

Note to the Reader:

Since the initial sections of this survey were completed, determinations of eligibility have been modified for certain properties. In order to find the most recent determination of eligibility, consult the "Sites List and Municipal Maps" section of the introductory narrative (Vol. 1). The determinations of eligibility on the survey forms are superceded by those on the list.

SITES LISTS AND MAPS

Below is a list of all sites included in the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory. Sites location maps are also provided for each municipality. The sites lists are arranged by municipality and then alphabetically by street address or geographical location. Next to each site is a determination of its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.** Eligibility is notated by the following symbols:

Y = Yes
N = No
P = Possible
D = District

Sites which are located within eligible districts but which are also individually eligible are labeled "Y" instead of "D". The "Possible" category is limited to those properties which require additional research on construction date, quality of the interior (interiors generally were not examined), ownership history, and/or degree of alteration in order to determine eligibility.

The survey project followed federal standards for National Register eligibility which are set forth in "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1982). National Register eligibility is subject to review and final approval by the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the New Jersey State Review Board of Historic Sites. Eligibility may change due to building alterations made subsequent to this survey. Since the initial field work for this project was completed during 1980-1982, determinations of eligibility on the survey forms are superceded by those on the below updated lists.

**The National Register is the official list of properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register was established by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. It is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. Properties listed on the National Register receive a limited form of protection and certain benefits. For information concerning the effects of listing, contact the Office of New Jersey Heritage in Trenton (609-292-2023).

OCEAN GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1334-1

ATLANTIC OCEAN

CITY OF ASBURY PARK

BOROUGH OF BRADLEY BEACH

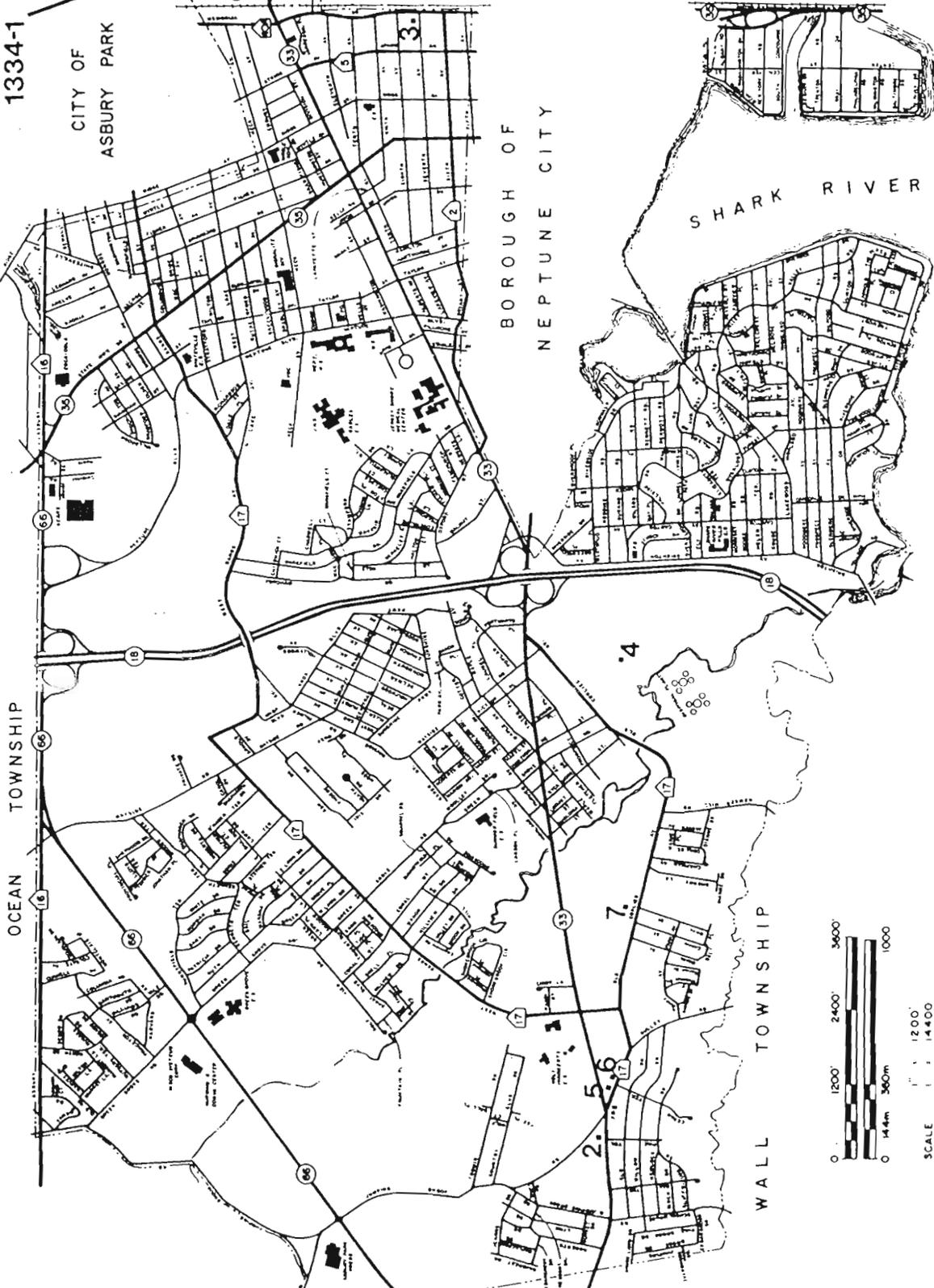
BOROUGH OF NEPTUNE CITY

SHARK RIVER

OCEAN TOWNSHIP

WALL TOWNSHIP

TINTON FALLS BORO



SCALE
1" = 1200'
1" = 144.0m
1cm = 14.4m

TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE

STREETS MAP

Municipal Code 1334

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

NOVEMBER 19, 1981

NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP: 1334

<u>INVENTORY #</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</u>
1334-1	Ocean Grove Historic District	Y (NRHP 1976)
1334-2	Stout Farm 3607 Corlies Avenue (State Hwy 33)	Y
1334-3	NW corner Memorial Drive and Seventh Avenue	N
1334-4	Shark River Golf Course Clubhouse S. side Old Corlies Avenue 0.2 mi. SW of State Hwy 33	N (DEMOLISHED 1986)
1334-5	1017 Old Corlies Avenue	N
1334-6	1019 Old Corlies Avenue	N
1334-7	8001 Old Corlies Avenue	N

NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER 1

COUNTY Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY Neptune Twp. & Neptune Cit

<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1. <u>Neptune Twp. Roll 1</u>		
2. <u>3607 Corlies Avenue</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>1334 - 2</u>
3. <u>"</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>"</u>
4. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
5. <u>"</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>"</u>
6. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
7. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
8. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
9. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
10. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
11. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
12. <u>1019 Old Corlies Avenue</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>1334 - 6</u>
13. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
14. <u>1017 Old Corlies Avenue</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>1334 - 5</u>
15. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
16. <u>8001 Old Corlies Avenue</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>1334 - 7</u>
17. <u>"</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>"</u>
18. <u>S. side Old Corlies Avenue, 0.2 mi. SW of State Hwy. #33</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>1334 - 4</u>
19. <u>"</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>"</u>
20. <u>OMIT</u>		

PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton

SURVEY Monmouth County

DATE: January 1981

	<u>PROPERTY NAME OR ADDRESS</u>	<u>DIRECTION OF VIEW</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
21.	OMIT		
	Neptune High School		
22.	SE cr St. Hwy. 71 & Main Ave.	E	1334 - 1
23.	"	E	"
24.	"	NE	"
25.	NW cr Memorial Dr. & 7th Ave.	NW	1334 - 3
26.	"	NW	"
27.	"		"
28.	Neptune City Roll 1		
29.	102 Riverview Dr.	N	1335 - 2
30.	"	NE	"
31.	"	NE	"
32.	NW cr Memorial Dr. & 4th Ave.	NW	1335 - 1
33.	"	NW	"
34.	END OF ROLL		
35.			
36.			

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1334-1

DISTRICT NAME:	Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Assn.	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
MUNICIPALITY:	Neptune Township		A
COUNTY:	Monmouth County		B
TYPE OF DISTRICT:	Village/Camp Meeting		C
USGS QUAD:	Asbury Park		D

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

SEE "OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION," NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (1976).

COPY OF NOMINATION FORM IS ATTACHED.

RECOMMENDATION: There should be a building-by-building inventory, with photographs, of the entire historic district (no inventory was submitted with the original nomination).

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: See NRHP

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

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No

THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES:

COMMENTS:

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

SEE "OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION," NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (1976). COPY OF NOMINATION FORM ATTACHED.

REFERENCES: (Include representation in existing surveys)

ATTACHMENTS: (Indicate number)

MAPS: _____

PHOTOS: _____

SLIDES: _____

OTHER: (Specify)

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

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

DATE: 1981

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association

AND/OR COMMON

Ocean Grove, New Jersey 07756

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Ocean Grove

VICINITY OF

Neptune Township

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

New Jersey 07756

Monmouth

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Ocean Grove, N.J.

VICINITY OF

Neptune Township, New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records

STREET & NUMBER

East Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Freehold

New Jersey 07728

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The District of Ocean Grove is shaped like an irregular rombus, with the east side facing the Atlantic Ocean, behind a boardwalk. Most of the avenues, which run to the sea, widen as they approach the sea. From a distance of two blocks back, to the oceanfront, avenues gradually increase their width by 2 1/2 times. This provides broadened ocean vistas for each avenue. It also provides an ocean view for each house. This "setback" concept also channels ocean breezes into the town.

The north side of the district, which abuts Wesley Lake, contains an area of several blocks, which constitutes the auditorium complex. The complex consists of the auditorium, a domed pavilion, and the Ocean Grove Tabernacle. The south side of the district abuts Fletcher Lake.

There are several parks, one of which fronts on the ocean. Known as Ocean Pathway, it widens toward the Sea, in the same manner as the surrounding avenues.

The pathway continues back as far as the auditorium, and forms a grand vista from the auditorium entrance. However, the park and the auditorium are slightly off axis with each other, and the park vista is not emphatic because it is crisscrossed by the surrounding street grid.

Thompson Park, which fronts on Wesley Lake, has a rectangular plan, with a rounded corner. It is directly northeast of the auditorium complex. Park Square is a landscaped city block, which occurs roughly in the center of the district. Evergreen Park has an irregular rounded shape, which forms the northwest corner of the district.

There are several principal avenues. Broadway and Main Avenue run perpendicular to the ocean. Central Avenue runs parallel to the ocean and Ocean Avenue follows the oceanfront behind the boardwalk.

Architecture:

The auditorium has a large rectangular plan with an entrance vestibule on the shorter (west) side. The shallow pitched roof is formed of 161 foot steel trusses. The undersides of which form shallow arched ribs, with bays between.

Each bay is surmounted by a lateral plaster vault, in which the ribs form the springing lines. A window is set into each plaster vault at the point where it meets the side walls.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

7. Description (Continued)

This is an acoustically effective arrangement. The 9,000 seat auditorium has a second story gallery which is supported on posts with trusses between.

The entrance facade has a one bay, lean to extension, which terminates in the entrance vestibule. The vestibule has a similar truss roof to the auditorium proper. Both roofs culminate in shallow gable ends, forming a porch within a larger facade.

The vestibule gable is articulated as a pediment with a frieze which runs the entire length of all the vestibule walls. The sides of the vestibule occur at a 45 degree angle to the facade, hence the vestibule is half a hexagon, in plan. The entire vestibule is surmounted by an octagonal tower with lancets, and a conical spire. (Repeated on the opposite end of the building) Two smaller but similar towers occur either side of the vestibule entrance gable. The main gable is decorated with applied lancets. The surface applique is essentially stick style-gothic.

At one time much of the stick work was painted black, in imitation of Ruskinian Poly Chromy. This, together with the octagonal towers, suggests that the styling of the auditorium is an applied "builder vernacular" version of Ruskinian Gothic. The classical details are relatively minimal, but they suggest that there was some dissention, as to the appropriate style of the building. The architect of record is Fred T. Camp. 1894.

In front of the auditorium is the 8 sided pavilion. Its bell shaped roof, with round cupola, is supported on 2 concentric rings of Italianate columns.

Directly south of the auditorium, is the Tabernacle, which is an elongated octagon in plan, with a central clearstory. The plain sheathed walls are punctuated vigorously with lancet doors and windows.

Adjacent to the Tabernacle is the original well, which has an ogee molded colonial revival roof and 8 Italianate columns, with a frieze formed of barge boards.

Directly in front of the auditorium is the Statue of Ellwood H. Stokes, (seated) who was the first president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

7. Description (Continued)

Thornley Chapel is at the intersection of Pilgrim Pathway and Pitman Avenue, only a few houses away from the auditorium complex. The simple white clapboard house form, is one story high. It is given the appearance of a church by the device of architectural applique. The left side of the gable has an applied pyramid hip roof spire, with round but shingle sides. The front gable is articulated as a barge board lancet, resting upon double consoles. There is also a central rose window over an Eastlake porch. All windows are of the pointed arch type, with upper sections of stained glass.

St. Paul's Methodist Church is located on Park Square. The church dates back more than 100 years. But it has been extensively remodeled. There is a late 19th Century rear portion, with Ruskinian Poly Chromy and Romanesque arches. But the major portion, which is of the Gothic style, dates from 1958.

Ocean Grove High School is located in the Northwest corner of the district. It is a symmetrical, hip roof Georgian revival building, with an arched loggia framed in a Tuscan adicule modif with double pilasters. The size of the cornice, the horizontal treatment of window groups, and the diamond brick pattern in the frieze, suggest a strong craftsman influence.

There are a number of hotels, of which the largest and most opulent is the North End. The North End Hotel, which is located at the northern end of the oceanfront, is of the mission revival style, in its post WWI phase. It replaced an earlier building in the same style.

Most of the house lots are 30' by 60' but some are double size. The houses follow this format, being more or less uniform detached townhouse plans, with 1, 1 and 1/2, 2 or 2 and 1/2 stories. Most houses have porches, some on both the first and second stories. Some of the houses have corner turrets. Most of the hotels occur on double, triple or quadruple size lots, with one or two extra stories. Other than this, they follow the form of the private houses. Architectural styles are mainly variations upon the stick-

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

7. Description (Continued)

style. There are 754 structures which are relatively plain stick-style. Some have Italianate details. There are 164 structures which could be described as Eastlake-Stick-Style. Some stick-style structures have oriental details. There are 198 Queen Anne structures, many of which tend more toward the stick-style, in terms of their surface treatment. There are 118 structures which take their form from the basic ridge pole tent shape, which characterized the early grove. Some houses are of the craftsman-bungalow style, with simple details. There are also a small number of mid 20th Century houses.

On the whole, architectural details are of local manufacture and were used interchangeably, without regard to stylistic purity.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES _____ BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Urban Planning

In the 19th Century, western civilization was characterized by industrialization, speculation, and urban sprawl. Planned communities were rare. Ocean Grove is an 1870 vintage planned community, which incorporated town planning devices normally associated with the 20th Century. Ocean Pathway is an urban vista, of the type which would be adopted by the City Beautiful Movement, some 30 years later. The avenues which widen toward the sea, demonstrate a property setback concept, to provide natural vistas. This is a concept which was later used by Sir Ebenezer Howard in the Garden City Movement. Ocean Grove appears to be the earliest user of this device. Taken within the context of urban planning, Ocean Grove is significant not only on a national scale, but on a world scale as well.

Architecture

Ocean Grove's architecture is primarily stick-style, on the builder-vernacular level. It is a good example of the 19th Century resort town. As such, its playfulness and elaboration was achieved through the application of manufactured details, to a standard form. The porches, the decorated gable ends, and the railings, have a thinness and multiplicity, which gives an ethereal, visual fluttering effect, along the principal streets.

Moreover, because so much has survived, Ocean Grove can be viewed as an architectural museum piece, of its period and style. This is more valuable than a restoration, for it is still much as it was in the 19th Century.

Engineering: The Great Auditorium is 161 feet across, an impressive span then as now. More important, the interior is an outstanding example of 19th Century acoustical science. The auditorium is also notable for the ventilation system, in which sea breezes are channeled through the floor and out the roof, by large circular ducts.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8. Significance (Continued)

Religious

Ocean Grove is one of a number of 19th Century Methodist Camp Meeting towns. Of these, it is the oldest, largest, and most successful, one still functioning in the United States. The Camp Meeting Association still owns much of the land and leases it to home owners.

Ocean Grove is known world wide as a unique Victorian religious camp meeting, and has had national events of importance. Notable visitors include President Grant, Stephen Crane, Enrico Caruso, President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Web Du Bois, President Taft, President Wilson, William Jennings Bryan, Will Rogers, Russell H. Conwell, Booker T. Washington, Mme. Schumann-Heink, John Philip Sousa, Albert Spalding, and Walter Damrosch. Clergy include T. DeWill Talmage, Billy Sunday, Gipsy Smith, E. Stanley Jones, Ralph Sockman and Billy Graham.

The nature of the camp meeting is that of a religious retreat. Ocean Grove was an expression of religious philosophy, peculiar to the 19th century, and fairly widespread in that period of America's history. Ocean Grove may be seen as having transcended its popular and periodic creation by continuing in a role that ended for many other camp meeting towns by the first world war.

History

Ocean Grove was established as a religious camp meeting ground in 1869 by a group of 13 ministers and 13 laymen. It was granted a charter of incorporation by the New Jersey State Legislature in 1870.

The founder of Ocean Grove was Reverend William B. Osborn. Its first President was Reverend Elwood H. Stokes who guided the development of Ocean Grove until his death in 1897.

It was surveyed by the father and son team of land surveyors, Frederick H. Kennedy and Isaac C. Kennedy. Other communities surveyed by the Kennedys are Elberon in 1871 and Asbury Park in 1872-1874. It is not known who designed the two-block setback concept, but it is felt that the combination of the Kennedys, Reverend W. B. Osborn and General John C. Patterson all had to be involved.

no -
Mantle's
Vineyard

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8. Significance (Continued)

It was Reverend Osborn of Farmingdale who was commissioned by the Methodist Church to find a seashore location for a summer camp meeting ground. He made a year long search from Cape May to Long Branch, through almost impenetrable wideness, *wilderness*,

Popularity of the camp meeting was on the decline in the 1860's. The purpose of promoting religious development through these summer meetings had been overshadowed by the social life enjoyed by the participants. With the exception of the Methodist Church many churches were abandoning the camp meeting.

Alarmed at the trend, the Methodist Church began an in-depth examination of the principle of the camp meeting. Leaders in New Jersey suggested an experiment. It was thought that if a location could be owned, through a charter granted by the state, the camp meeting could be better directed and thus more purposeful.

After searching the entire coast in 1867 and considering several locations, Rev. Osborn finally decided upon the land which is now Ocean Grove. Showing the site to church leaders in 1868 was extremely difficult. If one approached from the north through what is now Asbury Park, one had to pass over the Great Pond (now Deal Lake, Asbury Park's northern boundary), and travel south through a forest filled with blueberries and beach plums, penetrated by only wagon track. It was truly a wilderness inhabited by only the birds and small animals. An almost unbroken solitude permeated this acreage which was later to become the resort city of Asbury Park.

The wilderness between Long Pond (Wesley Lake) and Goose Pond (Fletcher Lake) was inhabited by only the George Rogers family. The terrain here was characterized by tangled thickets of scratchy briars, small bushes, and trees. Closer to the ocean these gave way to tall, wavy beach grass covering rolling sand dunes.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8. Significance (Continued)

After examination of this site late in 1868, the leaders rejected several other sites and tentatively approved the land between Long and Goose Ponds. The final decision would come after the summer of 1869. One of the influencing factors decidedly favoring Ocean Grove was its location. Its situation on the mainland away from swamps and sounds, eliminated mosquitoes which were a problem at the other sites.

The foundations of Ocean Grove were laid during the last week of July 1869 when a small group of 20 persons pitched 10 tents in an area between the present location of the Auditorium and Founders Park. The first prayer meeting was held in the tent of Reverend J. H. Thornley on Tuesday night, July 31, 1869.

In December of that year, in Trenton, 13 ministers and 13 laymen formed the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. The name Ocean Grove was selected because of the groves of trees nestled between the dunes. The New Jersey Legislature granted the Association a charter on March 3, 1870. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes was named first President with Reverend Osborn the first Superintendent.

The original land purchase was 11 acres of beachfront; or more appropriately, 11 acres of sand, for \$50. This land was later supplemented with further purchase extending the boundary from Wesley to Fletcher Lake, and the Atlantic Ocean to Main Street, for a total of 266 acres. It took until 1875 to accomplish this at a cost of \$40,000.

In order to raise money for further expansion and to bring interested people into the community, the newly chartered Association began to promote a public land auction, to be held June 1, 1870.

Among those hearing of this unusual Camp Meeting community was one James A. Bradley, New York manufacturer and later founder of

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8. Significance (Continued)

neighboring Asbury Park. He described his trip by coach through the wilderness north of the Grove, as a tedious experience. The turnpike, a rutted dirt road (now know as Main Street) wove through thick forests and heavy bushes. The slow trip from New York, made more wearisome by bad roads, consumed an entire day. Mr. Bradley arrived in Ocean Grove after dark, almost too exhausted to put up his tent.

The next day, Mr. Bradley, who was obviously in much better spirits, purchased two lots. His premium of \$86 was the highest offered for any of the lots. The prices ranged below Mr. Bradley's down as low as \$1 for a parcel of land.

To live in Ocean Grove during the summer of 1870 was to live in virtual isolation. The nearest village was six miles away, over impossible dirt and sand roads. Until 1875, when the track was extended to Asbury Park, the nearest railroad station was six miles away.

Several firsts took place during 1870. The first Camp Meeting was held for 10 days beginning July 26, 1870. Also the first permanent houses were built. The first of these was known as "Pioneer Cottage," build by H. Y. Lazear of Warsaw, New York, on Asbury Avenue near Wesley Lake.

After the summer ended the Association closed down the community, people removed their tents; and a small force of winter employees, whose task was to maintain the property, replaced the summer residents.

By 1871 the Grove began to develop into a permanent community. Greeting the returning visitors was a new town post office, police and fire departments. After the summer residents left in 1871, Ocean Grove acquired its first permanent residents, a total population of 25.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8. Significance (Continued)

Most early settlers were of meager means and found it difficult to live in the Grove permanently, or even spend a summer tenting. Because of the lack of living and eating facilities, the lot owners began to build their cottages with an extra room. However, they were not able to provide enough facilities for the larger numbers of visitors who came to the Grove. Larger accommodations had to be built.

A nearby farmer, Corwell Howland, with an eye toward providing an outlet for his produce, opened the Howland House. He offered rooms for visitors along with meals.

The first hotel in Ocean Grove, The Arlington, was built by Charles Howland shortly after the Howland House opened. The Arlington was a three story Victorian structure occupying the entire block facing the Auditorium Complex. Today the Arlington Court apartments occupy the site of the old hotel.

By 1875 the popularity of Ocean Grove had pushed the value of the original lots up to \$1,500, development was skyrocketing.

From the very beginning ocean bathing was popular. The first bathers did so in almost total seclusion, the women in a separate area from the men. Shortly after 1870 enterprising individuals began to erect small bathhouses along the beachfront.

For convenience, the Association found it much more practical to place the bathing business in the hands of one person. Captain W. T. Street appears to have held the first beachfront lease. Captain Street erected the first safety lines secured to stakes set in the ocean, to form a safe bathing area. He also introduced other safety measures and built larger bathhouses. These safety measures, and improved facilities, made bathing more popular, and crowds flocked to the beaches.

In 1875 Captain Street passed his bathing concession lease on to George W. Evans. Mr. Evans held the lease until 1876 when by

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8. Significance (Continued)

executive decision the Association decided to locate two bathing places, on the North and South Ends.

Mr. T. W. Lillagore, in 1877, took his first five year lease at the foot of Fletcher Lake and erected the South End bathhouses. He built 205 bathhouses, an ice cream saloon, soda fountain, and two pavilions.

Also in 1877, Mr. Joseph Ross acquired the Wesley Lake lease, Street and Evan's bathhouses, and other facilities at the North End. Mr. Ross built more bathhouses to a total of 360, erected a restaurant, ice cream saloon, soda fountain and two pavilions. By 1884 he had increased the North End bathhouses to 700.

Mr. Ross and Mr. Lilagore aided in the construction of the first boardwalk in 1877. Known then as a "plank walk", it was nothing more than a temporary footway near the surf, six feet wide extending 2,835 feet from Fletcher Lake to Wesley Lake. There were 21 gas lamps set up to provide light for promenading at night. The walk was dismantled in the fall and stored over the winter. In 1880 a wider, permanent walk was constructed.

The Ross Pavilion and Bathhouses were situated on the site of the present North End Hotel. An open air pavilion extended over the beach east of the Boardwalk while the bathhouses, restaurant and concessions were to the west. The Ross Pavilion, a landmark for over 30 years, was finally razed in 1910 to make room for the much needed hotel.

The first businesses to be located in new North End Hotel building (1911), were the Ocean Grove Scenario; bowling alleys; Morris and Company, photographers; John L. Schneider's rolling chairs; Louis N. DeCou, fancy fruits; Mme. Adele Haddad, lace store; and C. A. Brown, souvenirs and jewelry.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8. Significance (Continued)

Ocean Grove literally grew up around the Auditorium. The first camp meeting structure was known as a "Preacher's Stand" and it served the needs of the Camp Meetings for about five years. The Preacher's Stand was an octagonal edifice with a platform capable of holding 75 preachers. The congregation sat around it on rough pine boards seats.

In 1875 a frame roof was put over the structure. More extensive renovations and a new permanent roof were installed later in the year. By 1876 the church could accommodate 1,000 people; a bell tower and reception room had been added and gas lamps had been installed. Successive enlargements to the structure were made the following years, but all proved to be inadequate.

The Association razed the piecemeal building in 1893, and Dr. Elwood H. Stokes broke ground for a new auditorium on December 2, 1893. Construction began almost immediately and continued throughout the winter months. The Great Ocean Grove Auditorium opened July 1, 1894, and cost \$69,112.16.

See attached

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 300+

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>18</u>	<u>5183680</u>	<u>4451000</u>	B	<u>18</u>	<u>5184000</u>	<u>4451800</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>18</u>	<u>5184600</u>	<u>4451120</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>5185000</u>	<u>4452100</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Located below Asbury Park and above Bradley Beach, N.J., (Monmouth County) located in Township of Neptune, Neptune, New Jersey. Along Atlantic Ocean, bounded by Wesley Lake to north and Fletcher Lake to south.

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

STATE	<u>New Jersey</u>	CODE	<u>34</u>	COUNTY	<u>Monmouth</u>	CODE	<u>025</u>
-------	-------------------	------	-----------	--------	-----------------	------	------------

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

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

W. T. Bell, Jr., Margaret Goodrich June 4, 1975

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Tele. 201-775-8241

Ocean Grove Historical Society, Neptune Historical Society

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Ocean Grove, N. J. 07756 25 Neptune Blvd., Neptune, N.J. 07753

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

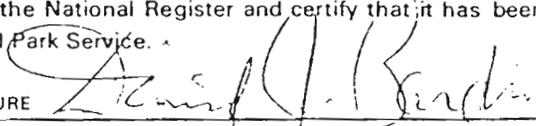
NATIONAL X

STATE X

LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Commissioner, N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE

December 16, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1334-2

HISTORIC NAME: Stout Farm
 LOCATION: 3607 Corlies Avenue
 (State Highway 33)
 MUNICIPALITY: Neptune Township
 USGS QUAD: Asbury Park
 OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT: 1200/2
 COUNTY: Monmouth
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zoning/Northing/Easting
 NEGATIVE FILE NO:

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

	SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES			
	A HOUSE	B BARN	C WAGON HOUSE	D DOUBLE CORNCRIB
DATE	c. 1832 with mid to late 19th c. addns.	Rebuilt 1926	Mid 19th c.	Late 19th/early 20th c.
BUILDER/ARCH.				
FORM/PLAN	Rectangle	Rectangle	Rectangle	Rectangle
STORIES	2 1/2	2	1 1/2	1
FOUNDATION	Brick; fieldstone	Brick	Brick	Concrete block
EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC	Clapboard	Clapboard	Wood shingles	Partially clapboa
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM	Wood frame	Wood frame	Wood frame	Wood frame
ROOF/CHIMNEYS	Hipped gable with cross gables; four interior chimneys	Gable	Gable	Gable
ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION	<p>(A) HOUSE: The present Victorian vernacular structure consists of a smaller dwelling built about 1832 that was considerably expanded and modified between about 1850 and 1880. The exterior of the house has remained virtually unchanged since at least 1905 (date of attached photo). Visible elements from the original house include part of a fieldstone foundation, beaded clapboard on the first story of the main facade, and some 6/6 sash windows. Fenestration on the main facade is four over six bays, with two entrances. The steeply-pitched roof is slate covered, has tall corbelled brick chimneys, and front and rear cross gables with brackets and gable trim. Most windows are 2/2 sash with comices and louvered shutters. Full porch with tapered posts and brackets. House has two-family interior plan; the large front living room has a (20th century) fireplace at each end and is divided by a segmental arch double doorway in the middle. To the rear are two separate dining room and kitchens (one story kitchen ell on the rear is late 19th century addition), and a central stairway rises to bedrooms upstairs. Late 19th century wood trim, doors, and hardware remaining.</p> <p>(B) BARN: Rebuilt after original hay barn destroyed by fire.</p> <p>(C) WAGON HOUSE: Oldest existing outbuilding on site; used for livery and sleigh during late 19th century.</p> <p>Other outbuildings (see site plan) include: chicken house; chicken coop; tool sheds; egg house; pump house; and garage. All are in good condition.</p>			
CONDITION COMMENTS:	E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/>

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: SEE ATTACHED PLAN

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

Siting: The complex faces south on a 2.42 acre parcel at the intersection of two 19th century routes. The house is sited on a knoll above the road.

Topography: Knoll at southeast corner of property; rest of parcel is level.

Vegetation: Variety of mature trees on property (sycamore, black oak, dogwood, Norway maple, sweetgum, holly, among others)

Water:

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Stout Farm is an excellent local example of characteristic mid-nineteenth century farmhouse construction with a number of agricultural outbuildings and sufficient surrounding landscape to provide historic setting. As the only remaining farmstead in Neptune Township, Stout Farm is significant as a rare survivor of its type and period in the locality. The exterior of the mid-nineteenth century farmhouse, in particular, is notable for its almost complete lack of twentieth century alteration. In addition to the house, there are approximately ten agricultural outbuildings, all in good condition, that date from the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century and represent a range of outbuildings found on general purpose farms of the period (including a large hay barn, wagon house, double corncrib/equipment shed, chicken house and others). Though the site is no longer actively farmed, the natural setting and open space survive as a small remnant of what was once a seventy-two acre farm. The entire farmstead--house, barns, setting--serves as an important cultural reference point and reminder of the people who who settled here, the area's agricultural past, and the farm landscape that once dominated much of Neptune Township and surrounding municipalities. Stout Farm is the only inventoried site in Neptune Township (outside of the Ocean Grove Historic District) that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.)

ORIGINAL USE: Farm

PRESENT USE: Vacant

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: Land is zoned ES (Executive Service), a use not conducive to the preservation of the site.

REFERENCES:

1. Stout Family Bible and family records (in possession of Virginia Stout Thompson, daughter of Samuel B. Stout).
2. 1851 Lightfoot map.
3. 1873 Beers map.
4. 1889 Wolverton map.

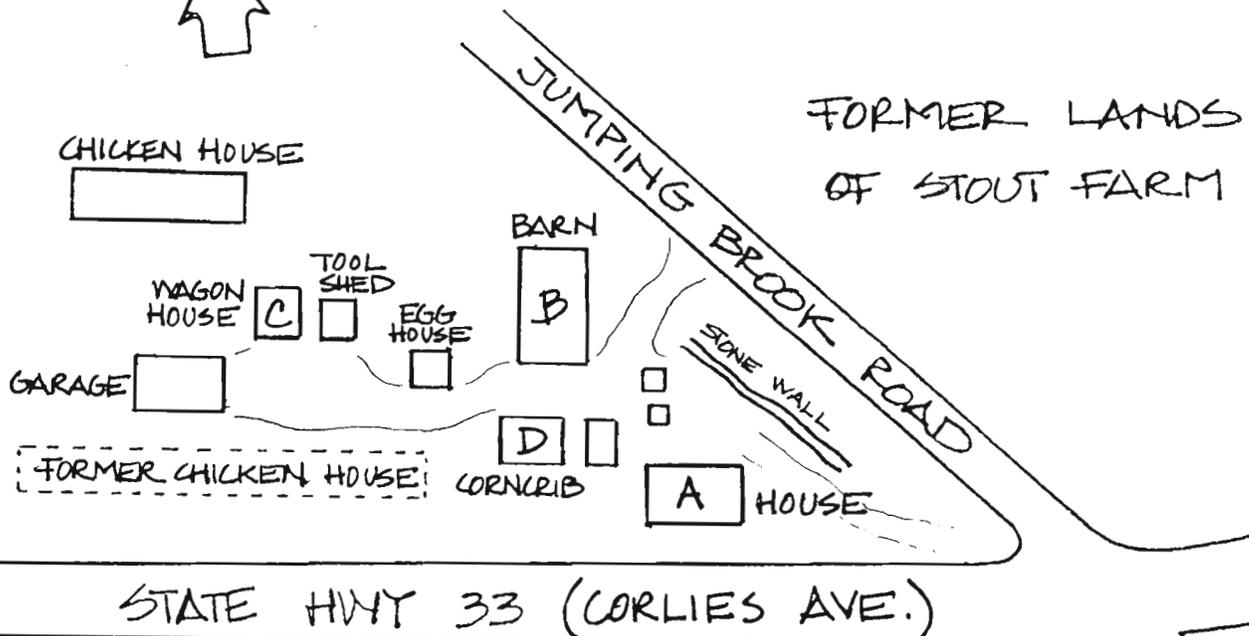
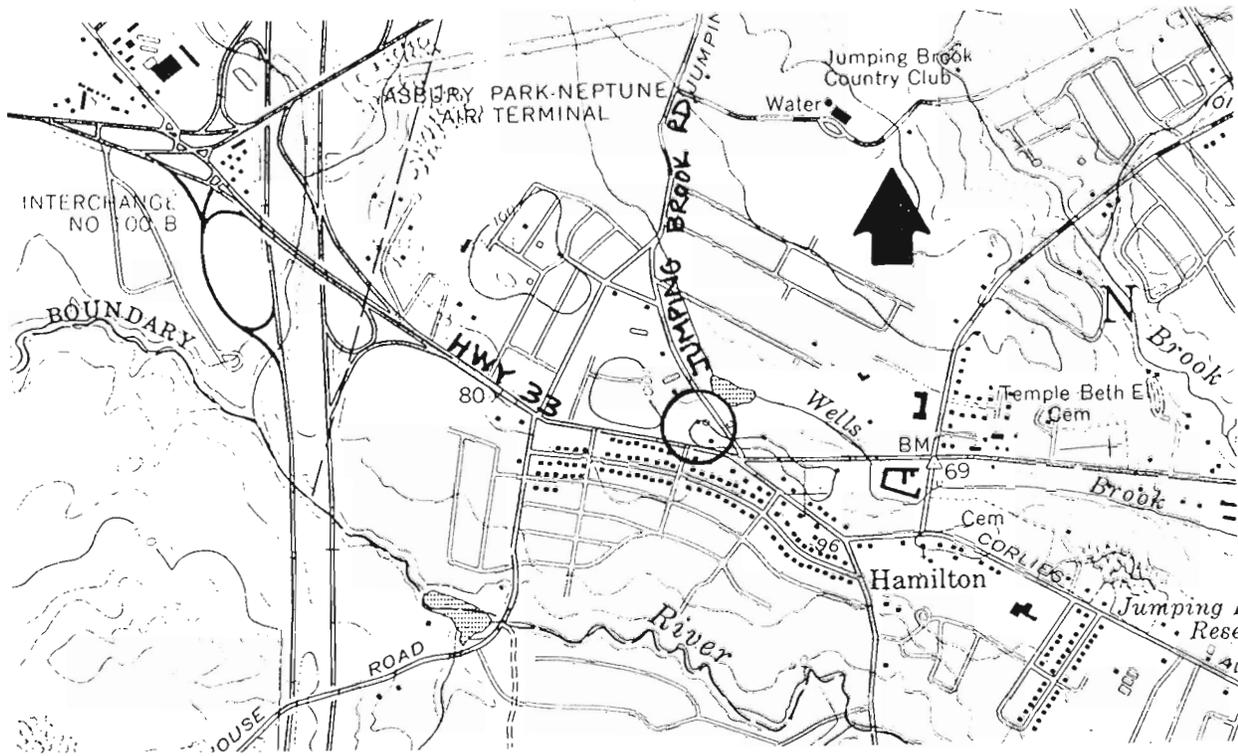
RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

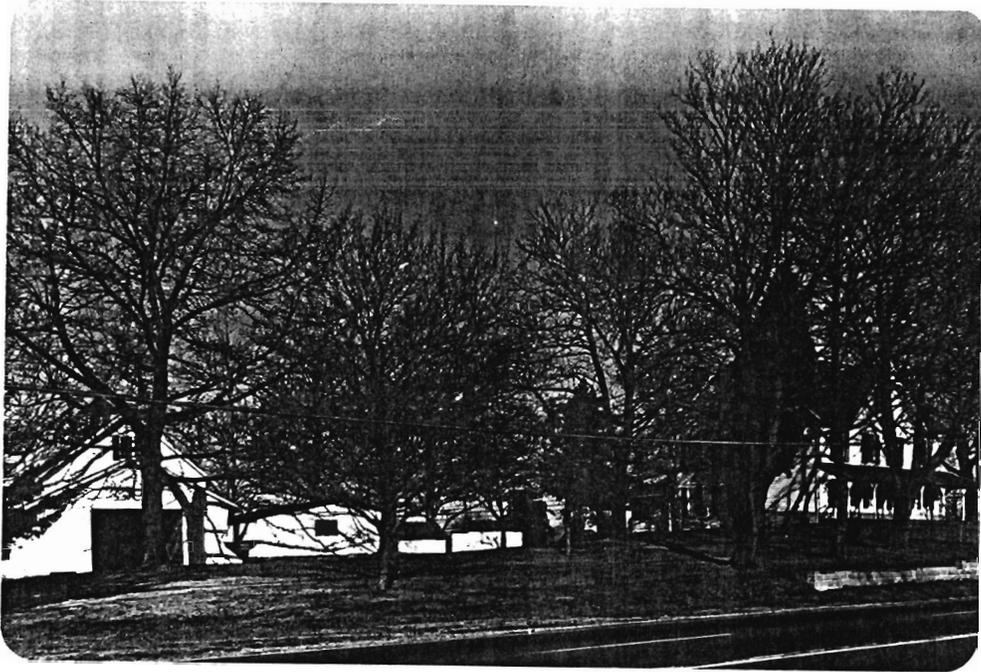
DATE: 1981; updated 1988

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED):

The farmstead was built by Elhanan H. Stout (1809-1890), who had grown up on the family's older homestead across Jumping Brook Road (no longer standing). Elhanan and his brother Samuel C. Stout ran the farm, which encompassed over seventy acres at the time, and also operated a blacksmith and wheelwright shop on the property. John Hurley Stout (1842-1944) inherited the farm from his father, and ran a livery in addition to the farm operations. He married Hannah Benard in 1886 and had four children. Two of their sons, Samuel B. Stout (1897-1986; m. Annah Whitlock) and John B. Stout (1888-?; m. Nellie Morris), became the third generation of Stouts to share the family farmstead. The Stout brothers raised cattle (cow barns were across Jumping Brook Road) and chickens in addition to a variety of crops, including corn, hay, oats, potatoes, and vegetables. After Samuel B. Stout's death in 1986, the remaining farm property was sold by his heirs.





VIEW NORTHEAST FROM CORLIES AVENUE (STATE HWY 33) .



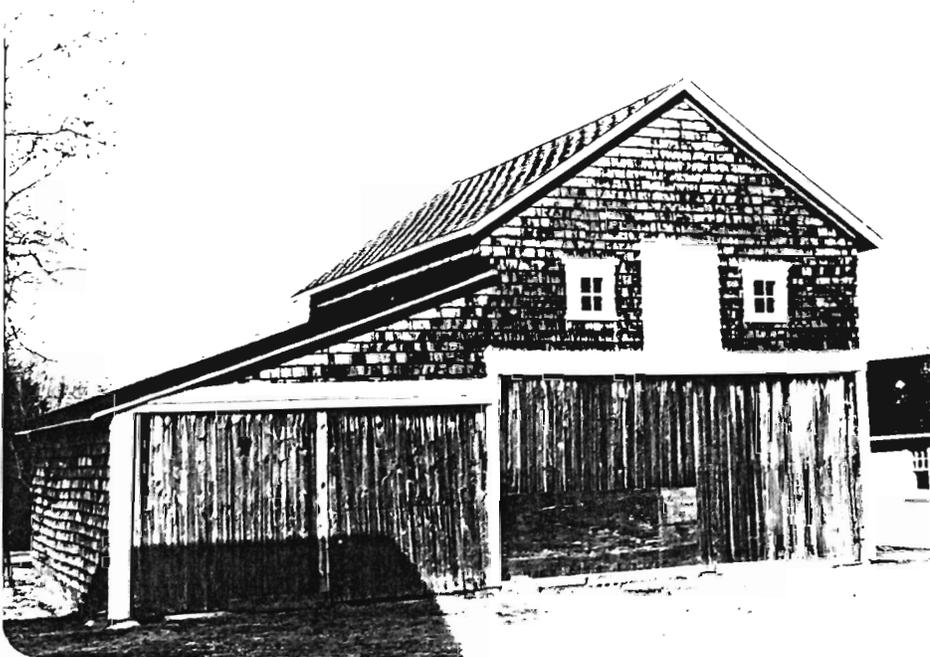
VIEW NORTHEAST FROM CORLIES AVENUE (STATE HWY 33) .



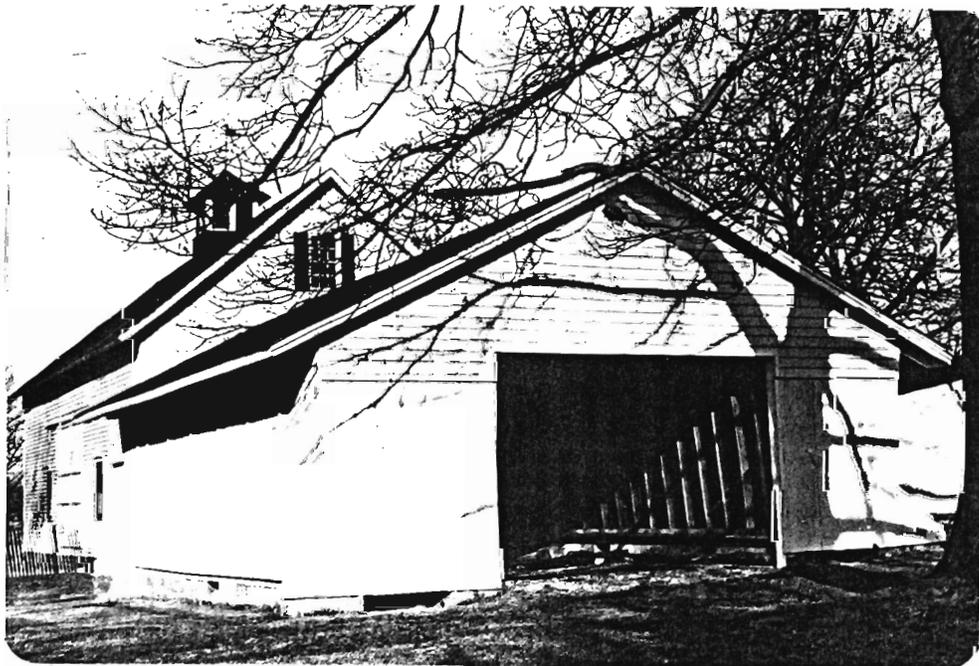
A: HOUSE



B: EARLY 20TH CENTURY BARN

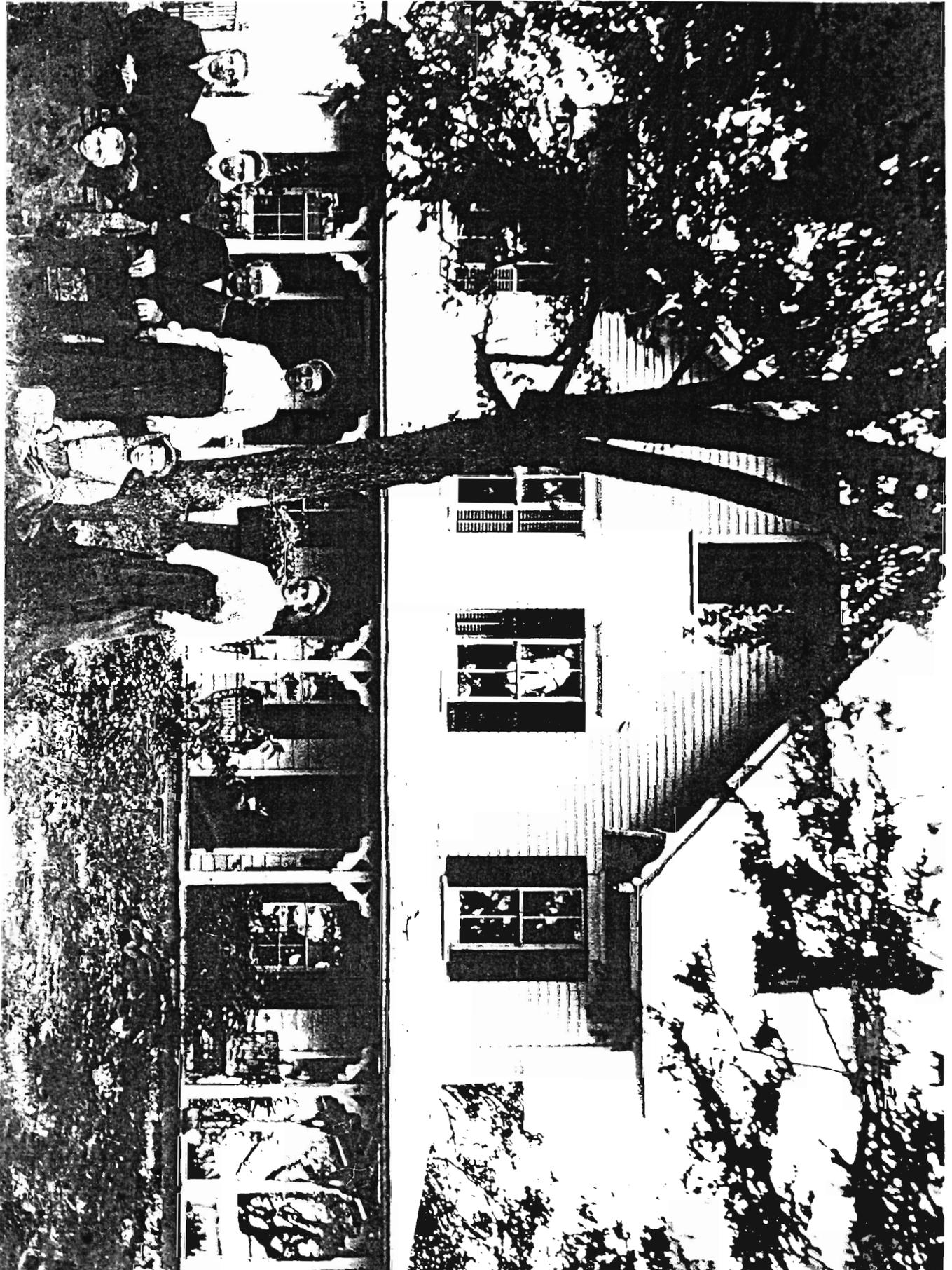


C: 19TH CENTURY WAGON HOUSE



D: EARLY 20TH CENTURY CORNCRIB/EQUIPMENT SHED

STOUT FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH, CA. 1905:



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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1334-3

HISTORIC NAME:	Mackintosh Toffee Company	COMMON NAME:	S.S. Adams & Company
LOCATION:	NW corner Memorial Drive and Seventh Avenue	BLOCK/LOT	163/53-57,59
MUNICIPALITY:	Neptune Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Asbury Park	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Easting/Northing
OWNER/ADDRESS:			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	1890's	Source of Date:	Ref. 1
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Industrial Vernacular	Form/Plan Type:	L-plan
Number of Stories:	3 (2 on wing)		
Foundation:	Not visible		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Brick, stucco, wood shingles		
Fenestration:	Multiple symmetrical bays		
Roof/Chimneys:	Intersecting gables; square tower w/ pyramidal roof		

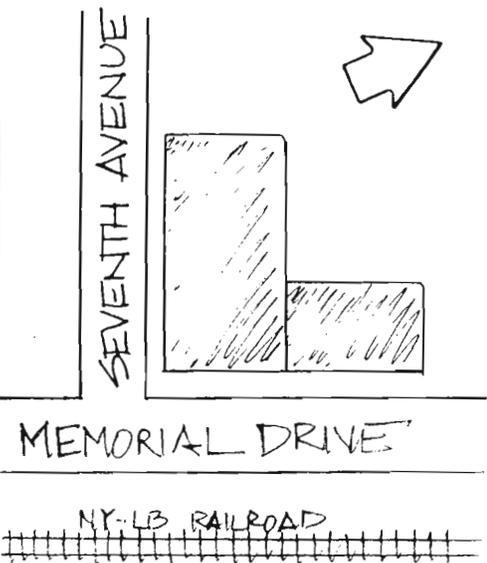
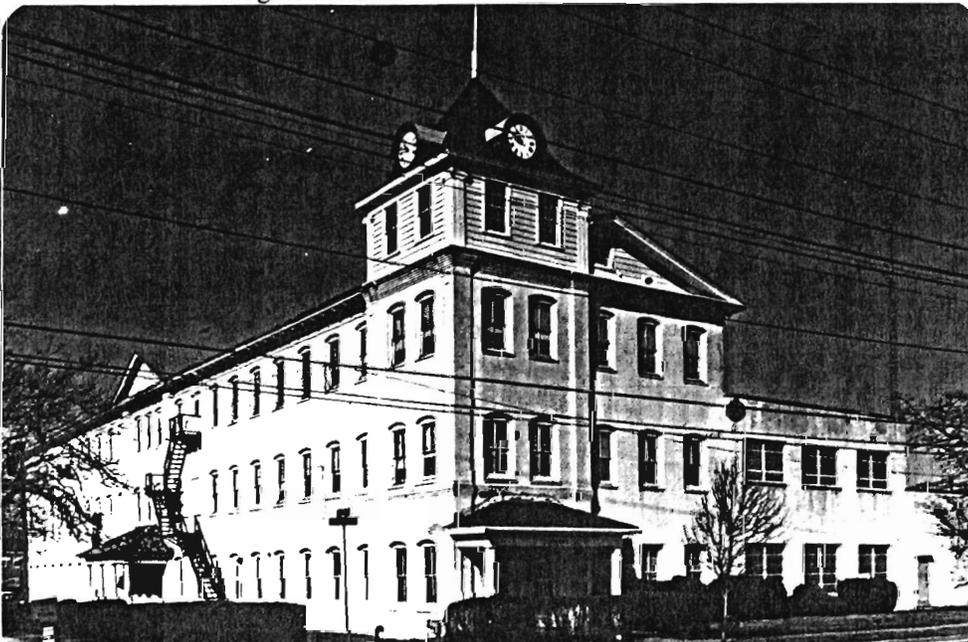
Additional Architectural Description:

Painted brick and stucco facade. Four-story clock tower has a corbeled table and pilasters; the upper section is wooden, and has Corinthian pilasters and dual clock faces. Low-pitched gable roof has projecting cornice with modillions. Windows on main body of structure are 2/2 sash with segmental arches. Later (mid-20th century) two story addition on north end.

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

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-25

Map (Indicate North)



Faces east on a corner parcel, opposite the New York-Long Branch Railroad tracks.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a good remaining example of the industrial structures that were constructed along the New York-Long Branch Railroad corridor during the late 19th century. This corridor contained a variety of light manufacturing businesses that became an important source of employment for the growing population during the early years of the shore towns' development. The earliest map documentation for the site is the 1905 Sanborn map, which shows this to be the Mackintosh Toffee Company.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1890 and 1905.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton DATE: 1981
 ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Assn.

HISTORIC NAME: Asbury Park Golf Course Clubhouse COMMON NAME: Shark River Golf Course
 LOCATION: Shark River County Park BLOCK/LOT Clubhouse
 MUNICIPALITY: Neptune Township COUNTY: Monmouth
 USGS QUAD: Asbury Park UTM REFERENCES:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: County of Monmouth Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1918 Source of Date: Ref. 1
 Architect: E.A. Arends Builder: I.R. Taylor & Co.
 Style: Bungalow Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with side wing
 Number of Stories: 1½
 Foundation: Concrete
 Exterior Wall Fabric: Stucco and wood shingles
 Fenestration: See below
 Roof/Chimneys: Hip; central stone chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

Broad expansive roof projects over veranda, which originally skirted three sides of the building and was later enclosed on one end with jalousie windows. Other features include symmetrically arranged six-pane windows, French doors on first floor, and square paneled posts on veranda.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-18, 19

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located in Shark River County Park, on NE side of Shark River at end of long driveway lined with pines.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This Bungalow Style golf clubhouse is representative of early 20th century recreational design and typifies a local response to the growth in leisure time activities and the corresponding public and private recreational facilities. The clubhouse was built in 1918 by the City of Asbury Park as part of a municipal golf course laid out by veteran Scottish professional Joe I'Anson. During the 19th century the land had been part of the Almshouse Farm, or county poor house, which was purchased by Monmouth County in 1801 and is shown on the 19th century maps and atlases. Asbury Park acquired the land in 1897 for use as a future water reservoir, but that project was never completed and the site was developed into an 18-hole municipal golf course. The golf course operated from 1920 to 1941, and was closed between 1941 and 1954, after which it re-opened under a lease agreement. The County of Monmouth again bought the land in 1973 from Leisure Tech, Inc. and continues to operate the site as a public golf course.

UPDATE: BUILDING WAS DEMOLISHED IN 1986 AND REPLACED WITH A NEW CLUBHOUSE.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Monmouth County Park System Property Files, Shark River Park.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton DATE: 1981; updated 1986
 ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Assn.

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1334-5

HISTORIC NAME:	DeWitt Shafto Homestead	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	1017 Old Corlies Avenue	BLOCK/LOT	10015/3
MUNICIPALITY:	Neptune Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Asbury Park	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:			

DESCRIPTION

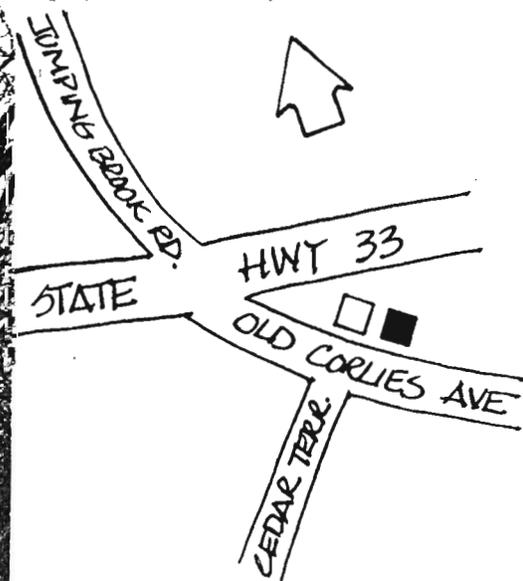
Construction Date:	c. 1800 with later 19th century additions	Source of Date:	Ref. 1; stylistic
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	Vernacular	Form/Plan Type:	Rectangle w/ east wing
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	Brick; stucco over ? (not visible)		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Asbestos shingles		
Fenestration:	4 over 5 bay main block; 1 over 2 bay wing		
Roof/Chimneys:	Gable; two interior end chimneys		

Additional Architectural Description:

The present house was built in several sections over the course of the 19th century. The earliest section, reputedly dating from about 1800, may have been a one story cottage now incorporated into the eastern half of the house (interior inspection necessary to verify). Fenestration on the main facade is asymmetrical; there are varying sizes of 6/6 sash windows with small crowns. The glass-paneled doors and front porch are later alterations, as is the wall dormer on the east wing.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-14,15

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces SW on a rectangular lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This site, locally known as the DeWitt Shafto Homestead, may be the oldest standing structure in Neptune Township. It is one of the early residences in the settlement formerly known as Shark River Village, which developed along an old Indian route that ran along the north side of Shark River to the sea (Old Corlies Avenue). Later in the 19th century the hamlet was called Greenville, then Hamilton.

The house is a good and relatively intact example of the vernacular residential building which predominated in the Neptune area prior to the development of the seashore resorts.

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

COMMENTS:

Recommendation: Landmark designation under Neptune's historic preservation ordinance.

REFERENCES:

1. Neptune Historical Society research.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1981

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1334-6

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 1019 Old Corlies Avenue

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 10015/2

MUNICIPALITY: Neptune Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Asbury Park

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid 19th century with later additions/alterations
Source of Date: Ref. 1; stylistic

Architect:
Builder:

Style: Vernac. Victorian elements
Form/Plan Type: Complex

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard and scalloped wood shingling

Fenestration: 5 bay main facade

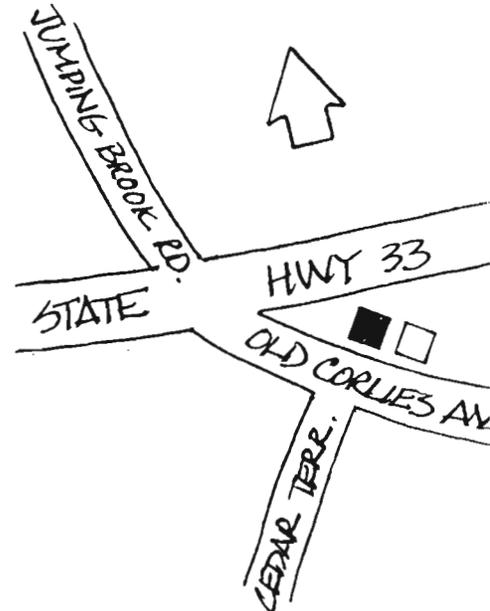
Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gables; three interior chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

The original portion of this house reputedly dates from about 1846, but its present form and appearance reflect additions and alterations that were made to the structure during the second half of the 19th century. Retains clapboard/shingle siding and wood trim, which also includes a wide fascia board and bargeboard on the front gable. Windows are mainly 2/2 sash with crowns; there is a triangular-headed window in the front gable. Double-leaf door on the street facade has rectangular transom light. Large porch on east end with square posts. No major 20th century exterior changes.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-12,13

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces SW on a rectangular lot, sited close to Old Corlies Avenue.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This house, which is notable for its lack of 20th century alteration, is one of the principal remaining 19th century residences associated with Shark River Village, an early settlement in Neptune which developed along an old Indian route that ran along the north side of Shark River to the sea (Old Corlies Avenue). Later in the 19th century the hamlet was known as Greenville, then Hamilton (its present name).

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

COMMENTS:

Recommendation: Landmark designation under Neptune's historic preservation ordinance.

REFERENCES:

1. Neptune Historical Society research.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1981

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Association

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1334-7

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 8001 Old Corlies Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Neptune Township
USGS QUAD: Asbury Park
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 7013/7
COUNTY: Monmouth
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

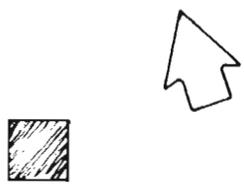
Construction Date: 1st half 19th century with later addition
Source of Date: Stylistic
Architect: Builder:
Style: Vernacular Form/Plan Type: Rectangle w/ perpendicular wing
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles and wood shingles
Fenestration: Symmetrical 7 bay facade
Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable; interior end chimney and internal chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

Original section is five bay west wing, which has an I-house form and appears to date from the first half of the 19th century. The gable end-facing east wing was probably added during the mid to late 19th century; it is sided with wood shingles and has scalloped shingles in the gable end. House retains early fenestration pattern, 2/2 sash windows with small cornices, and double entry. Full porch has stout Doric columns.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-16, 17

Map (Indicate North)



OLD CORLIES AVENUE

OLIVE ST.

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

Faces SW on residential lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This house is representative of the vernacular residential building that predominated in the area prior to the development of the seashore resorts. According to the Neptune Historical Society, the house was owned during the 19th century by the White family, who were early settlers in Neptune Township (formerly part of Ocean Township).

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

COMMENTS:

Recommendation: Landmark designation under Neptune Township's historic preservation ordinance.

REFERENCES:

1. Beers atlas, 1873.
2. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
3. Neptune Historical Society files.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton DATE: 1981
 ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System/Monmouth County Historical Assn.