Mr. Robert Craig  
NJ Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Parks and Forestry  
Historic Preservation Office  
501 E. State Street  
Trenton, NJ  
08625-0404

October 22, 2007

Dear Mr. Craig,

The Monmouth County Park System is submitting updated files for the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory for Keyport (1322), Long Branch (1325), and Atlantic Highlands (1304) to the NJ State Historic Preservation Office. Please replace all prior surveys on file in your library with these updated versions. If you have any questions, please contact Gail Hunton at 732-842-4000 ext 4259. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Daniella Fischetti  
Research Assistant  
Monmouth County Park System
LONG BRANCH CITY: 1325

Y= Listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or NJ Register (SR)
N= Not eligible for the NRHP or SR
P= Potentially eligible for the NRHP (requires additional research)
D= Eligible as part of a recommended historic district
Y/D= Individually eligible and eligible as part of a recommended historic district

<table>
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<td>1325-7</td>
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<td>1325-9</td>
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CITY OF LONG BRANCH
Municipal Code 1325
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**COUNTY:** Monmouth  
**MUNICIPALITY:** Long Branch

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**PHOTO TAKEN BY:** J. McCabe  
**SURVEY:** Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
**DATE:** October 1980
## NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

**ROLL NUMBER:** 2  
**COUNTY:** Monmouth  
**MUNICIPALITY:** Long Branch

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**PHOTO TAKEN BY:** J. McCabe

**SURVEY:** Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

**DATE:** October 1980
NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER: 3

COUNTY: Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch

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PHOTO TAKEN BY: J. McCabe

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE: October 1980
NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER: 4  COUNTY: Monmouth
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch

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PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
DATE: October 1980
## NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

**ROLL NUMBER:** 5  
**COUNTY:** Monmouth  
**MUNICIPALITY:** Long Branch

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PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton  
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
DATE: October 1980
NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER: 6  COUNTY: Monmouth
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch

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PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
DATE: October 1980
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PHOTO TAKEN BY: James McCabe
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
DATE: October 1980
## NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

**ROLL NUMBER:** 8  
**COUNTY:** Monmouth  
**MUNICIPALITY:** Long Branch

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**PHOTO TAKEN BY:** Gail Hunton  
**SURVEY:** Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
**DATE:** 1982
NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER: 9
COUNTY: Monmouth
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch

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PHOTO TAKEN BY: Gail Hunton
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
DATE: 1982

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<td>25 328 Broadway (Long Branch Public Library)</td>
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<td>1325-14</td>
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<td>26 309 Broadway (opposite Slocum Place)</td>
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<td>27 309 Broadway (opposite Slocum Place)</td>
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<td>28 309 Broadway (opposite Slocum Place)</td>
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<td>29 309 Broadway (opposite Slocum Place)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 300 Broadway (St. James Episcopal (Church)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1325-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 300 Broadway (St. James Episcopal (Church)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 331 Liberty Street</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>33 331 Liberty Street</td>
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<td>1325-33</td>
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<td>34 337 Liberty Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 337 Liberty Street</td>
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<td>464 Church Street</td>
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PHOTO TAKEN BY:  Gail Hunton  
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
DATE: December 1986 (Retakes/Updates)
NEGATIVE FILE SHEET

ROLL NUMBER: 11  COUNTY: Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch City

<table>
<thead>
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<th>INVENTORY NUMBER</th>
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<td>22 119 West End Avenue (Hulick House)</td>
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<td>23 237 Brighton Avenue</td>
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<td>24 336 Branchport Avenue (Hotel Norwood)</td>
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<td>24A 163 Chelsea Avenue</td>
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PHOTO TAKEN BY: Randall Gabrielan
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
DATE: 1994
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Edgar A. West Building
LOCATION: 28 Atlantic Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: Edgar A. West Building
BLOCK/LOT: 425 / 1
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1880's
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2, 3.
Style: Commercial Vernacular
Builder:
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick, stucco, wood shingles

Fenestration: 4 symmetrical bays (2nd story)

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with false front facade; ridge chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
This is a wood-framed store building with a brick and stucco storefront. Side elevations retain wood shingle siding and 2/2 sash windows. The second story of the storefront has gable pedimented windows and brick pilasters that terminate in a classical cornice with dentils. There have been few exterior modifications.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-2, 3

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot, adjacent to old NJ Southern RR right of way.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- Urban [X]  
- Suburban [ ]  
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]  
- Woodland [ ]  
- Residential [X]  
- Agricultural [ ]  
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]  
- Commercial [X]  
- Highway Commercial [ ]  
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This 1880s store building is a contributing structure to North Long Branch village commercial area, which once included a sizable cluster of shops, houses, and a school and church around the North Branch Railroad Station.

ORIGINAL USE: Store  
PRESENT USE: Grocery

PHYSICAL CONDITION:  
- Excellent [ ]  
- Good [ ]  
- Fair [X]  
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  
- Yes [ ]  
- Possible [ ]  
- No [X]  
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:  
- Roads [ ]  
- Development [X]  
- Zoning [ ]  
- Deterioration [X]  
- No Threat [ ]
- Other [ ]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:


RECORDED BY:  
James McCabe/ Gail Hunton

DATE:  

SURVEY:  
Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION:  
Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Presley Garage
LOCATION: 45 Atlantic Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: Gourmet Grille
BLOCK/LOT: 469 / 5
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1900-1910
Source of Date: Ref. 1; stylistic
Style: Commercial Vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories: 1
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: 10 bay main facade
Roof/Chimneys: Truncated hip with monitor

Additional Architectural Description:
"Presley Garage" is painted on the roof slates of the building. It has 6/6 sash windows with segmental arch lintels, but the windows in the monitor are boarded up.

2006 UPDATE: Building has been converted to use as a restaurant. It has a new tar shingle roof no longer with "Presley Garage" on top and a new monitor with a hip roof, vinyl siding and 3 tripartite windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-4, 5

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Faces S.W. on corner lot; adjacent to former New Jersey Southern Railroad R.O.W.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- Urban [X]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [X]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
Early example of auto garage in Monmouth County; associated with North Long Branch village commercial area.

ORIGINAL USE: Garage

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [X]
- Fair [ ]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes [ ]
- No [X]
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads [X]
- Development [X]
- Zoning [ ]
- Other [ ]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: James McCabe/ Gail Hunton/ Meghan Bezio
DATE: 1980; updated 2006

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-2
Presley Garage

View east. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY NO. 1325-3

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION:  573 Berdan Place
MUNICIPALITY:  Long Branch
USGS QUAD:  Long Branch

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT:  357 / 7
COUNTY:  Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date:  Early 19th c.
Source of Date:  Ref. 1, 2; stylistic
Style:  Vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories:  2 - 1/2
Builder:
Foundation:  Brick
Form/Plan Type:  Rectangular with rear ell
Exterior Wall Fabric:  Clapboard
Fenestration:  4 over 6 bay asymmetrical
Roof/Chimneys:  Gable; exterior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
This house was constructed in at least three sections. The earliest section was probably the three bays on the first story of the west end of the house. There is a combination of 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows on the house. There is an early 20th century door in pilastered enframement with entablature.

PHOTO  Negative File No.  1-29, 30

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- Urban [x]  
- Suburban  
- Scattered Buildings  
- Open Space  
- Woodland  
- Residential [x]  
- Agricultural  
- Village  
- Industrial  
- Commercial  
- Highway Commercial  
- Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
Early contributing structure associated with the village of Branchport, which developed around the steamboat landing on Branchport Creek.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL USE: Residence</th>
<th>PRESENT USE: Residence</th>
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<td>Good [x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Threat</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS TO SITE:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of District</td>
<td>Deterioration</td>
</tr>
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</table>

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: J. McCabe & G. Hunton  
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System  
DATE: 1980; updated 1992
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

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<td>OWNER/</td>
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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Date: 1880's</td>
<td>Ref. 1, 2; stylistic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Style: Queen Anne</td>
<td>Architect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2</td>
<td>Builder:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation: Stuccoed brick</td>
<td>Form/Plan Type: Rectangular main block with turret and rear ell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenestration: 3 asymmetrical bay facade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys: Gable; pyramidal roof on turret; ridge chimney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Architectural Description:
Slate tiles on present on the turret roof. The windows on the house are 2/2 sash with projecting lintels. The front door is glazed and paneled. The full porch is supported with turned post and also contains a "Chinese" balustrade and pedimented gable. The house retains its original features.

**2006 UPDATE:** The house has been updated with new materials including tar roof shingles on the gable roof and turret roof. New exterior materials have caused the house to lose its original details. A new Doric order porch has been placed on the front of the house and a raised patio has been added to the east side of the house.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-4, 5

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Faces east on a residential street.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
Well-preserved example of late 19th century housing in northern Long Branch residential neighborhood.

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

REFERENCES:
2. Sanborn map, Jersey Coast Series, v.1 (1890).

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
99 Branchport Avenue. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 207 Branchport Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT: 353 / 4
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1880's
Style: Victorian Vernacular
Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard and wood shingles
Fenestration: 3 symmetrical bay facade
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; ridge chimney

Source of Date: Ref. 1; stylistic
Architect:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular main block with veranda and rear ell

Additional Architectural Description:
This dwelling has patterned shingles and decorative vergeboard in an end-facing gable. There is a cantilevered projecting bay on the north elevation of the house. 2/2 sash windows with projecting lintels and louvered shutters are present. There is also a wraparound Doric columned porch. The house retains its original features.

2006 UPDATE: Vinyl siding on entire structure, brick infill, and windows on the veranda significantly decrease the integrity of the building. The original details, including vergeboard, have been removed.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-33, 34

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot. Faces east on a residential street.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- **Urban** [X]
- **Suburban** [ ]
- **Scattered Buildings** [ ]

- **Open Space** [ ]
- **Woodland** [ ]
- **Residential** [X]
- **Agricultural** [ ]
- **Village** [ ]

- **Industrial** [ ]
- **Commercial** [ ]
- **Highway Commercial** [ ]
- **Other** [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Well-preserved example of late 19th century housing in northern Long Branch residential neighborhood.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

- **Excellent** [ ]
- **Good** [X]
- **Fair** [X]
- **Poor** [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- **Yes** [ ]
- **Possible** [ ]
- **No** [X]
- **Part of District** [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:

- **Roads** [ ]
- **Development** [ ]
- **Zoning** [ ]
- **Other** [ ]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:


RECORDED BY: James McCabe/ Gail Hunton/ Meghan Bezió


SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-5

207 Branchport Avenue. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Slocum House
LOCATION: 291 Branchport Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 358 / 2
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1850's
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2, 3; stylistic
Style: Greek Revival/Italianate
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular center-hall plan

Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition Shingle
Fenestration: 5 bay facade; 3 bays deep
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 3 interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:
The house is a five bay, center-hall plan on a raised basement. Paired scroll brackets and wide frieze with arch motif are present on the roof and porch cornices. There are 6/6 sash windows in simple surrounds on most of the house but there are double-arched 4/4 sash windows in the gable ends. A paneled front door is set in a classical enframement with pilasters and 5-light rectangular transom. The three bay porch has square posts with capitals.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-31, 32

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot. Faces west on 2.77 acre parcel that includes 375 feet of frontage on Branchport Creek.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is an early remaining site associated with the Village of Branchport, which developed around the steamboat landing on Branchport Creek. The house is notable for its size and integrity relative to other contemporaneous dwellings in Branchport. J. Slocum, whose family were early settlers and business owners in the area, is shown as the owner of this property on the 1860, 1873 and 1878 maps. Then as now, the parcel extended to Branchport Creek.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

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

COMMENTS: Condition downgraded from good to fair in 2006.

REFERENCES:


RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ James McCabe/ Meghan Beazio

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Hotel Norwood
COMMON NAME: Casa Comida Restaurant
LOCATION: 336 Branchport Avenue
BLOCK/LOT: 357 / 3
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
COUNTY: Monmouth
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1870
Style: Victorian
Source of Date: Map research
Number of Stories: 3 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Not visible
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular
Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 7 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Cross gable

Additional Architectural Description:
A wraparound porch has been enclosed for restaurant purposes (and expanded to all four sides), obstructing original facade. The second story balcony is under elliptical arches. Modillions are present on the cornice.

1994 UPDATE: Remodeling has clad building with vinyl siding, replaced turned porch posts, removed dentil molding shutters, and second story center window. The gable window has been boarded-up.

2006 UPDATE: The first story has been painted a bright salmon color. The center window under the portico on the second story has been covered with siding. The building, although it has lost all of its architectural integrity, is still retained on the inventory for its value as a historic hotel.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-25, 26; 11-24
MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Adjacent to Branchport Creek.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Urban [X]
- Suburban
- Scattered Buildings
- Open Space [X]
- Woodland
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural
- Village
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Highway Commercial
- Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
The site is significant to Branchport's early role as a shipping and excursion point. Branchport developed in the mid-19th century as a shipping community as an identifiable neighborhood of Ocean Township until it joined Long Branch in 1904 (Ref. 4). The site long had a hotel, with various names including Old Homestead Hotel in 1890 and Branchport Hotel in 1893. The place was known as the Hotel Norwood by c. 1905 (Ref. 5), by which time it assumed an appearance similar to the present one. By then it had likely acquired excursion trade as it was in near proximity to popular Pleasure Bay Park.

An unsubstantiated picture caption in Ref. 6 claimed the site was built in 1866 as the DeNyse Hotel, which is not listed in the 1868 Schenck guide to Long Branch.

ORIGINALE USE: Hotel

PRESENT USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent
- Good [X]
- Fair
- Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes
- Possible
- No [X]
- Part of District

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads
- Development [X]
- Zoning
- Other
- No Threat
- Deterioration

COMMENTS: 1994 update: Repairs and remodeling in recent years have extensively impaired integrity.

REFERENCES:
4. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielen/ Meghan Bezio

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-7

Hotel Norwood

336 Branchport Avenue. 1982 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  

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<tr>
<td>Number of Stories:</td>
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<td>Fenestration:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys:</td>
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</table>

Additional Architectural Description:
The house is well-finished with characteristic decorative elements including gable lintels, vergeboard, brackets, a porch with projecting entryway, a floral balustrade, transom light, and full floor first story windows.

1986 UPDATE: Center second story window and window ornamentation removed.

2006 UPDATE: House has been demolished.

PHOTO  Negative File No.  4 - 2, 3, 4; 11 - 23

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot with garage in rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [x]  Suburban [ ]  Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [x]  Agricultural [ ]  Village [ ]
Industrial [ ]  Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [ ]  Other [x]  Small business buildings

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
Although the house is no longer standing, it remains on the survey because it was a representative example of a small Victorian Gothic house.

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

COMMENTS: 1994 update: condition fair; 2006 update: Building has been demolished.

REFERENCES:
2. Wolverton Atlas, 1889 (owner Mrs. C. Donovan).

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-9

DISTRICT NAME: Broadway District
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
COUNTY: Monmouth
TYPE OF DISTRICT: Downtown Commercial
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

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

The Broadway District is a commercial area of approximately 40 structures, located just three blocks inland from Ocean Avenue and the Atlantic Ocean in northern Long Branch. The district encompasses two blocks, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, of the eastern end of Broadway, a major commercial thoroughfare that runs perpendicular to the waterfront. The strongest section of the district is on the south side of Broadway. The district is characterized by commercial structures dating from the late 19th century and early 20th century that are generally 2 and 3 story masonry buildings (yellow, red, and orange brick), generally set back the width of the sidewalk, with ceramic tile storefronts. Commercial Italianate, Beaux Arts, and Romanesque Revival architectural influences predominate among the early buildings.

Later infill construction includes Art Deco, Moderne, and Postmodern buildings, giving the district a stylistic diversity. Intrusions include incompatible materials and fenestration, especially on the storefronts. The district is not notable for the existence of any individually outstanding structures, but more for a cohesive unity of history and function; the area was, and continues to be, a center of activity in the town. The district would benefit from design guidelines for older buildings as well as new construction that respect the scale, materials, and distinguishing architectural features of the historic downtown. Of the 40 buildings in the district, approximately 18 are contributing to the historic character of the district. Notable and representative structures are recorded on continuation forms.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 40

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent 5 % Good 40 % Fair 40 % Poor 15 %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☒

THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES:
Alterations and additions have significantly impacted the historical significance of the area. There are current efforts to revitalize Long Branch's downtown by 2008 with the building/conversion of existing buildings to theaters, residences, shops, and restaurants.

COMMENTS:
Most of the contributing buildings are in fair or poor condition.
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although many of the structures in the Broadway District of Long Branch have been altered or destroyed, the area was a thriving commercial downtown in the early 20th century and is recorded here as the City's central business district.

Between three and five buildings had been built in this area of Long Branch by 1851. Most of the development was further inland along the west side of Broadway near Norwood and Bath Avenues. By 1873 the commercial area had grown to about 19 structures; more than half of those were located along the southern side of Broadway between Third and Second Avenues. The structures included the police headquarters, which is presumably still standing as a laundromat and apartment building at the corner of Second Avenue and Broadway. By 1889 there was more development on the north side of Broadway than the south side, although today most of these structures have been so dramatically altered that they have lost their historical significance. Buildings in the Broadway district in 1889 included a large church (no longer standing), Steinbach's Department Store, a post office, Library Hall, and a few hotels. The Broadway district had been built up by 1905 and the area was still thriving as a busy downtown until the mid 20th century. Movie billboards filled the downtown skyline advertising the latest releases at the Paramount and Strand Theaters, both of which are gone or used as warehouses. What was once the Paramount Theater and billboards is now Siperstein's Paint Store and warehouse.

One of the most notable buildings, Steinbach's Department Store built in 1905, was destroyed by fire in 1978 and subsequently torn down. Erected in the site was a branch of Brookdale Community College, whose new home is a one-story postmodern building. Many of the other buildings have had their storefronts altered as well as upper stories removed. Some have new facades of concrete which severely detracts from the character of the district. The few buildings that remain unaltered are a reminder of the intimate character of this district built in the Victorian era.

(See continuation sheet for photographs).

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.

PHOTO: Negative File No. 5-30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37; 6-3, 8, 9

RECORDED BY: Meghan Bezio
DATE: July 2006

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-9

Broadway Streetscapes

1994 photograph. South side of Broadway, view west.

1994 photograph. South side of Broadway, view east.
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-9

Broadway Streetscapes

1994 Photograph. South side of Broadway, near Second Street, view west.

2006 photograph. South side of Broadway, near Second Street, view west.
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-9

Broadway District


This building was used as a post office early on until the Long Branch Post Office (1325-54) was opened in 1915 on Third Avenue. 1907 postcard illustrated in Randall Gabrielen, Images of America: Long Branch People and Places. Arcadia, 1998: pg. 41.

Today it is one of the few buildings in the Broadway District that remains in good condition and has been generally unaltered (except for the storefront). (View west from Memorial Parkway. 2006 photograph.)
1994 photograph. 192 Broadway. Romanesque Revival Style (1889-1905) building with recessed arch entryway. Some windows are paired, and some are round arched. At the top of the building there is a plaque that says "Long Branch Record", as the building was used for the Long Branch newspaper headquarters. The parapet is a semi-elliptical arch with two corbeled piers on the end.

2006 photograph. Details on the exterior include patterned brickwork surrounding windows, square frames under the third story windows, an awning above the second story windows, and stone string courses. The masons were Monroe V. Poole Co. of Long Branch.
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-9
Landmark Hotel

Although this building no longer stands and is out of the boundaries of the Broadway District, the Landmark Hotel, built in 1896, once contributed to the streetscape in this downtown area. The building was demolished in 1995. (The District boundaries once included this area past Second Avenue but the loss of this building caused the boundaries to be changed.)
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

| LOCATION: | NW Cr. Broadway & Washington Street | BLOCK/LOT: | 257 / 22 |
| MUNICIPALITY: | Long Branch | COUNTY: | Monmouth |
| USGS QUAD: | Long Branch | OWNER/ADDRESS: | |

**DESCRIPTION**

| Construction Date: | 1894 | Source of Date: | Cornerstone; Ref. 1 |
| Style: | Richardsonian Romanesque | Architect: | Poole and Sutton, Newark, N.J. |
| Number of Stories: | 1 - 1/2 | Builder: | Randolph and Ashbel Borden, Shrewsbury, N.J. |
| Foundation: | Stone, coursed | Form/Plan Type: | Rectangular |
| Exterior Wall Fabric: | Stone; brick (on north and east) | |
| Fenestration: | 3 bay asymmetrical | |
| Roof/Chimneys: | Front gabled slate, with parallel intersecting gables | |

**Additional Architectural Description:**

A 98' square tower, set at an angle to the front and side gables, has a pyramidal roof. There is stained glass throughout (see Significance Evaluation) and a concrete ramp addition in the southwest corner.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Corner city lot, with adjacent parking lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is the largest and most impressive of the 19th century Long Branch churches, a notable edifice of a denomination long-influential in the city.

St. Luke's origins stem from earlier Long Branch Methodist parishes. Their first church at the present site, built in 1866-8, burned in 1893. Although the present edifice, completed the next year, caused noted diarist William R. Maps to comment about the building of the new church being too costly, its size and stone-faced solidity reflected a prosperous congregation in a city transforming itself from the hospitality to the business capital of the County. The church required major reinforcement in 1943.

St. Luke's long held association with President Grant, who was present at the dedication of the first church and was known to worship there. The present church is elaborately decorated with portrait-memorial stained glass windows. Most notable is that of Grant, given by his friend George W. Childs, who died in 1894. Other honored members of early Long Branch families include Rev. Thomas G. Chattle, the first preacher at St. Luke's whose portrait was given by his son Dr. Thomas G. Chattle, a physician and important promoter of education in Long Branch, whose own portrait memorializes 21 years service as Sunday School superintendent.

St. Luke's absorbed 35 members of the Simpson Methodist congregation, which disbanded in 1979 (see 1325-64).

---

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ]  Good [X]  Fair [ ]  Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ]  Possible [ ]  No [X]  Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ]  Development [ ]  Zoning [ ]  Other [ ]
No Threat [X]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Monmouth Building Contract No. 3336, dated September 2, 1893, County Clerk's Archives.
4. Ellis, Franklin, History of Monmouth County, 1885.
5. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.

---

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan  DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-10
St. Luke's Methodist Church

View northeast. 1986 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Garfield-Grant Hotel
COMMON NAME: Garfield-Grant Building
LOCATION: 275 Broadway
BLOCK/LOT: 269/1
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
COUNTY: Monmouth
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1926
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2
Style: Renaissance Revival
Architect: William Van Alen, New York City
Number of Stories: 6
Builder: Amsterdam Building Co. Inc., NYC
Foundation: Concrete
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with rear wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Yellow brick and terra cotta
Fenestration: 7 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Flat

Additional Architectural Description:
A tall, round arch entry and round arch windows on second story balconettes characterize the style. Some terra cotta tile remains, but other ornamentation, either mosaic or terra cotta, was removed from the round-arch windows (typanum). Belt courses are above third and fifth floors and brackets are under the cornice. Original brass stair rails and wrought iron balusters remain. A sign on the facade says "Garfield-Grant Building".

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-4, 5

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Corner city lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- Urban [X]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [X]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
The Garfield-Grant Hotel is notable for its significant architect and as a symbol of Long Branch as an early century business power. William Van Alen received world renown recognition for his design of New York's Chrysler Building, following his Long Branch commission by only a few years.

Centrally located at the border of the lower and upper Broadway districts, and across the street from City Hall, the Garfield-Grant is a reminder of the heyday of business travel to the city of Long Branch. It was the city's largest year-round hotel and was richly decorated, costly to build, and stood as a symbol of prosperity.

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<td>Good</td>
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<td>Other [ ]</td>
<td>Deterioration [ ]</td>
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</table>

COMMENTS: Remodeling has marred the integrity of the interior.

REFERENCES:
1. Monmouth Building Contract No. 11,800, dated March 27, 1925.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielen
DATE: 1982; updated 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-11
Garfield-Grant Hotel

View northwest. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: 290 Broadway
COMMON NAME: 233 / 14
LOCATION: Long Branch
BLOCK/LOT: Monmouth
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
COUNTY: 
USGS QUAD: 
OWNER/ ADDRESS: 

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1880
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2, stylistic
Style: Queen Anne
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: L-plan with full front porch
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard / shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable, slate/brick, corbeled chimney at intersection.

Additional Architectural Description:
Decorative elements include a balcony with canopy in the central bay, scrolled peak ornaments, decorated wood brackets, patterned shingles in gable, turned porch posts, and ridge tiles. A leaded glass fan light is on the west. Each room on the east has a bay and a rear porch has been enclosed.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-19, 20; 13-0
MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Corner city lot, built when the section of Broadway was a residential district between the Uptown and Downtown business districts, the site having been since embraced by the latter.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- Urban [X]  
- Suburban [ ]  
- Scattered Buildings [ ]  
- Open Space [ ]  
- Woodland [ ]  
- Residential [X]  
- Agricultural [ ]  
- Village [ ]  
- Industrial [ ]  
- Commercial [X]  
- Highway Commercial [ ]  
- Other [ ]  
- Broadway [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a well-preserved, little-changed example of a Queen Anne house. Built between Long Branch's two commercial districts, perhaps it was owned by a local businessman. P. West, the owner of the house in 1889, is from a family long associated with this area (Ref. 2).

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION:  
- Excellent [ ]  
- Good [X]  
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  
- Yes [ ]  
- No [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:  
- Roads [ ]  
- Development [ ]  
- No Threat [X]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Beers atlas, 1873.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielson  
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

| HISTORIC NAME: St. James Episcopal Church | COMMON NAME: St. James Episcopal Church |
| LOCATION: 300 Broadway | BLOCK/LOT: 233 / 11 |
| MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch | COUNTY: Monmouth |
| USGS QUAD: Long Branch | OWNER/ ADDRESS: St. James Episcopal Church |

**DESCRIPTION**

| Construction Date: 1913 | Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2 |
| Style: Late Gothic Revival | Architect: Clarence W. Brazer |
| Number of Stories: 2 | Builder: |
| Foundation: Concrete | Form/Plan Type: Nave and aisle with parish hall wing on east side. |
| Exterior Wall Fabric: Random - coursed stone | |
| Fenestration: See attached | |
| Roof/Chimneys: Gable with slate tiles | |

Additional Architectural Description:

According to the American Architect, the walls of this church are constructed of Chestnut Hill, Pa. stone, with concrete trim on the arches and tracery columns. "The ceiling is North Carolina pine, stained a nut brown, and the chancel ceiling is stenciled and painted in three colors...The lighting fixtures are of cast brass, silver plated. The cost to date of this church is $189 per cubic foot." (Ref. 1) The Gothic-arched and segmental-arched windows feature concrete surrounds and tracery, with leaded and stained glass. It has a wood-framed gabled front vestibule and gable hoods on side entrances. The existing parish hall side wing dates from 1961 and replaced earlier parish hall built in 1911. Plans and plates of building as constructed are attached.

**PHOTO** Negative File No. 2-21, 22

**MAP (Indicate North)**

N. Sixth Ave.

Broadway

Stocum Pl.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot on corner; property also includes small brick thrift shop.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
St. James Episcopal Church is a good local example of the Late Gothic Revival in Monmouth County, and forms part of the extant body of work by Clarence Wilson Brazer of Brazer & Robb Architects, New York. Other known Monmouth County sites designed by Brazer include Trinity Episcopal Church (#1303-1) and Merchants National Bank (#1303-29) both of which are located in Asbury Park.

This site is one of seven churches surveyed in Long Branch that date from the 19th century development of the city. St James Parish was organized in 1854. The first sanctuary, completed in 1855, stood on the south side of Broadway between Second and Third Avenues (as shown on the 1889 Wolverton atlas). The present church site was purchased in 1910, the first parish hall (now gone) completed one year later, and the church was dedicated in 1913.

ORIGINAL USE: Church  PRESENT USE: Church

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

REFERENCES:
2. Long Branch Record (Feb. 13, 1929).

RECORDED BY:  Gail Hunton/ James McCabe  DATE:  1980; updated 1992
SURVEY:  Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION:  Monmouth County Park System
ST. JAMES CHURCH, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The church is constructed of Chestnut Hill, Bav. stone, with concrete trimming, tracery columns, and arches. The floor is also of concrete and is laid directly on the level of the nave, but has trenches under reinforced concrete slabs in the aisles. The ceiling is of North Carolina pine, stained a tan brown, and the chancel railings are detached and painted in three colors. The lighting fixtures are of cast brass, silver-plated. The cost to date of the church is $150,000.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Long Branch Public Library
LOCATION: 328 Broadway
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: Long Branch Public Library
BLOCK/LOT: 234 / 4
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ADDRESS: City of Long Branch

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1920
Style: Jeffersonian Classicism
Number of Stories: 1 and 2 story addition
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Shallow-pitched gable roof on central block with flat roof-wings;

Additional Architectural Description:
The classical building was inspired by Roman forms as popularized by Thomas Jefferson. Its facade has a pedimented Ionic portico with transom light over paneled double door and oval patterns in relief in door surrounds. There are two additions; a smaller, one-story extension was added to the 1920 building c. 1960, while a two story addition was added to the rear of it in the mid 1970s.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-23, 24; 10-24, 25

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot, next door to City Hall.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: [ ] Urban [X] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
[ ] Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ] Village [ ]
[ ] Industrial [ ] Commercial [X] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [X] Municipal complex

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
The site is significant for its architectural distinction.

The public library in Long Branch began as a private association in 1878 with an organization that soon erected a building, Library Hall, which was occupied until 1916. The association then moved to the Slocum homestead, which was deeded to the City, with Long Branch voting to install a true public library, receiving a $30,000 Carnegie Corporation grant for the present building.

Long Branch was Monmouth County's major population and commercial center long after the waning of its prominence as a resort. Early twentieth century public buildings reflect this stature with their substance and in the distinctiveness of their design, often embracing the Georgian or Federal motifs that have made the Colonial Revival an enduring style. See also 1325-37, Elberon Library, and 1325-54, Long Branch Post Office, for other classically-styled public buildings.

ORIGINAL USE: Library
PRESENT USE: Library

PHYSICAL CONDITION: [ ] Excellent [ ] Good [X] Fair [ ] Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [X] No [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] No Threat [X] Zoning [ ] Other [ ]
Part of District [ ] Deterioration [ ]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:
1. Long Branch Daily Record (Jan. 21, 1933).
2. Historical File, Long Branch Public Library.
3. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/James McCabe/Randall Gabrielan    DATE: October 1980; updated 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Hoffman Funeral Home
LOCATION: 415 Broadway
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-15
COMMON NAME: Hoffman Funeral Home
BLOCK/LOT: 265 / 7
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1885
Source of Date: Ref. 2
Style: Queen Anne
Architect: Allen L. Hartwell
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Concrete
Form/Plan Type: Square w/ projecting bags & cantilevered gables on all sides, porch, south & east sides
Exterior Wall Fabric: Shingle, clapboard

Fenestration: 7 bay irregular
Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gables & hip. 2 external chimneys.

Additional Architectural Description:
Decorative elements include patterned shingles, decorative tile in brickwork of chimney, and small leaded panes of art glass in an upper sash over a single pane lower sash. The porch on the south and east sides has replacement wrought iron and brick posts and a new concrete ramp leading to the parking lot. There is a transom light over a double oak door, apparent replacements.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-29; 8-23, 24, 25
MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Corner city lot with elevation raised over the sidewalk.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban X Suburban □ Scattered Buildings □
Open Space □ Woodland □ Residential X Agricultural □ Village □
Industrial □ Commercial □ Highway Commercial □ Other X Busy Street

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This large Queen Anne house reflects the maturing of the style with its dentil molding on the gables suggesting the coming Colonial Revival.

It was designed by A.L. Hartwell, a Long Branch architect. Extensive research has revealed nothing about him other than an oeuvre of attractive houses in the area. See especially Monmouth Beach No. 1331-2, the Frederick S. Douglas house.

The builder cannot be ascertained as the building contract on file is only for the supply of gas fittings and plumbing (Ref 2).

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Funeral home

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent □ Good X Fair □ Poor □
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes □ Development □ Zoning □ Other □
THREATS TO SITE: Roads □ Development □ No Threat X Zoning □ Other □

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielsen
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: [Blank]
LOCATION: 426 Broadway
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: [Blank]
BLOCK/LOT: 237 / 43
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS: [Blank]

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1880's
Source of Date: Refs. 1, 2; stylistic
Style: Queen Anne
Architect: [Blank]
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder: [Blank]
Foundation: Plastered brick
Form/Plan Type: "L" plan
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard and wood shingles
Fenestration: 4 bay facade
Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable; ridge chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
This house has a full front porch with turned wood posts and a double front door with rectangular fan lights. Many windows have small leaded colored art glass panes in an upper sash over a single pane lower. Shutter-covered windows are in gable dormer aside cross gable. Scroll bracket with pendant is under southwest roof juncture.

PHOTO Negative File No. 10 - 18 through 23

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a good, representative example of the Queen Anne on a scale reflecting local business or professional occupancy in comparison with the large mansions built during that time in that style. The house retains many decorative wood elements.

Refs. 1 and 2 indicate a lot was divided for an L. Slocum from a larger holding by J. Slocum, a family dating from the area's 17th century settlement.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [X]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes [ ]
- Possible [ ]
- No [X]

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads [ ]
- Development [ ]
- Zoning [ ]
- Other [ ]
- No Threat [X]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-17

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DESCRIPTION

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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Stories:</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form/Plan Type:</td>
<td>Square, with projecting pavilion on front facade, porch on south &amp; west sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Wall Fabric:</td>
<td>Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenestration:</td>
<td>3 bay symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys:</td>
<td>Truncated hip; projecting central pavilion, gable: jerkinhead; internal chimney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Architectural Description:
The central windows have art glass surrounds. The central pavilion also contains double doors and paired windows. There is 2 sided porch with Classical (Tuscan) porch posts.

PHOTO  Negative File No. 2-31, 32  
MAP (Indicate North)

![Building Image]
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot. Gabled storage shed with vergeboard in rear, contemporary with house.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
Located in the downtown commercial district, this residence still reflects the original detailing and look of a 19th century building.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  PRESENT USE: Residence

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

COMMENTS: 2006 update: downgraded to fair condition, with deterioration

REFERENCES:
1. 1890 Sanborn map.

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Broadway School (Primary No. 1)
COMMON NAME: Broadway School
LOCATION: 540 Broadway
BLOCK/LOT: 176 / 30
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
COUNTY: Monmouth
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ ADDRESS: Arthur Siegried, Esq.

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1890
Source of Date: Date stone
Style: Romanesque Revival with a Colonial Revival addition
Architect: 
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder: R.H. Hughes (per interior, stone plaque)
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick
Fenestration: 5 Bay symmetrical
Additional Architectural Description:
The building has segmental arch windows throughout. There is a federal arch in the doorway under a triangular pedimented, gabled, one story entry. There is a full entablature with triglyphs, modillions, and a corbelled cornice.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-4

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- Urban [X]  
- Suburban [ ]  
- Scattered Buildings [ ]  
- Open Space [ ]  
- Woodland [ ]  
- Residential [ ]  
- Agricultural [ ]  
- Village [ ]  
- Industrial [ ]  
- Commercial [X]  
- Highway Commercial [X]  
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is significant to the establishment of public education in Long Branch and the building is an important surviving structure from the system's period of growth.

The WPA guide claims there has been a school on the site since 1844, although the 1851 map places it on the opposite, or north, side of Broadway (Refs. 1 & 6). An 1870 school built here was moved to Branchport after the present building was erected. The first expansion was during the administration of superintendent Christopher Gregory, a long-serving educator who was a major force in boosting the standards of schooling in Long Branch.

1994 Update: The building was converted to offices in 1986 as planned by Red Bank Architect Joseph Peters, who added a rear, postmodern entryway. There is a major loss of interior integrity and an impairment of the front facade with changes to the doorway and windows. A similar City Hall building was demolished 20 years ago. See also the North Long Branch School (#1325-63).

ORIGINAL USE: School
PRESENT USE: School

PHYSICAL CONDITION:  
- Excellent [ ]  
- Good [X]  
- Fair [ ]  
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  
- Yes [ ]  
- Possible [ ]  
- No [X]  
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:  
- Roads [ ]  
- Development [X]  
- Zoning [ ]  
- Deterioration [ ]

No Threat [ ]  
- Other [ ]

COMMENTS: 1994 Update: The building is now offices and is not register eligible due to loss of integrity.

REFERENCES:
1. Lightfoot Map. 1851.
5. Ellis, Franklin, History of Monmouth County, 1885.
6. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME:</th>
<th>First Reformed Church</th>
<th>HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.</th>
<th>1325-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td>646 Broadway</td>
<td>common name:</td>
<td>First Reformed Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td>block/lot:</td>
<td>24 / 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td>county:</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td></td>
<td>owner/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date:</td>
<td>1849; extensively remodeled and</td>
<td>address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rebuilt in 1902</td>
<td>source of date:</td>
<td>Ref. 1, 2, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Romanesque Revival with Colonial</td>
<td>architect:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revival additions and alterations</td>
<td>builder:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Stories:</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>form/plan type:</td>
<td>Cruciform with corner tower; side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wing and rear 1 story addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Concrete (veneer?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Wall Fabric:</td>
<td>Wood shingle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenestration:</td>
<td>3 bays by 8 bays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys:</td>
<td>Intersecting hip/gable; flared pyramidal roof on tower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Architectural Description:
Rounded arch motif is repeated regularly on the church, including door carvings and tower openings. Brackets are under tower roof. Fanlights are present over tower door and main block doors. There is a third entry on the east through an enclosed porch.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Church faces north on corner lot. The rectory, possibly dating from 1866, is immediately to the east and is finished in similar shingles.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a well-preserved example of a remodeled church that stylistically and structurally links the 19th and 20th centuries. A number of Dutch families were settled in the Branchport and "Upper Pole" (later uptown) sections of Long Branch. The WPA guide claims they had been worshiping at Reformed Churches elsewhere, when in 1847, they brought a New Brunswick Seminary divinity student to lead services at a nearby school, and built their own church in 1849.

A church history claims the edifice dates from a 1902 rebuilding, while the WPA guide asserts the church was "completely" rebuilt that year (Refs. 1, 2). The church was included on various 19th century maps, which show a structure compatible with the present one, notably the large scale 1890 Sanborn (Refs. 3, 4, 5). A contemporary account at the time of rededication, referred to extensive improvements made over some time and of the church having been "practically rebuilt" (Ref. 6). One concludes the original building was altered in some manner and expanded by addition of the cross-gabled wing on the west and the tower in the northeast.

ORIGINAL USE: Church  
PRESENT USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION:  
- Excellent [ ]  
- Good [x]  
- Fair [x]  
- Poor [ ]  
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  
- Yes [ ]  
- Good [x]  
- Poor [ ]  
THREATS TO SITE:  
- Roads Development [ ]  
- Zoning [ ]  
- Other [ ]  
- No Threat [x]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Mrs. Edison Bresett and Miss Beulah Gordon, "Hundredth Anniversary, First Reformed Church 1847-1947"
2. Works Progress Administration, 1940, Entertaining A Nation.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873,  
5. Sanborn Atlas, 1890.  
6. Red Bank Register, April 16, 1902.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielen  
DATE: Sept. 1980; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-19
First Reformed Church

Rectory, view southwest. 1980 photograph.

View southwest. 1987 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
BUILDING COMPLEX SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Chandler & Maps Lumber Company
LOCATION: 20 South Broadway
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-20
COMMON NAME: Chandler & Maps Lumber Co.
BLOCK/LOT: 288 / 1
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A:</th>
<th>B: Lumber Shed</th>
<th>C:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>1890s</td>
<td>1890s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Date:</td>
<td>Stylistic</td>
<td>Stylistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stories:</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext. Wall Fabric:</td>
<td>Wood shingles</td>
<td>Horizontal wood siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form/Plan Type:</td>
<td>Rectangular with long wing on south end</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys:</td>
<td>Gable, 2 internal chimneys</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Architectural Description:
Several lumber sheds in rear, with metal and wood siding (see photos "Lumbershed, view SW", and "View north").

1994 UPDATE: This site was destroyed by fire in September 1991.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Triangular lot comprising one entire city block.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- Urban [X]
- Suburban
- Scattered Buildings [X]
- Open Space
- Woodland
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural
- Village
- Industrial
- Commercial [X]
- Highway Commercial
- Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
A lumber yard and building materials dealer has long been established adjacent to the New York and Long Branch Railroad and has been a major factor in supplying those who built the city. The 1889 Wolverton Atlas indicates an Edwards Brothers was on the site, while the Chandler and Maps firm dates its establishment from 1890.

The site included a number of buildings, many dating from the early years of the business. Although no longer standing, it was, at the time of the original survey, an interesting collection of turn-of-the-century vernacular business architecture.

ORIGINAL USE: Lumber company
PRESENT USE: Demolished

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Excellent [X]
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes
- Possible
- No [X]
- Part of District

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads
- Development
- Zoning
- Deterioration
- No Threat
- Other [X]

REFERENCES:
2. Sanborn Atlas, 1890.
3. Long Branch Board of Trade, Publicly printed, 1909.

RECORDED BY: Gail Huntan/Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1980; update 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-20
Chandler & Maps Lumber Company

Office, view southwest. 1980 photograph.

Lumber shed, view southwest. 1980 photograph.
CONTINUATION SHEET
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-20
Chandler & Maps Lumber Company

Lumber shed, view southwest. 1980 photograph.

View north. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME:</th>
<th>COMMON NAME:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td>BLOCK/LOT:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 Cedar Avenue</td>
<td>94 / 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY:</td>
<td>COUNTY:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD:</td>
<td>OWNER/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td>ADDRESS:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890's  
Source of Date: Ref. 1

Style: Shingle Style  
Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2  
Builder:

Foundation: Brick  
Form/Plan Type: Square with west wing over porte-cochere.

Exterior Wall Fabric: Unpainted shingles

Fenestration: 6 bay irregular

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with gabled dormers, multiple intersecting

Additional Architectural Description:
There are two projecting bays on the front (south) facade and two porches, one three sided, the other in the rear. Bracketed roof corners are on the main projection. The classical porch has an inner vestibule.

1994 UPDATE: This house was destroyed by fire in 1984.

PHOTO  Negative File No. 4-13, 14  

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Wooded city lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban X  Suburban □  Scattered Buildings □
Open Space □  Woodland □  Residential X  Agricultural □  Village □
Industrial □  Commercial □  Highway Commercial □  Other X  Busy street, adjacent to Railroad

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This house, although no longer standing is included on the survey because it was a representative example of a house built in the famed Hollywood Gardens after John Hoey lost the property in 1891. See also 1325-22, Hoey Lodge, for a description of the Hoey operation.

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

REFERENCES:
2. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan  DATE: 1982; updated 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
View northeast. 1980 photograph
**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**
**HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**
**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME:</th>
<th>Hoey Lodge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td>211 Cedar Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.</td>
<td>1325-22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| COMMON NAME: |
| BLOCK/LOT:   | 99 / 2 |
| COUNTY:      | Monmouth |
| OWNER/       | ADDRESS: |

**DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Date:</th>
<th>c. 1870s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>Victorian eclectic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Stories:</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Wall Fabric:</td>
<td>Clapboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenestration:</td>
<td>3 bay symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys:</td>
<td>Mansard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Date:</td>
<td>Ref. 1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form/Plan Type:</td>
<td>&quot;T&quot; with 3 sided porch, with projecting front bay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Architectural Description:**
The house has a foreshortened central dormer. It has its original cresting, but the porch rail may be new.

**1994 UPDATE:** This building was demolished following major fire damage in January 1983.

**PHOTO**  Negative File No.  4-12

**MAP (Indicate North)**

[Cedar St.  Shrewsbury Ave.]
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Wooded lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban [X]  Suburban  Scattered Buildings
Open Space  Woodland  Residential [X]  Agricultural  Village
Industrial  Commercial  Highway Commercial  Other [X]  Busy road

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This was one of the few remaining buildings of the vast John Hoey "Hollywood" estate that embraced a mansion, exquisite and extensive gardens and numerous great cottages, each a sizable house in its own right. Hoey, the president of Adams Express Co., built the Hollywood Hotel to accommodate the large number of visitors. The Lodge hosted several important people of the day including General Grant and Governor Stockton, both who were reported to be frequent visitors (Ref. 4).

His empire began to collapse in 1891 when financial irregularities were discovered at Adams. He died the next year. The company foreclosed on its substantial mortgage in 1902 and the grounds were subdivided for individual houses. See also 1325-21 and 1325-60.

ORIGINAL USE:  Estate auxiliary building  PRESENT USE:  Demolished after fire
PHYSICAL CONDITION:  Excellent [X]  Good  Fair  Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  Yes  Possible  No [X]  Part of District
THREATS TO SITE:  Roads  Development  Zoning  Other [X]  Deterioration  Demolished after fire

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

3. Works Progress Administration, 1940, Entertaining A Nation.

RECORDED BY:  Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan  DATE:  1982; updated 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
HISTORIC NAME: 364 Cedar Avenue
LOCATION: Long Branch
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1860s
Style: Vernacular
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical, 2 bay wing
Roof/Chimneys: Side gable with intersecting gable in rear/interior end chimneys are on both sides

Additional Architectural Description:
A classical entry way porch is topped with a triangular pediment. There are simple brackets on eaves and the windows are 6/6 sash. Two additions were built on the rear (south), including one on the western side (c. 1927) and a kitchen on the eastern side in 1970.

See NRHP nomination form attached.

PHOTO Negative File No. 4-10, 11

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: 
City lot on a heavily traveled local road; a garage is in the rear yard while the owner has a rental house on a rear lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
Urban X Suburban □ Scattered Buildings □  
Open Space □ Woodland □ Residential X Agricultural □ Village □  
Industrial □ Commercial □ Highway Commercial □ Other X Monmouth College

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:  
This is a well-preserved example of a mid-19th century farm house. Remarkably the house survived both the development of the surrounding area into country estates in the late 19th century (it is opposite the site of John Hoey's Hollywood Park) and a 1970s road widening. The latter spurred the owner's application for National Register listing.

Frederick Behr was a German immigrant who bought a small parcel of an existing farm to raise flowers in 1862. According to the current owner, the property was divided upon his death in 1902 among his three daughters. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth Eisele, continued the flower business from the site, supplying the nearby Shadow Lawn estate for Woodrow Wilson, and later for Hubert Parsons, president of the Woolworth's. Eisele's children continued to run the business until 1930.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  
PRESENT USE: Residence

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

COMMENTS: The site was listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1979.

REFERENCES:  
3. (The Farm Journal Illustrated), Farm and Business Directory of Monmouth County, 1914.  

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielen  DATE: 1982; updated 1994  
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
Mr. Charles A. Herrington, Acting Keeper
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Mr. Herrington:

I am pleased to nominate the 364 Cedar Avenue, Long Branch, Monmouth County to the National Register.

This nomination has received the majority approval of the State Review Committee for Historic Sites.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact the staff of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Environmental Protection, 109 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, telephone (609) 292-2023.

Sincerely,

Betty Wilson
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
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 364 Cedar Avenue

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER 364 Cedar Avenue

CITY, TOWN West End, Long Branch VICINITY OF

STATE New Jersey

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY DISTRICT BUILDINGS) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT
OWNERSHIP PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION IN PROCESS
STATUS OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE
YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL PARK
EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCIES
ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS
GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC
INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION
MILITARY OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Connolly (Aileen C.)

STREET & NUMBER 364 Cedar Avenue

CITY, TOWN West End, Long Branch VICINITY OF

STATE New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Mommouth County Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER East Main Street

CITY, TOWN Freehold STATE

New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE
DESCRIPTION

This 2 1/2 story frame clapboard dwelling, situated on the South side of Cedar Avenue (§364), was originally a farm house of 5 rooms - 3 on the first floor and 2 on the second. The foundation is brick. The ridge roof on the original section has four ornamental brackets.

The house was enlarged about 1926 when an extension was added on the west side to include a bedroom and bath on each floor. The original kitchen was made into a dining room and a small kitchen added to the back. This kitchen was removed in 1969 and a large modern kitchen added. The roof over this section is flat.

The house is simple in design. The front door opens adjacent to the staircase. To the right is the library with built-in book shelves. The original fireplace is still in use. French doors on each side of the fireplace open to the porch which was added during the modernization. The living rooms runs the depth of the center section of the house with windows across this wall. There are also built-in book shelves and cabinet beneath. The dining room has a large bay window to the east and built-in shelves and cabinet on the south wall. The wood trim throughout the first floor is unpainted Chestnut.

The house has 38 windows all six over six lights, some still have the early wavy glass. There are 5 outside doors.

The two chimneys are enclosed. Originally there was a double fireplace opening in the living room and kitchen. This was closed during the modernization.

The house is U shaped and measures 37' across the front. West side measures 30' and the East side is 32'. The center section is 22'.
The significance of this early Farm house is its survival in an area that has changed from vast farm lands to the large estates of the McCall's, Parson's and Guggenheim's - now Monmouth College Campus. There are Victorian Houses to the east and more recent development of fine modern homes to the north.

The land on which this home stands was originally the West Farm, purchased in 1800 by John West from Benjamin Bennett. It was over 100 acres extending north of Cedar Avenue and south to Whale Pond Brook. Frederick Behr purchased 2 63/100's acres on the south side of road running thru the farm described in the warranty deed as "a tract of land on south side of road leading from mechanicsville to the Sea and adjoining land of Peter Halick". The purchase was made April 4, 1862.

It is not known if the house was there prior to the purchase or if it was built by Frederick Behr. It is known that Frederick Behr served in the War of the Rebellion from September 1862 and was mustered out June 1863. This dwelling continued to be the home of the Behr family until his death in 1902. During his life he was employed by his neighbor John Hoey as a groundsman of the famous Hoey Gardens.

Upon his death the property was divided between his three daughters. Maggie Pleuzinski received the western end (85/100 of an acre). The middle section went to his daughter Minnie Truex (86/100's of an acre). This parcel later became the Guggenheim carriage house and stables and is now the Monmouth College Guggenheim Theatre. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth Fisele, received "all the tract of land where I now reside being 87/100's of an acre".

The Fisele's resided in this house, constructed green houses on the land (foundation of one still remains) and supplied the flowers daily to the Guggenheim Mansion and the McCall Mansion during the time President Wilson occupied it as a Summer White House.

The Fisele daughters, May Rhodes Eisle and her sister and brother-in-law, Dr. & Mrs. Clarence Todd, continued the florist business until the depression years took its toll and a receiver was appointed on 10/18/30.

The Long Branch Historical Museum designated it as a Century House during the Bi-centennial Year.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one

QUADRANGLE NAME: Long Branch NJ

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] B [ ] [ ]
ZONE EASTING [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] NORTHING [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

QUADRANGLE SCALE: 1:24000

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: S/S of Cedar Avenue 73'8" then south 529'8" and north 524'11"
Being Block 70, Lot #5 tax records of City of Long Branch

11 FORM PREPARED BY:
NAME/TITLE: Aileen C. Connolly from the research by

ORGANIZATION:

STREET & NUMBER: 364 Cedar Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: West End, Long Branch

STATE: New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL [ ] STATE [X] LOCAL [ ]

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

Deputy

TITLE: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

DATE: 7-5-79

RNPS USE ONLY

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

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION
364 Cedar Avenue
Long Branch
Monmouth County, NJ

Addenda

The house at 364 Cedar Avenue in Long Branch, New Jersey is a simple vernacular late Greek Revival farmworkers dwelling. When this building was constructed around 1862, Long Branch was a broken collection of 18th and 19th century farmsteads. The railroads, however, made the area a prestigious seaside resort center for the affluent and changed Long Branch forever.

Number 364 Cedar Avenue today represents one of the last extant simple farm buildings in Long Branch and portrays the agrarian base predominant prior to the Civil War.

This house is not educationally significant.

T. Karschner
10/1979
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Star of the Sea Lyceum
LOCATION: NE cr. Chelsea & Third Avenues
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: Long Branch Public School Annex
BLOCK/LOT: 278/1
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1900
Source of Date: Cornerstone, Ref. 2
Style: Romanesque Revival
Architect: J. O'Rourke & Sons
Number of Stories: 3 + basement
Builder: T.H. Prior & Son, mason & iron
Foundation: Limestone
Edgar Zielian, carpentry, iron
Form/Plan Type: T-plan

Exterior Wall Fabric: "Stockton stone", a rock-faced, coursed limestone ashlar

Fenestration: 3 bays over 5 (south elevation)

Roof/Chimneys: Hip

Additional Architectural Description:
The entrance is a pedimented central pavilion with pilasters and round arch window and doorway. Adjacent are two front windows with triangular pediments, while round arch windows with hoodmolds are on the first story. Moldings and trim are in cut stone. 12/12 windows over high interior walls enclose classrooms. The interior has beaded board walls, original wood floors, wood posts, and balusters. The interior has been maintained with a high degree of integrity. There is also a 1950's addition.

PHOTO Negative File No. 4-24, 25

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Corner city lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban [x]  Suburban [ ]  Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [x]  Agricultural [ ]  Village [ ]
Industrial [ ]  Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [ ]  Other [x]  Downtown Commercial, Institutional

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-preserved example of a distinctive architectural style with an especially high degree of interior integrity. It reflects the prosperity and influence of the Catholic Church when Long Branch was the center of population of the County.

An earlier Roman Catholic school, the Star of the Sea Academy, (see 1325-26) was located east on Chelsea Avenue in the former home of Dan Dougherty. An expanding enrollment required additional capacity. The Lyceum was a particularly attractive, powerful example of a style then popular for school buildings, designed by the state's leading Catholic architect. O'Rourke is perhaps best known for his work on Newark's Sacred Heart Cathedral.

Prior to the 1994 sale, the "lyceum", a second story auditorium, was the only part of the building in regular use, occupied by a gymnastics school,

Declining enrollment resulted in the school's closing after the 1985-6 academic year. In 1994, the church sold the site on a five year lease-purchase plan to the Long Branch Board of Education, which is occupying it as an "annex" since the 1994-5 school year and still does so today.

ORIGINAL USE: School  PRESENT USE: Long Branch Public School Annex
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ]  Good [x]  Fair [ ]  Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x]  Possible [ ]  No [ ]  Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ]  Development [ ]  Zoning [ ]  Other [x]  Deterioration [x]
COMMENTS: 1994 update: Unrepaired cosmetic damage indicated possibility of a rapid decline.

REFERENCES:

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: 127 Chelsea Avenue
LOCATION: 127 Chelsea Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 286/9
BLOCK/LOT: 286/9
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS: 

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. mid-1880s
Style: Queen Anne
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Foundation: Concrete
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Fenestration: Irregular
Roof/Chimneys: Multiple intersecting gables; 4 interior chimneys

Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2; stylistic
Architect:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: Irregular

Additional Architectural Description:
The house has a wraparound porch, small balcony in its southwest corner, bracketed shelves outside two windows, and decorated fascia boards under the front gable. Many windows are small panes of colored art glass over a single pane lower sash. There is a small one room addition in the rear.

PHOTO Negative File No. 4 - 19, 20

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Similar house next door (in materials and style), but has been altered and re-sided

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [X] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ] Village [ ]
Industrial [ ] Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [X] Institutional, primarily buildings now or former part of Star and the Sea School.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a fine, well-designed example of a Queen Anne cottage proportioned for ample family living in contrast to the oversized mansions of its day.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

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

COMMENTS: 1994 update: Physical condition downgraded from Good to Fair

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
**HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HISTORIC NAME:</strong></th>
<th>Star of the Sea Academy</th>
<th><strong>COMMON NAME:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong></td>
<td>152 Chelsea Avenue</td>
<td><strong>BLOCK/LOT:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUNICIPALITY:</strong></td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td><strong>COUNTY:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USGS QUAD:</strong></td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td><strong>OWNER/OWNER:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>DESCRIPTION</strong></th>
<th><strong>ADDRESS:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>c. late 1860's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style:</strong></td>
<td>Second Empire and later additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Stories:</strong></td>
<td>3 + basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Exterior Wall Fabric:** Stucco  
- **Fenestration:** 3 bay  
- **Roof/Chimneys:** Mansard  

**Additional Architectural Description:**  
There are hexagonal patterned slate tiles on mansard roof, now painted white, and a bracketed cornice. Building has had several additions, later rectangular addition *not photographed* to the east of this structure was once the high school.

**2006 UPDATE:** Building was demolished in 2006.

**PHOTO  Negative File No.** 5-4, 5, 6  
**MAP (Indicate North)**
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot. Two outbuildings are in use. The brick school is connected to the old building, although it was built as a separate structure.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
Urban [x]  Suburban [ ]  Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [x]  Agricultural [ ]  Village [ ]
Industrial [ ]  Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [ ]  Other [x] Churches and their ancillary structures

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This building, although demolished, is still included on the inventory as it was significant as an early off-the-shore mansion. However, it attained prominence as an early site of Roman Catholic education on the shore. The detail in the following account is intended to correct the building's history.

The house appears to have been built by William Lane, shown in the 1873 atlas, who held the property only 5 years before selling it to Daniel Dougherty, whose association with the property is better known. Dougherty was a lawyer, active in the Democratic Party, although he was a backer of Lincoln. He also spoke out against anti-Catholic bias. Dougherty sold his house to the sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth in 1885 for $12,000 (Ref. 5). A biographical account of Dougherty falsely asserts that he donated the house (Ref. 4).

The school was opened in 1885, and was an early, although not the first, site of Catholic education on the shore. Originally the building was used as both a grammar and high school, likely focused on the latter after the Star of the Se: Lyceum (1325-24) was built in 1920. The High School structure, a brick building on the east, was designed by Vincent J. Eck, the area's leading Catholic architect of his time, and built in 1928. The school closed in the early 1970's due to declining enrollment.

The site housed the Adolescent Services of the Monmouth Chemical Dependency Treatment Center, Inc. in the 1990's.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  PRESENT USE: Demolished

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

COMMENTS: 2006 update: The building has been demolished.

REFERENCES:


SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: 163 Chelsea Avenue BLOCK/LOT: 278/4
COUNTY: Monmouth
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch OWNER/
USGS QUAD: Long Branch ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1880 Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2
Style: Vernacular Victorian Architect:
Number of Stories: 2 1/2 Builder:
Foundation: Brick Form/Plan Type: T-plan with veranda on three sides
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Aluminum siding (1994 update)
Fenestration: Irregular
Roof/Chimneys: End gables with center cross gable; ridge chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
House has a tile roof and art glass in single pane casement window on south facade. The veranda may be a later addition.

1994 UPDATE: The roof is now clad with fiberglass shingles. Porch wood columns and balustrades were replaced by brick and wrought iron. Two second story windows were covered over by the siding.

PHOTO Negative File No. 4-23; 11-24A

MAP (Indicate North)

[Diagram of location]
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban [X]  Suburban [ ]  Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [X]  Agricultural [ ]  Village [ ]
Industrial [ ]  Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [ ]  Other [X]  Various institutional buildings

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-preserved house and a fine vernacular example on a street with fine, larger houses, located in reasonable proximity to, but away from the shore.

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

COMMENTS:  1994 revision: House has a major loss of integrity; recent modifications constitute a threat to the site.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:  Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan
DATE:  1982; updated 1994
SURVEY:  Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION:  Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Benjamin White House
LOCATION: 464 Church Street
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 468/16
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: Early 19th century
Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 4, 5
Style: Vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories: 1, 2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick (not original)
Form/Plan Type: L plan
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 3 bays (Sect. A); 2 over 3 bays (Sect. B)

Additional Architectural Description:
This vernacular dwelling is comprised of four sections (see plan above). Section A has a one-room English cottage plan with an interior end chimney, three bay facade and centered doorway. There is a small lean-to (Section D) on the north side. Section A may be the oldest part of the house, dating from the first quarter of the 19th century or possibly the late 18th century, or it may be roughly contemporaneous with Section B, which appears to be early 19th century. Section B is two stories, one room deep, with a two over three bay facade and simple transomed doorway. There is a frieze band on the main facade, and windows are 6/6 sash with louvered shutters. The two-room rear addition (Section C), according to the owner, dates from about 1947, when other Colonial Revival changes were also made (front porch, dormer, interior). These renovations were designed by J. Hallim Conover, a Freehold architect noted for his Colonial Revival residential work in Monmouth County. Interior not examined.

PHOTO Negative File No. 10-36, 37

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Faces east on a 76' by 174'/212' irregular lot (subdivided from larger parcel).

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is one of a very few pre-1850 buildings remaining in Long Branch, and thus is significant as a rare survivor of its early settlement period. Although the exact origins of this building remain unclear, deed research (Ref. 4) indicates that this was the residence of Benjamin White, who inherited the property from his father John White in 1825. Benjamin White resided here until his death in 1882.

The house originally stood across the street on the site of the North Long Branch School building, and was moved to its present location in 1891 when the school was built. (Beers' 1873 atlas shows Benjamin White's house on its former site.) The house was later occupied by well-known actors at the turn of the century when Long Branch was a haven for people involved in the theater. See NRHP form attached for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL USE: Residence</th>
<th>PRESENT USE: Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [x]</td>
<td>Good [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x]</td>
<td>Fair [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>THREATS TO SITE:</td>
<td>Part of District [x]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roads [ ]</td>
<td>Development [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Threat [x]</td>
<td>Zoning [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other [ ]</td>
<td>Deterioration [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMENTS: House is well-preserved. An attempt was made in 1988 to list the house on the National Register.

REFERENCES:
1. Beers map, 1860.
2. Beers atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
4. Property research (deeds and wills) by James S. Brown, Sea Girt, N.J.
5. Owner (Eugene Somma).

RECORD BY: Gail Hunton
DATE: 1984; updated 1987
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
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 Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name: Benjamin White House  
   other names/site number: Benjamin White Homestead  
   Historic Sites Inventory  
   1325-28 (Monmouth) County

2. Location
   street & number: 464 Church Street  
   city, town: Long Branch  
   state: N.J.  
   code: 7740  
   county: Monmouth  
   code: 07740

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property  
   Category of Property  
   Number of Resources within Property
   ✔ private  
   ☐ public-local  
   ☐ public-State  
   ☐ public-Federal  
   ☒ building(s)  
   ☐ district  
   ☐ site  
   ☐ structure  
   ☐ object
   Contributing  
   ☐ 1  
   ☒ 2 buildings
   ☐ 1  
   ☐ sites
   ☐ 1  
   ☐ structures
   ☐ 1  
   ☐ objects
   Total: 2

   Name of related multiple property listing:

   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

   Signature of certifying official

   State or Federal agency and bureau

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

   Signature of commenting or other official

   State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification
   I, hereby, certify that this property is:
   ☐ 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:)

   Signature of certifying official

   State or Federal agency and bureau
The Benjamin White house is on the west side of Church Street in North Long Branch, facing east, on a lot 75' by 289'. A 7450 sq. ft. parcel was added this year to square off the rear of the lot. The house stands back 86' from the street on property shaded by several very old trees.

A garage in the rear of the house along the south property line was built in 1947 and a small shed behind the house along the north line is of unknown date. Neither building is part of this nomination.

This house was built in several stages. The northerly section, described in a county historic sites inventory as a one-room English cottage plan with an attached lean-to on the north side, is approximately 21' by 26'. A two-story wing of federal style -- approximately 19' by 28' -- then was added to what now is the south end, probably in two steps.

In 1891 the house was moved about 200' to the southwest, across Church Street, to its present location. Then, in 1947, the house underwent restoration and modernization directed by the late J. Hallam Conover, a Freehold architect and restoration specialist.

THE OLD HOUSE

Construction features indicate that this part of the Benjamin White house was built between 1786, when John White of Fresh Pond -- a carpenter -- acquired the land, and 1822 when he died. During that period John White assembled a "plantation" of 53 acres in a series of purchases from members of the Wardell family, first settlers of the area.

When John White died he willed his property to his son, Benjamin, at the same time requiring that Benjamin pay bequests or income to his other children, John, Deborah, William and Vincent, Benjamin's siblings. To his wife, Margaret, John White left "half the room in the house where I now live," her choice of beds, bedding and furniture, and her choice of two cows, plus rye and corn.

But John White's executors found it necessary to sell the plantation to meet the estate's debts at an auction Jan. 19, 1825. The buyer was William Throckmorton. Several months later Benjamin White was able to buy back 20 acres of the property, including "all that house and lot of land and premises situate on Long Branch in the Township of Shrewsbury...on the West side of the road leading from the Lands End to Raccoon Island."
United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Benjamin White House

Continuation sheet 7-2

Old deeds reveal that this area in the early 19th century was known first as Fresh Pond, then Fishtown on an 1851 map, next as Atlanticville in the 1880s and finally as North Long Branch. Lands End was an early name for the portion of Long Branch on the ocean just to the south and Raccoon Island was the southerly portion of what now is Monmouth Beach, the next community to the north. Long Branch got its name from the long southerly branch of the Shrewsbury River.

When the deed from Throckmorton to Benjamin White is plotted, it closely matches the lines of the Benjamin White farm shown in the Beers atlas of 1873 and the lines of the White farm subdivision shown on the Wolverton atlas map of Monmouth County published in 1889. These properties lie north of Atlantic Avenue and to the west of the “Road to Fresh Pond.”

An interior chimney between the leanto and the main two-story section of the old house serves a fireplace in the main first floor room (now the dining room) and now also provides a flue for a modern heating system in the cellar. Dressed 5" by 7" ceiling beams in this room never were lathed and plastered and patches in the beams reveal that a wall once divided the room about six feet from the present rear wall.

A Dutch-type batten door on the front of this main room retains its original iron strap hinges but a window has been cut into the upper half. Wide random-width pine floors appear to be original. The one-story leanto, 10' by 21', now is used as a kitchen.

The original stairs to the second floor apparently were removed when the federal-period addition was added but floor patching on the second floor indicates that the stairs were located along what now is the common wall with the later addition. Present stairs are on the opposite side of this wall in the addition.

The second floor of this early house was at one time divided into several small rooms. These walls were removed when the 1947 modernization took place to provide one large bedroom, a bathroom and shower, and a large closet.

This house was side-gabled, of post and girt construction. The roof was built with a principal rafter system with ridgeboard. These rough-hewn rafters now are exposed in the bedroom.

A very early photograph found in the building, showing only this early house without additions, suggests that what originally was the rear now is the front of the house.

THE ADDITION

A two-story addition approximately 19' by 28' on the south side of the early house is of early 19th century style but probably was not attached until several decades after it was built. It is unlikely the early photo mentioned above could be much earlier than 1850-60. This federal-period section may once have been another house.

The addition is two stories high, the roof line some four feet higher than in the early section. There are two over three bays with a simple transomed doorway entering an entryway off the living room and serving as the main entrance.

(See continuation sheet 7-3)
On the first floor, the front room of the addition -- with fireplace and exterior chimney -- serves as a living room 13' by 17'. Directly behind it is a slightly smaller room 11' by 16' that serves as a library. It and the bedroom above are in a wing extended off the front part of the addition and lengthened at some later date by about seven feet.

Stairs from the front entryway provide access to the second floor. At the front of the addition, directly above the living room, is a 9½' by 17' bedroom, with fireplace. In the old section is a bedroom 14½' by 15' and at the rear of the addition is a third bedroom about 11' by 14'. All are reached from a center hallway serving the stairs.

Standard windows throughout the house are 6/6 of various sizes with louvered shutters. There is a frieze band above the second floor windows on the front facade and it continues on the wing behind the gable ends. The front and rear roof overhangs are finished with short molded returns.

Open porches extend across the front of the house except on the leanto section, along the south side of the addition and across the rear of the dining room area.

The addition apparently was added to the house either shortly before Benjamin White's death in 1882 or during its ownership between 1884 and 1891 by his son, Sidney White.

THE AUCTION

Benjamin White had been a widower for about nine years when he died in 1882 at the age of 87. He left no will and a family dispute began over his estate. In August 1884, the N.J. Chancery Court ordered that White's 20-acre farm be sold at auction "at the old homestead of Benjamin White at Atlanticville" on Oct. 18.

Lengthy ads describing the farm and five smaller parcels to be sold ran for a month prior to the auction in the Monmouth Democrat and the Long Branch News. (see xerox)

A month prior to the auction, W. H. DeNyse was engaged to survey the farm and subdivide it into about 40 lots. No copy of the survey has been found, though all auction deeds refer to it, but it apparently was used by Chester Wölverton in preparing his Atlas of Monmouth County in 1889.

Plate 7 in the atlas shows the subdivision, with two new unnamed streets (later Church and White). The boundaries follow the lines of the Benjamin White farm shown in 1873 in Beers' atlas on Plate 67.

At the auction some 20 buyers paid an average of $200 to $400 per lot, all deeds conveying "tracts and parcels of land." But one deed to Sidney White, Benjamin's son, conveyed Lots 34 and 35, identified as "tracts and lots of land and premises," for $2340. It is the only auction deed mentioning premises and a plotting of Lots 34 and 35 places them on the east side of Church Street, opposite the present site of the house.

(See continuation sheet 7-4)
The 1889 atlas map shows the northerly lot, with a house, in the name of "C. White." Sidney White's wife at that time was Catharine. Across Church Street to the southwest the map shows a vacant lot, the present site of the house.

Sidney and his wife kept the property only until 1891 when it was sold to the Long Branch Board of Education as the site for the North Long Branch grammar school. The brick school, bearing a construction date of 1891, now is used as a civic center. White's deed to the school board conveyed, for $4000, Lots 34 and 35 "together with all and singular the houses, buildings, trees etc...".

At the 1884 auction, Lot 1, the vacant parcel on the west side of Church Street opposite the school site was sold to Mary Kate Byron, wife of Oliver D. Byron. She paid $640 for Lot 1 and Lot 22, the latter on the easterly edge of the subdivision.

Tradition among descendants of the White family, passed on to Mrs. Helen C. Richards while she owned the house from 1968 to 1983, asserts that it formerly stood on the opposite side of Church Street, before the grammar school was built. And this is the location at which Benjamin White's house appears on the 1873 atlas map.

Since the school was built the same year the board of education acquired the site from Sidney White, it is probable that the old White homestead -- site of the auction -- was sold for a nominal sum to Mrs. Byron, who had it moved across the street to her property, Lot 1. No documentary proof of this has been found, however.

When the house was moved, it was placed on a new foundation of brick laid five stretcher rows for each header row. A full cellar was built under part of the early portion of the house and the balance -- the addition, the lean-to, and the back part of the dining room -- were supported by brick piers. The spacing between exterior piers was filled in with cement blocks and plastered at some later date.

Three years later, in 1894, Mary Kate Byron and her husband sold to their son, Arthur W. Byron, for $5000 Lots 1, 22, and 23, including land "and premises." This was more than three times the amount Mrs. Byron had paid for the three lots, further indication that a house now was on Lot 1.

In 1920, shortly before the deaths of his parents, Arthur W. Byron sold the Church Street property to Theodore W. Moses and his sister, Katharine, and Ellen McCarthy. In 1947, Katharine Moses, the surviving owner, died and willed the home to Clemence C. Slocum, wife of Dr. Harry B. Slocum.

RESTORATION - MODERNIZATION

Blueprints found in the attic by the present owner revealed that in October 1947, Freehold architect J. Hallam Conover was retained by Dr. Slocum to make alterations that would make the house more liveable and also restore certain features to their 19th-century appearance.

(See continuation sheet 7-5)
The major changes designed by the architect provided additional closet space throughout the house, an inside entrance to the cellar, two new second floor bathrooms, an enlarged bedroom in the old section, a first floor lavatory off the library and a redesigned fireplace wall in the dining room.

The dining room fireplace was enlarged and trimmed with overmantle paneling and a heavy bolection molding around the fire box. Flanking the fireplace now are flat wall cupboards with pairs of arched doors with small glass panes in the top of each and pairs of raised panel doors in the bottom.

In rebuilding the fireplace, and chimney above, a second flue was provided to serve the furnace in the basement. Modern windows at several locations were replaced with old 6/6 sash. The kitchen was modernized and three additional small four-pane windows were installed on the north wall.
8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

- Rationally
- Statewide
- Locally

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A
- B (X)
- C
- D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

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Period of Significance

<table>
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Significant Dates

| 1825 | 1894 |

Cultural Affiliation

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Significant Person

| Rehan, Ada |

Architect/Builder

| Unknown |

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Benjamin White house is one of the few remaining that date from the early days when Long Branch was just getting its start as a summer resort. Originally a farm homestead, the early section of the house is typical of the small residences built in Monmouth County during the last half of the 18th century. By the end of the 19th century, it had been enlarged, moved a short distance, and had become a summer home with links to several noted members of the American theater.

The survey done by Gail Hunton for the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory concluded that the White house is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

"This is one of a very few pre-1850 buildings remaining in Long Branch, and thus is significant as a rare survivor of its early settlement period," the survey report declares.

The house was built in the late 18th or early 19th century, possibly by John White, a carpenter who had acquired the property in 1786.

Just two years later, Elliston Perot, a Philadelphian who came to the Jersey coast by stagecoach, is said to have boarded with another member of the White family in Long Branch, and thus may have been the Shore's first tourist. In 1793, an ad in Dunlap's Advertiser in Philadelphia announced that the Fish Tavern at Long Branch had prepared good accommodations and houses for ocean bathing.

For nearly a century, the house remained a farm homestead, first for John White and after 1825 for his son, Benjamin White, who died in 1882. But only a few blocks away, along the oceanfront, a completely different world had developed.

By 1830, the Long Branch beachfront was lined with summer boarding houses and visitors from New York and Philadelphia were flocking to the community, attracted by gambling, billiards, bowling, dancing and carriage races on the beach.

"By the time of the Civil War, Long Branch had acquired a reputation as a favorite resort of the fashionable and theatrical world," declared the WPA American Guide Series book "Entertaining a Nation." American presidents and captains of industry were among the guests, and oceanfront estates were replacing the boarding houses.
After Benjamin White's death in 1882, a family dispute made it necessary to sell the farm, which had been divided into about 40 lots. At an auction Oct. 18, 1884, held at the "old Benjamin White homestead," Lot 1, a vacant parcel about 200 feet southwest of the house, was sold to Mary Kate Crehan, actress wife of actor Oliver Doud Byron.

At the auction, Benjamin White's son, Sidney, bought the old homestead on Lots 34 and 35 across Church Street from Lot 1.

In 1891, Sidney White sold the property to the Long Branch Board of Education as the site for a new North Long Branch grammar school. The brick school, which now serves as a civic center, was built that same year and, according to White family tradition, the old homestead was moved from the site to Mary Kate Byron's lot across the street.

Oliver D. Byron (1842-1920) had married Mary Kate Crehan (1849-1920) in 1868 and in 1875 bought a large oceanfront house only a block from the White homestead in North Long Branch, then called Fresh Pond. Byron began his stage career in 1856 as a schoolboy in "Nicholas Nickleby" with Joseph Jefferson. In later years he starred with Edwin Booth, John Wilkes Booth and other noted Shakespearians.

While playing in Mobile, Ala., Byron met Kate Crehan, who was appearing in an act with her sister Hattie as the O'Neill Sisters. The two women and their younger sister, Ada (1860-1916), had come to America from Ireland in 1865 with their parents and settled in Brooklyn.

Byron and his wife formed their own theatrical company in 1870 and Ada Crehan got her first role with the company in 1874 at the age of 13. In subsequent years, she gained even more fame than her sisters and, using the stage name Ada Rehan, appeared in Shakespearean comedies with such actors as John Drew, Maurice Barrymore and Otis Skinner. For more than 20 years she was a leading lady in the New York and London productions of Auguste Daly.

Ada "was considered to be one of America's greatest actresses," wrote the late James F. Durnell, a one-time Long Branch resident who spent years researching the Long Branch actors' colony. In his research on Ada Rehan, Durnell noted that she was a summer resident for a number of years in the house at 464 Church Street, the old White homestead.

Mary Kate Byron retained ownership until 1894 and then sold the property to her son, Arthur W. Byron (1872-1943). He had followed in his parents' footsteps and toured the country in their stock company.

According to Durnell's research, Arthur Byron appeared with John Drew in a series of hits and early in this century played opposite such stars as Maxine Elliott, Maud Adams and Lily Langtree. He was an actor for more than half a century, in later years playing character parts. In 1938 he was president of Actor's Equity.

Arthur Byron sold the White homestead Oct. 11, 1920, only a few days before the death of his father and some two months before his mother died Dec. 23. By then Long Branch had lost its appeal to the theatrical world.

(See continuation sheet 8-3)
Significant persons (continued)

Byron, Oliver Doud
Byron, Mary Kate Crehan
Byron, James W.

Footnotes--Section 7


Footnotes--Section 8

6. The James F. Durnell Collection, unpublished manuscripts at Monmouth College Library and the Long Branch Public Library.
6. Dr. John E. Stillwell - Historical & Genealogical Miscellany, Vol. V 1932, New York, N/A
8. Monmouth Democrat (newspaper), September 1884 - Freehold, N.J.
9. The James F. Durnell Mss Collection, Monmouth College Library and Long Branch Public Library.

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
[ ] State historic preservation office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[ ] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other
Specify repository:
Office of New Jersey Heritage
Monmouth County Parks Department

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.503 acre

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Long Branch tax map sheet 40, block 468, lots 16 & 24 (part)

1) N 1° 55' 30" E 75 feet
2) N 88° W 290.83 feet
3) S 2° W 76.84 feet
4) S 88° 19' E 289.67 feet

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The metes and bounds listed were determined in the most recent survey of the property made by Harold J. Seidin, P.E. & L.S., in 1986 and show only slight variation from the most recent deed description when property was purchased by the present owner, Eugene A. Somma, on April 21, 1983. (Monmouth deed book 4404, page 986)

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: James S. Brown, Historic Consultant
date: Oct. 15, 1987
organization:
street & number: 416 The Terrace
city or town: Sea Girt
state: N.J.
zip code: 08750
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 25 Fifth Avenue  
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch  
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT: 270 / 11  
COUNTY: Monmouth  
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1885  
Source of Date: Ref 1; Stylistic

Style: Queen Anne  
Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2  
Builder:

Foundation: Rusticated stone  
Form/Plan Type: L plan with wraparound porch

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard  
2006 update: vinyl siding

Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable/internal chimney inside

Additional Architectural Description:
This house has an elegant porch with elaborate cornice decoration. There are double paneled doors and a covered balcony in the central bay. A one story addition is in the rear.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-16, 17, 18

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot, frame garage in rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [x] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [x] Agricultural [ ] Village [ ]
Industrial [ ] Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [x] Burned building shells on north and across street

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is an attractive, well-decorated, representative example of a Queen Anne house built near a main commercial district, likely for a local businessman.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [x] Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x] Possible [ ] No [ ] Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [ ] Deterioration [x]
No Threat [ ] Other [ ]
COMMENTS: 1994 update: Treat to deterioration. Exposure to fire damage from building on north has not been repaired.

REFERENCES:
(The site appears to have been omitted from the 1889 Wolverton Atlas by its location just off the edges of plates 8, 9 and 10).

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan DATE: 1982; updated 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  

| HISTORIC NAME: Elberon Hotel Cottage | COMMON NAME: |
| LOCATION: 2 Garfield Road | BLOCK/LOT: 1/6 |
| MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch | COUNTY: Monmouth |
| USGS QUAD: Long Branch | OWNER/ ADDRESS: |

**DESCRIPTION**

Construction Date: c. 1877-1880  
Source of Date: Ref. 1

Style: Stick style 
Architect: Charles F. McKim, NY

Number of Stories: 2 
Builder: Mead and Taft, Cornwall-on-Hudson, NY

Foundation: Brick 
Form/Plan Type: Complex

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: Irregular

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gables; ridge chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
The central block of this house is basically T-shaped, with tiered verandas on three sides. The broad roof is slate tiled and has wide overhanging eaves supported by large brackets. Intact Stick Style wood trim on the veranda. The fenestration has been altered by window replacements (1/1 sash) and additions; part of the veranda has been enclosed and a greenhouse addition has been built off the east side.

**1984 UPDATE**: Since the initial survey a one story gable roof wing has been added to the south side; it is also shingled and has wide overhanging bracketed eaves like the original house.

**PHOTO** Negative File No. 5A-5

**MAP (Indicate North)**
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
East-west orientation on a rectangular lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This Stick style cottage is among the earliest remaining seashore resort buildings in Long Branch, and is significant for its association with the architectural work of Charles Follen McKim (of McKim, Mead, and White). It is one of a group of five cottages constructed during the late 1870's by Lewis Brown, who was Elberon's namesake and the builder of the renown Elberon Hotel and Casino. Four of the five cottages remain; the others are also Shingle style but have been altered significantly. This particular cottage shares design traits with the Elberon Hotel, a Stick style building designed by McKim in 1876-77 (the hotel stood immediately to the north, opposite Garfield Road). Several other McKim, Mead and White commissions were also built in this vicinity; research to date indicates that they have all been demolished or radically altered. (The Elberon Hotel, Francklyn Cottage, and the Moses Taylor House are among the notable buildings now gone; the Newcomb House and the Cook House still stand but are practically unrecognizable.)

ORIGINAL USE: Summer cottage
PRESENT USE: Residence

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<tr>
<th>THREATS TO SITE:</th>
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<th>Development</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

COMMENTS: **Has lost a considerable degree of its architectural integrity.**

REFERENCES:
2. Woverton atlas, 1889.
3. Sanborn maps, Jersey Coast Series, 1890, 1907.
6. Article of Agreement between Lewis Brown, Esq. and Mead and Taft (Carpenters and Builders), 1876.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton
DATE: October 1980; updated 1984

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-31

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 77 Grand Avenue  
COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT: 248 / 24  
COUNTY: Monmouth  
OWNER/ADDRESS:  
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch  
USGS QUAD: Long Branch  

DESCRIPTION  
Construction Date: 1870s  
Source of Date: Ref. 1  
Style: Italianate  
Architect:  
Number of Stories: 2 + raised basement  
Builder: Probably B. Drummond and Company  
Foundation: Brick  
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with full porch  
Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick  
Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical  
Roof/Chimneys: Flat/chimney on northeast corner  

Additional Architectural Description:  
The decorative elements on the facade of this house included a tin cornice, a paneled frieze below the roof, and a double entry door with transom light and hood mold. The original floor-to-ceiling windows on first story facade have been replaced with 1/1 sash windows.  

1994 UPDATE: Some windows have been bricked up in rear (east elevation) and a wood fire escape installed. The basement is built-out at grade level in rear.

PHOTO  Negative File No. 2-6, 7  
MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Urban [X]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is an unusual, well-preserved example of a brick Italianate house in Long Branch.

William E. Styles had this house built along Grand Avenue in c. 1870. Sidney Conover, whose name appears on the 1873 map, bought the property at a sheriff's sale in 1872. In 1873, he sold it to Mary E. Jacobus (Refs. 1, 2). C.H. Jacobus shown as owner in 1889 atlas.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Multiple family dwelling

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

- Excellent [ ]
- Good [X]
- Fair [ ]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- Yes [ ]
- Possible [ ]
- No [X]
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:

- Development [ ]
- Zoning [ ]
- Other [ ]
- No Threat [X]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

5. Sanborn Atlas, 1890.

RECORDED BY: James McCabe/ Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielen

DATE: October 1980; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:  
COMMON NAME:  
LOCATION:  29 Jackson Avenue
BLOCK/LOT:  242 / 30
MUNICIPALITY:  Long Branch
COUNTY:  Monmouth
USGS QUAD:  Long Branch
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date:  c. 1860
Source of Date:  Map research; stylistic
Style:  Vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories:  2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation:  Brick
Form/Plan Type:  Rectangle, with 2 story rear addition forming "T"
Exterior Wall Fabric:  Clapboard
Exterior:
Fenestration:  3 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys:  Gable, end chimney, slate roof

Additional Architectural Description:
This house has a full front porch, sidelights, and 6/6 sash windows.

1994 UPDATE:  A door was removed and the windows were altered on the addition.

PHOTO  Negative File No.  2-10, 11

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot, garage in rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban ✗ Suburban □ Scattered Buildings □
Open Space □ Woodland □ Residential ✗ Agricultural □ Village □
Industrial □ Commercial ✗ Highway Commercial □ Other □ The commercial building are south of the house

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-preserved example of a 2-story house likely dating prior to Long Branch's fame as a summer resort.

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: 1994 revision: Condition - "Good"

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
DATE: 1982; updated 1994
**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

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**DESCRIPTION**

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<tr>
<td>Fenestration:</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Bay Symmetrical</td>
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<td>Roof/Chimneys:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intersecting gable, 2 interior brick chimneys</td>
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**Additional Architectural Description:**
Architectural details include a transom light, double doors, and floor to ceiling windows. Carved posts support the front porch, while the roof area is characterized by bracketed gables, round arch gable windows, and projecting lintels.

**2006 UPDATE:** Brick staircase has been replaced with wooden staircase.

---

**PHOTO**

[Image of the house]
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City Lot; rear faces Troutmans Creek. Garage in rear.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-preserved example of an artisan's house, occupied by one family for four generations, built on the site of a notable business.

The house was built for Charles M. Huff, who owned four houses on the street, (including No. 337) and had a boat building business in the rear on Troutmans Creek, specializing in sea skills (Ref. 4). The business, founded in 1868, "rose to prominence along the shore and from 1878 to 1895 supplied the United States government with surf boats" (Ref. 3).

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ]  Good [x]  Fair [ ]  Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ]  Possible [ ]  No [x]  Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ]  Development [ ]  Zoning [ ]  Other [ ]
No Threat [x]  Other [ ]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:
3. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Elberon Station
LOCATION: Lincoln Avenue and NY & LB RR
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: Elberon Station
BLOCK/LOT: 492/1,3
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1899
Style: Queen Anne/Richardsonian Romanesque
Number of Stories: 1 1/2
Foundation: Stone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Stone, coursed ashlar
Fenestration: 6 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Flared hip-gambrel

Source of Date: Ref. 1 & 2
Architect: Builder:
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with large rectangular platform over projecting side

Additional Architectural Description:
See NRHP Nomination Form, attached.

1994 UPDATE: This station was destroyed by fire in May, 1988.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-10

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Railroad right-of-way

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- [ ] Urban
- [X] Suburban
- [ ] Scattered Buildings
- [ ] Open Space
- [ ] Woodland
- [ ] Residential
- [ ] Agricultural
- [ ] Village
- [X] Industrial
- [X] Commercial
- [ ] Highway Commercial
- [ ] Other
- [X] Point of town center

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
See NRHP nomination dated June, 1977.

ORIGINAL USE: Railroad Station
PRESENT USE: Destroyed by fire in 1988

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- [ ] Excellent
- [ ] Good
- [X] Fair
- [ ] Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- [X] Yes

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads
- Development
- Zoning
- [X] No Threat
- Other

COMMENTS:
Listed on NRHP 1978; destroyed by fire in 1988.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1980; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
**NAME**

HISTORIC

Elberon Railroad Station

AND/OR COMMON

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Lincoln Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Long Branch

STATE

New Jersey

CODE

034

COUNTRY

Monmouth

CODE

025

**CLASSIFICATION**

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<td>TRANSPORTATION</td>
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**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Con Rail

STREET & NUMBER

740 Midland Bldg.

CITY, TOWN

Cleveland

STATE

Ohio

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Hall of Records Monmouth County

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Freehold

STATE

New Jersey

**REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1977
The Elberon Railroad Station is an 1899 Queen Anne–Richardsonian Romanesque structure of 1 1/2 stories. 60% of the ground floor is taken up by open colonaded area.

The enclosed ground floor area is heavily constructed in rock face stone with a light stone band at the window sill level. The building is surmounted by a massive hip gambrel roof with the original slate. The roof projects beyond the stone constructed portion on all 4 sides, with curved Flemish eaves. It projects an especially long way on the track side where, it also spreads laterally along the track, providing a long open veranda, on a Tuscan Colonnade. The lateral extensions have hip gambrel roofs of their own, but of slightly lower profile than the main roof.

The garret of the main portion is lit by a triple sash window dormer on the track side, and one in the rear. Both dormers have massive hip gambrel roofs which play at right angles against the main gambrel roof. The rear dormer has a central stone chimney through it. The enclosed grand floor area is 6 bays and 2 bays deep with 2 entrance doors. All windows are of the single, sash, type with one pane below and large diamond mullion panes above. The track side features 2 three-sided bay window projects. Doors are simple with small raised panels.

The interiors are completely original with a continuous chairrail under the window which corresponds to the light stone band outside. Below the chairrail is horizontal wainscoting with vertical wainscoting above. The ceiling is also wainscotted. All windows and doors have molded corner blocked frames with bull's eyes. There is also a fireplace, which has been blocked up.
The Elberon Railroad Station was one of the finest and most opulent terminals on the Jersey Central Line. Because Elberon is a resort with a transient population, the railroad station has played an unusually large part in the life and growth of the town.

In addition, the station is a good example of a late 19th century railroad station and a fine example eclectic architecture combining as it does 2 of the popular styles of the period.

The town of Elberon was built on land which was purchased from Benjamin Wooley Lewis Brown. It gradually developed into an exclusive seashore resort. When President Garfield was shot in 1881, it was decided to bring him to Francklyn Cottage in Elberon, where he had called many times. It was felt that his recovery would be helped by the seaside atmosphere. Many of the town's people worked for several days to lay a special track from the train station to Francklyn Cottage so that the critically ill president could be delivered free of bumps and jerks.

In 1899 the station which existed in Garfield's time was replaced by the present one, which was considered the most artistic on the Jersey Central Railroad line. It was well landscaped with a lawn and flowering shrubs.

A contemporary source described it as follows: "The railway station affords, in itself, an introduction to the beauties which have grown out of the masters hand... This has all the quaint homelike effects of a well kept country house, and the idea is fully carried out in the interior, with its open fire place, hardwood floors with dainty rugs here and there, its easy chairs and rocking chairs, and many of the adornments which are becoming to a family sitting room".

Although the landscaping is no longer extant, the station is still in use as a passenger terminal.
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ½ acre

UTM REFERENCES

Abbreviated Zone easting northing 0 67 13 90
Abbreviated Zone easting northing 0 67 13 90

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies city block 492, lots 1, 3 and is approximately 200 x 300 feet in size.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
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</table>

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Jonathan Frikker, Architectural Historian

DATE: June 1977

ORGANIZATION: Office of Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER: 109 West State Street

TELEPHONE: 609-292-2028

CITY OR TOWN: Trenton

STATE: New Jersey

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL: XX

STATE: XX

LOCAL: XX

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.

Deputy Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

DATE: 12-19-77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-35

HISTORIC NAME: James W. Gerard House  
COMMON NAME:  
LOCATION: 55 Lincoln Avenue  
BLOCK/LOT: 18/3  
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch  
COUNTY: Monmouth  
USGS QUAD: Long Branch  
OWNER/  
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION  
Construction Date: 1881  
Source of Date: Ref. 2, stylistic  
Style: Queen Anne  
Architect:  
Number of Stories: 2 1/2  
Builder:  
Foundation: Not visible  
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with circular bay and front porch and enclosed side porch  
Exterior Wall Fabric: Shingle, clapboard  
Fenestration: 7 bay asymmetrical  
Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable, conical, shed/brick; exterior end on east exterior end on north, interior end on north  

Additional Architectural Description:  
There is an incised classical motif in the porch pediment. There are patterned shingles throughout. A porte cochere is on the east, while an enclosed porch is on the west. An addition, perhaps built in two parts, is on the north (rear): partially two story and partially one story. An eyebrow dormer is on the east side of the south facade.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-13  
MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Spacious city lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-preserved example of a large summer home built at the peak of Elberon's popularity as a summer playground of the wealthy. Located next to the Elberon Casino, the house was built for a substantial New York lawyer.

James W. Gerard, Jr., owner of a nearby shore house, purchased a vacant lot on Lincoln Avenue in 1881 and soon after built a well-designed cottage. Gerard, the son of a lawyer of the same name, specialized in real estate and corporation law. He was active in New York education matters and was a member of the State Senate in 1876-7. He wrote extensively, including legal works, historical papers and satire.

ORIGINIAL 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  □  Other  □
No Threat  □  No Threat  □

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: John U. Fraley House
LOCATION: 100 Lincoln Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-36

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 4 / 9
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1883
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Queen Anne
Architect: Oscar S. Teale
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Irregular

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard and wood shingle
Fenestration: 4 bay symmetrical

Additional Architectural Description:
A 2 1/2 story wing is set at an angle of the southwest corner. Prominent on the north facade are a one story half octagonal pavilion with semicircular fan lights and a second floor balcony with tapered posts. A second story balcony also is built in the west elevation, this one in front of four stained glass windows. There is a variety of wood ornament and window treatment, including much colored art glass. An entry porch is in the southwest corner of the main block. A three story turret in the south side has a domical roof. A porch covers about half the north facade, wraps around the entire east and covers part of the south.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-1, 2, 3

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

A generous city lot. It appears a garage in the rear is now a separate residence.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-designed, artistic example of a summer house built while Elberon was at the peak of its popularity as a summer playground of the wealthy.

A search has produced no biographical data on Fraley, who later bought a house overlooking the Shrewsbury River and Atlantic Ocean on Ward Avenue in Rumson.

The architect, Teale, specialized in church architecture, with representative works including the Vincent Chapel in Plainfield, New Jersey and the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn (Ref. 4).

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent □ Good □ Fair ☑ Poor □
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☑ Possible □ No □
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☑ Development □ Zoning □ Deterioration ☑
No Threat □ Other □

COMMENTS: 1994 update: Cosmetic flaws and maintenance problems appear to signal a possible major decline.

REFERENCES:
1. Monmouth Building Contract No. 1287 dated January 8, 1883, County Clerk's Archives, Manalapan Library.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-36

John U. Fraley House

View east. 1994 photograph.

View west. 1994 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Elberon Library
LOCATION: 168 Lincoln Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-37

COMMON NAME: Elberon Library
BLOCK/LOT: 9/1
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1910-11
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Colonial Revival
Architect: Attributed to Carrere and Hastings
Number of Stories: 1
Builder: Hoggson Bros., NY
Foundation: Concrete
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with symmetrical dependencies and a asymmetrical wing on the east
Exterior Wall Fabric: Natural wood shingle
Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical with 1 bay wing
Roof/Chimneys: Hip & gable; 1 internal chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
The library is a Colonial Revival style building with exposed rafters, symmetrical fenestration, and classical door enframement. The door enframement has an entablature supported by Ionic columns and a transom light. There is a diagonal/horizontal bracketed side overdoor addition built in 1957, designed by Bernard Gard, noted Newark architect.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-9

MAP (Indicate North)

Lincoln Ave.
S. Lincoln Ave.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Wooded city lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban ☐  Suburban ☒  Scattered Buildings ☐
Open Space ☐  Woodland ☐  Residential ☐  Agricultural ☐  Village ☐
Industrial ☐  Commercial ☒  Highway Commercial ☐  Other ☒  Near railroad station and village center

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
The site is significant as a surviving public facility reflecting the separate community identity of the Elberon section of Long Branch. Although Elberon had been part of Long Branch since it was mapped out and subdivided by Lewis B. Brown, the wealth of its residents, splendor of their surroundings and even distance from downtown Long Branch fostered separate facilities. For example, see 1325-49, the St. James Chapel, a branch of the Broadway congregation.

Ref. 1 is the only known source of information about the library. The book states it was housed in a private home without giving an origin date, but implying it preceded 1901. Obermayer claims building plans were secured from the Philadelphia firm of Robert McGoodwin, but the library was unable to build the proposed building due to cost. Plans for a smaller building were claimed to have been secured later from Carrere and Hastings, which is the structure now in place. Carrere and Hastings' involvement with the library has yet to be confirmed. The building is quite modest when compared with their work.

1994 UPDATE: The Elberon Library is now a branch of the Long Branch Public Library. A September 20, 1994 conversation with Long Branch reference librarian Nathaniel Reed indicated there was an ongoing effort, to date unsuccessful, for Long Branch to secure the Elberon records.

ORIGINAL USE: Library  PRESENT USE: Library

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: Register eligibility is contingent on verifying the Carrere and Hastings attribution.

REFERENCES:

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

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<td>LOCATION: 389 Morris Avenue</td>
<td>BLOCK/LOT: 237 / 16</td>
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<td>USGS QUAD: Long Branch</td>
<td>OWNER/ ADDRESS:</td>
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DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: Late 1870s
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2; Stylistic
Style: Vernacular Italianate
Architecture:
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Stuccoed brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with a full front porch and a full rear addition
Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingle
Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Side gables/two interior end brick chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:
Under the roof are projecting lintels and a bracketed cornice with quarter-round attic lights under the gables. Windows are 6/6 sash. The full front porch with double doors and turned posts is a later addition.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-19, 20

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot, corner

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Urban [x]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [x]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [x]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a good representative example of a vernacular house built during the period when Long Branch was erecting many high-design mansions.

L. Meagher was the owner according to the 1889 map.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

- Excellent [ ]
- Good [x]
- Fair [ ]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:

- Yes [ ]
- Possible [ ]
- No [x]
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:

- Roads [ ]
- Development [ ]
- Zoning [ ]
- Other [ ]
- No Threat [x]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:


RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan

DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
View north. 1986 photograph.

View southeast. 1986 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Navaho Lodge
LOCATION: Seven Presidents Park
         E. side Ocean Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-39
COMMON NAME: Buffalo Bill Reservation
BLOCK/LOT: 421 / 3
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ADDRESS: Monmouth County Park System

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1900
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Shingle style
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Concrete (originally brick)
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with full porch and porte cochere
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles (painted)
Fenestration: 5 bay main facade
Roof/Chimneys: Double hip with intersecting gambrels; hipped dormers;
one internal chimney and one exterior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
The rectangular plan of this house is elaborated by the complex gambrelled rooftop, overstoried porch, and porte-cochere. Windows are varying sizes of 1/1 sash, single and grouped; there are also round-headed attic lights as well as later hinged windows. The arcaded porch on the front (west) facade formerly extended the length of the south side and part of the east side, but has been partially enclosed. At the time of the initial field survey in 1980 (photo below), the building was badly deteriorated. Since then it has been moved to the northwest corner of the park and the exterior has been renovated.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-8, 9

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

East-west orientation on open oceanfront parcel of about 33 acres. The building was originally situated roughly in the middle of the present park property, and was moved to the northwest corner of the park in 1982.

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

Oceanfront park

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is the last of twelve summer cottages which comprised "The Reservation," a planned seaside compound built by Nate Salsbury, the owner of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. The Reservation was intended as a summer residence for the show, and celebrities such as William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody and Annie Oakley may have spent time there around the turn of the century. However, contrary to local tradition, there is no evidence that Cody himself owned property there (Ref. 6).

Most of The Reservation was located on property that is now Seven Presidents Park; only three of the cottages and the carriage houses stood on the west side of Ocean Avenue. A private road called The Trail went through the development of large wood-frame Shingle style and Queen Anne houses, each differing in design but sharing similar massing, scale, and architectural features. Each cottage was named after an Indian tribe; this site was the Navaho Lodge. (See attached drawing.)

Although the structure has historical interest due to its association with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, the National Park Service declared it not eligible because "the building's integrity of setting has been lost due to obliteration of the rest of the planned development, and its architectural integrity has been diminished due to alterations and vandalism. The Cherokee [sic] Lodge alone is not able to convey the associations of the larger speculative development by the noted late 19th century entrepreneurs." (Ref. 7) Subsequently the Monmouth County Park System has moved the building from its original site and renovated it for park use.

ORIGINAL USE: Summer residence  PRESENT USE: Park offices
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [X]  Good [ ]  Fair [ ]  Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ]  Possible [ ]  No [X]  Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ]  Development [ ]  Zoning [ ]  Other [ ]
No Threat [X]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

3. N.J. Historic Sites Inventory, "Buffalo Bill Reservation."
5. Sanborn maps, Jersey Coast Series, 1907.
6. Correspondence with Buffalo Bill Museum, Cody Wyoming.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton  DATE: October 1980; updated 1991
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-39
NAVAHO LODGE

Undated drawing, Long Branch Vertical File, Monmouth County Historical Assn.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Theodore Moss House
LOCATION: 290 Ocean Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 216 / 11
BLOCK/LOT: Monmouth
COUNTY: Owner/Address:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1870
Source of Date: Ref. 1; stylistic
Style: French Second Empire
Architect:
Number of Stories: 3 plus raised basement
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear wing
Exterior Wall Fabric: Scalloped wood shingles; asbestos shingles on rear wing
Fenestration: 3 bay main facade
Roof/Chimneys: Mansard; internal chimney with terra cotta chimney pots

Additional Architectural Description:
The original portion of this house is built upon a 3 bay center-hall rectangular plan, with a projecting central pavilion on the main facade and double projecting bays on each side. The rear wing was added by 1890 (Sanborn map). Windows are chiefly 1/1 sash (replacements) with pronounced cornices; the tripartite windows on the front have been altered, but the original round-headed dormers with 2/2 sash still remain. Basement windows are 6/6 sash. Double-lea transomed entry. The veranda initially surrounded three sides of the house; it now skirts two sides only and the balustrade and wood trim have been replaced. Intact but deteriorating bracketed cornice and paneled frieze.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-25, 26

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Faces east on an oceanfront lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Urban [x]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [x]

- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [x]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [x]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [x]
- Oceanfront [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is one of the oldest houses still standing on Ocean Avenue. Residences of this scale once lined Ocean Avenue; this is one of a few 1870's vintage seashore "cottages" to survive along Long Branch's oceanfront. The house was built as a summer residence for Theodore Moss, who owned the property until at least 1890.

Although the house is not eligible for the National Register due to diminished architectural integrity, it is nonetheless of local significance and worthy of preservation.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Apartments

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [x]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes [ ]
- Possible [ ]
- No [x]
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads [ ]
- Development [x]
- Zoning [ ]
- Deterioration [x]
- Other [ ]
- No Threat [ ]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:
1. Beers atlas, 1873.
2. John H. Whittaker, "Tourist Map of Long Branch" (Trenton, 1885).
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
4. Sanborn maps, Jersey Coast Series, 1890, 1907.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton
DATE: October 1980; updated 1984

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
HISTORIC NAME: 468 Ocean Avenue
LOCATION: 468 Ocean Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 470 / 2
BLOCK/LOT: 470 / 2
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: Late 19th century
Style: Shingle
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Fenestration: 4 over 5 bay asymmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; internal ridge chimney

Source of Date: Stylistic, Ref. 1
Architect:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with full porches on east and west sides

Additional Architectural Description:
The porch features stone posts. The 2nd story windows are 25/25 while the first story windows are casements. Small triangular-headed windows flank the entry of the house.

2006 UPDATE: New large windows have been installed on first story, but art glass windows remain.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot near waterfront.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is one of a small group of late 19th century summer residences remaining along the oceanfront in North Long Branch. (See also 1325-42, 475 Ocean Avenue, for another surveyed example.) Storms and beach erosion have led to serious deterioration of the older buildings along this section of Ocean Avenue.

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: This house received a SHPO opinion of eligibility in 1976.

REFERENCES:
1. 1890 Sanborn.

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
468 Ocean Avenue. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME:</th>
<th>COMMON NAME:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: 475 Ocean Avenue</td>
<td>BLOCK/LOT: 471 / 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch</td>
<td>COUNTY: Monmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD: Long Branch</td>
<td>OWNER/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION**

Construction Date: 1880's  
Source of Date: Ref. 1-3; stylistic

Style: Shingle Style  
Architect:

Number of Stories: 2  
Builder:

Foundation: Brick  
Form/Plan Type: Complex

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 4 over 3 bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Hip with intersecting gables; exterior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
The chief design feature of this all-shingled house is its asymmetrical and varied fenestration, which includes small-pane casement windows, paired and tripartite windows with 1/1 sash and fanlights, simple 2/2 and 1/1 sash, oval tracer light, and large round-arch windows with diamond panes. Other features include a square three story tower, an ogee-arch doorway, and a Tuscan columned front porch. The top of the chimney is missing.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-29  
MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Faces west on a narrow rectangular oceanfront lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is one of a small group of late 19th century summer residences remaining along the oceanfront in North Long Branch. (See also 1325-41, 468 Ocean Avenue, for another surveyed example.) Storms and beach erosion have led to serious deterioration of the older buildings along this section of Ocean Avenue. Map research indicates that this house was built before 1889; H. Bedell is a possible early owner.

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

REFERENCES:
1. Beers atlas, 1873.
2. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton  DATE: October 1980; updated 1984
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME:</th>
<th>St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td>796 Ocean Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.</td>
<td>1325-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMON NAME:</td>
<td>St. Michael's Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK/LOT:</td>
<td>85 / 9.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY:</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER/ADDRESS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION**

Construction Date: 1883-1891  
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2, 3

Style: Victorian Gothic  
Architect: James Thornton and John Burke

Number of Stories: 1 - 1/2  
Builder: John Burke

Foundation: Stone  
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with 2 projecting side entryways, tower south east corner

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick with wood shingles above first floor on sides

Fenestration: 5 bay asymmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with interesting gable, steep pyramidal tower

Additional Architectural Description:
Pointed arch stained glass windows throughout with those in tower and northeast corner paired. Rosette over entry porch. Enclosed plain, wood double front doors. Light over doors appears to have been removed. Stained glass semicircular windows are above the first floor.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Large city lot. The rectory is adjacent to the north, it being former Norman L. Munro "Casino" moved here from Norwood Avenue in 1907.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban □  Suburban □  Scattered Buildings □
Open Space □  Woodland □  Residential X  Agricultural □  Village □
Industrial □  Commercial □  Highway Commercial □  Other X  Adjacent to Takanassee Lake

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

St. Michael's reflects the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in Long Branch with a high design building that remains a well-preserved landmark. It was a lengthy, ambitious undertaking that likely reflected the high aspirations of its presiding clergy at construction, the Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul.

The building on the north shore of Takanassee Lake was sited to draw from two growing resort communities, West End and Elberon, on the north and south respectively. Construction was lengthy, apparently reflecting financing difficulties. The contract was granted in July 1883 (Ref. 1). The foundation was laid, the basement completed and a temporary roof installed by August 1884, when a fund raising fair was conducted on the site (Ref. 3). The cornerstone is dated July 25, 1886. The stained glass of high-quality European manufacture was installed in 1889, by Mayer and Company of Munich and London (Ref. 2). St. Michael's was finally dedicated August 9, 1891. The rectory was built in 1889 by James Cloughly & Son with the plans of the Co-operative Building Plan Association. The integrity of the rectory building has been compromised by siding.

The church served a large congregation and became the oldest Roman Catholic building in Long Branch with the destruction by fire of the old Star of the Sea Church. The Rt. Rev. McFaul later became bishop of the Trenton Diocese.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

3. Red Bank Register, August 13, 1884.

RECORDED BY:  Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan  DATE:  1982; updated 1994
SURVEY:  Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION:  Monmouth County Park System
Fair at St. Michael's Church.

Visitors passing along Ocean avenue, Long Branch, toward Elberon, have often been at a loss to know what the building on the right of the Avenue, near Tiansassoe Lake, was intended for by the architect. This cannot be a matter of surprise, as the building is evidently in an unfinished condition. Careful observers, however, will recognize from the outline of the edifice, now temporarily roofed and made ready for Divine service, that it is the basement of a church. In the future a cottage will be erected in the rear of the lot and occupied, during the summer months, by the learned and eloquent Bishop of this Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Farrell, who will frequently officiate pontifically, and, along with other eminent ecclesiastics, favor the congregation with a high order of sacred eloquence.

In order to secure funds for the completion of the building the Rev. James A. McFaul, rector of the church, has arranged for a fair and festival, which began on Monday evening and which will be held during the week. A number of ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to furnish vocal and instrumental music each night during the week for the entertainment of visitors at the fair, while others have generously donated money and articles to be sold. The fair will be held in the church building, and from present appearances will prove to be a financial success.

Red Bank Register, August 13, 1884.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: Lifesaving Station</th>
<th>B: Lifesaving Station</th>
<th>C: Boat House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date: 1878-1879</td>
<td>1903-1904</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2</td>
<td>Ref. 2, 3</td>
<td>Ref. 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style: Stick Style</td>
<td>Shingle Style</td>
<td>Shingle Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stories: 1-1/2</td>
<td>1-1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation: Brick</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext. Wall Fabric: Board and batten; applied stickwork</td>
<td>Wood shingles</td>
<td>Wood shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with ell</td>
<td>Square with ell</td>
<td>Square with corner tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney</td>
<td>Gable with octagonal tower</td>
<td>Hip with square tower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Architectural Description:

A. An "1875 Type" lifesaving station designed in the Stick Style by Francis W. Chandler (Ref. 2). A model lifesaving station almost identical to this design was exhibited at the U.S. Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia (illustrated in Ref. 4). Retains almost all of its original design elements, including the eaves brackets and gable trim, applied stickwork, fenestration (2 bays by 2 bays, 6/6 sash windows), and bracketed gabled hood over the 4-panel door. Measures approximately 21 by 46 feet. The wide doors (former boat entrance) on the east side have been closed off, and a small ell has been added on the southeast corner. The building is in good condition.

B. A "Port Huron Type" lifesaving station designed in the Shingle Style by Albert B. Bibb (Ref. 2). The rectangular building measures approximately 42 x 48 feet and has a broad gable roof with an octagonal lookout tower on the west side. Windows are 6/2 sash; there are semicircular fanlights in the upper gable ends. East side entry. The building is in good condition.

C. Shingled boat house built on a rectangular plan, approximately 37 x 48 feet, with a tall square pyramidal roof tower on the southeast corner. Fenestration appears to have been altered. The building is in fair condition. Tom Hoffman, Gateway National Park Historian at Sandy Hook, has postulated that this building is in fact a third lifesaving station, a "One of a Kind Station" based on its resemblance to the "Southern Pattern Stations" designed by Victor Mendlecheff (Ref.2).

All three buildings were built by USLSS.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Siting: Located on an irregular shaped oceanfront parcel (approx. 2 1/2 acres) bound on the south by Lake Takanassee, Shrubbery and conifers around buildings.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is one of nine lifesaving stations established by the U.S. Lifesaving Service along the Monmouth coast during the late 19th century. Six of these remain: Sandy Hook (LSS #1); Sea Bright (LSS #2); Monmouth Beach (LSS #4); Long Branch (LSS #5); Spring Lake (LSS #8), and Manasquan (LSS #9). The lifesaving station complex at Long Branch is particularly significant as it includes three early and rare examples of structures built by the U.S. Lifesaving Service. Structure A is one of only a very few remaining examples of the "1875-Type" lifesaving station (using typology in Ref. 2). There is only one other similar lifesaving station in New Jersey, located in Spring Lake, #1348-34, which has been moved from its original site and converted to a residence. Of the 20 such stations of the "1875-Type" built in the United States, only five are known to survive (according to Ref. 2, published in 1996). The site is also unusual as it includes a later (1903-1904) Shingle Style lifesaving station, which is also a rare surviving example of the "Port Huron Type" station, as well as a shingled boat house. For additional history on the U.S. Lifesaving Service, and the structures it built in the United States, see references 2, 5, and 6 below. USLSS #5 remained in operation until the early 20th century. The Takanassee Beach Club was established in 1928 and has been owned by the Peters family since that time. For many years the Peters also owned Lake Takanassee until 1949 when they gave it to the city of Long Branch.

2004 UPDATE: The property has been sold by the Peters family to a developer, who has proposed plans to demolish the structures for a new development. Urgent measures are required to save these endangered historic buildings.

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

REFERENCES:
3. Sanborn maps, Jersey Coast Series, 1890, 1907.
7. Undated photo of LSS #5 from Asbury Park Press (c. 1910?). Long Branch Vertical File, MCHA, Freehold.
8. Research by Tom Hoffman, Gateway National Park Historian, Sandy Hook.

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-44
Us Lifesaving Station # 5

Location map.

Site map.
Building A: View southeast.

Building C: View north.
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-44
US Lifesaving Station #5

Building B: View East

Building B: View North
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-44
US Lifesaving Station # 5

View of complex from beach, looking northwest.
THE BUILDING AND THE EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Benjamin Watson Leigh House
LOCATION: 851 Ocean Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 60 / 10
BLOCK/LOT: Monmouth
COUNTY: E.M. Dinkelspiel/same
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1900
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Vernacular Shingle Style
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Complex

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Fenestration: Irregular

Roof/Chimneys: Double hip with cross gables and gabled dormers; internal chimney
Additional Architectural Description:
The steeply-pitched, multi-planed roof is broken up by several gabled dormers and attic fanlights, and is highlighted by flared eaves and a broad frieze. Windows are 4/2 sash (some louvered shutters remaining); three bowed bays on the main facade. Circumferential porch has Doric columns and a front pediment. No apparent exterior alterations.

2006 UPDATE: House has been demolished.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-22, 23

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces west on a large oceanfront lot which is bound on the north by Takanassee Lake.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- Urban [x]  
- Suburban [ ]  
- Scattered Buildings [x]  
- Open Space [ ]  
- Woodland [ ]  
- Residential [x]  
- Agricultural [ ]  
- Village [ ]  
- Industrial [ ]  
- Commercial [ ]  
- Highway Commercial [ ]  
- Other [x]  
- Oceanfront [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Though not as grandiose as some of its Elberon neighbors, this house once contributed to the historic character of southern Ocean Avenue (below West End), which was lined with large Victorian summer mansions. It is no longer standing as it has been demolished and replaced with a contemporary residence (c. 2000), but remains on the survey as it was an excellent example of a historic summer mansion in Long Branch at the time of the original survey.

Erected on the site of an earlier dwelling belonging to Dr. Joseph Howland, the house was representative of the "second generation" of seashore residences constructed in Elberon around the turn of the century. Benjamin Watson Leigh first owned this house; he tore down the Howland house and built two houses on the site about 1900 (the other burned in 1966). The property has been in the Dinkelspiel family since 1911.

2006 update: House has been demolished.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  
PRESENT USE: Demolished

PHYSICAL CONDITION:  
- Excellent [ ]  
- Good [ ]  
- Fair [x]  
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  
- Yes [ ]  
- Possible [ ]  
- No [x]  
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:  
- Roads [ ]  
- Development [ ]  
- Zoning [ ]  
- Other [ ]  
- Deterioration [ ]  
- No Threat [ ]

COMMENTS: The house has been demolished.

REFERENCES:
1. Research by owner (Edgar Dinkelspiel, President of Long Branch Historical Museum).
2. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
3. Sanborn maps, Jersey Coast Series, 1890, 1907.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Meghan Bezio  
DATE: Oct. 1980; updated 1984

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Sea Cliff Villa
COMMON NAME: Stella Maris Convent
LOCATION: 981 Ocean Avenue
BLOCK/LOT: 29 / 7, 8
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
COUNTY: Monmouth
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1868 with later addition
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Stick style
Architect: Edward T. Potter, New York
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Builder: Jesse C. Stillwell, Long Branch
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: T-plan w/ verandas; wing on north end
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard; concrete block wing
Fenestration: 10 asymmetrical bay façade; 7 bay wing
Roof/Chimneys: Cross gable; end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
The original portion of this house is built upon a T-shaped central block with encircling three-tier verandas. The clapboard exterior, now white, was originally painted in subdued shades of gray and brown; the broad roof was shingled in a striped pattern. The windows, once 2/2 sash, have been replaced by 1/1 sash. Other details, now gone, included louvered window shutters and gabled chimney pots. The principal remaining stylistic feature is the intact Stick style veranda and porte-cochere. The concrete block north wing was added in the 20th century by the convent. The bracketed bathing pavilion is characteristic of those once commonly built along the beach, at the rear of the Ocean Avenue mansions.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-21

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces west on a large oceanfront lot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:</th>
<th>Urban X</th>
<th>Suburban □</th>
<th>Scattered Buildings X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open Space □</td>
<td>Woodland □</td>
<td>Residential X</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial □</td>
<td>Commercial □</td>
<td>Highway Commercial □</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

"Sea Cliff Villa" is the oldest remaining seashore cottage along Ocean Avenue in Long Branch. Designed by New York architect Edward T. Potter, the house is additionally significant as an early example of the Stick style in Monmouth County. According to Reference 1, it was built in 1868 by James M. Brown, a Wall Street banker with Brown and Brothers. By 1873 the property had been purchased by George W. Childs of Philadelphia, who bought the house in order to live next door to his friend Ulysses S. Grant. The Grant cottage, demolished in 1963, stood on the adjacent lot south (now part of the Stella Maris Convent grounds). Childs owned Sea Cliff Villa until at least the 1890's.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Convent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL CONDITION:</th>
<th>Excellent □</th>
<th>Good □</th>
<th>Fair □</th>
<th>Poor □</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:</td>
<td>Yes □</td>
<td>Possible □</td>
<td>No X</td>
<td>Part of District □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS TO SITE:</td>
<td>Roads □</td>
<td>Development X</td>
<td>Zoning □</td>
<td>Deterioration □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Threat □</td>
<td>Other □</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMENTS: ** The historical significance of the house may outweigh its lack of architectural integrity.

REFERENCES:

2. Beers map, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
4. Sanborn maps, Jersey Coast Series, 1890, 1907.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: October 1980; updated 1984

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Ocean Beach Club
LOCATION: 1035 Ocean Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
COMMON NAME: Ocean Beach Club
BLOCK/LOT: 29 / 1, 2, 3, 4
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS: Ocean Beach Club/same

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1880's
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2; stylistic
Style: Queen Anne
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Complex
Exterior Wall Fabric: Aluminum siding
Fenestration: Irregular
Roof/Chimneys: Multiple intersecting hip and gables; five exterior chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:
The present appearance of the house is the result of several additions and alterations over the years. The original wall fabric, a combination of clapboard and wood shingles, has been covered with aluminum siding; the surface ornament and cornice trim has also been removed or covered. Windows are various sizes of 1/1 sash, often paired. Double-leaf paneled door with transom. Significant remaining features include the large exterior chimneys with shaped bases and decorative brickwork, and the bracketed porte-cochere with pediment. The 1907 Sanborn map indicates that the house formerly had a veranda on the south and east sides.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-20

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Faces west on large oceanfront lot. A contemporaneous wood-frame carriage house stands in the front of the main house along Ocean Avenue.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- Urban [x]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [x]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [x]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [x]
- Oceanfront [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
Although its architectural integrity has been diminished by alterations, this house is nonetheless significant to the historic character of Ocean Avenue in Elberon, known as the "Gold Coast" of New Jersey's seashore resorts during the late 19th century. Many of the larger 19th century homes along the oceanfront have been demolished, and this is one of a few from its era to remain. The house was built during the 1880's (before 1889). The original owner has not been identified; the property belonged to Mrs. C.K. Garrison in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Beach club

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [x]
- Fair [ ]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes [ ]
- Possible [ ]
- No [x]
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads [ ]
- Development [x]
- Zoning [ ]
- Other [ ]
- No Threat [ ]
- Deterioration [ ]

REFERENCES:
1. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
2. Sanborn maps, Jersey Coast Series, 1890. 1907.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton
DATE: October 1980; updated 1984

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Moses Taylor House
LOCATION: 1083 Ocean Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-48
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 16 / 1
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1879-80
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Stick style
Architect: Fallen McKim
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation:
Form/Plan Type: Latin cross with two story galleries on east and west sides
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard and shingle
Fenestration: Irregular
Roof/Chimneys: Multiple intersecting gables; four internal chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:
Galleries are on three sides and are a classic expression of the seashore Stick style. Indeed, exclusive of the kitchen-service wing, the house has more porch space than living area.

1994 UPDATE: House was demolished in 1982.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-17, 18, 19

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Large city lot, overlooks ocean.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This house was significant as a surviving work of McKim, Mead and White, one of the most prominent practitioners of their day, with an extensive shore practice. Regretably, most of the firm's Elberon structures have been destroyed, either by demolition or unsympathetic remodeling. The Taylors were important clients. Moses Taylor was a very wealthy financier and railroad magnate (see attached biography). His son Henry A.C. Taylor, also had Elberon and Newport, R.I. houses designed by this firm.

1994 UPDATE: Unfortunately, this architectural landmark was demolished in 1982.

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

REFERENCES:
2. Scully, Vincent, The Shingle Style and the Stick Style (revised edition 1971), 56-58, 57n, 82n., 143n, Fig. 26.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan  DATE: 1980; updated 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
Plan, First Floor, from Wilson, 1978, McKim, Mead & White, Architects.
TAYLOR, Moses, merchant and banker, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1808, son of Jacob R. Taylor, a prominent citizen active in the affairs of the city. He was of English lineage, his great-grandfather, Moses Taylor, emigrating to New York from London in 1736. He attended school until he was fifteen years old, and then entered the counting room of G. G. & S. Howland, as a clerk. His intelligence and industry soon attracted the attention of his employers, who rapidly promoted him to more important positions. As he advanced he was allowed to make small adventures to foreign parts on his own account, and he soon accumulated a capital which enabled him to begin business on his own account in 1822, at the age of twenty-six. To experience and self-cultivated capital he added self-confidence, energy and a good character, which placed him in the most ample credit; this he kept good by never using it. Just as he opened his office the cholera broke out, and no sooner had trade revived after the depression attending the plague, than the great fire of 1853 swept away his store, and left him nothing but his books. But he was superior to all adverse circumstances, and pushing on with his life-work, he amassed in time a fortune. The island of Cuba was Mr. Taylor's main field of foreign commerce, but his shrewdness was also well known in India, China, the West Indies and South America. He obtained great success in his field of operations, and soon established a wide reputation for diligence, capacity and honor among those with whom he transacted business. He became president of the City Bank in 1853, holding that office until his death. During memorable panics and financial trials the soundness of his judgment always influenced and commanded the respect of his associates. He was a staunch advocate of every measure for the aid and support of the government during the civil war, and as chairman of the board committee of the Associated Banks it was chiefly owing to his efforts that the sum of $200,000,000 was raised and the government found itself in funds, in 1861, to carry on the war. Mr. Taylor held intimate personal relations with Pres. Lincoln, the secretary of the treasury, and the finance committees of both branches of congress. He filled the secretarship of the treasury which was offered him by Pres. Lin- coln in 1866. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, and many other of our large corporate enterprises owe their present prosperity in great degree to his earnest work and wise counsel. Mr. Taylor was also largely interested in many of the great railroads of the South and West, and devoted much of his energies to the development of the mineral and industrial resources of the country. He was one of the five associates who laid the first Atlantic cable. The last act of his life was the gift of $250,000 for the construction and maintenance of a hospital at Scranton, Pa., for injured and disabled employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. At the time of his death he was spoken of as "the boldest, most successful, most sagacious merchant of our country, an old fashioned upright merchant of the first class". Mr. Taylor died in New York City May 23, 1882.

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

| HISTORIC NAME: | Saint James Chapel | COMMON NAME: | Church of the Presidents |
| LOCATION: | 1260 Ocean Avenue | BLOCK/LOT: | 2/5, 6, 7 |
| MUNICIPALITY: | Long Branch | COUNTY: | Monmouth |
| USGS QUAD: | Long Branch | OWNER/ADDRESS: | Long Branch Historical Museum |

### DESCRIPTION

**Construction Date:** 1879; 1893 addition  
**Source of Date:** Ref. 1 - 4

**Style:** Victorian Gothic  
**Architect:** Potter & Robertson, N.Y.

**Number of Stories:** 1 - 1/2  
**Builder:**

**Foundation:** Brick  
**Form/Plan Type:** Cross-shaped plan

**Exterior Wall Fabric:** Wood shingles

**Fenestration:** Grouped windows of various sizes, some with *stained* glass

**Roof/Chimneys:** Cross gable with large square central tower

**Additional Architectural Description:**
SEE ATTACHED NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM (1975).

**1992 UPDATE:** Marked deterioration and lack of maintenance are apparent and pose serious threats to the long-term survival of this site.

**1994 UPDATE:** The above conditions could threaten short-term survival and have resulted in damage to *artifacts* or loss by theft.

**2006 UPDATE:** The building is currently undergoing restoration *thanks* to a New Jersey Historic Trust Grant and a National Park Service Save America's Treasures Grant.

**PHOTO** Negative File No. SA-14, 15

**MAP (Indicate North)**
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces east on museum-owned parcel (three adjoining lots). On the lot, south of the church, are the Garfield Hut, a small cabin made for actor Oliver Byron from railroad ties on the spur built to take President Garfield to the shore, and a small brick office and lavatory building, designed by James Mancuso, and built in the early 1960's (Ref. 7).

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [X] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]

Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ] Village [ ]

Industrial [ ] Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

SEE ALSO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM ATTACHED.

The Church of the Seven Presidents is one of the most significant landmarks remaining from Long Branch's renowned history as a seaside resort for the rich and famous. The structure is architecturally significant as part of the body of work by architects Potter and Robertson of New York (see below). The church's historical distinction, as well as its commonly-known name, is derived from the seven United States Presidents who worshiped there, either during vacations while in office or on visits following their retirement. These include Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, and Woodrow Wilson.

The Church of the Seven Presidents was founded as St. James Chapel, an annex of St. James Episcopal Church in Long Branch (see #1325-13). Among the parish's founders and benefactors were the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Browns, Drexels, Childs, and other wealthy and influential families who summered in Long Branch. One of the leading architects of the day, Edward Tuckerman Potter (Potter & Richardson, New York), was chosen to design the church, which features hand-carved oak and walnut on the nave and altar.

The firm published "Perspective View of a Country Church" in 1878. Landau (Ref. 6) notes St. James "is very similar to the published country church design; but the upper part of the church is clapboard and shingled and the details are more obviously Queen Anne." Landau also mentions that the church is attributed to Robertson alone on the title page of Albert Levy's Architectura Photographic Series (New York, 1884), but that Levy occasionally made mistakes in his attributions; furthermore, Potter and Robertson were in partnership at the time the church was designed.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Poor [X]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [X] No [ ]

THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [ ]

No Threat [X] Part of District [ ]

Other [ ] Deterioration [X]

COMMENTS: 1994 update: condition downgraded from Fair to Poor; 2006 update: Current efforts being made to restore the churc

REFERENCES:

2. Monmouth Building Contract, No. 457, dated November 30, 1878, County Clerk's Archives, Monmouth County Library.
4. Monmouth Building Contracts, Nos. 3257-9, all filed January 9, 1893, County Clerk's Archives, Monmouth County Library.
5. Red Bank Register, June 14, 1893.


SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
Fig. 92 Design for a Country Church. Potter & Robertson.

Perspective View of a County Church, 1878. Reprinted from Sarah B. Landau,
FORM NO. 10-301

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

NAME
HISTORIC
Church of the Presidents
AND/OR COMMON
St. James Episcopal Chapel (Long Branch Historical Museum)

LOCATION
CITY, TOWN
Long Branch
VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Monmouth
STATE
New Jersey

MAP REFERENCE
SOURCE U.S.G.S Map Long Branch Quadrangle
SCALE 1:24,000
DATE 1970

REQUIREMENTS
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES
LONG BRANCH HISTORICAL MUSEUM
"The Church of the Presidents"
ERECTED 1879

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

NAME

HISTORIC
Church of the Presidents
AND/OR COMMON
St. James Episcopal Chapel (Long Branch Historical Museum)

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
1260 Ocean Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Long Branch

STATE
New Jersey

LONG BRANCH, VILOCITY OF
Third

CODE
034

COUNTY
Monmouth

025

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
DISTRICT

BUILDINGS)

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

MUSEUM

COMMERCIAL

PARK

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

ENTERTAINMENT

RECREATIONAL

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

MILITARY

OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Long Branch Historical Museum Association

STREET & NUMBER
1260 Ocean Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Long Branch

STATE
New Jersey

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Hall of Records

STREET & NUMBER
East Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Freehold

STATE
New Jersey

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic American Buildings Survey
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory 1005.1

DATE
1966

DEPARTMENT FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Library of Congress
Department of Environmental Protection, P. O. Box 1420
Washington, D.C.

STATE
New Jersey
DESCRIPTION

Built in 1879,

Frame construction with an open timber roof, it is cruciform in plan with over-all dimensions of 57 feet by 121 feet. The roofs over the principle parts are pitched at an angle of approximately 60 degrees. A twenty-seven foot tower crosses over the nave and transept which rises to a height of fifty-five feet.

The exterior has a brick foundation which extends above grade to window sill height. The next five feet up to the eaves has rounded butt cedar shingle facing. The gable ends and tower walls are done in the same way.

Entrance porches and transept doorways are embellished with wood columns, pilasters and mouldings in the Greek style. All the woodwork is painted white.

Roofing throughout is asphalt shingles except over the tower where the roof is flat and covered with built-up plies of tar and felt. The roof is over the nave is surmounted by a belfry at the front end.

The upper walls of the tower are pierced by narrow slit windows. The tower also has a battlemented parapet. Directly beneath the windows, 35 feet above the crossing are two ruby red stained glass windows, in the shapes of crosses, on each of the adjacent tower walls.

The interior walls are about ten feet high with a four foot paneled wainscot and plaster above. The sloping ceilings are finished with six inch wide, stained, tongued and grooved boards supported on purlins which are carried by hammer beam trusses.

There are two other buildings on the property, one was built for use as an office and rest rooms, the other is smaller, made from the railroad ties that carried President Garfield to Franklyn Cottage. It was constructed in 1882 for Oliver Byron, the actor.

The church has had little remodeling done since it was built. The only thing that has been changed is that a coat of gray paint has been applied which covers the original red.

In 1964, $7,000.00, was used to renovate the building that included strengthening of the structure and improvement of the interior.
SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD
ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
ART
COMMERCE
COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
COMMUNITY PLANNING
CONSERVATION
ECONOMICS
EDUCATION
ENGINEERING
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
INDUSTRY
INVENTION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
LAW
LITERATURE
MILITARY
MUSIC
PHILOSOPHY
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
RELIGION
SCIENCE
SCULPTURE
SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
THEATER
TRANSPORTATION
OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Church was important in the seashore community because of its architecturally unique design for this area. The members and visitors were some of the wealthiest and well known names of the late nineteenth century. It was not unusual for a collection on a Sunday to total over $8,000.00. The fame of Long Branch as a seashore resort had spread far and wide; as it drew the outstanding public figures of American Life. Men of public affairs and men of finance built their palatial homes on the famed shores of Long Branch. The Church of the Presidents is a symbol of that past era in Long Branch history; a time when it was a nationally reknowned resort populated by the famous and the wealthy.

Church of the Presidents got its name because at least six presidents of the United States worshipped here: Ulysses Grant, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Woodrow Wilson, William McKinley and Rutherford B. Hayes. There are six bronze plaques on the walls in memory of each.

Many famous people of the era, such as George Pullman of the Pullman Car fame, Anthony Drexel of the Drexel Bank of Philadelphia, George W. Childs, Editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer and others worshipped at the Church. There is also a plaque in memory of Mr. Drexel and one to honor Mr. Childs.

The church was always without a resident pastor, and open only a few months each year. The religious practices of the congregations of the eighties and nineties were not limited to one creed. Presbyterians like John Sloane, had pews in the chapel. President Grant was a Methodist, yet he worshipped here for many years, even after his term of office was over, for he owned a home here. Grant's friend, George W. Childs, who later gave St. Luke's M. E. Church the memorial window in honor of Grant, also worshipped here.

The building was used very little after World War I. In the early 1930's it almost went on sale at public auction for non-payment of a special road assessment for repaving Ocean Avenue. A group of residents raised $1,500.00, to prevent foreclosure. The church still continued to be used...
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
"Entertaining a Nation" - Writer's Project; Work Projects Administration, State of New Jersey-1940 (pp. 178-180 - Back cover)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/2 acre

UTM REFERENCES

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

FORM PREPARED BY
NAME/TITLE: Edgar N. Dinkelspiel, President
ORGANIZATION: Long Branch Historical Museum
STREET & NUMBER: 1260 Ocean Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Long Branch
STATE: New Jersey

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ 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.

TITLE: Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
DATE: October 17, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DATE

ATTEST:
DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

seldomly until in the early 1950's, when the altar was deconsecrated and the building was given to the Museum Association.

In 1953, the Long Branch Historical Museum Society was founded. Since that time they have collected many articles of religious and historic value. Among these are: the flag that was used to drape President Garfield’s coffin; a picture of President Grant that hung in the White House; a picture of President Hayes and a desk and dinner table of Vice President Hobart. There are many other historic momentos contained in the museum.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Newsweek - "Empty Shrine" August 8, 1949 (p. 60)
Newark Star - Ledger November 12, 1964
New York Sunday News Garfield Hut September 13, 1964
The Historic Sites Staff has completed additional research on the Church of the Presidents and its relationship to Edward Tuckerman Potter.

Along with documentary background this office was in contact with Ms. Sarah Landow, a PhD candidate at Columbia University who is completing her dissertation on Potter. Her information and research indicates that Potter definitely did not design the Church of the Presidents.

Ms. Landow’s information together with this office’s biographical search on Potter would lead us to recommend that, while we feel it is significant as an unaltered 1879 church, it can not be associated with Potter.
HISTORIC SITES

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF ENRICHMENT & FORESTRY
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

Church of the Presidents
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey
SW

camera view

view of front facade and N side

JULY 1976
Church of the Presidents
Long Branch camera view NW
Monmouth County
New Jersey

View of front facade and S side
HISTORIC SITES

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF PARKS & FORESTS
P. O. BOX 2200
TRENTON, N.J. 08625

VIEW OF FRONT FACADE (Northwest Corner)
Long Branch
Monmouth County
New Jersey 07750

Church of the Presidents
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

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<td>BLOCK/LOT:</td>
<td>18 / 16</td>
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<td>MUNICIPALITY:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td>COUNTY:</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD:</td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td>OWNER/ADDRESS:</td>
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DESCRIPTION

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<th>Construction Date:</th>
<th>1886</th>
<th>Source of Date:</th>
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<td>Number of Stories:</td>
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<td>Exterior Wall Fabric:</td>
<td>Wood shingles</td>
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<td>Fenestration:</td>
<td>See below</td>
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<td>Roof/Chimneys:</td>
<td>Front gabled with two side gables on both east and west/brick interior end</td>
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Additional Architectural Description:
Large stained glass windows dominate each elevation, including a round one under the front gable, below a bracketed supported pediment. The tall windows on the sides are memorials to Moses Taylor, each given by one of his children. A square tower with an octagonal cap is in the northeast corner, to which is affixed a porte cochere. On the east, it is supported by four turned posts, decorative fretwork, brackets, and medallions, the latter either terra cotta or iron painted to resemble the same. The beaded board double front door is surrounded by a plain enframement and hung with massive, decorative iron hinges. They are under a front-intersecting gabled shed roof enclosure, which also has turned posts and similar medallions. The door under a triangular pedimented roof enclosure is repeated in the tower. Shingled buttresses on the sides had small gabled roofs. On the south (rear) large, pointed arch windows are under the gable. Two small entrances have hipped roof enclosures.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-6, 7, 8

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Corner city lot. A structure, built as a Sunday school building is attached by a porch south east of the church, design and built stylistically compatible with the church. See Significance evaluation.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- Urban [X]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site is significant as a well-conserved, high-design church, built during the peak of Elberon's popularity for summer homes of the wealthy, and erected as a memorial for one of America's foremost financiers, Moses Taylor, owner of a nearby house (see 1325-42). It contains its original Hilborne Roosevelt organ, built into the structure. The only impairment to its historic stature is lack of identity of the church's architect.

An outstanding firm designed the attached Sunday school building, Renwick, Aspinwall and Renwick, a New York firm founded by noted ecclesiastical architect Joseph Renwick (see Middletown, 1331-74, All Saints Memorial Church for a National Historic Landmark example.)

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ]
Good [X]
Fair [ ]
Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [X]
Possible [ ]
No [ ]

THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ]
Development [ ]
Zoning [ ]
Other [X]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:


RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan  DATE: 1980; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Capt. J.B. Flinn House
LOCATION: 67 Pearl Street
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 172 / 10
BLOCK/LOT: Monmouth
COUNTY: OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1810
Style: Vernacular
Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Shingle
Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Gable/external end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
The house is one room in front, one in the rear and a kitchen. Exposed beams run perpendicular to the facade. The building was moved from the corner of Bath Avenue and Pearl Street. A bath has been built into the second story and the front of the attic was finished into a room. Windows are 6/6 sash, although 3 have been replaced with modern windows by a previous owner. A side ell and shed over door are later additions.

1994 UPDATE: The entry shed has been expanded to a full facade porch.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-7, 8; 13-2

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot; small concrete garage and frame shed.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-preserved I-house from prior to Long Branch's prominence as a resort. Although it has been moved and an addition attached, there is extensive internal evidence of its early origins.

The property was comprised of 20 acres in the late 18th century under the ownership of a woman named Ruth Lane. She sold off portions of the property in the early 19th century, reducing it to 3 acres (one 10-acre parcel she sold to her son, Gilbert Lane in 1813). After her death in 1828, her estate was sold to Captain John Flinn and his wife Jane Emmons Flinn, Ruth Lane's granddaughter.

The Flinns resided in the house throughout the 19th century until his death in 1869. According to his obituary in the Long Branch News, he had been the captain of a boat carrying charcoal and farm produce to New York and was considered a well-respected and upstanding citizen of the town.

The house was moved from Bath Avenue to Pearl Street in 1924 and purchased by Arthur Harrison in 1930. Harrison and his wife added the cedar shingling, the front and side porches among other changes. Their grandson, Richard Harrison, sold the property to the current owner in 1989 (Information provided by the current owner, Ruth Ryan).

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  PRESENT USE: Residence

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:
2. Wolverton Atlas, 1889. (Both atlases show house prior to the move from the corner of Pearl Street and Bath Avenue.)
3. Information provided by the current owner, Ruth Ryan (September 2002).

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan/ Robin French
DATE: 1982; revised 1994; 2002
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-51

Captain J.B. Flinn House

View south. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Brothers of Israel Synagogue
LOCATION: 85 Second Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 278/19
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS: Cherva A.H. Kahano Bana
Israel, 77 2nd Ave.

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1918
Source of Date: Cornerstone
Style: Synagogue traditional
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2 + basement
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular
Exterior Wall Fabric: Red and yellow brick

Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical

Additional Architectural Description:
The west facade of the synagogue is dominated by a large, round arch stained glass window over an entry way with an entablature supported by four modified Ionic columns. There is a balustrade between the stairs and sidewalk.

1994 UPDATE: This Synagogue was demolished in the mid 1980s.
SITTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot, facing west.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This building was significant as one of two early synagogues in Long Branch and Monmouth County. Their growth reflects the distinctions of the Jewish faith and the adherence to each by successive groups of Jewish Long Branch residents, Brothers of Israel representing the traditional Orthodox branch.

Wealthy Jews, typically Germans, were major buyers and builders of Long Branch and Elberon mansions from about the fourth quarter of the 19th century. These reform Jews founded a summer congregation in 1888, worshiping at Temple Beth Miriam, Long Branch's first synagogue on North Bath Avenue. Temple Beth Miriam moved to Elberon in 1953.

In the 1890's, poorer, eastern European Jews migrated to Long Branch and organized as an Orthodox congregation in 1898, worshiping in various quarters until the Brothers of Israel Synagogue was erected.

The structure follows traditional synagogue plan, rectangular in shape, with a high, end facade facing the street. This example was elaborately decorated in patterned brick, with a large stained glass window.

ORIGINAL USE: Synagogue  
PRESENT USE: Demolished

PHYSICAL CONDITION:  
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [ ]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  
- Yes [ ]
- Possible [ ]
- No [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:  
- Development [ ]
- Zoning [ ]
- Other [ ]

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:
1. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan  
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory  
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:  COMMON NAME:
LOCATION:  140 Second Avenue  BLOCK/LOT:  217/30
MUNICIPALITY:  Long Branch  COUNTY:  Monmouth
USGS QUAD:  Long Branch  OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date:  c Early 1890s  Source of Date:  Stylistic; Ref. 2
Style:  Queen Anne  Architect:
Number of Stories:  2 - 1/2  Builder:
Foundation:  Concrete (perhaps overbrick)  Form/Plan Type:  Irregular
Exterior Wall Fabric:  Wood shingles
Fenestration:  Irregular and variegated
Roof/Chimneys:  Multiple intersecting gables with 2 turrets/large external end.
Additional Architectural Description:
A balcony is in the east facade gable. An open porch remains in the southeast corner, while porches on the south and in the northeast corner have been enclosed. A doctor's office was formerly in the northeast corner. A room on the north is a later addition.

PHOTO  Negative File No.  5 - 23, 4

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Corner city lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- Urban [X]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a fine example of a Queen Anne house, built on a residential street near the ocean, perhaps for the professional class as noted by the former presence of a doctor's office.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [X]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes [ ]
- Possible [ ]
- No [X]
- Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads [ ]
- Development [ ]
- Zoning [ ]
- Deterioration [ ]
- No Threat [X]
- Other [ ]

COMMENTS: 1994 revision: Condition "fair" due to unrepaired damage to shingles and gutters.

REFERENCES:
2. Sanborn Atlas, 1890.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1982; updated 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Long Branch Post Office
LOCATION: NW Cr. 3rd Ave. & Van Dyke
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: Long Branch Post Office
BLOCK/LOT: 276/28
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1914
Source of Date: Cornerstone
Style: Georgian Revival
Architect: Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect
Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Concrete brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with north and south wings and a later rear wing addition
Exterior Wall Fabric: Granite

Additional Architectural Description:
The impressive structure has a portico has Corinthian capitals. Cast concrete ornamentation is on the cornice and above windows. Half-rounded windows are in the gables. The hall has a barrel-vaulted, decorative plaster ceiling, white marble walls and floors, and brass frames and fixtures.

2006 UPDATE: The top of the cupola has been removed, but its base and balustrade are still present on the roof.

PHOTO  Negative File No. 5 - 10 through 13

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City side street off major commercial street.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
The site is important as an example of a high-design, individually-styled post office, built as a symbol of Long Branch's commercial power and significance at the time of its concentration.

Long Branch was Monmouth County's major population and commercial center long after the waning of its prominence as a resort. Early century public buildings reflect this stature with their substance and in the distinctiveness of their design, often embracing the Georgian or Federal motifs that have made the Colonial Revival style an enduring one. See also 1325-14, Long Branch Public Library and 1325-37, Elberon Library for colonial themes in public buildings.

ORIGINAL USE: Post Office
PRESENT USE: Post Office

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [x] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x] Possible [ ] No [ ] Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [ ] Deterioration [ ]
No Threat [ ] Other [x] See comments.

REFERENCES:
1. Works Progress Administration, 1940, Entertaining A Nation.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielen/ Meghan Bezo

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

| HISTORIC NAME: | First Presbyterian Church | COMMON NAME: | Salem Baptist Church |
| LOCATION: | 116 Third Avenue | BLOCK/LOT: | 200/11 |
| MUNICIPALITY: | Long Branch | COUNTY: | Monmouth |
| USGS QUAD: | Long Branch | OWNER/ADDRESS: | |

**DESCRIPTION**

Construction Date: c. 1894

Source of Date: Ref. 1

Style: Victorian Gothic with Colonial Revival addition

Architect: Joseph Swannell (see Sig. Eval.)

Number of Stories: 1 - 1/2

Builder: 

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: Complex

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 5 bays by 9 bays (includes tower)

Roof/Chimneys: Multiple intersecting gables with a square tower in the northeast corner and a round turret in the southeast corner.

*Additional Architectural Description:*

This church is decorated with art glass and a variety of moldings and wood ornaments. The ornamentation on the western wing indicate it to be a colonial revival addition. These include a finial over and sunburst under the triangular pediment under the gable.

2006 UPDATE: Vinyl siding now covers the entire exterior and has covered the windows in the tower and parts of the round arch window on the southwest side.

**PHOTO Negative File No. 5 - 7, 8 & 9**

![Photo of church]

**MAP (Indicate North)**

![Map of location]
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Corner city lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- Urban [x]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [x]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [x]
- School [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
The Presbyterians in Long Branch have had a checkered history. They claim to be the first organized church society, dating from 1840, but the First Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1883. An earlier church had been dedicated July 29, 1889, but six years later the society disbanded and sold the property to the Methodists. Services were conducted at rented quarters from 1883 until this edifice was dedicated.

The origins of this edifice are problematic. The WPA guide is specific about the dedication date, March 16, 1894, but a building contract one year later is only for an addition (Refs. 1, 2). Swannell was the architect for the addition, but there is no documentary proof to link him to the original structure. He was also working on another major project at the time, Red Bank's St. James Romantic Catholic Church.

The building is an attractive, large, intact example dating from the high point of Long Branch as a summer resort. It was sold to the Salem Baptist Church at an unspecified date leaving Long Branch with one remaining significant Presbyterian Church. (See 1325-50, Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church).

ORIGINAL USE: Presbyterian Church  PRESENT USE: Baptist Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [x]
- Fair [x]
- Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
- Yes [ ]
- No [x]

THREATS TO SITE:
- Roads [ ]
- Development [ ]
- Zoning [ ]
- Other [ ]
- No Threat [x]

COMMENTS: 1994 update: Condition - fair. Eligibility contingent on researching original date and architect, and integrity of inter

REFERENCES:
1. Works Progress Administration, 1940, Entertaining A Nation.
2. Monmouth Building Contract No. 3552, filed May 10, 1895, County Clerk's Archives, Manalapan Library.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1890.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan  DATE: 1980; updated 1994, 200
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-55
First Prebyterian Church

116 Third Avenue. 1980 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Ron's West End Pub
LOCATION: 103 West End Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 131/15
BLOCK/LOT: Monmouth
COUNTY: OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1895
Source of Date: Tennant
Style: Folk Victorian
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Fenestration: 6 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Side gable with 2 front cross gables

Additional Architectural Description:
There is a two-tier, full-facade porch with spindlework supports and scrollwork brackets. The first story porch entablature has dentils which are possibly a later addition. The 1/1 sash windows appear to be replacements. The front gables are sided with wood butt shingles and have modillioned cornices (also present on side gable). The rear addition is most likely used as the kitchen for the restaurant/pub which the building now houses.

PHOTO Negative File No. N/A

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a well-preserved example of a Folk Victorian structure along the Jersey shore. The two-tier, full-facade porch is the defining feature of the building and remains in good condition. The owner is shown as P. Lawler in the 1889 Atlas. In 1953 it opened as Paddy Murray's Inn and remained a "neighborhood institution" (Ref. 2) for nights out until the 1980's. It is now operated as Ron's West End Pub.

ORIGINAL USE:  Residence(?)  PRESENT USE:  Restaurant/Pub

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:  Meghan Bezio  DATE:  July 2006
SURVEY:  Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION:  Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Hulick House
LOCATION: 119 West End Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 131/21
BLOCK/LOT:
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: Late 1870's
Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2; stylistic
Style: Second Empire
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: "L" plan with rear additions and full porch
Exterior Wall Fabric: Shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical/2 bay set back

Roof/Chimneys: Mansard with gable dormers; brick ridge chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
A 6 point star and lozenge decoration is on the porch and incised decoration in dormer pediment. The double doors have a transom light above them at the entry.

1994 UPDATE: Fiberglass shingles are on the mansard, vertical clapboards on the second story facade while the porch and dormer pediment decoration have been removed. The door has been replaced by a single leaf with a large rectangular glass.

2006 UPDATE: The roof now has tar shingles and the left window on the first story has been covered.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A - 36; 11 - 22
MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban [x]  Suburban [ ]  Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [x]  Agricultural [ ]  Village [ ]
Industrial [ ]  Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [ ]  Other [x]  School [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a good representative example of a modest Second Empire house, built near a commercial district while the shore was at the peak of its popularity for hotels and summer houses.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  PRESENT USE: Residence

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

COMMENTS: 1994 update: Present repairs are compromising integrity.

REFERENCES:

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-57
Hulick House

119 West End Avenue. 1982 Photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  

| HISTORIC NAME: | Hulick House | COMMON NAME: |  |
| LOCATION: | 123 West End Avenue | BLOCK/LOT: | 131 / 22 |
| MUNICIPALITY: | Long Branch | COUNTY: | Monmouth |
| USGS QUAD: | Long Branch | OWNER/ADDRESS: |  |

**DESCRIPTION**

Construction Date: First half 19th century  
Source of Date: Ref. 1; stylistic

Style: Vernacular 1-house  
Architect: 

Number of Stories: 2  
Builder: 

Foundation: Brick  
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with 1 story rear ell with full front porch

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; external brick end chimney; cement block chimney in ell

Additional Architectural Description:  
There is a paneled entry and Doric order columns on a full length porch. There are 6/6 sash windows with simple moldings throughout.

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**PHOTO**  
Negative File No. 5A - 35  

**MAP**  
(Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

City lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is one of the earliest remaining houses in Long Branch. Originally owned by the Hulick family, owners appear to be J. Hulick in 1851 and Mrs. B. Hulick in 1873 and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  PRESENT USE: Residence

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

COMMENTS:  1994 update: visible external deterioration amend condition to “fair”, deterioration is threat to site.

REFERENCES:
1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873 (Mrs. B. Hulick).

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/ Randall Gabrielan  DATE:  1982; update 1994
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-59

HISTORIC NAME: Windmill Restaurant
COMMON NAME: Windmill Restaurant
LOCATION: 200 New Ocean Avenue
BLOCK/LOT: 129/6
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
COUNTY: Monmouth
USGS QUAD: Long Branch
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. late 1960s
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Roadside vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories: 1
Builder:
Foundation: Concrete block
Form/Plan Type: Circular
Exterior Wall Fabric: Shingle
Fenestration: Regular
Roof/Chimneys: Polygonal cap

Additional Architectural Description:
This unusual building is circular in plan and resembles a smock windmill. The windows are covered by shutters on tower of windmill. The second floor balcony provides a seating area for customers.

2006 UPDATE: A new cut-out balustrade has been placed on the second floor balcony which is no longer used for customer seating.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5A-34

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot with adjacent parking lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is a relatively late and unusual urban example of a vernacular building form that dotted the New Jersey highways beginning in the early growth decades of auto touring. The popularity of its image is reflected in the windmill's use as a logo for a restaurant that is now an established chain.

This building reflects an emblematic change in the character of Ocean Avenue from resort hotels and grand residences lining an urban street to commercial roadside architecture on a through highway.

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial
PRESENT USE: Commercial

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent □ Good X Poor □
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes □ Possible X □ No □
THREATS TO SITE: Roads □ Development X □ No Threat □
Other □ Zoning □ Deterioration □

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan/ Meghan Bezio

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-60

HISTORIC NAME: 
LOCATION: 692 Westwood Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

COMMON NAME: 
BLOCK/LOT: 101 / 14AA
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1910
Source of Date: Stylistic
Style: Colonial Revival
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Square with wraparound porch and balcony
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Truncated hip with balustrade

Additional Architectural Description:
This house is characterized by Federal motifs, swags, and oval sunbursts in relief over door enframement, porch, and dormer pediment. The doorway is supported by paired classical columns and surrounded by sidelights. The house displays a good use of pastel colors and is a well-conserved example.

1994 UPDATE: Integrity has been impaired by a 1986 aluminum siding.

2006 UPDATE: Further impairment of integrity has occurred through loss of porch balustrade (upper and lower) and other details.

PHOTO Negative File No. 4-8, 9

MAP (Indicate North)

Westwood Ave.
Monmouth Place
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Wooded lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This house is located on the former John Hoey estate, whose gardens were the height of horticultural splendor in the 1870s and 1880s. He built the Hollywood Hotel to accommodate its visitors and several c. 1885 houses. Financial irregularities with his Adams Express Co. collapsed his personal empire in 1891. The company foreclosed its mortgage in 1902, ten years after Hoey's death, and the property was sold in lots. The style characterizes this house as a post-Hoey addition to Hollywood.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [x] Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ] Possible [ ] No [x] Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [ ] Deterioration [ ]
No Threat [X] Other [ ]

COMMENTS: 1994 revision: Integrity had been lost with the addition of aluminum siding.

REFERENCES:
2. Works Progress Administration, 1940, Entertaining a Nation, pp. 85-5.

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
692 Westwood Avenue. 1982 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  

| HISTORIC NAME: | Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church | COMMON NAME: | Asbury United Methodist Church |
| LOCATION: | 61 Atlantic Avenue | BLOCK/LOT: | 469/9.01 |
| MUNICIPALITY: | Long Branch | COUNTY: | Monmouth |
| USGS QUAD: | Long Branch | OWNER/ADDRESS: | |

DEVELOPMENT
Construction Date: 1894-8

Source of Date: Ref. 2, cornerstone

Style: Romanesque Revival

Architect: Charles W. Bolton, Philadelphia

Number of Stories: 2

Builder: J.M. Green, Philadelphia

Foundation: Stone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular

Exterior Wall Fabric: Coursed ashlar

Fenestration: Grouped round arch windows on south and west elevations

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gables with square corner tower/rear stuccoed masonry external chimney

Additional Architectural Description:
The round arch windows contain stained glass. There are bathrooms at the corners and on the west elevation. The corner tower has a half-octagon pavilion.

In 1945, the tower steeple was removed and the structurally unsound south and west walls were rebuilt (Ref. 3).

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-6, 7

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Corner city lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This church is a well-preserved example of a high-design building dating from the time North Long Branch had its own identity. Coincidentally, it was erected at the same time as the city's other Romanesque Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Luke's, (see 1325-10), which was being rebuilt following a fire. The Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church replaced a frame 1872 structure once on the south side of Atlantic Avenue.

The building appears to have been built over time; a stone in the west wall contains an 1898 date.

ORIGINAL USE: Church

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:


RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabriela DATE: 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Our Lady Star of the Sea R.C. Church
LOCATION: 101 Chelsea Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-62

COMMON NAME: Our Lady Star of the Sea Church
BLOCK/LOT: 27/8
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1928-29
Source of Date: Ref. 3
Style: Gothic Revival
Architect: Robert J. Reilly of N.Y.
Number of Stories: 1 story (main), 4 story (tower)
Builder: John P. Hallahan, Inc. of Phila.
Foundation: Unknown
Form/Plan Type: T-plan w/ SW wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Cut stone (granite, cast stone, limestone)
Fenestration: 5 bays (facade) by 7 bays (long side)

Roof/Chimneys: Front gabled with parapet and square tower with pyramidal roof

Additional Architectural Description:
The church is a typical Gothic Revival building with pointed arch stained glass windows and three pointed arch doors on the facade. At the west end there is a stained glass rosette in the gable. Small windows appear in the tower and wings and the tower also as louvered paired pointed arch windows. There is a concrete string course with other stone details throughout the building. The roof has been updated with tar shingles in the main gable roof, but the tower's roof is tin. Copper flashing and gutters are present on the roof as well. The southwest wing has a modern glass and steel entryway on its west side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-3

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Large corner lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
Roman Catholic Masses officially began in 1852 when the Our Lady Star of the Sea Church was erected in 1952 on the south side of Chelsea Avenue. In 1875 a second Stick Style church was built at its present site on the corner of Chelsea and Second Avenues. That first church was designed by Jeremiah O'Rourke. The congregation opened the nearby Star of the Sea Academy School in the late 19th century and built the Star of the Sea Lyceum in 1900.

Today the Our Lady Star of the Sea church is the second edifice on this site, replacing the earlier church which was destroyed by fire in 1926. It was completed in 1929 and has since served as a Roman Catholic congregation for the people of Long Branch.

ORIGINAL USE: Church
PRESENT USE: Church

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Meghan Bezio
DATE: July 2006

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
**NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
**HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**  
**HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-63**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HISTORIC NAME:</strong></th>
<th>North Long Branch School</th>
<th><strong>COMMON NAME:</strong></th>
<th>Church Street School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong></td>
<td>469 Church Street</td>
<td><strong>BLOCK/LOT:</strong></td>
<td>469/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUNICIPALITY:</strong></td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td><strong>COUNTY:</strong></td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USGS QUAD:</strong></td>
<td>Long Branch</td>
<td><strong>OWNER/ADDRESS:</strong></td>
<td>Long Branch Board of Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Construction Date:** 1891; 1900 and 1929 additions  
- **Source of Date:** Ref. 1; plaque in wall
- **Style:** Romanesque Revival  
- **Architect:** A. L. Hartwell
- **Number of Stories:** 2  
- **Builder:** C.V.N. Wilson (per plaque)  
- **Foundation:** Brick  
- **Garrett Hennessy (Ref. 1)**
  
- **Form/Plan Type:** Rectangular

- **Exterior Wall Fabric:** Brick
- **Fenestration:** 5 bay symmetrical

- **Roof/Chimneys:** Flat (original gable and hip roof destroyed by fire in 1929, see 1325-18 -Ref. 4).

**Additional Architectural Description:**

A rectangular addition about the same size as the original school, was added to the east in 1900, and a one-story rectangular auditorium was added in 1929. A pedimented, gabled entry porch to the front (west) appears has a plaque bearing the builder's name: C.V. N. Wilson. Round arch windows on the west facade were once decorated with small panels of colored art glass, now disappeared. Side entrances were later additions, their half-hipped roofs decorated with brackets and dentil molding.

**PHOTO**  
Negative File No. 12-13, 14  
**MAP (Indicate North)**
SITTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot with rear and side yards.

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

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This building is important as a surviving example with intact integrity of a school from the Long Branch system's formative period of growth. It was constructed two years into the administration of long-serving superintendent Christopher Gregory, who was a major force in boosting the standards of schooling in Long Branch, replacing an earlier frame school located nearby, south of Atlantic Avenue.

The importance of the North Long Branch School is increased with the loss of integrity in the conversion of the Broadway School (see 1325-18) to offices. They were "twin schools" when built, with reference one referring to plans "to be submitted by building committee" no doubt after their use for the Broadway building.

The unusual incidence of two builders, each from a reliable source, suggests that Hennessy was the principal tradesman while Wilson may have been a general or supervising contractor.

This building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. See attached NRHP Registration form attached.

ORIGINAL USE: School
PRESENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Poor X
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes X Good □ Fair □ Poor □ Part of District □
THREATS TO SITE: Roads □ Development □ Zoning □ Deterioration X
No Threat □ Other □

COMMENTS: Although this solid building is suffering from a lack of maintenance, it appears damage should be repairable.

REFERENCES:
1. Monmouth Building Contract #3110 dated August 24, 1891, County Clerk's Archives, Manalapan Library.
2. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A Nation, 1940.
4. NRHP Registration Form, "North Long Branch School (Primary No.3)". July 28, 1999.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan
DATE: 1994; updated 2002

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-63
North Long Branch School

469 Church Street. 1994 photograph.
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 for individual properties and 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 any 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 from 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: North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3)
other names/site number: Church Street School

2. Location

street and number: 469 Church Street, on the east side of Church Street fifty yards south of White Street

N/A not for publication

city or town: Long Branch
country: New Jersey
county: Monmouth
code: 025
date: 1325-63
zip code: 07740

3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 12/19/99
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau American Indian Tribe

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 American Indian Tribe

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper 7/28/99
Date of Action
### 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</th>
<th>Category of Property (Check only one box)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__ private</td>
<td>X building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing: 1 Noncontributing: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X public-local</td>
<td></td>
<td>buildings sites structures objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ public-State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ public-Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque
Colonial Revival

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick
Walls: Brick
Other: Stone
Wood
Terra Cotta

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

X  A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B  Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X  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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Education

Period of Significance
1891-1929

Significant Dates
1891
1900
1929

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Hartwell, A. L.
Wilson, C.V.N.
Cubberley, Leon
Slocum, Chester A.
Eifert-Day Co.

Criteria Considerations
N/A
(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 a 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 one or more continuation sheets.)
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 (#______)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record (#______)
- See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
X Other (Repository name(s): Long Branch Historical Association, Monmouth County Historical Association)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.45

Long Branch, NJ Quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 586750 4483870 3
Zone Easting Northing

2

3 Zone Easting Northing

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
11. Form Prepared By

name/title: George Lyons, Architectural Conservator  
Brian Clancy, Research Assistant
organization: Cultural Resource Consulting Group  
date: 2 Nov 1998
street and number: 54 Woodbridge Avenue  
telephone: (732) 985-4380
city or town: Highland Park  
state: New Jersey  
zip code: 08904

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

_complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO._

name: Long Branch Board of Education  
television: (732) 571-2868
street and number: 540 Broadway  
state: New Jersey  
zip code: 07740

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. Response to this request 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 the 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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number:  7.  Description  
Page:  1

North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3)  
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Narrative Description

The North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3) is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick bearing-wall structure exhibiting both Romanesque and Colonial Revival influences. Constructed in 1891 as the "twin" of the Broadway School (Primary No. 1; now office space) in Long Branch, the school occupies a spacious lot on the east side of Church Street, 50 yards south of White Street in a residential neighborhood in North Long Branch, New Jersey (Monmouth County). Its long rectangular plan lies perpendicular to the street, with a one-story, gabled main entrance vestibule projecting from the five-bay west facade (see Photo #4). A raised basement with straight-lintel, 8-over-8 windows (some of which are now boarded) is separated from the principal facade by a continuously corbeled, brick watertable. The building's primary fenestration includes Roman-arch and segmented-arch windows with brick rowlock-course lintels and bluestone sills. Corbeled brick brackets above support a plain, terra cotta cornice and a brick parapet. Turn-of-the-century interior trim remains almost entirely intact in good condition, including wainscotting, moldings, banisters, tin ceiling patterns and plumbing fixtures. Extending further east from the rear of the original building is a one-story, brick auditorium with less ornamental detail built in 1929 (see Photo #3). The auditorium was added after a fire that year destroyed the original building's third floor, a hipped-roof attic story with large gabled dormers and three chimneys, where the auditorium had previously been located.

The building's main west facade is symmetrically fenestrated with eight arched windows (see Photo #6), two in each of the outer bays, one on either side of the entrance, and two smaller ones above the entrance, all of which feature small squared lights around the perimeter of two larger primary lights. Decorative bands of vertically laid, sawtooth brickwork run horizontally under bluestone window sills and along the spring line of the second-story arches. The middle three bays of the facade project slightly forward from the outer two, and the gabled entrance vestibule projects further from that. Enhancing this stepped effect of facade planes are brick pilasters framing the entrance vestibule, the three-bay central section and the outer bays. Fronted by a flight of twelve steps, the vestibule itself has a wide, basket-handle archway, a wood cornice with small scrolled brackets. and a square, slate plaque engraved with the designation "Primary No. 3" and the name of the original builder, C.V.N. Wilson. (The architect, A. L. Hartwell, is not named.)

Incorporating the same brick detailing as the west facade, the north and south side elevations reflect the two stages of the original building's construction (1891 and 1900), with two rectangular, six-bay blocks each with twelve segmented-arch, 4-over-4 windows (see Photo #2). A raised horizontal brick course runs through each window level, continuous with similarly articulated window surrounds. The windows on the newer, eastern block are slightly larger than on the original western block and are more densely arranged, probably reflecting both a modified structural system and contemporary concern for providing classrooms with more light (Rose 1995:4). The two blocks are separated by a single-bay, recessed center section from which a one-story, plainly designed side entrance vestibule with a hipped roof projects on both the north and south sides (see Photo #5). A small, square wooden storage shed also projects from a single bay on the basement level of the eastern block on both sides.

Before its destruction in the 1929 fire, the original third floor was contained within a hipped roof over each block joined by a perpendicular gable between them, as can be seen in historic photographs (see Photo #1) and currently on the school's "twin" on Broadway. A large, gabled dormer with three arched windows rose over the three-bay section on the main west facade, similarly sized gabled dormers with four straight-lintel...
windows faced north and south over the rear (eastern) block, and a smaller cross gable topped the side-entrance bay in the middle. A large, square chimney with blind-arch faces rose in the center of the front (western) block, and a pair of smaller chimneys stood at the eastern end of the building, the brick shafts of which all remain visible today to just above the current flat roof. According to the building contract, the original cornice was made of wood with small scroll brackets, like those remaining on the entrance vestibule and on the Broadway School, and the original roof was covered with slate shingles (Monmouth County 1891). The replacement flat roof built after the fire involves a steel-frame support system visible from the interior of the second floor. The one-story auditorium added to the eastern end is plainly constructed in brick, ornamented only with the same terra-cotta cornice and parapet that was added to the original building. Five rectangular windows are irregularly spaced on both the north and south walls, with no windows to the east, and the walls are articulated with subtle brick buttresses.

The first and second floors of the original two-block section each comprise four large classroom spaces with either northern or southern exposure (see Photos #8, 9), around a dual-flight central stair hall accessed by the side entrances. The double doors of the main (west) entrance lead into a front stair hall (see Photo #7) with left- and right-hand staircases and access only to the classrooms in the western block, reflecting the limited capability for expansion of the initial design. Above the first floor stair hall are two small teachers’ lounges. The basement, accessed by an exterior door underneath the main entrance as well as the interior staircases, contains the furnace room, boys’ and girls’ bathrooms (see Photo #10), and auxiliary rooms for art, music and other purposes.

The building’s original interior elements have largely survived intact, including all its windows, the furnace (see Photo #11), and toilets in both bathrooms. The original wainscoting, shelves, door and window moldings, and stair balusters and railings all remain in place, as do sinks outside the first- and second-floor classrooms in the center landing. Pressed tin ceiling patterns exist throughout the entire building, including in the basement and auditorium. While most of the wood surfaces have been painted over, the original dark finish can be seen on the interior of several storage closets. The auditorium retains its original stage, above which is painted the motto “To Preserve the Good and Repudiate the Evil are the General Purposes of Education” (see Photo #12). A cast-iron plaque in the room commemorates the 1929 renovation and expansion of the school by the Board of Education, also listing the names of the project’s architect Leon Cubberley, engineer Chester A. Slocum, and contractor Ehret-Day Co.

Since 1986 the building has been used by the Board of Education for storage, and due to its unoccupied state during that time, maintenance has been generally overlooked. As a result several interior and exterior areas have sustained water damage, particularly at the corner scupper areas below the cornice, the entrance vestibules, and the stage platform. The building’s historical integrity remains intact, however, and with the exception of its minimal water-based deterioration, the school is essentially the same building it was following the 1929 renovation.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number: 8. Statement of Significance

Page: 3

North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3)
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built in 1891 as one of several new public schools in Long Branch, New Jersey (Monmouth County), the North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3) survives as a valuable monument to the expansion of the public school system in Long Branch and other New Jersey towns in the second half of the 19th century. One of a fairly common type of school building constructed during state educational reform after 1867, the school ably illustrates a historical development that has traditionally been underrepresented on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places (Delson 1982:189). More significantly, the North Long Branch School, having remained largely intact both on its interior and exterior, preserves the educational architecture of its time to an extraordinarily faithful degree, unlike many similar school buildings which have been either demolished or altered for other uses. Thus the North Long Branch School is significant under National Register Criteria A and C, for both its historical role and its architectural integrity. The school ultimately enriches the historical profile of Long Branch — traditionally best known for the heyday of its wealthy summer resorts — by illustrating a more common, though no less important, aspect of its everyday civic life.

Long Branch emerged as a resort area on the Atlantic shore as early as 1788 when the residence of Ebenszer Wardell in Long Branch was used as a boarding house for Elliston Perot of Philadelphia and his friends (Ellis 1885:756). Along with its associated neighborhoods of Elberon, Hollywood, and Branchport, Long Branch became the focus of an extensive resort area that formed along the New Jersey coast from the early 19th century onward. By the 1830s the town had added gaming and other entertainment to the natural attractions of the shore itself (Fleming 1969:46). Bolstered by the establishment of rail and steamboat lines that connected the city to Philadelphia and New York, Long Branch quickly eclipsed other Jersey shore towns as the premier resort for a loyal community of wealthy vacationers who had amassed fortunes in the country's 19th-century industrial success. Moreover, in 1869 President Ulysses S. Grant chose Long Branch as his preferred summer residence, and following him no fewer than six other Republican presidents through Woodrow Wilson effectively made the town the nation's summer capital (Fleming 1969:46 ff.). Favorited by presidential prestige and burgeoning capitalist wealth, Long Branch achieved a reputation as an exclusive haven for the elite and fashionable.

The service economy cultivated by the tourist trade drew hundreds of semi-skilled and unskilled workers to work in the hotels, restaurants, and related businesses, and working-class neighborhoods accordingly formed in and around Long Branch and other resort towns (Fleming 1969:47). Inevitably, the city developed a more permanent, year-round life beyond the seasonal activity of the resort community. Just as the local and county governments sought to promote tourism and cater to vacationers, they were thus obligated to provide basic municipal services for their own people as well. Moreover, as Long Branch's prestigious status as the country's most popular resort began to fade in the early decades of the 20th century, it was of course the more typical, everyday side of civic life that endured. The history of Long Branch the town parallels that of Long Branch the resort, and it is in the context of this relationship that the development of the city's educational system should be considered.

The first school house in the Long Branch area was built in West Long Branch on the property of Elisha West in 1760, prior to which education had occurred primarily at home, as it had throughout the country (WPA 1940:159). In 1812 Benjamin Wardell, one of the town's leading citizens, organized the effort to provide another school house for the Upper Village of Long Branch. By 1844 two larger public schools had replaced
these early structures and served both the Upper and Lower Villages of the town. Well into the middle decades of the century in Long Branch, however, private education seems to have received far more attention than the public school system, an imbalance deriving from "the snobbish objections of the aristocratic and the wealthy" (WPA 1940:160). Preferring to reserve a select education for their own children instead of furthering mass schooling, affluent taxpayers, most of whom had been attracted to the area for its resort reputation, founded and supported private schools such as the Bucktown School, founded in 1840.

On a fundamental level the developments in Long Branch paralleled more general educational patterns throughout the state and country in the first half of the 19th century. Individual states, not the federal government, were entirely responsible for public education, and more often than not that responsibility was further transferred to local or private institutions, primarily religious groups (Delson 1982:190). Privately funded academies, intended to prepare young students for college, inevitably provided educational opportunities only to those families who could afford them, as indeed happened in Long Branch. Whether private, parochial, or public, school buildings remained relatively small, one-room structures with common benches and desks and often unsatisfactory hygienic conditions. During these years, however, as the nation came to rely on industry more than agriculture, educators everywhere began to reconsider the social role of education (Rose 1995:3). Across the country the accessibility of free, public, elementary education was deemed essential to social progress, a belief increasingly supported by legislative action. In New Jersey specifically, tentative efforts toward a free public school system had begun as early as 1809, and a State School Fund was established in 1817, although distributions from this fund did not begin until 1829 — indeed, the success of public education in the state remained limited at best through the middle of the century (Delson 1982:191). It was not until 1867, when the state legislature passed the critical "Act to Establish a System of Public Instruction," that New Jersey seriously addressed growing concerns regarding both curriculum and school design. Established in the same year, the state's Board of Education provided the necessary guidance of a centralized administrative agency, capable of ensuring that legislation would in fact produce sufficient public education, particularly at the elementary school level.

During the same period, educators and architects together reevaluated school architecture in conjunction with the development of public school systems. The organization of schools into grades, for example, began to transform the one-room schoolhouse into a multiple-room building, at least in areas with sufficiently large student populations (Rose 1995:3). Standard building types developed according to prevailing, accepted models, primarily that outlined by Henry Barnard in his 1841 treatise School House Architecture. Barnard's recommendations, which were emphatically endorsed by educational administrators in New Jersey and other states in the Northeast from mid-century onward, focused on improving the physical comfort and hygienic conditions of schools in order to encourage the learning process (Delson 1982:192). Better light and ventilation, individual chairs and desks, and separate entrances for boys and girls were among the design features in Barnard's ideal plan, which could be adapted either to the traditional one-room format in rural areas or newer multi-room, multi-story structures. The latter type inevitably became increasingly more common in New Jersey following the administrative centralization occasioned by the 1867 public education act (Delson 1982:194). Most significantly, in 1894 the state assigned responsibility for educational administration to townships, instead of local neighborhoods, consolidating previously fragmented districts and necessitating larger school buildings.

While reform thus gradually improved educational administration on the national and state levels, the
actual implementation of successful public schooling continued to depend on local municipalities, a reality vividly illustrated in Long Branch. The above-mentioned inequity of mid-19th-century education in the town was the target of Dr. Thomas G. Chattle, superintendent of schools in Ocean Township from 1857 to 1889. Chattle first sought to reform the qualifying examinations and selection process of public school teachers, whom he discovered to be inadequately trained (WPA 1940:161). More importantly, he urged the town to expand its educational facilities, which consisted only of the two 1840s buildings and a smaller third school even though the population of Long Branch had been steadily rising along with its tourist trade. Although financial appropriations for public schools doubled nationally from 1820 to 1850 (Rose 1995:2), students in Long Branch were crowded into schoolrooms for a mediocre education supervised by too few teachers. Resistance from the wealthier civic interests and an apathetic public persisted through the 1860s, however, until several editorials in the Long Branch News — the most scathing being that written by a correspondent identified only as “Growler” — lent Chattle’s campaign the popular clout necessary to effect change (WPA 1940:162). In 1870 two new schools were erected in Long Branch, and the following year the state legislature created Long Branch District No. 85 out of four smaller districts. The latter act enabled the planning of the town’s first high school building, dedicated in 1876, and in order to complement the township’s educational administration, a local public school administration was formally established in 1880. In 1890-91 four more schools were built in the town, including a new Primary School No. 1 (the Broadway School) in 1890 and its “twin,” Primary School No. 3 (the North Long Branch School), the following year.

In 1889 New York City educator Christopher Gregory succeeded Chattle as superintendent. Over his subsequent thirty-two-year tenure he devoted himself to increasing scholarship standards and initiating progressive innovations, such as kindergarten, domestic science, and manual training and commercial courses, in order to bring Long Branch to the state’s highest level of educational quality (WPA 1940:165). Continuing the building program, another high school opened in 1899, this named in honor of Dr. Chattle, the figure who had begun Long Branch’s educational reform four decades earlier. With vastly improved facilities and a progressively conceived curriculum in place, public education in Long Branch had advanced immeasurably from its neglected state in the mid-19th century. By the end of Gregory’s superintendentship in 1921, the school system had attained recognition as one of the strongest and best organized in New Jersey, and in 1924 the town commemorated his leadership by naming a new primary school after him. Even as the town’s famed tourist fortunes were sadly declining, Long Branch had established itself as a state leader in education.

An analysis of the design of the twin primary schools on Church Street and Broadway further elaborates on the history of this significant period in Long Branch’s educational system. As the schools evolved and transformed over their first four decades, they also reflect both local and national trends in school construction. As originally built in 1890-91, the two schools were typical for late-19th-century New Jersey and thus reflected the continued influence of Barnard’s model (Delson 1982:193, 203). Ample ornamented with patterned brick details, the schools were modest-sized buildings of two-and-a-half stories in Romanesque Revival style, with Colonial details such as a hipped roof, large, gabled dormers, and a projecting entrance vestibule, all retained from mid-19th-century school design. Each of the first two floors featured an essentially square plan with two large classrooms around a central stair hall and no corridor through to the rear of the building, a characteristic arrangement for school buildings of the period (Rose 1995:3-4). Most likely, in fact, the rear of the building featured separate entrances for girls and boys, again according to the Barnard plan. The third floor housed the auditorium, also following what was then common practice (Long Branch Daily Record 1954). With the continued expansion of Long Branch’s school system and student population during the last decade of the
United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet  

Section number: 8. Statement of Significance  
Page: 6  

North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3)  
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey  

In the first quarter of the 20th century, the North Long Branch and Broadway Schools were enlarged, in 1900 and 1903 respectively, to roughly double their previous size by the addition of a rear wing similar to the original block. Since the original block offered no through-access, the two halves of each school were joined by a cross-gabled stairwell bay, with secondary entrance alcoves projecting from both sides (north and south). In order to rectify the limitations of the earlier design, hallways in the newer half were aligned down the middle of each floor between the two classrooms.

By the second decade of the 20th century the design of school buildings nationwide had become a highly specialized architectural discipline, governed by widely recognized codes more rigorously developed than Barnard’s earlier recommendations (Ayers et al. 1918:15, Roe 1995:6). New Jersey established particularly strict standards for improved spatial organization, lighting, ventilation, fireproofing, and design efficiency, instituting an innovative set of principles by which to test the adequacy of school construction (Delson 1982:198). New codes also mandated that a building be easily capable of expansion, in order to allow for inevitably increasing numbers of students and to avoid the somewhat awkward solution found in the two Long Branch schools. Many of these and other aspects of design had not been implemented in older schools such as the North Long Branch School, and the School consistently scored well below average in state surveys based on the building codes instituted in 1912 (State of New Jersey 1923 and 1928). The School satisfied only 39 percent of a perfect score, for example, in the 1922 survey, which promised (or threatened, in the case of North Long Branch) that “each year new buildings are being constructed to take the place of buildings that have outlived their usefulness” (State of New Jersey 1923:11). Indeed, given the strictness of design standards by the 1920s, only its relatively recent construction and the pressing need for school space in Long Branch seem to have prevented the complete replacement of the North Long Branch School.

The North Long Branch School continued to function through these years, although its now outmoded design proved especially costly on one occasion — in 1929 the entire attic story was destroyed in a fire over the Easter holiday. The original hipped roof and dormers, by this time a roof type considered unnecessarily expensive compared to recently improved, cost-efficient flat-roof construction, was never replaced and the building remains a flattened two stories to this day. After the fire both the North Long Branch (1929) and Broadway (1931) schools received new one-story auditoriums, which as a rule were now located on the ground floor (never the third) for safety concerns. Like the earlier additions, the auditoriums had to extend further east from the original block, again revealing the limitations of the earlier mode of school design. Thus the North Long Branch and Broadway Schools both survived into the middle of this century as late 19th-century buildings distinctly altered according to a revised philosophy of school design.

Postwar population growth in New Jersey and other states naturally meant a corresponding increase in schooling needs, and the situation in Long Branch was no exception. By the mid-1950s the town’s schools were unacceptably overcrowded, none more so perhaps than the North Long Branch School (Long Branch Daily Record 1954). The school was obliged to convert half of its kitchen into classroom space, use its auditorium to accommodate the fourth grade, and send its fifth and sixth grades to another school. As noted earlier, the building traditionally had not been suited for expansion, and the construction of the 1929 auditorium did not permit the addition of a second story of classrooms above it (the Broadway School featured such a design). The possibility of new construction was further hampered for a time by financial difficulties, but in 1955 a new school in North Long Branch was finally dedicated on Long Branch Avenue. Appropriately, it was named in honor of Ms. Lenna W. Conrow, who for many distinguished years had been the principal of the North Long
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National Park Service  

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Continuation Sheet  

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North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3)  
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey  

Branch School (Long Branch Daily Record 1963). The old building continued to serve as an elementary school until 1978, after which it was used for a brief period as office space and a senior citizens' center. Since 1986 the Long Branch Board of Education has used the space for storage.

None of the North Long Branch School's later history, however, significantly affected its architectural design or details, and thus it remains essentially the same building it was when the auditorium was added in 1923. Although missing its attic story, original interior features remain in excellent condition, including wainscoting, moldings, banisters, tin ceiling patterns, and plumbing fixtures. Its design is exemplary of late-19th-century school architecture as influenced by Barnard's plan, featuring vestiges of the mid-19th-century one-room schoolhouse type in its circulation patterns and entrance vestibule yet suggesting more current trends in its multi-story composition and Romanesque aesthetic. The North Long Branch School seems one of the last schools to have followed these design patterns, as revised building codes in the early 20th century radically altered the common school type and rendered the North Long Branch School obsolete and unsatisfactory in certain respects. Considering these changes in school design — as well as the essential fact that all schools are generally subject to at least basic renovation and alteration — the integrity of the North Long Branch School as an early-20th-century structure is exceptional. Walking through the building today, from the rather confined front stair hall to the spacious classrooms, from the wood-paneled closets and hardwood floors to the cast-iron furnace in the basement, one is amazed to realize that this building continued to serve as a school through decades of more utilitarian school architecture.

The historical value of these surviving features increases further in comparison with other schools in New Jersey from the same period, particularly the school's twin on Broadway, which was extensively renovated in 1986. In converting the Broadway School to an office building, this renovation thoroughly altered its interior and exterior integrity, replacing all original interior elements and windows. Outside of Long Branch, most schools from this time in New Jersey have been either similarly renovated, demolished or destroyed — an 1890 school in Scotch Plains (Union County), for example, also with a hipped roof and projecting entrance pavilion, burned down in the early 1960s (Delson 1982:195). In fact, a survey of the New Jersey schools that have been placed on the State and National Registers reveals a lack of representative schools from the 1890s through the early 1930s — that is, roughly the North Long Branch School's period of significance — relative to earlier periods (Delson 1982:189,199). The planned restoration of the North Long Branch School by the Long Branch Historical Association ensures that the school's role in preserving this historical period will continue.

The North Long Branch School preserves intact a common, historically valuable architectural type, the late-19th-century school building. It also remains a visual, architectural representation both of evolving conceptions of school design and of a vital aspect of Long Branch's history, the exemplary development of a public school system in which the town took great pride. Thus the school is significant under Criteria A and C of the National Register, for which it has already been declared eligible by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. The school's Certification of Eligibility, as written by the SHPO's Dorothy Guzzo in March of 1997, placed it among "the best class of public school buildings that were being built in the generation following the Civil War... whose continued preservation and use should be encouraged." The North Long Branch School, the Certification added, "exemplifies the type, period, and methods of construction of this building type, which is more significant to education than to architecture." For these reasons, then, the school merits the recognition conferred by listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
Bibliography

Ayres, May, Jesse F. Williams and Thomas D. Wood

Delson, Roberta Marx

Ellis, Franklin

Fleming, Thomas

Guzzo, Dorothy P.
1997 Letter dated March 17, 1997 to Peter Primavera, CRCG, granting formal Certification of Eligibility for North Long Branch School's placement on State and National Registers.

Hunton, Gail and Randall Gabrielen
1994 Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory Nos. 1325-18 and 1325-63 (draft). On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, and the Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, N.J.

Long Branch Daily Record

Monmouth County
1890 Monmouth County building contract, dated 6 August 1890. On file in the archives of the Monmouth County Library Headquarters, Manalapan Township, N.J.
1891 Monmouth County building contract, dated 22 May 1891. On file in the archives of the Monmouth County Library Headquarters, Manalapan Township, N.J.

Rose, Cynthia A.

State of New Jersey

Works Progress Administration
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3) is shown on the sketch map accompanying this nomination.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the entire school building, including the original portion and later additions, on block 469, lot 11, as currently owned by the Long Branch Board of Education.
### Index to Photographs

Location of all negatives: CRCG, Highland Park, NJ

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<th>Roll/Neg/Exp</th>
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

North Long Branch School (Primary No. 3)
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey
SKETCH MAP

SCALE: 1" = 144'
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
North Long Branch School (Primary No.3)
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey
SECOND FLOOR PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF EXTERIOR PHOTOS
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Simpson Memorial M.E. Church
LOCATION: 206 Garfield Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-64

COMMON NAME: Long Branch Church of God
BLOCK/LOT: 279/1
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1900
Source of Date: Ref. 2

Style: Victorian Gothic
Architect:

Number of Stories: 1 and 1 - 1/2 story wing
Builder:

Foundation: Brick
Form/Plan Type: Square, with 1 - 1/2 story wing on east

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick and wood shingles

Fenestration: Irregular

Roof/Chimneys: Multiple intersecting gables

Additional Architectural Description:
There are large, pointed arch stained glass windows under the north and west elevation gables, the two connected by a square tower (with its steeple removed) providing adjacent entry doors on the Garfield and Third Avenues. Other windows have leaded art glass. A frame extension is on the east, adjacent to the 1 1/2 story church hall wing. The wing includes a remnant of the old church, perhaps the entire former church, which was moved to the rear of the old building when the 1900 building was erected (Ref. 6).

2006 UPDATE: Vinyl siding has been installed in gables, making the building look awkward.

PHOTO Negative File No. 4 - 30, 1

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
A corner city lot on a heavily trafficked street.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban X Suburban □ Scattered Buildings □
Open Space □ Woodland □ Residential X Agricultural □ Village □
Industrial □ Commercial X Highway Commercial □ Other X Institutional: churches, schools, and post office.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This building is important as a surviving high-design edifice of the Methodist Church, once a strong and influential force on the central Monmouth coast.

Simpson Memorial M.E. Church was the third Methodist Episcopal congregation in Long Branch (also see 1325-10, St. Luke's, and 1325-61, Asbury M.E. Church), founded in 1881. The original church was located at Third and Lincoln Avenues, with the congregation named for a Bishop Simpson, a long-time resident of Long Branch. The 1900 building with large attractive stained glass windows, reflected a prosperous congregation.

A declining membership, reflecting Long Branch demographics, dissolved itself as a congregation, donating its assets to United Methodist Homes, with thirty members transferred to St. Lukes in October, 1979.

ORIGINAL USE: Church
PRESENT USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION:
Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Poor X

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:
Yes □ Possible □ No X

THREATS TO SITE:
Roads □ Development □ Zoning □ Part of District □
No Threat □ Other □ Deterioration X

COMMENTS: 1994 revision: Work was in progress in August, including repair of roof to stop damaging leaks.

REFERENCES:
1. Ellis, Franklin, History of Monmouth County, 1885.
2. Works Progress Administration, Entertaining A. Nation, 1940.
4. Red Bank Register, August 31, 1881.
6. Red Bank Register, May 2, 1899.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielan/ Meghan Bezio DATE: 1994; updated 2006
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-64
Simpson Memorial M.E. Church

206 Garfield Avenue. 1994 photograph.
HISTORIC NAME: Richmond Talbot House
LOCATION: 111 Lincoln Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Long Branch
USGS QUAD: Long Branch

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1878
Style: Shingle style
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: Brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Fenestration: Irregular with many replacements
Roof/Chimneys: Twin front gables, single rear gable with cross gables/2 interior brick

Additional Architectural Description:
This house has a brick open patio in front of a one story pavilion. On the west is a two story addition with an open porch under the second story concealing the top of a one-time exterior chimney. There is molding between first and second floors. Added on the southeast corner is an enclosed one story porch with balustrade. There is a recessed entry enclosure in rear which is adjacent to a two story, flat roof, square addition.

2006 UPDATE: Building has been demolished.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-6, 7, 8, 9

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
Set about 200' north of the street on a generous city lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- Urban [ ]
- Suburban [X]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Village [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This house was significant as a well-preserved example, at the time of the original survey, of a surviving house by one of the country's foremost architectural firms, which had an active shore practice. Unfortunately it has since been demolished. Designed by Charles Follen McKim prior to Stanford White's joining the partnership, the Richmond Talbo house was built on a modest scale, which probably helped assist its survival, unlike the H.A.C. Taylor house built to its west. The house shows signs of alteration, but is reasonably faithful to the footprint in the Wolverton 1889 atlas, and more so to the footprint on the 1907 Sanborn, by which time the western wing and eastern porch were built (Ref. 3, 4).

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COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:
2. Monmouth Building Contract No. 369, dated February 8, 1878, County Clerk's Archives, Manalapan Library.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton/Randall Gabrielen/ Meghan Bezio  DATE: 1994; updated 2006
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1325-65
Richard Talbot House

View east. 1994 photograph.

View southeast. 1994 photograph.
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

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**DESCRIPTION**

Construction Date: 1873-1889

Source of Date: Ref. 1 & 2

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2 plus raised basement

Builder:

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: L plan

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos Shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable

Additional Architectural Description:
The house's entryway is a double door with a transom light. There are floor to ceiling windows on the first floor and a round arch window appears in the bracketed gable. Other decorative features of this house include bracketed eaves, a 3 sided porch with turned posts, and projecting lintels.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-12, 13

MAP (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:
City lot with two bay clapboard garage in rear.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
- **Urban** [x]
- **Suburban** [ ]
- **Scattered Buildings** [ ]
- **Open Space** [ ]
- **Woodland** [ ]
- **Residential** [x]
- **Agricultural** [ ]
- **Village** [ ]
- **Industrial** [ ]
- **Commercial** [ ]
- **Highway Commercial** [ ]
- **Other** [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:
This is an excellent example of an artisans house, built on the site of a notable business. G. W. Huff owned this house in 1889. C. H. Huff owned the property at 331 Liberty (1325-33) and C.P. Huff owned the two lots to the east. Members of the Huff family owned these four houses on the street and had a boat building business in the rear on Troutmans Creek, specializing in sea skills (Ref. 4). The business, founded in 1868, "rose to prominence along the shore and from 1878 to 1895 supplied the United States government with surf boats" (Ref. 3).

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COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Gail Huston/ Meghan Bezio
DATE: 1986; updated 2006
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System