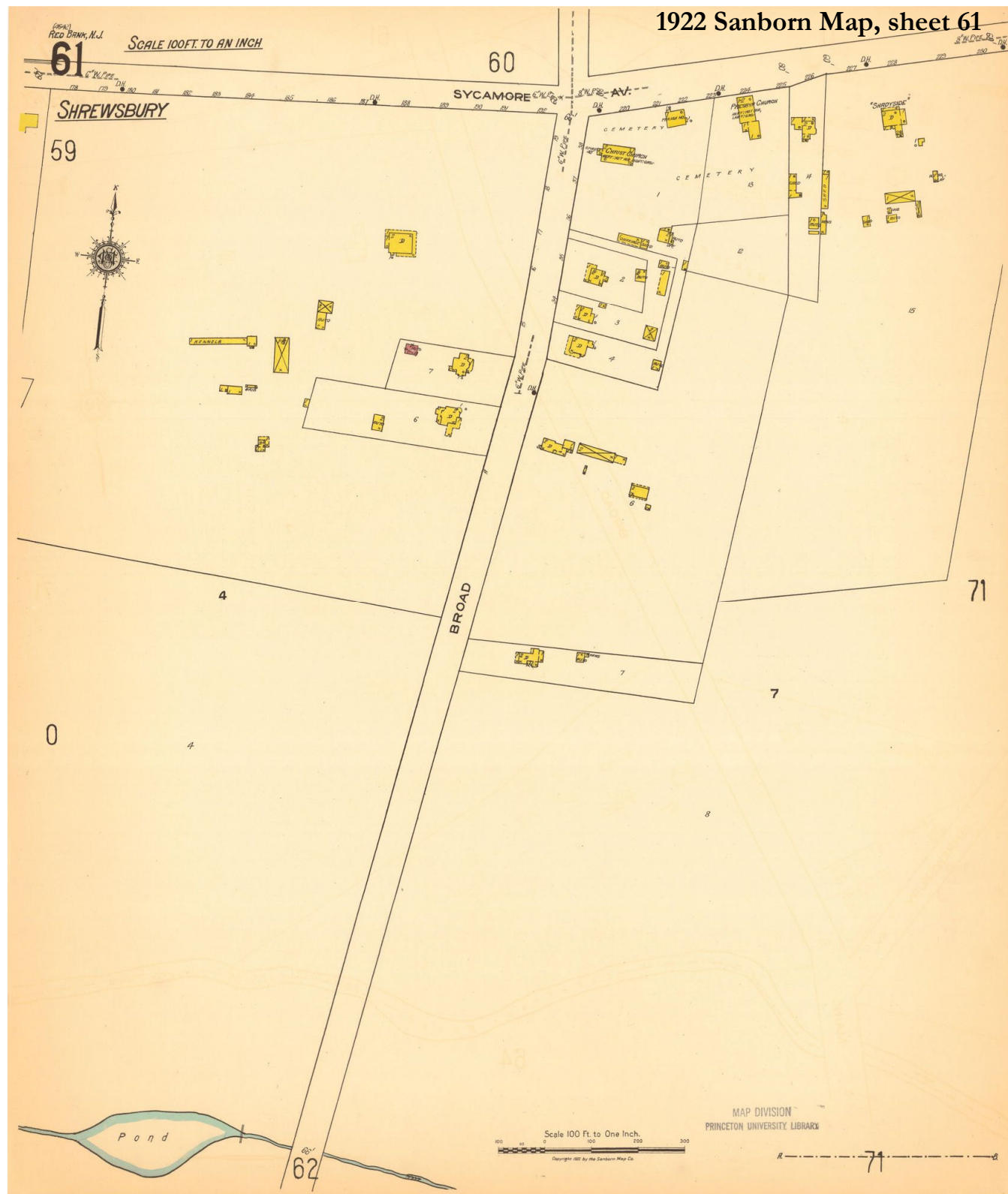


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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 11



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Maps Page 12

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey



1922 Sanborn Map corrected to 1940

Sheet 59 east

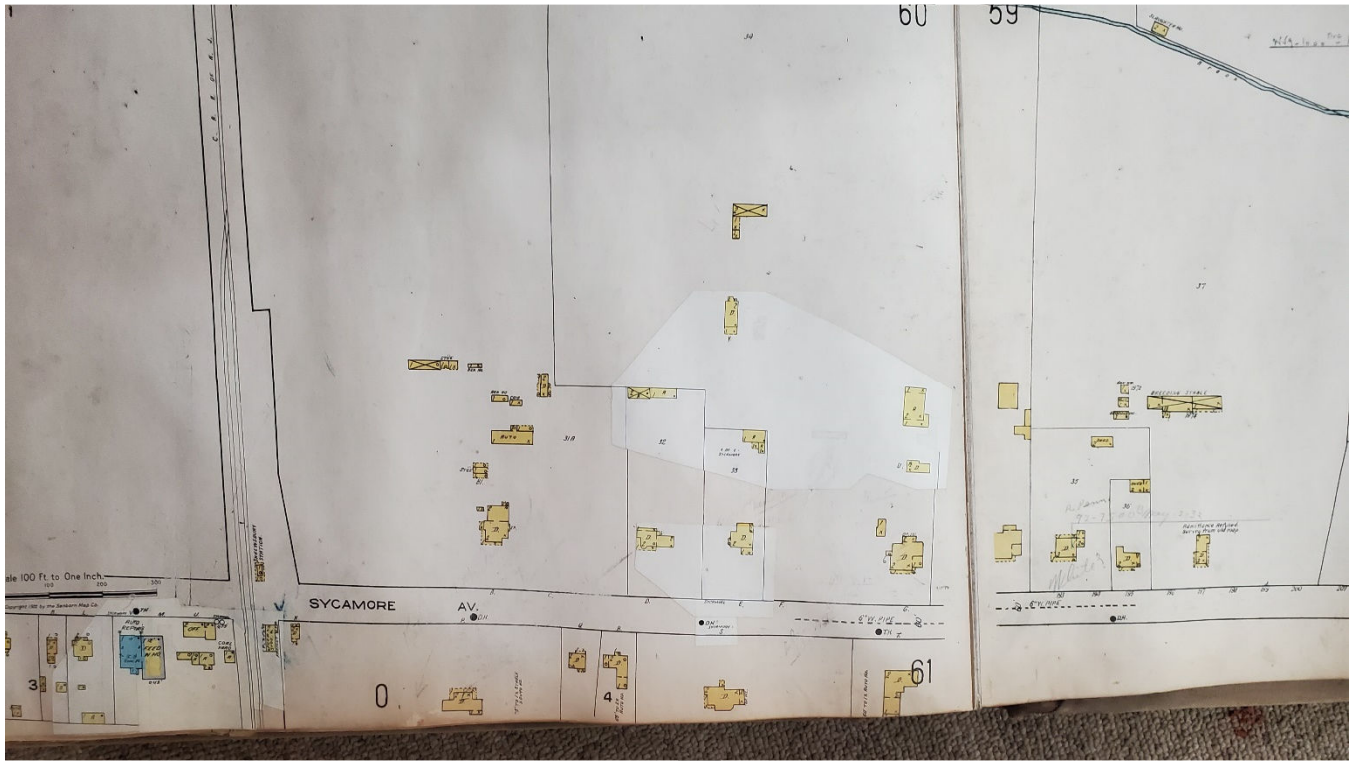
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Historic Maps Page 13

Monmouth County, New Jersey



**1922 Sanborn Map Corrected to 1940
Sheet 59 west and sheet 60**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Monmouth County, New Jersey

Historic Maps Page 14



1922 Sanborn Map Corrected to 1940
sheet 61

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Photographs Page 1

Typical Information for All Photographs

1. Name of Property
2. County and State
3. Date of Photograph
4. Location of Digital Copies

Shrewsbury Historic District
Monmouth County, New Jersey
January 2022
Joan Berkey
707 N. Delsea Drive
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210
and NJ State Historic Preservation Office

001: the Allen House (#1), view northwest.

002: Sycamore Avenue, view almost east towards the Historic Four Corners with the Allen House (#1) at the center left.

003: Van Schoick-White House (#3), view northwest.

004: view northwest down Sycamore Avenue with the Bradford-Beadleston House (#4) in the center and its breeding barn at center right.

005: James and Lavinia Broadmeadow House (#6), view northwest.

006: Waldron and Isabelle Brown House (#12), view northeast with the carriage house in the distance at the left.

007: Saltar House (#13), view southeast.

008: Dr. James and Sarah Cooper House (#14), view southwest.

009: Sycamore Avenue, view almost west with the Parker-Van Buren House (#16) at the left.

010: Sycamore Avenue, view northeast with the Broadmeadow House (#6) at the left.

011: Parker-Van Buren House (#16), view southeast.

012: Sycamore Avenue, view northwest with Brugiere's Cottage (#10) at right center.

013: view northwest of Sycamore Avenue from the lawn in front of the Wardell House (#20) with the Broadmeadow House (#6) in the distance at the far left, the Stout-Trafford House (#5, barely visible) in the center left, and the Bradford-Beadleston House and breeding barn (#4) in the center and center right.

014: Sycamore Avenue and its sycamore trees, view east with the historic Four Corners in the distance at the center.

015: Front lawn of the Wardell House (#20), view southeast, with the Harry and Sarah Borden House (#39) at the far left and the rear of the A. Holmes and Emily Borden House (#47) to the left of the Wardell House.

016: the intersection of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street, looking east down Sycamore Avenue with Patriot's Isle (#48) in the center of Sycamore Avenue. To the far left is the Quaker Meetinghouse (#36) and the Benjamin and Sarah White House (#34) next to it; on the right is the Christ Church Parish Hall (#21).

017: Christ Church (#21), view northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Photographs Page 2

Monmouth County, New Jersey

- 018: Sycamore Avenue, view east. The Quaker Meetinghouse (#36) is at the far left with the Benjamin and Sarah White House (#34) to its right; at the far right is the Christ Church Parish House (#21) and the Presbyterian Church (#22) to its left.
- 019: Van Vliet House-Presbyterian Manse (#24), view southeast.
- 020: The Benjamin and Sarah Parker House (#27), view northwest.
- 021: Christ Church Rectory (#28), view northeast.
- 022: View northeast down Sycamore Avenue showing (from left to right) the Ford House (#30), the Joseph and Mary Holmes House (#29), and the Christ Church Rectory (#28).
- 023: View northwest towards Sycamore Avenue from the front lawn of the Van Vliet House-Presbyterian Manse (#24). The Presbyterian Church is at the far left. From left to right on the opposite side of the street are the Quaker Meetinghouse (#36), the White House (#34), the former Presbyterian Manse (#33) and the Daniel and Ann Arrance House (#32).
- 024: The Quaker Meetinghouse (#36), view northwest.
- 025: View northwest of the cemeteries behind Christ Church and Parish Hall (#21) and the Presbyterian Church (#22).
- 026: View southeast down Broad Street with the Garrett and Sarah Stout House (#37) at the far left and the William and Clemence Borden House (#38) to its right. At the far right is the A. Holmes and Emily Borden House (#47).
- 027: The Harry and Sarah Borden House (#39), view southeast.
- 028: The Francis and Hannah Borden House (#41), view southeast.
- 029: The Claude and Bertha Rivenburg House (#42), view northeast.
- 030: Broad Street, view northeast, with Christ Church (#21) in the distance and the Francis and Hannah Borden House (#41) at the far right.
- 031: Broad Street, view southeast, with the Shrewsbury Group Home of the ARC (#43) at the left and the house at 935 Broad Street (#44) to its right.
- 032: Broad Street, view northwest with the George and Caroline Barlow House (#46) at the left.
- 033: The George and Caroline Barlow House (#46), view northwest. Note the monopine cell phone tower (#20) on the Wardell House parcel behind it.
- 034: The A. Holmes and Emily Borden House (#47), view northwest.
- 035: View northeast from the front lawn of the Wardell House (#20) toward the historic Four Corners with the Allen House (#1) at center left and Christ Church (#21) at the center.
- 036: The Wardell House (#20), view south.
- 037: The Presbyterian Church (#22), view southeast.
- 038: Tenbrook-Smith House (#7), view northwest.
- 039: Bradford-Beadleston House (#4) and breeding barn/stable, view north.
- 040: Randolph and Elizabeth Borden House (#31) 18th- or 19th-century wagon house, view west.
- 041: ca. 1880 wrought iron fence in front of the Tenbrooke-Smith House (#7), view northwest.
- 042: ca. 1892 stone entrance pillar in front of the Brown House (#12), view southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 1



Photo 001: the Allen House (#1), view northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 2



Photo 002: Sycamore Avenue, view almost east towards the Historic Four Corners with the Allen House (#1) at the center left.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 3



Photo 003: Van Schoick-White House (#3), view northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 4



Photo 004: view northwest down Sycamore Avenue with the Bradford-Beadleston House (#4) in the center and its breeding barn at center right.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 5



Photo 005: James and Lavinia Broadmeadow House (#6), view northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

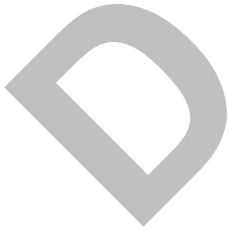
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 6



Photo 006: Waldron and Isabelle Brown House (#12), view northeast with the carriage house in the distance at the left.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 7



Photo 007: Saltar House (#13), view southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 8



Photo 008: Dr. James and Sarah Cooper House (#14), view southwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 9



Photo 009: Sycamore Avenue, view almost west with the Parker-Van Buren House (#16) at the left.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 10



Photo 010: Sycamore Avenue, view northeast with the Broadmeadow House (#6) at the left.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 11



Photo 011: Parker-Van Buren House (#16), view southeast.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 12

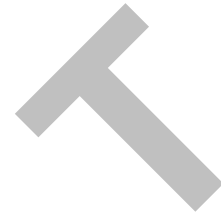


Photo 012: Sycamore Avenue, view northwest with Brugiere's Cottage (#10) at right center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 13



Photo 013: view northwest of Sycamore Avenue from the lawn in front of the Wardell House (#20) with the Broadmeadow House (#6) in the distance at the far left, the Stout-Trafford House (#5, barely visible) in the center left, and the Bradford-Beadleston House and breeding barn (#4) in the center and center right.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 14



Photo 014: Sycamore Avenue and its sycamore trees, view east with the historic Four Corners in the distance at the center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 15



Photo 015: Front lawn of the Wardell House (#20), view southeast, with the Harry and Sarah Borden House (#39) at the far left and the rear of the A. Holmes and Emily Borden House (#47) to the left of the Wardell House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 16



Photo 016: the intersection of Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street, looking east down Sycamore Avenue with Patriot's Isle (#48) in the center of Sycamore Avenue. To the far left is the Quaker Meetinghouse (#36) and the Benjamin and Sarah White House (#34) next to it; on the right is the Christ Church Parish Hall (#21).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 17



Photo 017: Christ Church (#21), view northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 18



Photo 018: Sycamore Avenue, view east. The Quaker Meetinghouse (#36) is at the far left with the Benjamin and Sarah White House (#34) to its right; at the far right is the Christ Church Parish House (#21) and the Presbyterian Church (#22) to its left

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 19



Photo 019: Van Vliet House-Presbyterian Manse (#24), view southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 20



Photo 020: The Benjamin and Sarah Parker House (#27), view northwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 21



Photo 021: Christ Church Rectory (#28), view northeast.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 22



Photo 022: View northeast down Sycamore Avenue showing (from left to right) the Ford House (#30), the Joseph and Mary Holmes House (#29), and the Christ Church Rectory (#28).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 23



Photo 023: View northwest towards Sycamore Avenue from the front lawn of the Van Vliet House-Presbyterian Manse (#24). The Presbyterian Church is at the far left. From left to right on the opposite side of the street are the Quaker Meetinghouse (#36), the White House (#34), the former Presbyterian Manse (#33) and the Daniel and Ann Arrance House (#32).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 24



Photo 024: The Quaker Meetinghouse (#36), view northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 25



Photo 025: View northwest of the cemeteries behind Christ Church and Parish Hall (#21) and the Presbyterian Church (#22).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 26



Photo 026: View southeast down Broad Street with the Garrett and Sarah Stout House (#37) at the far left and the William and Clemence Borden House (#38) to its right. At the far right is the A. Holmes and Emily Borden House (#47).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 27



Photo 027: The Harry and Sarah Borden House (#39), view southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 28



Photo 028: The Francis and Hannah Borden House (#41), view southeast.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 29



Photo 029: The Claude and Bertha Rivenburg House (#42), view northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 30



Photo 030: Broad Street, view northeast, with Christ Church (#21) in the distance and the Francis and Hannah Borden House (#41) at the far right.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 31



Photo 031: Broad Street, view southeast, with the Shrewsbury Group Home of the ARC (#43) at the left and the house at 935 Broad Street (#44) to its right.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 32



Photo 032: Broad Street, view northwest with the George and Caroline Barlow House (#46) at the left.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 33



Photo 033: The George and Caroline Barlow House (#46), view northwest. Note the monopine cell phone tower (#20) on the Wardell House parcel behind it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

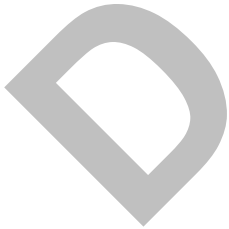
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 34



Photo 034: The A. Holmes and Emily Borden House (#47), view northwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 35



Photo 035: View northeast from the front lawn of the Wardell House (#20) toward the historic Four Corners with the Allen House (#1) at center left and Christ Church (#21) at the center.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

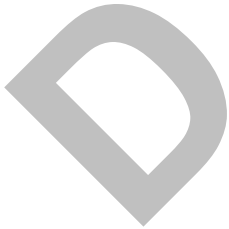
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 36



Photo 036: The Wardell House (#20), view south.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

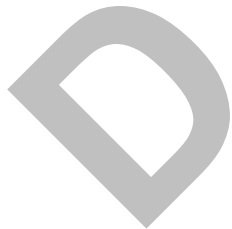
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 37



Photo 037: The Presbyterian Church (#22), view southeast.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 38



Photo 038: Tenbrook-Smith House (#7), view northwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 39



Photo 039: Bradford-Beadleston House (#4) and breeding barn/stable, view north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 40



Photo 040: Randolph and Elizabeth Borden House (#31) 18th- or 19th-century wagon house, view west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 41



Photo 041: ca. 1880 wrought iron fence in front of the Tenbrooke-Smith House (#7), view northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shrewsbury Historic District (AD)
Monmouth County], New Jersey

Section number Photos Page 42



Photo 042: ca. 1892 stone entrance pillar in front of the Brown House (#12), view southwest.