

JACKSON



**THE CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR 1870.**

**Summary of the United States—1870—by States.**

State	Total	Male	Female	Population	Area
Alabama	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Arkansas	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
California	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Colorado	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Connecticut	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Delaware	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Florida	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Georgia	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Illinois	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Indiana	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Iowa	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Kansas	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Maine	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Maryland	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Massachusetts	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Michigan	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Minnesota	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Mississippi	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Missouri	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Montana	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Nebraska	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Nevada	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
New Jersey	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
New York	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
North Carolina	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
North Dakota	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Ohio	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Oregon	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
South Carolina	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
South Dakota	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Tennessee	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Texas	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Vermont	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Virginia	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Washington	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
West Virginia	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000
Wyoming	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10,000	50,000

**Atlantic County.**

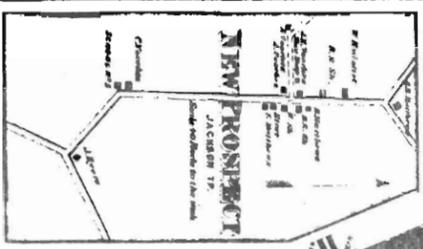
City	Population	Area
Atlantic City	10,000	50,000
Brick Works	5,000	25,000
Camden	15,000	75,000
Freehold	8,000	40,000
Littlefield	3,000	15,000
Northfield	4,000	20,000
Swedesboro	6,000	30,000
Trenton	12,000	60,000
Woodbury	7,000	35,000

**Business Notices**

Notice to the Public: The Census of the State of New Jersey for 1870 is now published and for sale at the following prices: Single Copy, 10 Cents; Wholesale, by the 100, \$10.00; by the 500, \$45.00; by the 1000, \$85.00.

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JACKSON & PLUMSTED  
 BEERS, COMSTOCK & CLINE  
 1872 MAP  
 COURTESY: PAULINE S. MILLER

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Jackson Township survey was conducted by Marilyn Kralik. The project staff and the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the following citizens and organizations of Jackson Township who provided information that aided in the preparation of this report.

Alex de Vre

Isobel Eluhow

Jackson Heritage Preservation Society

William S. Linke, Jr.

William S. Linke, Sr.

David Miller, Sr., Municipal Historian

Alexander S. Platt, Jr.

Helen Zill

Ricardo Rodriguez

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## JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson Township, which is over 100 square miles in area, was formed in 1844 from parts of three Monmouth County townships, and was the first and largest of present-day Ocean County townships to separate from Monmouth. It became a part of Ocean County when the County was incorporated in 1850; at that time, its population was estimated at 1333 people.<sup>1</sup> It has traditionally been sparsely populated, relying upon the exploitation of natural resources -- thus, there were never many buildings here. Like Brick Township, also located in the northern part of Ocean County, Jackson's history has been primarily agricultural and subsistence-related. Most early settlement took place in family-oriented hamlets, which predated the formation of the township and maintained the stronger loyalty of residents for many years.

Cassville, formerly known as Goshen and Downsville, is one of the best known of the hamlets and is somewhat exceptional, at least on the basis of its survival into the present day. However, many features of its earliest history were shared by some two dozen other communities, many of which are still readily identifiable.<sup>2</sup> Most seem to have been crossroads in nature, and many were focused upon an early mill economy. Like Cassville, their first effective settlement was primarily English and Dutch, and there is known to have been innumerable interfamilial connections across the township.

Jackson's economy overall was dominated first by mills, for sawing and planing, fulling, and grinding corn and wheat. At least twenty five early mills in addition to the two which have been noted in Cassville have been identified; many more certainly existed.<sup>3</sup> Although none of the mills have survived, the millponds and some mill dams can be seen throughout Jackson,

many forming part of the road bed of today's streets. More importantly, nearby clusters of homes and outbuildings which were probably related to the industry are indicative of its economic impact. One of the more noteworthy of these structures is the Old Jamison Store and Post Office, located at the VanHiseville crossroads. Remains of the Irish Mills sawmill, which was started here prior to 1830, are said to be located in the lowland across from the store structure.<sup>4</sup> There are stylistic indications that the Jamison store itself, which is now a residence, predates the Civil War and thus may have been built by the original mill owners, as a necessary adjunct to their operation.

Although boatbuilding was not a local enterprise, other timber-related industries, such as charcoal-making and tar kilns, are known to have taken place throughout Jackson Township. Kobbe notes extensive charcoaling in the area of Jackson Mills.<sup>5</sup> More significant in later years was the general cultivation of cranberries. More than 100 active bogs existed within the township;<sup>6</sup> many of these are noted on the Beers map of 1873. A major cranberry shipping center was located in Whitesville (also known for a time as "Berryville") where the Holman family industry employed 75 men and 50 women in the year 1915<sup>7</sup> and maintained the industry at least until 1965;<sup>8</sup> the cranberry barn still remains. Blueberry cooperatives also were developed in Jackson during the early twentieth century.<sup>9</sup>

There are many physical remains of Jackson's rural industrial past; mills, dams, cranberry warehouses, general stores, one-room schoolhouses, meetinghouse-style church structures and farmhouse residences. There are also artifacts of a more unusual character. On the outskirts of Cassville and Jackson Mills, oil well casing can still be found -- a legacy from the twentieth century of the only on-shore quest for natural oil in New Jersey, which



was shared by Ocean, Monmouth, and Mercer counties, but was destined to be unsuccessful. The derricks of this venture were built in Jackson alone (only the mineral options were bought elsewhere.) The principal financiers for this venture are said to have come from New York and Rhode Island,<sup>10</sup> and, as can be imagined, for a while this gesture of faith on the part of outside capital brought hopes of prosperity to the inhabitants of Jackson.

Another improbable form of development took place during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; that of the winter resort, attempted by many areas within the Pine Barrens, but only successfully achieved at Lakewood and Lakehurst. This was a response to strong social trends, national in scope, which advocated vacations for all people, and were responsible for the contemporaneous Ocean County developments along the seacoast. The fact that Jackson is located deep within the interior of the state did little to mitigate an enthusiasm for resort vacations here. It was hoped that the name of Lakewood would enhance the respectability of the efforts. In 1910 at "Lakewood Terrace" (in Jackson Township) building lots were given away with books distributed by a Boston publisher.<sup>11</sup> Somewhat earlier in 1890, a 340 acre development known as "South Lakewood Park" in the area of Whitesville was begun; a \$2400 railroad station was constructed, as was a race-track. A grid of streets was also laid out, of which today only Farraday is evident. South Lakewood Park emphasized "progress" as its theme, and in that vein all streets were named after electrical inventors and were thrillingly illuminated by a landmark 150' tower, bearing 1000 candlepower in electric lights. Despite the innovative quality of this project, the "electric city" was not a success, and was in ruins by 1905.<sup>12</sup> The South Lakewood Casino Hotel and Carousel, which had been a part of the Park, might have been successful if it had not burned in 1893 on the night before its

scheduled opening.<sup>13</sup> The carriage house of this enterprise may possibly still exist, deep in the woods off of Whitesville Road.

Elsewhere in Jackson, concessions to attract the resort trade have been noted, having existed in literature if not, perhaps, in fact. The 1915 Industrial Directory of New Jersey states that VanHiseville (sic) is the "location of summer homes" and "rapidly growing in estimation as a summer and health resort"<sup>14</sup> -- unfortunately, there is no supportive evidence for this claim, either written or physical. The noted raconteur, Henry Charlton Beck, has documented another curious attempt to capitalize upon the resort trade, this time in the area of Success. According to Beck, Dr. Edward Smith of Lakewood bought land in Jackson for the construction of a pool for carp. He had intended to provide the fish to the many hotels of Lakewood, but was unsuccessful.<sup>15</sup>

Twentieth century Jackson, however, has catapulted into vacation center status with the creation of Great Adventure in the 1970s -- an enterprise of purely outside capital, on the site of the old Switlick / Lahaway Plantation property. Apart from this instance, only the more established Rova Farms resort and three park preserves make overt concessions to recreation, and Jackson continues to be primarily residential in character. Since World War II, many new residential communities have been created, generally located in the northeast or old New Prospect section, and their appearance has attracted a new commuter population to the area. With the inevitable exhaustion of natural wood resources and the decline of the mills by the first World War, Jackson's agricultural base naturally suffered, despite the practice of truck and market gardening and poultry farming. A tired local environment is implied in the 1930s WPA guidebook, which specifically notes the decaying shanties here.<sup>16</sup> More sobering is the

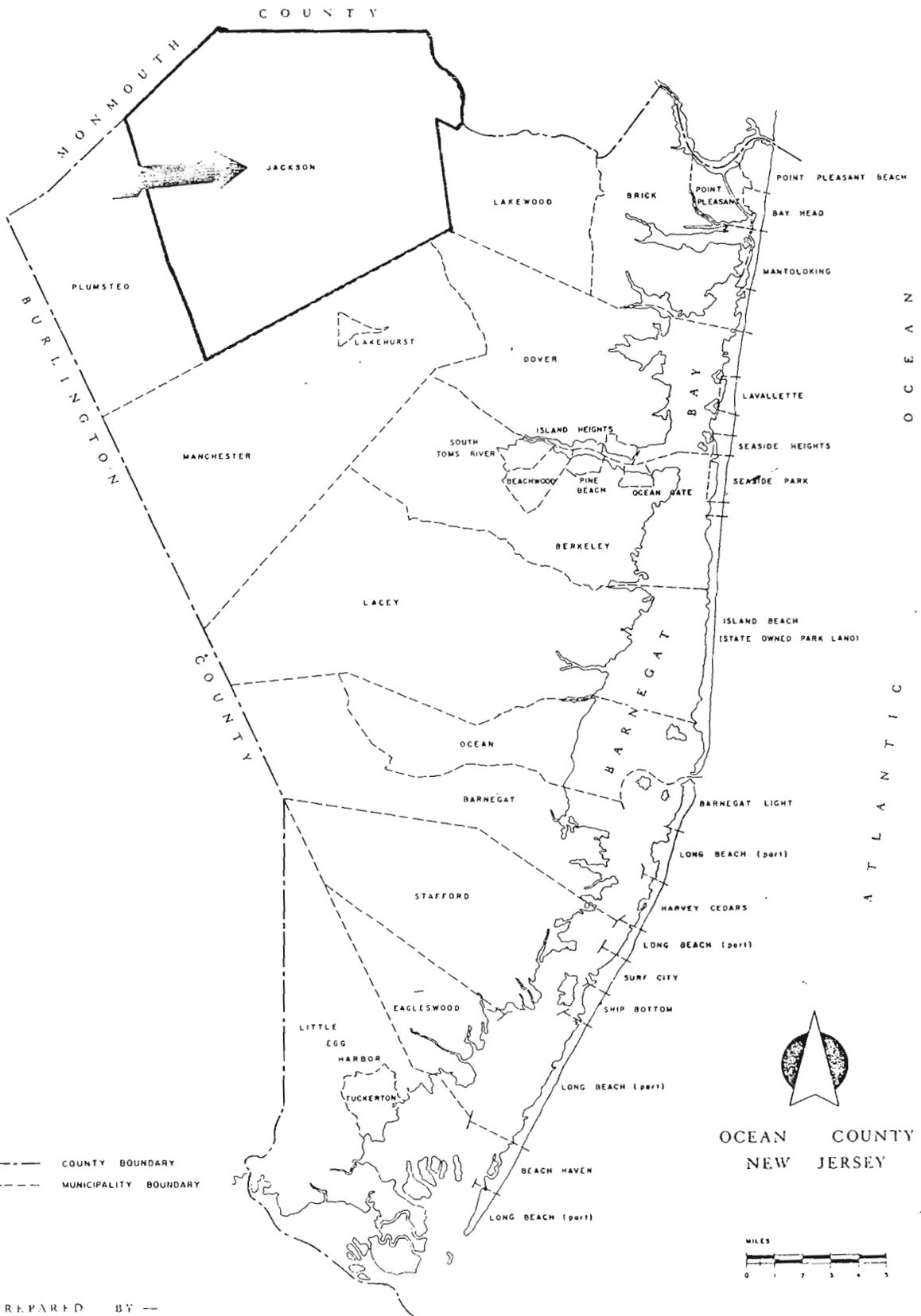
assessment found in Jackson's own 1965 Master Plan for Development, which enumerates "substandard dwellings in the Cassville area.<sup>17</sup> That radical changes were being made elsewhere is evident in the statistics which appear in the same report -- over 80% of the Township's structures were said to be less than 25 years old at the time. A comparable estimate for today would be even more significant, as Jackson's population now exceeds 25,600, and it has become one of Ocean County's fastest growing communities.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

FOOTNOTES

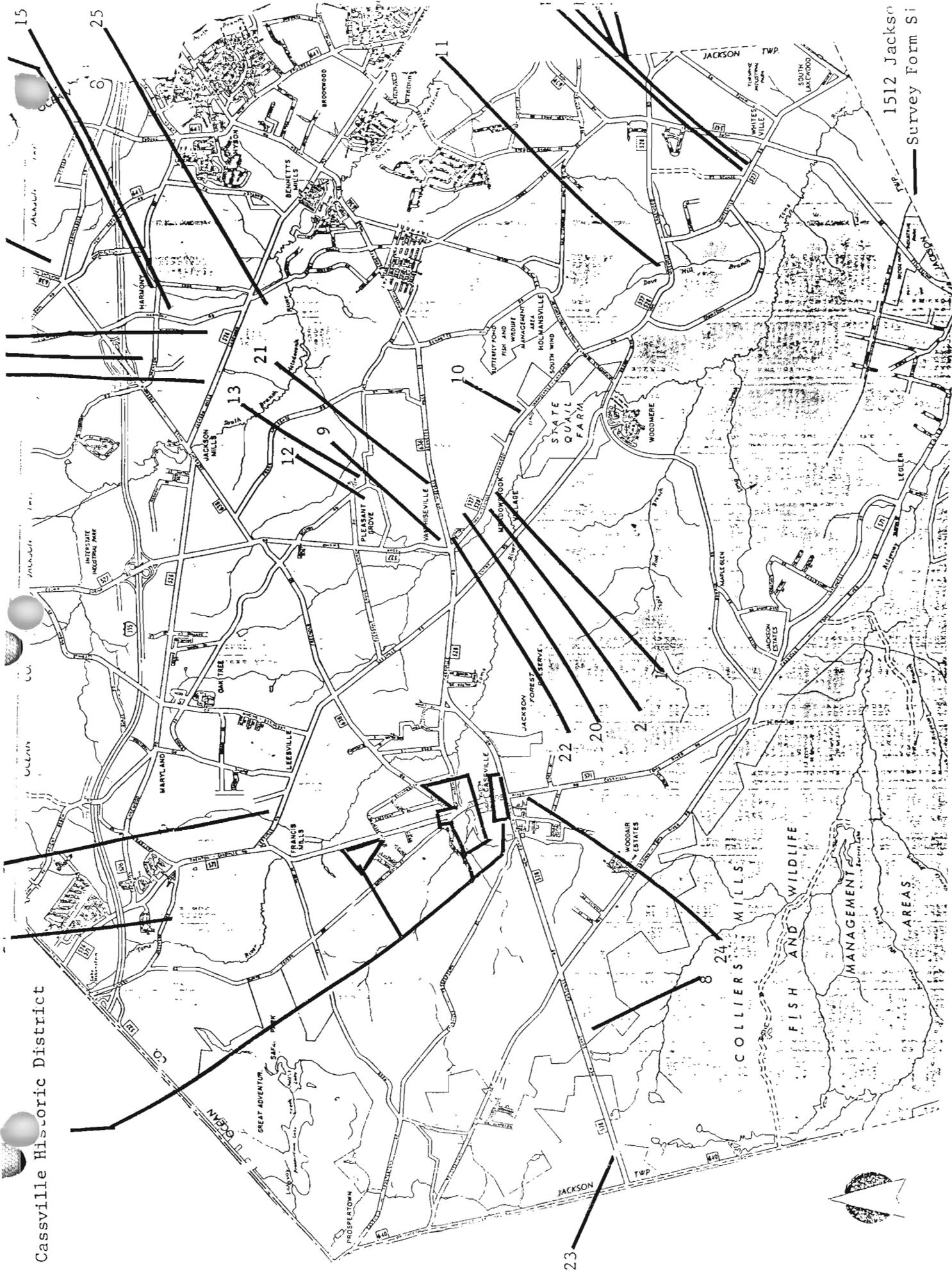
- 1 Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission.
- 2 Some of the more familiar hamlets are as follows: Whitesville, Leesville, Burkeville, Jackson Mills, Bennett Mills, Birdville, New Prospect, Prospect, Success, VanHiseville, Holmanville, Pleasant Grove, Harmony, Byson, Alligator, Francis Mills, Colliers Mills, Prospertown.
- 3 A partial list of mill sites is on file at the Ocean County Historical Museum. Most of these are sawmills.
- 4 William S. Linke, Sr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, VanHiseville, April 1981.
- 5 Gustave Kobbe, New Jersey Coast and Pines, (Short Hills: G. Kobbe, 1889) p.92.
- 6 Alexander S. Platt, Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981. See also State Topographic Map, 1929.
- 7 George C. Low, Industrial Directory of New Jersey, (Camden: S. Chew and Sons, 1915) p.554.
- 8 Jackson Township, New Jersey, Planning Board. A Comprehensive Development Plan, January 1965, np.
- 9 Ocean County Principal's Council, Tides of Time, (Toms River: The Council, 1940) p.85.
- 10 Ibid., p.89.
- 11 Paul Axel-Lute, "Lakewood in the Pines, A History." Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1977, p.149.
- 12 Ibid., p.81.
- 13 Eugene Hendrickson, Slide Presentation, Ocean County Historical Society, April 1981.
- 14 Low, op. cit., p.525.
- 15 Henry Charlton Beck, More Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey, New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, p.107.
- 16 New Jersey: A Guide to its Present and Past. Federal Writer's Project (New York: Viking Press, 1939).
- 17 Jackson Township Planning Board, op. cit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY located in Cassville Historic District Nomination

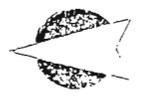


PREPARED BY —

Cassville Historic District



1512 Jackson  
Survey Form Si



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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-3

HISTORIC NAME: Leesville School  
LOCATION: Leesville Road  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ivins and Jessie Clayton  
RD 3, Box 263  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

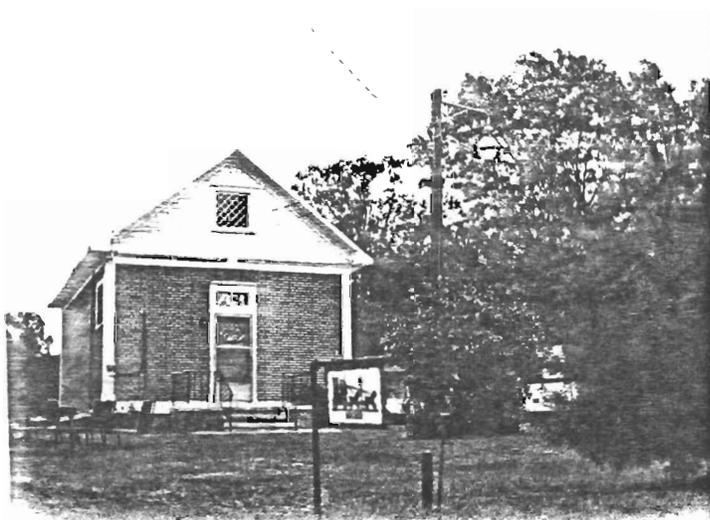
COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 96/27  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

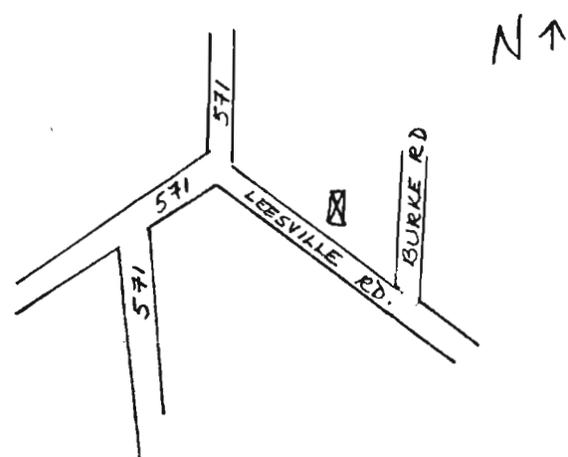
Construction Date: c.1875  
Source of Date: A.S. Platt, Jr.  
Architect: Builder:  
Style: meetinghouse / vernacular Colonial Revival elements  
Form/Plan Type: rectangle  
Number of Stories: 1½  
Foundation: cast cement block  
Exterior Wall Fabric: asphalt siding  
Fenestration: 3 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street  
Additional Architectural Description:

Details include a diamond pane window in the gable peak, and painted shingle in the gable area. There are cornerboards enframing the facade.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-3



Map (Indicate North)



SITING; BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on the north side of Leesville Road, near Burke Road.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This had been a one room schoolhouse until late in the 1930s.  
It has since been used as a private residence.

ORIGINAL USE: Schoolhouse 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:

REFERENCES:

Platt, A.S. Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-9

HISTORIC NAME: Jamison General Store  
LOCATION: VanHiseville intersection  
(Rts. 527 & 528)  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: William S. Linke, Sr.  
RD 4, Box 58  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

COMMON NAME: Linke House  
BLOCK/LOT 83/50  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

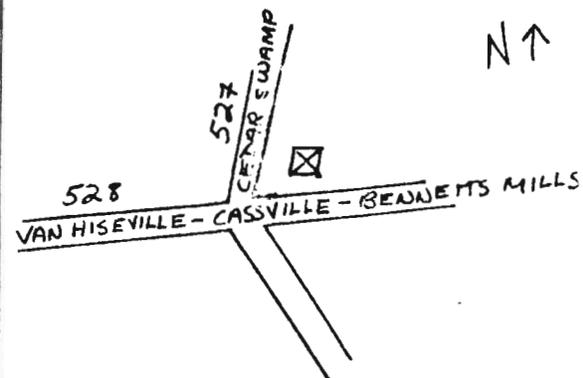
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1830 with additions      Source of Date: stylistic  
Architect:      Builder:  
Style: vernacular Georgian      Form/Plan Type: rectangle with additions  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: brick  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
Fenestration: 5 bay - 6/6 & 6/1; 2/2 in 1880s sun parlor  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to Bennett Mills Road / 1 end brick chimney  
Additional Architectural Description:

The symmetry of the present facade is notable, but has been achieved through many successive additions. The easternmost bay on the second floor is formed by an extension of the facade and is not incorporated under the major roofline. On the first floor, the western door and its flanking windows mark the old store entrance, and the structural indications of this area are much older than elsewhere. The central bay window marks an 1880s sun parlor addition, and an enclosed porch projects at the southeast corner and continues along the east side. There are multiple entrances.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-9

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The old Jamison Store is located on the northeast corner of the VanHiseville intersection of Bennetts Mills and Cedar Swamp Road. The mill site is across the road directly west. Surrounding two story homes are located to the north. There is one garage and one outbuilding.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

There is a strong possibility that a part of this structure was built to service the needs of the mill here, c.1830. Stylistic details and structural analysis seem to bear this out. As a general store and post office, in operation for over 100 years with a history extending back to the Civil War, the building was an important center of VanHiseville and a place for contact with other Jackson hamlets. The commercial part of the structure, which has a separate entrance, is to the west. The property was purchased from the estate of Alfred VanHise by Harvey Bills, who sold it to Howard and Lela P. Jamison in 1914. The P.O. stopped in 1958; the store 1965. Descendants of the Jamison family still live here.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence / General Store 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:

The home has been completely restored and all interior elements maintained.

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S., Sr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.  
Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-1

HISTORIC NAME: Holmansville School  
LOCATION: VanHiseville-Lakewood Road

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 40-68/57

MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Andrew E. & Irene Urban  
RD 2, Box 43A  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1847 Source of Date: A.S. Platt, Jr.

Architect: Builder:

Style: meetinghouse plan Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco siding and natural cedar shakes

Fenestration: 3 bay - 6/6 windows

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street

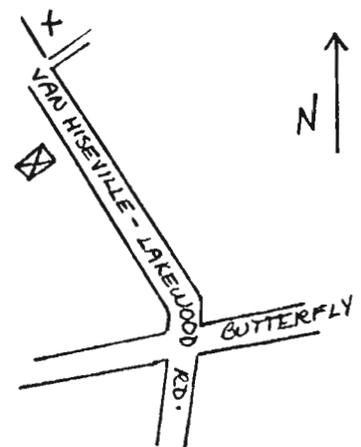
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a cupola marking the doorway, and a doorhood. Alterations have dramatically changed the look of the structure, and fenestration is confined to the west side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-1



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The schoolhouse is located on the south side of the VanHiseville-Lakewood Road, somewhat to the east of the Holmansville church and cemetery.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This had been a one room schoolhouse. Its scale and massing seem to be typical of the old Jackson schools.

ORIGINAL USE: Schoolhouse 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:

Numerous apparent alterations.

REFERENCES:

Platt, A. S. Jr. Interview by M.R, Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-2

HISTORIC NAME: Holman House  
LOCATION: Box 40, Holmansville  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: State of New Jersey  
State House  
Trenton, N.J. 08625

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 40-68/56A  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

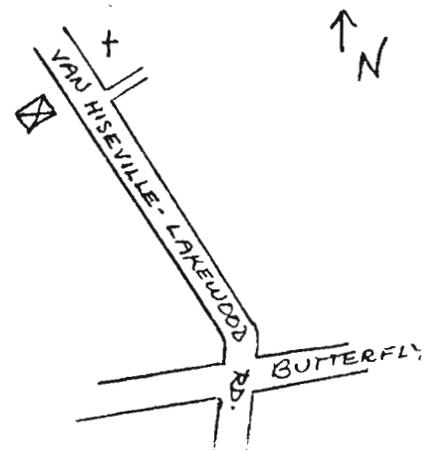
Construction Date: original section 1815  
addition 1867  
Source of Date: deeds and local newspapers  
Architect: Builder: William Holman  
Style: vernacular Georgian Form/Plan Type: T-plan, with rear addition  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation:  
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle  
Fenestration: 5 bay - 2/2  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street  
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a somewhat elaborate center door with classical panelled surrounds. The facade is similar to that of the Lemings House (#1512-24) and others, and seems to be a typical local adaptation of Georgian design.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-2



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

South side of VanHiseville-Lakewood Road, within the Quail farm boundaries.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

William Holman built the low beamed center section of this house about 1815, shortly after he and his brother Lewis Holman began buying land on the Maple Root Branch and the Dove's Mill Branch of the North Branch of the Toms River in 1801. These brothers built sawmills on these streams but built their houses on the higher ground, now known as Holmansville. The native sandstone fireplace of this house is centered on the south wall. The Victorian front section added about 1867, forms the front T of the house.

William Holman gave the land for the Holmansville Presbyterian Church located across the street. Additionally, a one room schoolhouse was located near the homestead.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Miller, Pauline S. "The Holman Family" unpublished essay, June 16, 1981.

Linke, William Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-5

HISTORIC NAME: Clayton House  
LOCATION: County Line Road

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 145/

MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1870

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle

Fenestration: 6 bay - 2/2

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / 2 interior corbelled brick chimneys

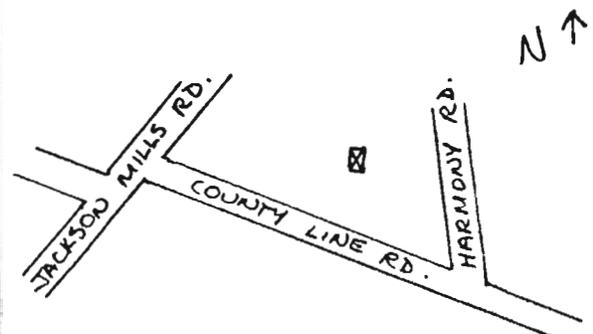
Additional Architectural Description:

There is an open shed front porch with turned posts, and a bay window in the eastern part of the facade. The ell has a central entrance with flanking windows, and seems to be somewhat earlier than the gable-to-street element to the east.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1512-5

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The home is set far back from the road in an open field, on the north side of County Line Road. There is an abandoned barn to the rear of the house.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

In appearance, the farmhouse is typical of many in Ocean County which date to the late 19th century. Many members of the Clayton family settled in the Harmony area.

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

COMMENTS:

House is abandoned and has apparently been vandalized.

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-4

HISTORIC NAME: Bennett Family Farmhouse  
LOCATION: County Line Road

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 145/32-46

MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: RD I, Box 227 Route 526

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1840

Source of Date: David T. Miller, Sr.

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular farmhouse

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay (asymmetrical), replaced sash windows; casement windows in upper story

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street / 1 center brick chimney

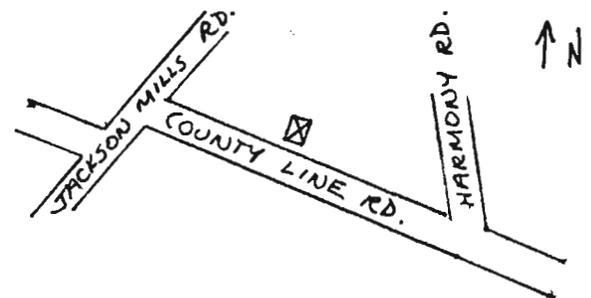
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a central cross gable with 3/2 windows; its symmetrical placement contrasts with the main massing of the house. There is a 2 story saltbox addition to the rear.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1512-4

Map (Indicate North)



SITING: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The farmhouse is located in an agricultural area on the north side of County Line Road, close to Jackson Mills. A 1½ story, gabled barn is located to the rear.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Bennett family was among the important early settlers of northern Ocean County. John Bennett ran the general store at nearby Francis Mills.

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:

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S, Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

Miller, David T, Sr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, May 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-6

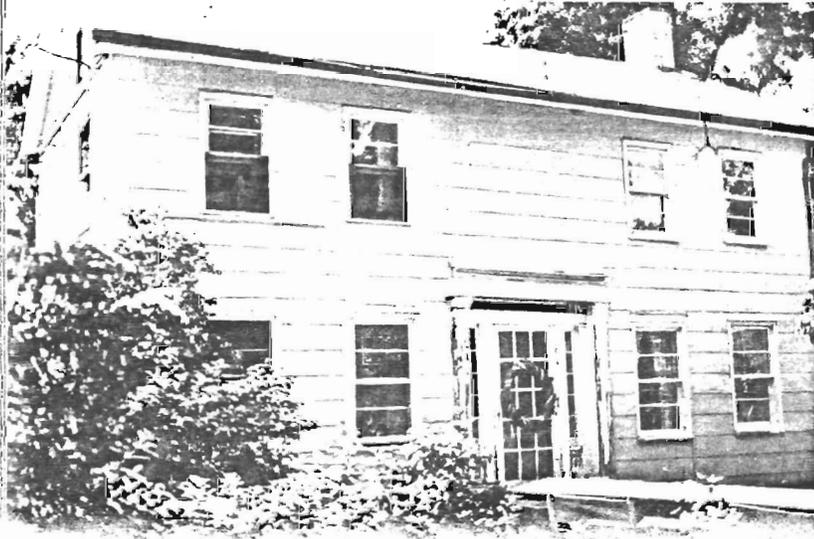
HISTORIC NAME:		COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	Jackson Mills / Freehold Rd.	BLOCK/LOT	145/8
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Gottlob and Sophie Raisch RD I, Box 482 Jackson, N.J. 08527	Zone/Northing/Easting	

DESCRIPTION

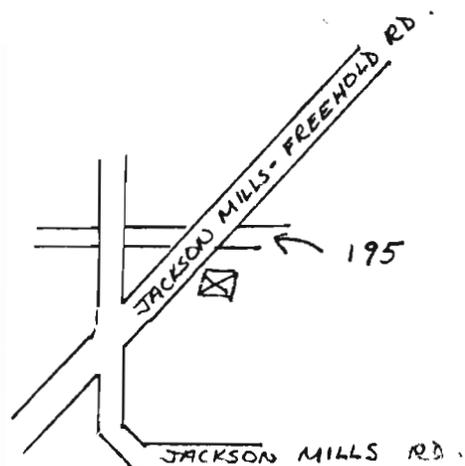
Construction Date:	pre 1860	Source of Date:	stylistic
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	vernacular Georgian	Form/Plan Type:	rectangle with additions
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	concrete covering		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	asbestos shingle		
Fenestration:	5 bay. 2/2		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable roof parallel to the road / 1 interior corbelled brick chimney		
Additional Architectural Description:			

There is an elaborate center doorway enframed with panelled pilasters, with sidelights and transom above.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-6



Map (Indicate North)



SITING; BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the eastern side of Jackson - Freehold Road, overlooking the I-95 cloverleaf. There is a garage and a barn to the rear.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Like the Lemings - Morningstern House (#1512-14) this symmetrical home is 5 bays wide, but has no window over the entrance (therefore has a 4 bay second story.) It was originally only one room deep, although there are later additions to the rear. Architectural indications are of a pre-Civil War construction.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-7

HISTORIC NAME: Traut House  
LOCATION: Jackson Mills-Freehold Rd.

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 14/2

MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: G. Traut  
431 Jackson Mills-Freehold Road  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1870

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle

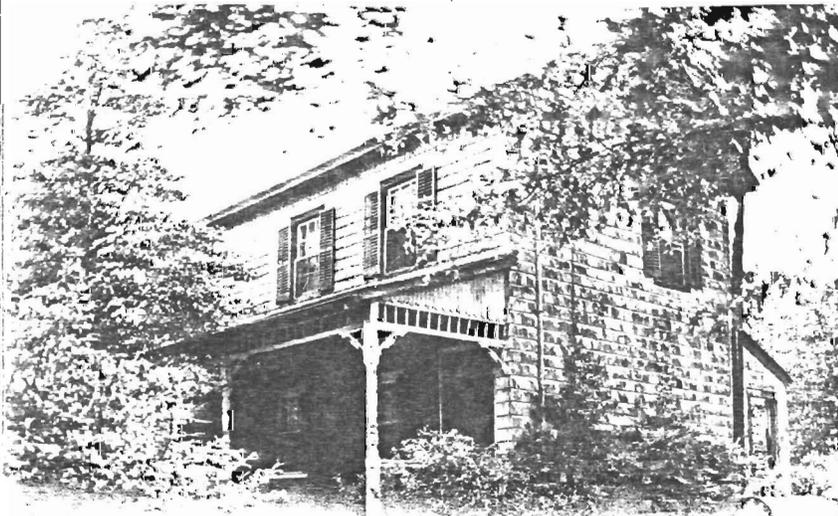
Fenestration: 3 bay - 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof

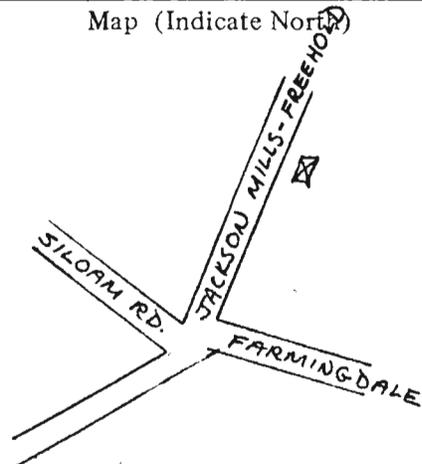
Additional Architectural Description:

Massing indicates that this structure may have been expanded from an earlier vernacular Georgian house with central door and flanking windows. It is presently distinguished by the intact details of its open front porch, including turned posts, sawn brackets, and a horizontal ornate band along the eaves of the porch roofline.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-7



Map (Indicate North)



SITING: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

On the east side of the road, close to the Monmouth County border.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Few houses in Jackson Township retain this type of Queen Anne trim.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-8

HISTORIC NAME:	Davisville Schoolhouse	COMMON NAME:	Hurley House
LOCATION:	New Egypt - Cassville Rd.	BLOCK/LOT	10/7
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Albert and Caroline Hurley est. Lakewood Road New Egypt, N.J. 08533	Zone/Northing/Easting	

DESCRIPTION

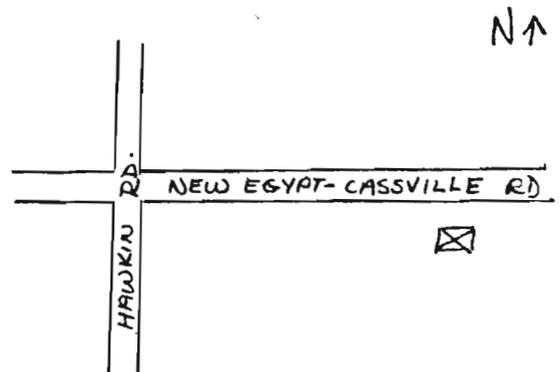
Construction Date:	Source of Date:
Architect:	Builder:
Style: vernacular Georgian	Form/Plan Type: T-plan (rectangle with additions)
Number of Stories: 2½	
Foundation:	
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle	
Fenestration: 3 bay	
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street / 1 cement covered interior corbelled chimney	
Additional Architectural Description:	

There is a central entrance in the main mass, with paired windows on either side. There is no central window on the second floor. There is an open shed roof rear porch with K-braces and a saltbox rear addition.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-8



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING; BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The old schoolhouse is located to the south of the road, somewhat to the east of the concentrated Davisville area. A barn and two small outbuildings are located to the rear.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The residence is said to incorporate the old two room Davisville Schoolhouse which had been moved here in 1923, after two previous locations. The second floor was added when it became a residence.

ORIGINAL USE: Schoolhouse (partial) PRESENT USE: Residence (not used)  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor   
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes  Possible  No  Part of District   
THREATS TO SITE: Roads  Development  Zoning  Deterioration   
No Threat  Other

COMMENTS:

The house appears to be unused at the present time.

REFERENCES:

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-10

HISTORIC NAME: Holmansville Church  
LOCATION: VanHiseville-Lakewood Road  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Holmansville Presbyterian Church  
VanHiseville-Lakewood Road  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 82/46  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1844  
Architect:  
Style: meetinghouse style / vernacular  
Colonial Revival  
Number of Stories: 1½  
Foundation: rusticated cast cement block  
Exterior Wall Fabric: aluminum siding  
Fenestration: 1 X 3 bay - 12/16 (storm windows on the outside)  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street  
Additional Architectural Description:

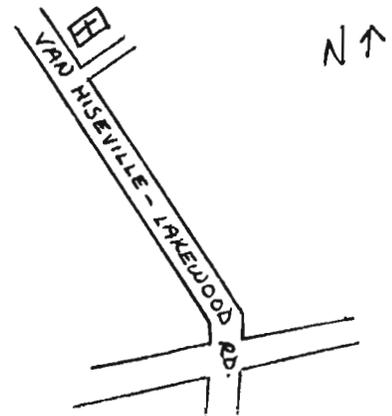
Source of Date: A.S. Platt  
Builder:  
Form/Plan Type: rectangle

A three story, central tower with louvered belfry projects from the nave of the church and marks the entrance. There are double doors with a transom above and very long-louvered blinds frame each window. The tower has a graceful flared roof on the second floor level.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-10



Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Holmansville Church is located on the north side of Route 528 opposite the State Quail Farm. A small churchyard exists to the rear of the structure, but there are no surrounding structures nearby. Across the street is a larger cemetery.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Holmansville Church has served three denominations throughout its history: Mormon (1844), Presbyterian (1847), and Methodist (1869.) Presently it is a "Free" or "Union" Church. As a Presbyterian Church, it was the first of the sect in Ocean County. Additions to the structure in 1878 include the vestibule and the apse. There is a small churchyard to the rear. Graves from the Julius Foster family can be seen there.

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

COMMENTS:

Aluminum siding diminishes its integrity.

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.  
Miller, David T., Sr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.  
Platt, A.S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-11

HISTORIC NAME: Todd House  
LOCATION: VanHiseville-Lakewood Road

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Mrs. William Storck  
RD 2, Box 80  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1860 (partial)

Source of Date: A.S. Platt, Jr.  
David T. Miller, Sr.

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Italianate (eastern element) vernacular Georgian

Form/Plan Type: rectangle (compound)

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: varied - paired in eastern section

Roof/Chimneys: gable roofs - eastern element has a double gable / 3 interior corbelled chimneys

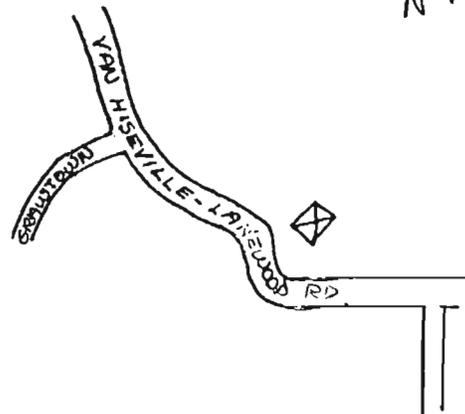
Additional Architectural Description:

The older western element is four bays wide and is distinguished by an open front porch with turned posts, sawn brackets and geometric rails and gable bands; its windows are 2/2 and are continuous along the first floor. The larger, Italianate element to the east has narrow paired windows with hoods, and paired lancet windows in the attic dormer. There is a double leaf entrance door with fanlight above, marked by a bracketed false pediment on the porch. A three story square tower, gabled in all directions, marks the intersection of the two elements.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-11

Map (Indicate North)

Not Available



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Todd House is located on the north side of Route 528, near the VanHiseville intersection. It stands close to the road, in relative isolation. In the past, some other homes are said to have been located nearby, but they have been destroyed by forest fire. The Todd house is screened by dense shrubbery.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban  Suburban  Scattered Buildings   
Open Space  Woodland  Residential  Agricultural  Village   
Industrial  Downtown Commerical  Highway Commercial  Other  Route 528

Near the Dove Mill Branch.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The history of this structure seems to be tied up with some important local concerns. It is known to have been the home of Rev. Francis Todd, a local minister involved with the congregations of both the Cassville and the Holmansville Churches. It was also the home of his nephew, Julius Foster, who was later the mayor of Bay Head and Foster's sister, Mary Brunette Foster, later a missionary in Africa.

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

COMMENTS:

It is believed that Rev. Todd had had the house built for himself, around the time of the Civil War.

REFERENCES:

Linke, William Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, March 1981.  
Miller, David T., Sr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, May 1981.  
Platt, A.S. Interview by M.R. Kralik, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-12

HISTORIC NAME:	Pleasant Grove School and	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	Fish Road Church Hall	BLOCK/LOT	108/4
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Pleasant Grove Methodist Church	Zone/Northing/Easting	
	Pleasant Grove Road		
	Jackson, N.J. 08527		

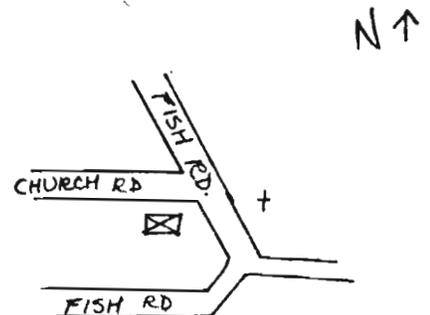
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	early 20th century	Source of Date:	A.S. Platt, Jr.
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	vernacular Colonial Revival	Form/Plan Type:	rectangle
Number of Stories:	1½		
Foundation:	concrete covered		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	clapboard		
Fenestration:	14 bay - 6/6 windows, with grouped windows flanking the entrance		
Roof/Chimneys:	hipped roof parallel to Church Road / 1 interior brick chimney		
Additional Architectural Description:			

The original two room schoolhouse portion of the structure is at the east end, and is two bays wide, with a separate entrance. The church hall was added later, and is visually joined to the school through compatible siding and scale. A cupola marks the center of the composite mass and there is an emphasized central entrance.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-12

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The schoolhouse is located on the north side of Fish Road, opposite the Methodist Church (#1512-13.)

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

As a two room schoolhouse, this structure was visited by many of the area's families, including the Thompsons, Moores, Estels, and Jamisons. With the other original schoolhouses in Jackson, it represents an important aspect of the county's developmental history. Visually, it is an important complement to the Pleasant Grove Church (#1512-13) across the road.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.  
Platt, A.S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-13

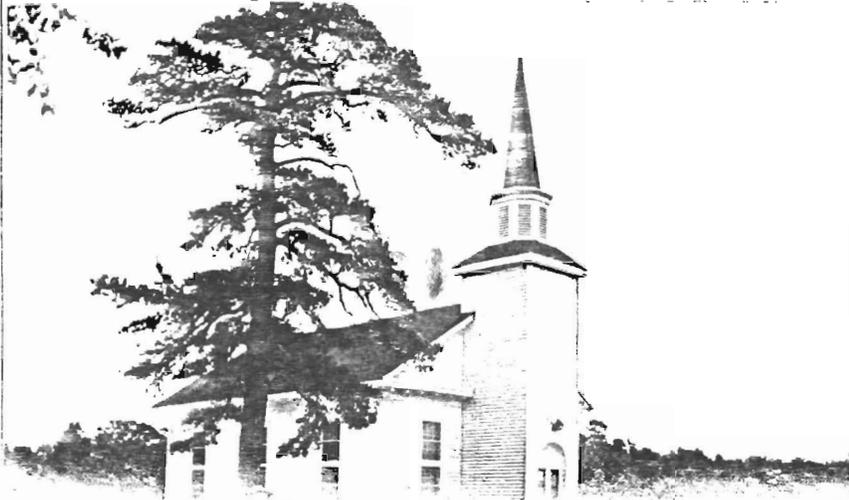
HISTORIC NAME:	Pleasant Grove Methodist Church	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:		BLOCK/LOT	109/42
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Pleasant Grove M.E. Church RD I - Fish Road Jackson, N.J. 08527		

## DESCRIPTION

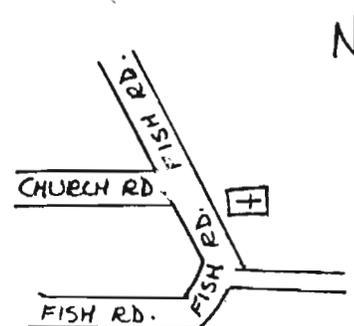
Construction Date:	1865 - alterations	Source of Date:	A.S. Platt, Jr.
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	meetinghouse / vernacular Colonial Revival	Form/Plan Type:	rectangle
Number of Stories:	1½		
Foundation:			
Exterior Wall Fabric:	clapboard		
Fenestration:	3 bay - 8/8		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable roof with full return to street; modillions		
Additional Architectural Description:			

Like all of the 19th century churches in Jackson, the Pleasant Grove Church is distinguished by a central entrance tower, which contains deeply recessed, double entrance doors. Windows flank the arched doorway. An octagonal louvered belfry rests above the square tower and is surmounted by a tapering jointed steeple.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-13



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church is located near VanHiseville, on Fish Road - which is said to date back to 1750. On the south side of the road (which intersects with Church Road at this point) is the Pleasant Grove School. There are few other nearby buildings.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The church, schoolhouse and cemetery, together form an identifiable center at Pleasant Grove (which was formerly known as "Pine Chapel", after the church.) The church was organized prior to 1850.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Miller, David T., Sr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, May 1981.

Platt, A.S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-14

HISTORIC NAME: Lemings House  
LOCATION: 187 Anderson Road  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: George Morningstern  
187 Anderson Road  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

COMMON NAME: Morningstern House  
BLOCK/LOT 3/6  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

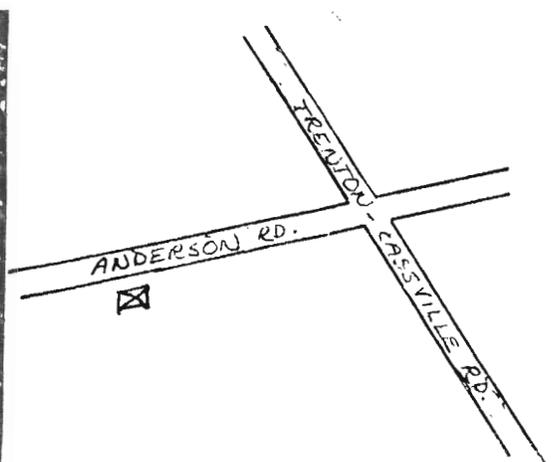
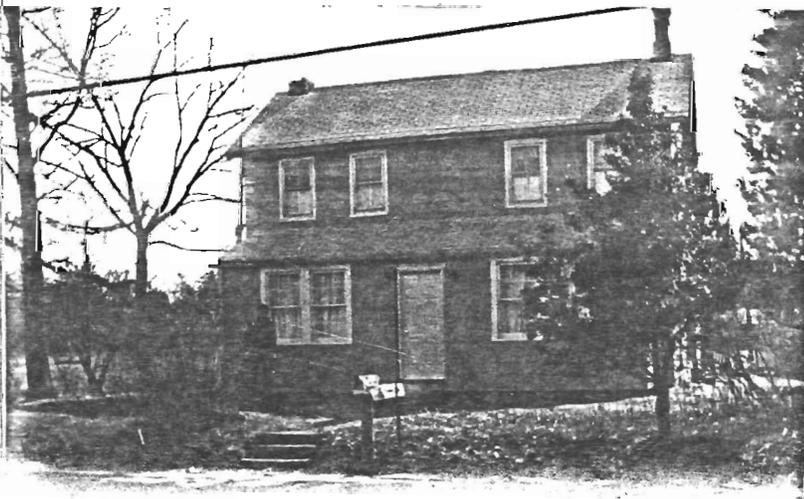
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1860 Source of Date: stylistic  
Architect: Builder: Lemings  
Style: vernacular Georgian Form/Plan Type: T  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: ironstone ashlar  
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle over clapboard  
Fenestration: 5 bay - 2/2  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street / 3 end corbelled brick chimneys  
Additional Architectural Description:

A belt course divides the first and second floors, and all aspects of the facade point out a regular symmetry that characterizes houses in the area which were built before 1870. There is evidence that the present house rests upon a much earlier foundation.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-14

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING; BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

There are three major farm outbuildings behind the house, and evident foundations elsewhere.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lemings family, thought to be the original property owners, are significant in early Jackson history. Structural differences in foundation and roof areas indicate many successive stages of construction and an early (possibly c.1830 or earlier) inception. There are Indian remains on the property. Among the owners of the property were the VanHises and state senator Ephraim Empson, whose homestead had been located at Collier's Mills.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Morningstern, George. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Harmony Church is located on the east side of Harmony Road. A cemetery, with entrance marked by cast cement posts, extends to the rear. The cemetery was begun in 1884.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Harmony Church was organized in the 1840s, and the first structure was built before 1844. The name of the church is of some local interest. The nearby population was both Presbyterian and Methodist in persuasion and it was thought that a single church could accommodate them both - hence, "Harmony." It is said that this was not successful. The appearance of the church is obviously indebted to the late nineteenth century love of ornamentation and is certainly Jackson's most ornate church structure.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Miller, David T., Sr. A Brief History of Jackson Township, New Jersey, 1978.

Zinkin, Vivian. Place Names of Ocean County, New Jersey, 1609 - 1849.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-16

HISTORIC NAME: White House  
 LOCATION: Whitesville Road  
 MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
 USGS QUAD:  
 OWNER/ADDRESS: David and Gitta Ganz  
 196 Lee Avenue  
 Brooklyn, New York 11211

COMMON NAME:  
 BLOCK/LOT 59/42-A  
 COUNTY: Ocean  
 UTM REFERENCES:  
 Zone/Northing/Easting

## DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1850  
 Architect:  
 Style: highstyle Gothic  
 Number of Stories: 2½  
 Foundation: concrete covered  
 Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
 Fenestration: 5 bay - 2/2  
 Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street with central cross gable  
 Additional Architectural Description:

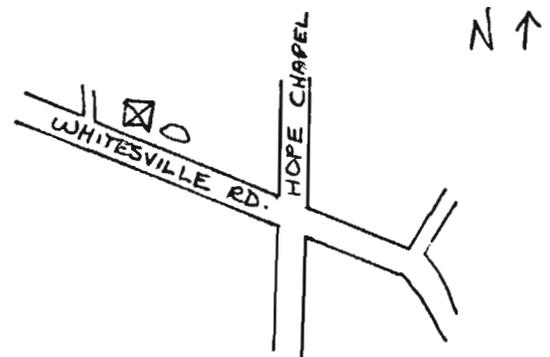
Source of Date: A.S. Platt, Jr.  
 Builder:  
 Form/Plan Type: T-plan

There are numerous important details to this structure, including pendants in all gable peaks and purlins; pointed arch 2/2 windows in the gable peaks; patterned shingle in the pediment areas, and a flaring bay window to the east of the first floor facade. The center, richly panelled entrance is crowned by a radiating fanlight.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1512-16

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the north side of Whitesville Road near Denton Lane, to the west of the pond. It is the westernmost significant structure in Whitesville's center.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure is believed to have been associated with the family of Joseph J. White, the lay jurist for whom the hamlet was named. Its fashionable and elegant appearance is appropriate to the area's economic rise at the end of the 19th century.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

Platt, A.S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

DATE: March 1981



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church is located on the north side of the road in a group of related buildings, including the manse and the schoolhouse. To the east is the Holman cranberry barn.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Pictures from the late nineteenth century show elaborate panelling around the door, and a lunette above the entrance. As a pivotal building in one of Jackson's important identifiable hamlets, the church historically served as a village center. The bell in the tower was used from 1931-39 as the fire alarm for Whitesville. Today, it is still visually central to the town. Neighboring structures, the pond and the cemetery to the west, all contribute to a potential historic district. The cemetery dates to 1812; it was deeded in 1874 by the White family to the township.

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

COMMENTS:

The vertical board and aluminum siding diminish the building's integrity.

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.  
Platt, A.S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-18

HISTORIC NAME: Whitesville Manse  
LOCATION: VanHiseville-Whitesville Rd.  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Whitesville Methodist Church  
VanHiseville-Whitesville Road  
Jackson, N.J. 08527

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 59/39  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1890  
Architect:  
Style: vernacular Queen Anne  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: brick  
Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos shingle siding with staggered butt shingle in gable peak  
Fenestration: 1 bay - 2/2  
Roof/Chimneys: composite gable roof to street with pediment / 1 central corbelled brick chimney  
Additional Architectural Description:

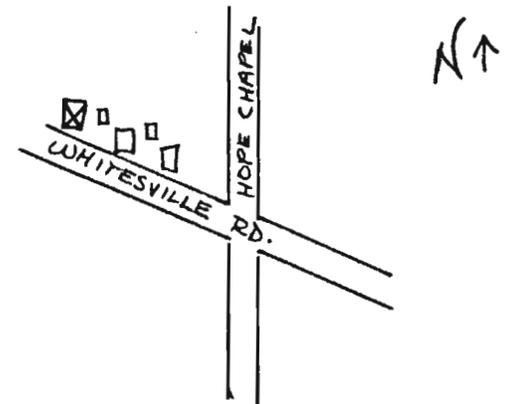
Source of Date: Tides of Time  
Builder:  
Form/Plan Type: rectangle

The structure is distinguished by a three story shingled octagonal turret at the southwest corner. There is an open front porch, with bellcast roof, extending to the east side; the porch is elevated above a patterned masonry band and is supported by square piers; it has exposed rafter tails.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-18



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Whitesville Manse is located on the north side of the VanHiseville-Whitesville Road, next to the Fellowship Hall and to the east of the road.

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

SIGNIFICANCE.

Along with the Whitesville U.M. Church, which initiated its existence, this building is integral to the local streetscape. Its conspicuous turret and elevated porch are obviously different from the ubiquitous farmhouses in the township.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Ocean County Principal's Council, Tides of Time, 90.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-19

HISTORIC NAME:	Community Hall	COMMON NAME:	Whitesville Fellowship Hall
LOCATION:	VanHiseville-Whitesville Rd.	BLOCK/LOT	59/39
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Whitesville Methodist Church VanHiseville-Whitesville Road Jackson, N.J. 08527	Zone/Northing/Easting	

DESCRIPTION

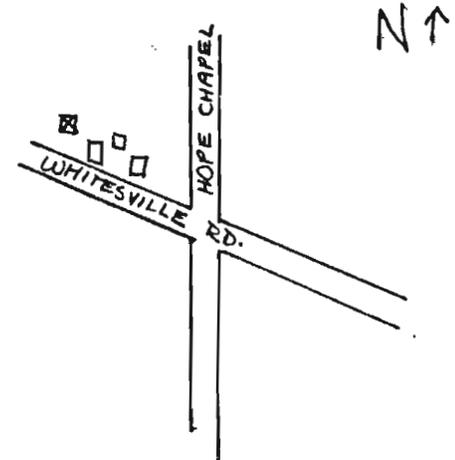
Construction Date:	c. 1910	Source of Date:	<u>Tides of Time</u>
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	vernacular Greek Revival	Form/Plan Type:	rectangle
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	pebbled cast cement block		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	clapboard		
Fenestration:	3 bay - 2/2		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable roof to street / 1 interior corbelled brick chimney		
Additional Architectural Description:			

The double leaf entrance is marked by a small gabled portico, which has Ionic columns. There is a one story projection with secondary entrance to the east. Staggered butt shingles decorate the gable peak.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1512-19

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Hall is the central element in a group of three buildings on the north side of the Whitesville-Toms River Road. A circular drive leads to the parking area far back off the road.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Like #1512-17 and #1512-18, the Fellowship Hall is an integral part of the Whitesville streetscape. It was the scene of church suppers and many community gatherings, as well as housing the fire company for a time. It is still active today in community service.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Ocean County Principal's Council, Tides of Time, 90.

RECORDED BY: M.R. Kralik DATE: March 1981  
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Farmhouse is located very far back from the road, on the north side of Route 528. A long rail fence marks the boundary.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Pine Lodge Farm had been a private boys' school, and some of the buildings associated with it have been moved elsewhere and are presently used as private residences.

ORIGINAL USE: School 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:

REFERENCES:

Linke, William., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-21

HISTORIC NAME:	Jamison House	COMMON NAME:	"Bear Swamp"
LOCATION:	VanHiseville-Bennetts Mill Rd	BLOCK/LOT	83/35
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Stephen Jamison VanHiseville-Bennetts Mill Road Jackson, N.J. 08527		Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

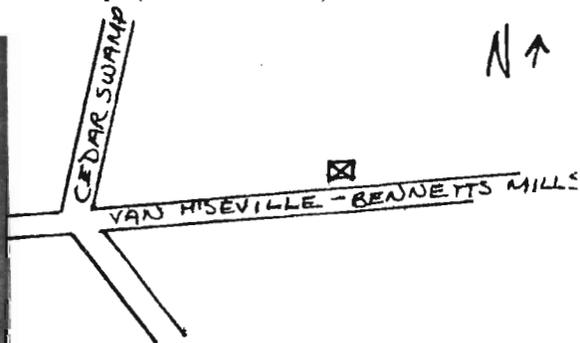
Construction Date:	c.1870	Source of Date:	stylistic
Architect:		Builder:	Charles Johnson
Style:	vernacular Gothic	Form/Plan Type:	L-plan
Number of Stories:	1½		
Foundation:	cement covered		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	asbestos shingle		
Fenestration:	3 bay - 2/2		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable roof parallel to street		
Additional Architectural Description:			

An open porch with panelled piers projects to the front. There is a one story saltbox addition to the east, which encloses the door.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1512-21

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Jamison Home is located on the north side of Bennett Mills Road, to the east of the intersection.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Jamison family, present occupants of the house, are associated with the VanHiseville (Jamison) general store (#1512-19.) This structure is among the oldest homes remaining in VanHiseville. Additionally, it is said to house a resident apparition.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-22

HISTORIC NAME: Lizzie Thompson House  
LOCATION: VanHiseville Intersection  
(527 & 528)  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 82/1  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1916

Source of Date: Mrs. Thompson, interviewed by  
W. Linke, Jr.

Architect:

Builder:

Style: contractor's Georgian

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard and painted shingle

Fenestration: 2/2

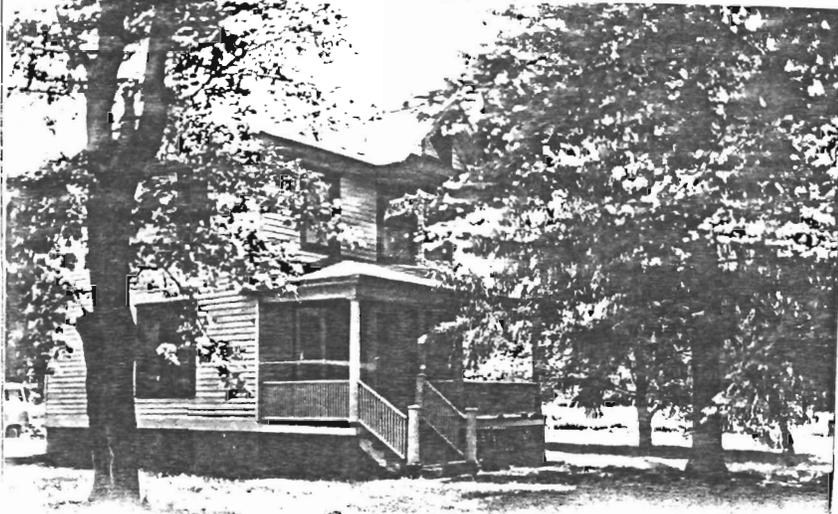
Roof/Chimneys: hipped roof, with projecting front gable peak

Additional Architectural Description:

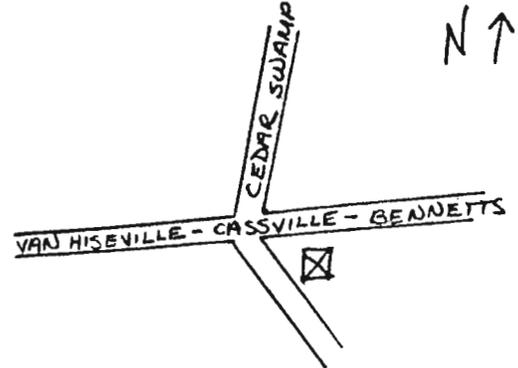
There is an open hipped roof front porch with Doric columns, and a substantial front stairway.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1512-22



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Lizzie Thompson House forms the southeast corner of the VanHiseville intersection; it is directly south (across the road) of the Jamison General Store (#1512-19.)

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The sole owner / occupant of this home has been Lizzie Thompson, the granddaughter of Judge Joseph White of Whitesville, who married into the Thompson family (see #1512-L27, 28, 42, 43.) This home is one of the few exceptional contractor's Georgian types in Jackson Township; it seems to document (by its high style nature) the apparent prosperity of its owners.

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:

REFERENCES:

Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-23

HISTORIC NAME:	Reynolds House	COMMON NAME:	Hurley House
LOCATION:	New Egypt-Cassville Road	BLOCK/LOT	81/31
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:	W.E.D. Hurley RD 3, Box 317 Jackson, N.J. 08527		

DESCRIPTION

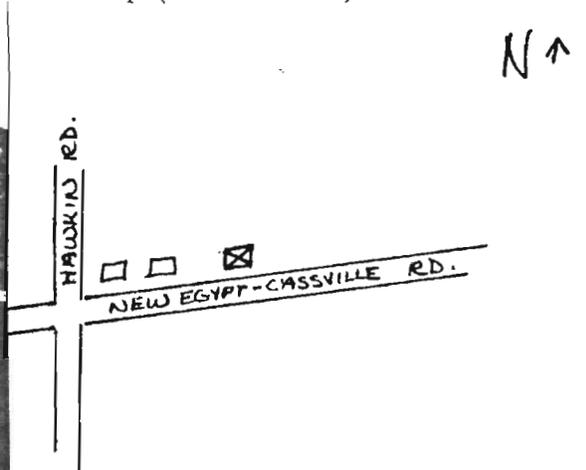
Construction Date:	early 19th century	Source of Date:	A.S. Platt, Jr.
Architect:		Builder:	Reynolds
Style:		Form/Plan Type:	rectangle
Number of Stories:	1½		
Foundation:			
Exterior Wall Fabric:	cedar shake		
Fenestration:	3 bay - 2/2 on first floor; 6 light single sash in upper attic area		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable roof (cedar shake) to street		
Additional Architectural Description:			

The roofline continues into a saltbox extension on the east end, which enclosed a second door. This offsets the simple regularity of the house plan, which is based upon a central entrance with flanking windows and symmetrical fenestration above.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-23



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Reynolds House is on the north side of Route 528, just east of the Plumstead Township line at Archer's Corners. There are three outbuildings.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Stylistically, this house appears to be of very early construction. Local sources say that it may have been built with a soldier's mustering-out pay from the Civil War. It appears on the Beers map of 1872. More recently it has been associated with the Hurley family, which was prominent in the local cultivation of blueberries.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Hurley, W.E.D. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, June 1981.

Platt, A.S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, April 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-24

HISTORIC NAME:	Frances Asay House / General	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	Route 571	Store BLOCK/LOT	9/141
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Edward and Evelyn Schaefer RD 3, Box 232 Jackson, N.J. 08527	Zone/Northing/Easting	

DESCRIPTION

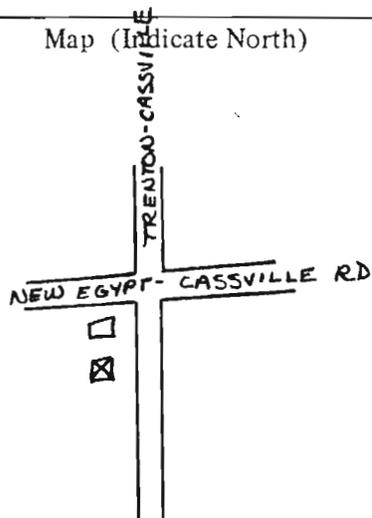
Construction Date:	c.1870-80	Source of Date:	stylistic
Architect:		Builder:	Matthews family
Style:	vernacular Queen Anne	Form/Plan Type:	T-plan
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	clapboard and patterned shingle		
Fenestration:	5 bay (2 port) - 2/2		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable roof / 2 corbelled brick chimneys		
Additional Architectural Description:			

The facade of the house is highlighted by an open front porch, which has turned posts, sawn brackets and ornate sawn balusters. There are two front doors and a south side entrance.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1512-24



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Asay House is on the west side of Route 571, just south of the Cassville crossroads.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure is one of two remaining in Cassville with obvious late nineteenth century characteristics. Serving as the local post office until the 1960s, it maintained a role as a town meeting place and provided an important linkage to other Jackson areas. Charles W. Asay is noted in a 1915 New Egypt Directory as a poultryman, cranberry grower, and owner of a half interest in a cedar swamp, dealing with siding and shingles. He was also a son-in-law of a prominent local lumberman, Frank Matthews.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence / Post Office 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:

REFERENCES:

Industrial Booklet of New Egypt and Vicinity, 1915. (New Egypt: Moore Brothers.)

Linke, William S., Jr. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Jackson, March 1981.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1512-25

HISTORIC NAME:	Cook House	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	Cook's Bridge Road	BLOCK/LOT	
MUNICIPALITY:	Jackson	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Frank and Hilda Lee		

DESCRIPTION

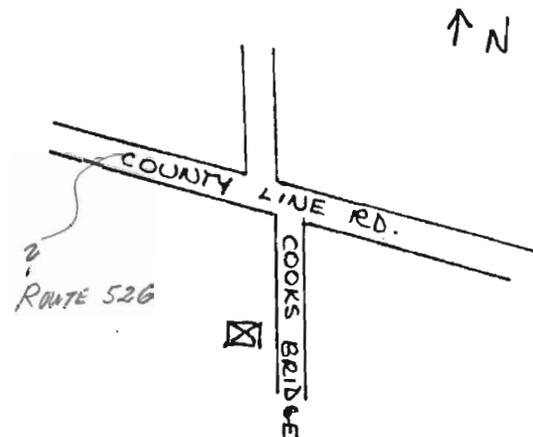
Construction Date:	1750	Source of Date:	A.S.Platt, Jr.
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:	vernacular Georgian style	Form/Plan Type:	rectangle, with additions
Number of Stories:	2		
Foundation:			
Exterior Wall Fabric:	clapboard		
Fenestration:	3 bay. 6/6		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable roof parallel to road		
Additional Architectural Description:	There is a 1½ story, 3-bay wing with an end chimney to the south.		

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1512-25



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Cook House is located on an elevation on the west side of Cooks Bridge Road. The structure faces away from the road, and is surrounded by woods and open space.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is the oldest in Jackson Township, and among the oldest in Ocean County. Although generally plain in appearance, it has been sensitively maintained. It was renovated in 1815 and is said to be unchanged (except for the addition of a garage) since that time.

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:

REFERENCES:

A.S.Platt, Jr., interview by M.R.Kralik, Jackson Township, April 1981.

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

DATE: 4/81

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.: 1512-26  
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

STREET NAME: Jackson Mill Road  
MUNICIPALITY: Jackson

CROSS STREETS:  
COUNTY: Ocean

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

A number of 19th century structures are found clustered together at Jackson Mill Road. These structures are generally late 19th century buildings, usually 2½ stories high, 3 bays wide with clapboard exteriors, gabled roof and open fronts with turned elements.

The earliest house, possible late 18th century, is oriented perpendicular to the road and contains 6/6 windows, louvered shutters and small proportions.

Overall, the buildings represent approximately 100 years of architecture, typical of other structures in the township.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 7  
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent \_\_\_ % Good 40 % Fair 20 % Poor 40 %  
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes \_\_\_ Possible \_\_\_ No X Part of Larger District \_\_\_  
THREATS TO STREET: Roads \_\_\_ Development \_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_ No Threat X Other \_\_\_  
COMMENTS:

MAP:  
SLIDES:  
REFERENCES:

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

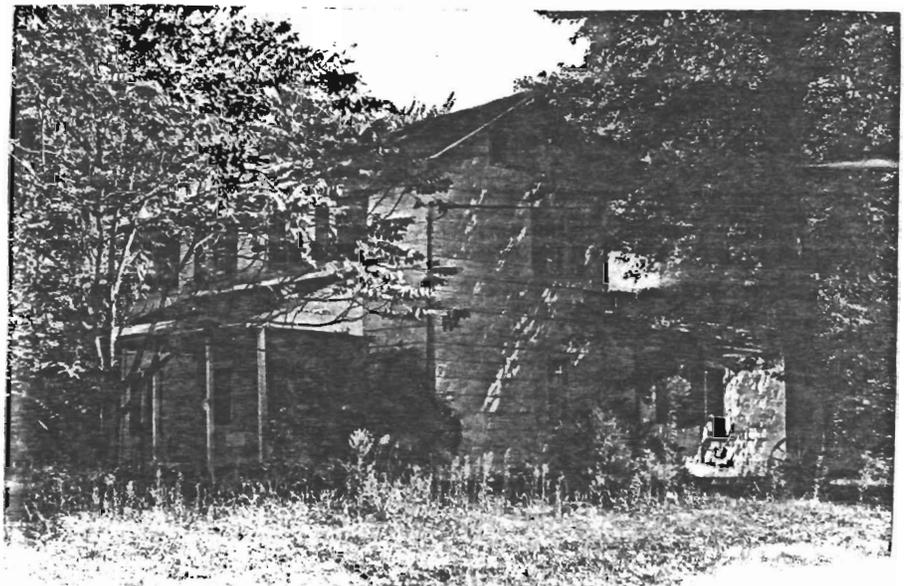
1512-26  
Jackson Mill Road  
Jackson  
Summer 1981



1512-26  
Jackson Mill Road  
Jackson  
Summer 1981



1512-26  
Jackson Mill Road  
Jackson  
Summer 1981



JACKSON LISTINGS

1512-L1



Jackson Volunteer Fire Company / Cassville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 5 bay cast cement block foundation with first floor front brick facade; 2/2 windows with horizontal muntins; pent eave over fire doors. c.1900.

1512-L2



Sam VanArsdale House / Cassville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 5 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof parallel to the street, vernacular Georgian Style, c.1900. There is a partial front porch with a hipped roof, and connecting curved brackets which are pierced. A one story rear extension has 6/1 windows (they are 2/2 elsewhere) and an open porch with turned posts. There are ourlins in the roof eaves.

1512-L3



445 Cassville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 4 bay, asbestos shingle siding, L-plan, gable roof parallel to the street, 1/1 windows, c.1870. There is a center door, a central brick chimney and a hipped roof front porch.

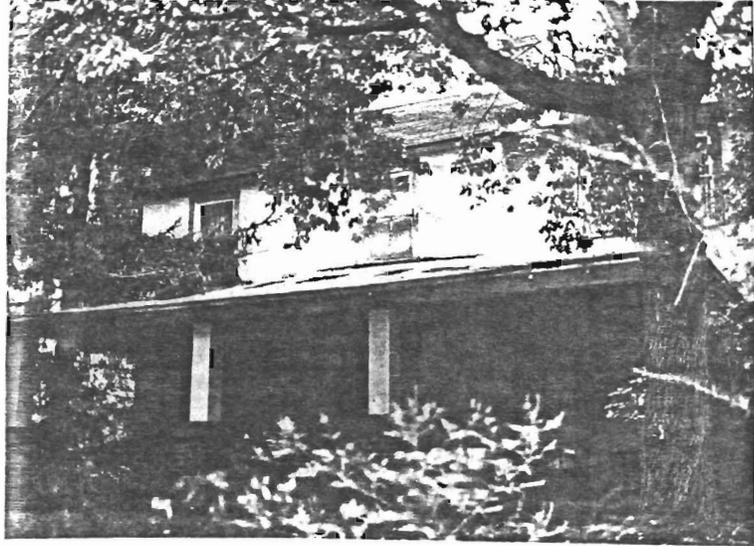
1512-L4



Carney House / 450-C Cassville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, 1/1 windows, gable roof, possible pre-1860 core. This structure seems based on a one room plan and is similar to some of the structures further north (in Cassville) which may have been workmens' cottages. There is one central brick interior chimney and a one story catslide extension rear. There is also a one story ell to the south.

1512-L5



Youmans House / 447-448 Cassville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 3 bay plan similar to 1512-L4; stucco siding. This structure is further elaborated by an open hipped roof porch, with large square stuccoed posts and roof with legend "1776" in colored siding. An interior brick chimney is located in the south end of the major element; there is an ell to the south and a rear addition.

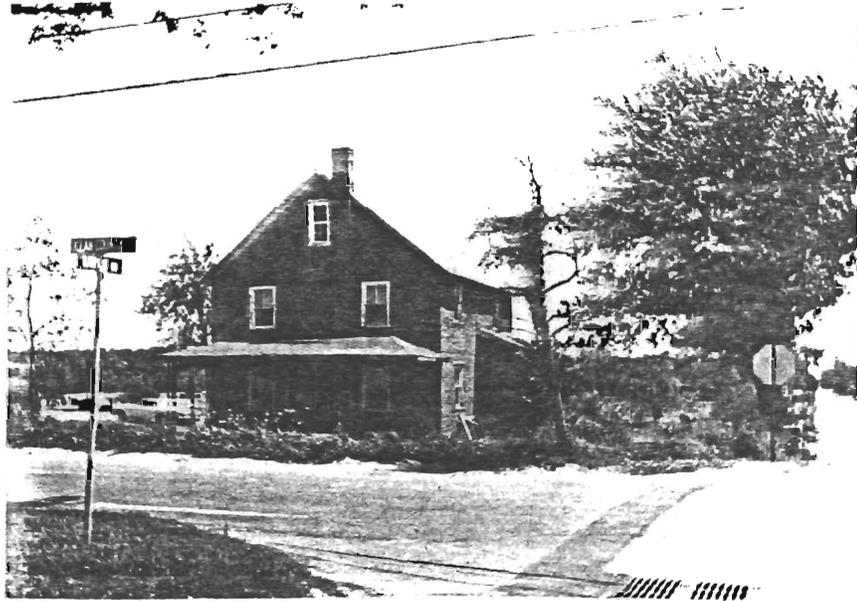
1512-L6



431 Cassville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 4 bay, asphalt siding, gable roof parallel to the street with horizontal vergeboard, 2/2 windows, c.1870. Semi-enclosed front porch with center door; one corbelled brick chimney and one concrete.

1512-L7



Zwolinski House / Route 528 and Hawkin Road, southeast corner

2½ story, asphalt siding, gable roof to street, 2/2 windows, one story saltbox extension to the north, c.1880. Center door, with asymmetrical exterior brick chimney; open shed front porch with square piers. This house is not indicated on the 1872 Beers map, but probably was built shortly after. It occupies an important crossroads location within old "Archer's Corner."

1512-L8

Not Available

J. Emery Farmhouse / Hawkin Road, north of Colliers Mills

2½ story, 3 bay, natural shingle siding (replaced); 1/1 windows, gable roof to street, c.1880. A double entrance door faces south, away from Hawkin Road, and is protected by an open shed front porch with square piers.

1512-L9



Archer House / Route 528 and Hawkin Road, northeast corner

1½ story, 2 bay, asphalt siding over cedar shakes, gable roof to street, c.1860. Brick chimney to rear of structure; open front porch; side door to the east. This house appears on the Beers map of 1872, with the name "R. Archer."

1512-L10



Route 528, north side (between 1512-L10 and the Hurley House)

1½ story, cruciform plan, natural shingle with some asphalt siding, 6/6 windows, intersecting gable roof, early 20th century. Interior chimney and one exterior flue; screened shed front porch.

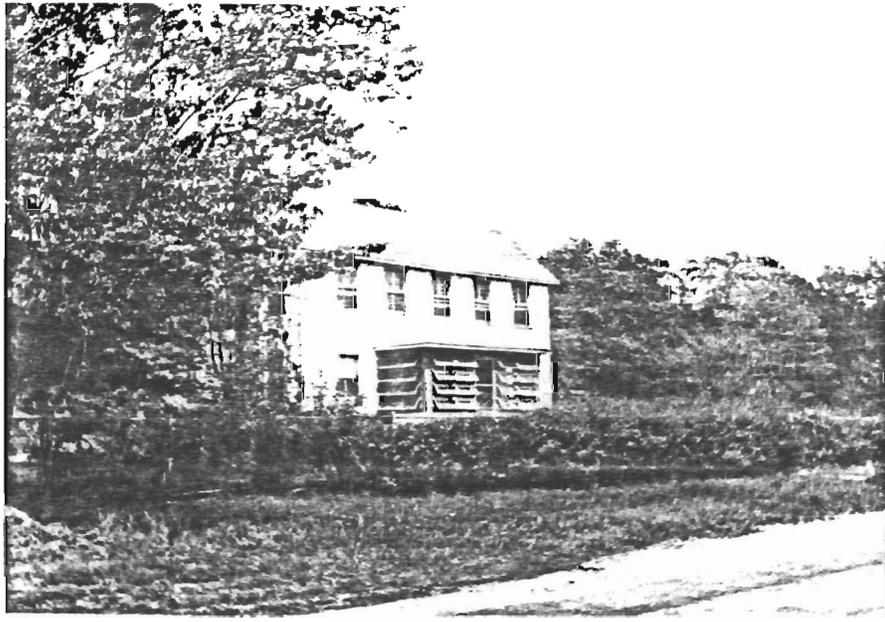
1512-L11



Blanda House / Route 528, north side

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof parallel to street, 2/2 and 1/1 windows, c.1880. Double front door; open shed front porch; saltbox additions to rear (north) and to the west. This house is of the same plan as the Zwolinski House (1512-L7.)

1512-L12



Nellie Moore House / (Prospertown) Hawkin Rd. & Rte. 537, Monmouth Rd, s.e. corner

2½ story, 5 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof parallel to Hawkin Road, 2/2 windows, vernacular Georgian Revival, c.1870. 2 exterior end brick chimneys and one interior corbelled brick chimney; hipped front porch infilled with jalousies. This is the only crossroads house in Prospertown that is within Ocean County; the other three corners are within Monmouth County but contribute to a visual community.

1512-L13



Old Anderson House / Leesville Road, Box 73 (Leesville area)

2½ story, 3 bay, gable roof, asphalt siding, diagonal orientation to corner, and double entrance doors. Saltbox extension; indeterminate age (possibly expanded from c.1830 2 X 2 plan.)

1512-L14

Not Available

Joe Clayton House / Leesville Road (Leesville)

2½ story, T-plan, gable roof farmhouse, asphalt siding, 2/2, c.1870. There is an enclosed shed porch with continuous fenestration and an open side porch.

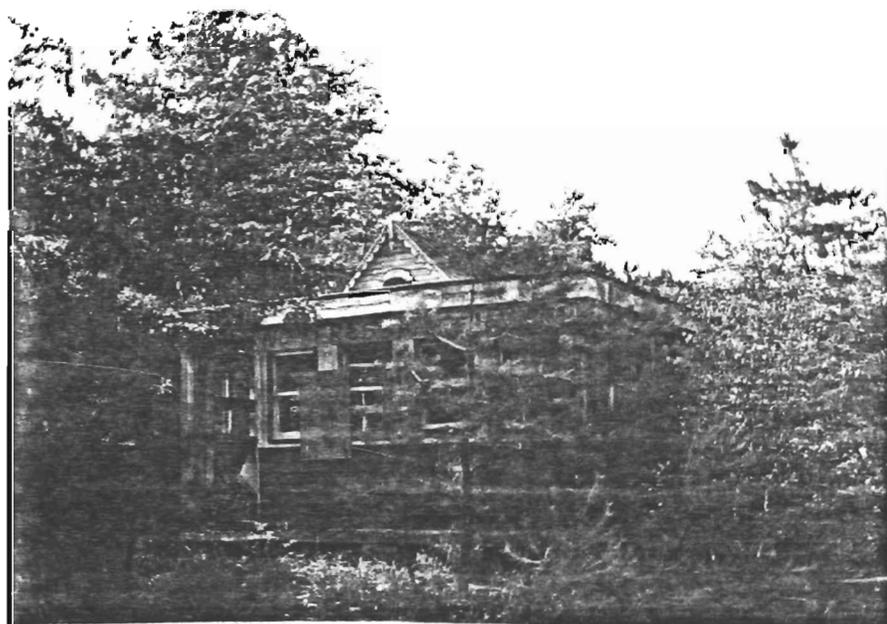
1512-L15



Clayton House / Leesville Road (Leesville)

2 story, 4 bay, painted shingle in wide and narrow courses, gable roof parallel to street; 2/2 windows, c.1880. Double front door: enclosed shed front porch with continuous fenestration.

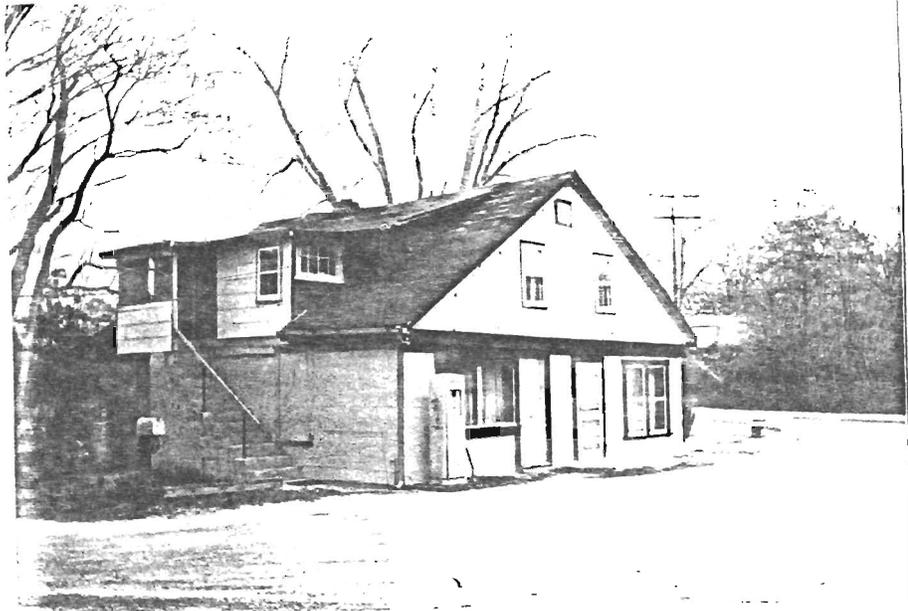
1512-L16



Gothic Cottage / Leesville Road (Leesville)

1½ story, 1 bay, gable roof to street, asphalt siding, center door with flanking windows, c.1910 or earlier. Arched attic window in gable peak; 1/1 windows; vergeboard and kingpost. Enclosed front porch with continuous fenestration. Abandoned.

1512-L17



Burkville Store / Burke Rd, n.e. corner of Trenton-Lakewood Rd. (Burkville / Maryland area)

1½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding over cement block foundation, gable roof with full return, diagonal orientation to corner, c.1920. Double entrance door; recessed wall dormers with decks; one story industrial type addition.

1512-L18



Clemente House / 341 Harmony Road (Harmony area)

2 story, 3 bay, aluminum siding, cast cement block foundation, 1/1 windows, indeterminate age. Open shed front porch partially across facade. Expanded.

1512-L19



Wohl Farmhouse / 445 Harmony Road

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof with wide soffit area and purlins, 1/1 windows, c.1870. Open front porch, turned posts, diagonal corner with false pediment; 2 interior corbelled chimneys with caps; 1 end chimney, additions to rear.

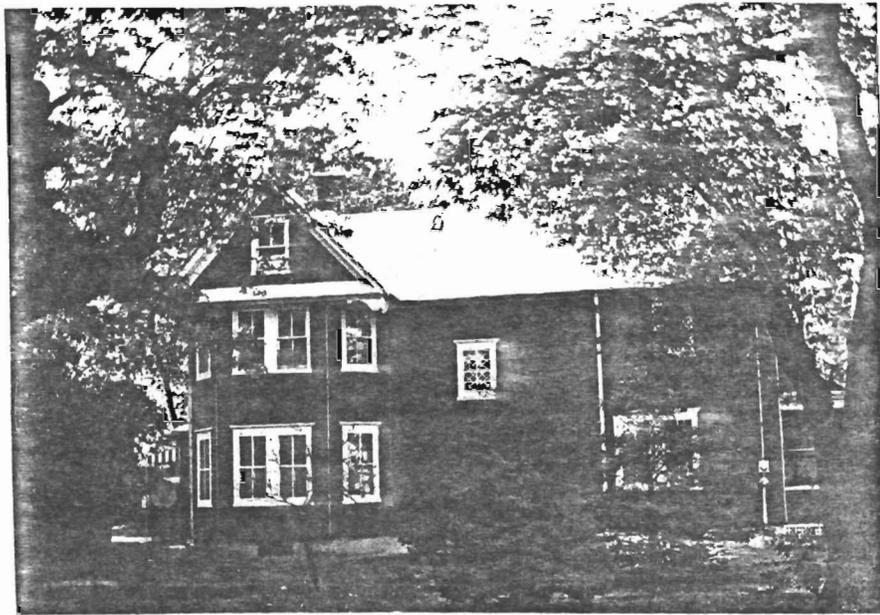
1512-L20



Hardwicks House / Harmony Road

2 story, 2 bay, asphalt shingle siding, gable roof to street, 2/2 windows, vernacular Gothic, c.1880. Enclosed shed front porch.

1512-L21



Hulsart Farmhouse / Harmony Road and Route 526, northeast

2½ story, L-plan, asbestos shingle siding, cross gable roof, 1 central corbelled brick chimney, c.1910. Important corner location. Screened shed front porch with false pediment marking entrance; details include bay window to the west and diamond pane and diamond shaped windows. There is a 1½ story, gabled, vertical board barn to the rear, facing Harmony Road.

1512-L22



Dr. Joseph Clayton Farmhouse / Jackson Mills-Lakewood Road (526) south side

2½ story, 6 bay, L-plan, clapboard and patterned shingle, vernacular Queen Anne, c.1890. Gabled Queen Anne bay to the east; false pediment on porch roof marking entrance. The Clayton family was associated with many houses in the area. (see 1512-L12).

1512-L23

Not Available

Clayton House / Jackson Mills-Lakewood Road (Rte. 526) north side

2½ story, asbestos shingle siding, vernacular Gothic farmhouse, c.1900.  
This was also a Clayton family home.

1512-L24



Farmhouse / (Route 526, north side)

2½ story, 4 bay, gable roof parallel to the street, asbestos shingle siding, c.1870. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2; enclosed front porch with continuous fenestration and false pediment, with lattice design, marking the entrance.

1512-L25

Not Available

Harmony Farmhouse / Route 526

2½ story, L-plan, asphalt siding, gable roof, vernacular Gothic, c.1870. One interior pressed brick chimney; 1/1 windows, 2 bay extension with continuous fenestration front (south.) Center door with 2/2 windows to the east; open shed front porch with turned posts, vergeboard, and ornate rails.



1512-L26

Hendrickson House / Cedar Swamp Road (#537) (VanHiseville)

2½ story, 3 bay, painted shingle, gable roof, vernacular Georgian Revival, c.1870. Hipped front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets; central interior corbelled brick chimney.

1512-L27



Furman Thompson House / Cedar Swamp Road (VanHiseville)

2½ story, 3 bay, T-shape, gable roof parallel to street and close to road; asbestos shingle siding with patterned shingles visible beneath; c.1875. Original plan oriented to the east; porch has been infilled and closed, and entrance is now to the south. Numerous additions including first floor bow windows and saltbox extensions.

1512-L28



Farmhouse / Fish Road (Pleasant Grove Area)

2½ story, L-plan, gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, 6/1 windows, vernacular Gothic farmhouse c.1880. Partial entrance porch with turned posts and spinwheel brackets.

1512-L33



Old General Store / Audrey's Treasures / VanHiseville - Whitesville Road

2½ story, 2 bay, common bond brick and patterned shingle, Dutch gambrel roof to street, c.1920. Hipped front porch with Doric columns and brick pedestals; central entrance framed by shop windows. The original Whitesville General Store dated from 1890 to the 1920s.

1512-L34



Holman - Adams House / VanHiseville - Whitesville Road

2½ story, 5 bay, gable roof parallel to street, clapboard, vernacular Georgian, c.1865. Gabled portico over central entrance; square piers; 2 end brick chimneys; 2/2 windows with some replacements.

1512-L35



Holman Farmhouse / VanHiseville - Whitesville Road

2½ story, 5 bay, asbestos shingle siding; "upright and wing" plan, gable roof parallel to street with front wall dormer; original construction believed to date from the early nineteenth century. Hipped front porch with square paired piers; all replacement windows, some paired.

1512-L36



Holman Cranberry Barn

2½ story, 3 X 4 bay; vertical metal siding with gable roof parallel to street, deteriorated condition; two large barn doors with diagonal bracing; several additions.

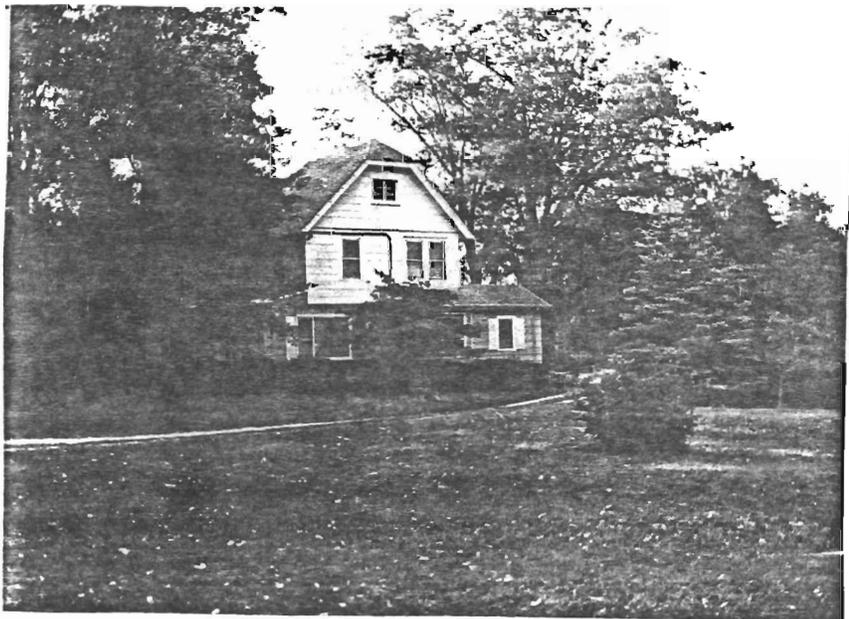
1512-L37



Kapp House / Box 172, Whitesville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof parallel to street, vernacular Georgian, c.1860. 6/1 windows with 6-light casement windows in center cross gable.

1512-L38



Old Post Office and General Store / Platt House / Whitesville - Toms River Road

2½ story, 2 bay, cruciform plan, asbestos shingle siding; 1830 farmhouse with Queen Anne additions. Gambrel roof in main mass to south; jerkinhead gables oriented west and north. Queen Anne bay at the northeast corner and sawn vergeboards along the roof peaks. Replacement windows. The site had had a blacksmith shop.

1512-L39



Holman House / 167 Whitesville - Toms River Road (Whitesville area)

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, vernacular farmhouse believed to date to the mid-nineteenth century. Asymmetrically located center door; enclosed side porch with balcony above; 2/2 windows.

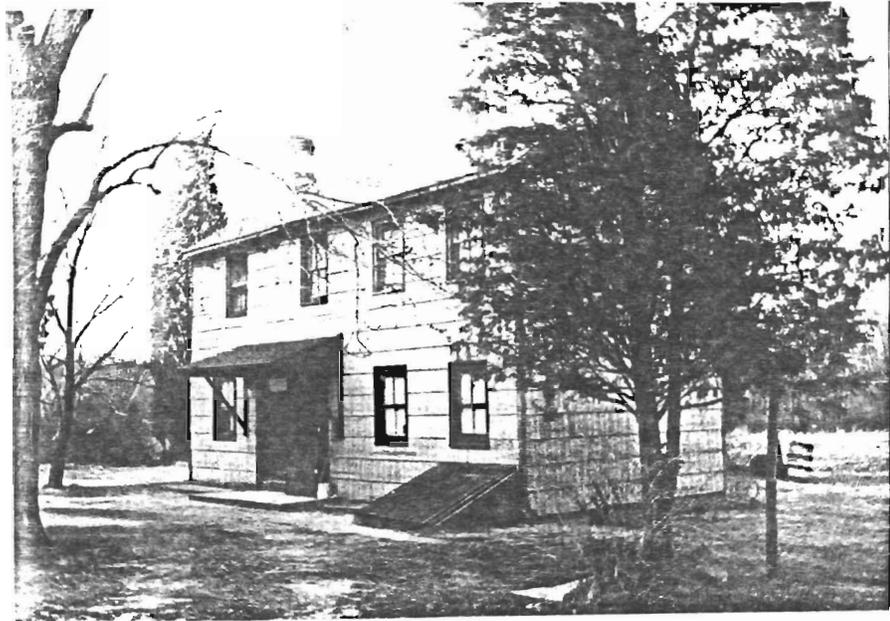
1512-L40



Maple Farm / 168-A Whitesville - Toms River Road (Whitesville area)

2 story, 2 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof to street, farmhouse believed to date from the 1830s. Central entrance; open hipped front porch; 6/6 windows.

1512-L29



Frank Applegate Road

2½ story, 4 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof, c.1885.

1512-L30



White Family House / Lakehurst-Whitesville Rd. (#547) & VanHiseville-Whitesville Rd. (#527) southwest corner

2½ story, 3 bay, natural shingle siding (replaced) and asphalt over patterned shingle; gable roof, c.1890. This house was built by the White family. Masonite siding; patterned shingle in gable peak. Open rustic shed porch with three entrance doors. 2/2 windows. Extension to south.

1512-L31



Adams House / Box 181, VanHiseville - Whitesville Road

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard with gable roof to street; fishscale shingle in gable peak, c.1880. Screened shed porch with sawn vergeboard; 2/2 windows.

1512-L32



Holman House / VanHiseville - Whitesville Road

2½ story, 2 bay, stucco, contractor's Georgian style, 1913. Bracketed hipped roof; paired 1/1 windows; hipped front porch with masonry pedestals and Doric columns.

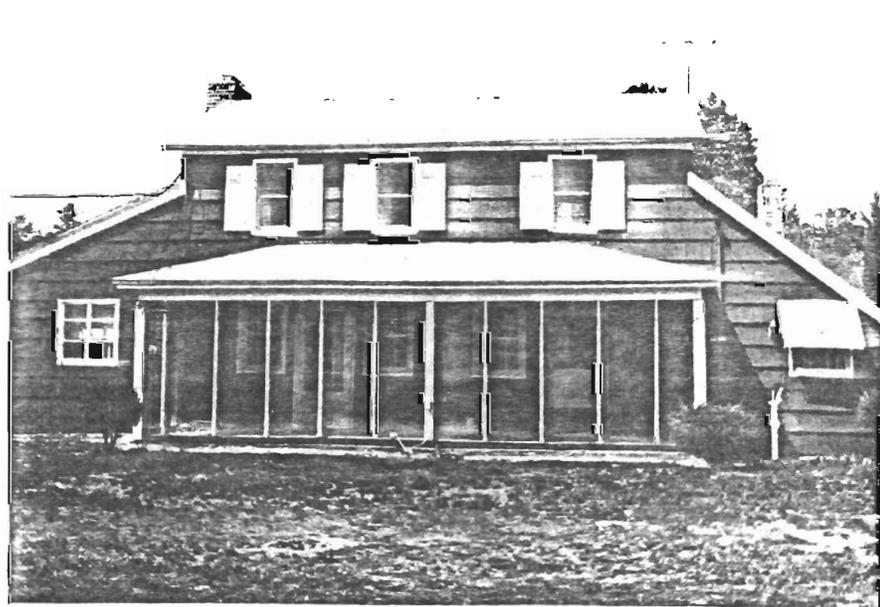
1512-L41



Baker House / 169 Whitesville - Toms River Road (Whitesville area)

2½ story, 2 bay, clapboard, vernacular Gothic farmhouse with later Queen Anne details, c.1850. Fishscale shingle in gable peak and molded keyhole-shaped attic window frame. Shed front porch with square piers; 2/2 windows (alterations on first floor); 1 story additions west and south.

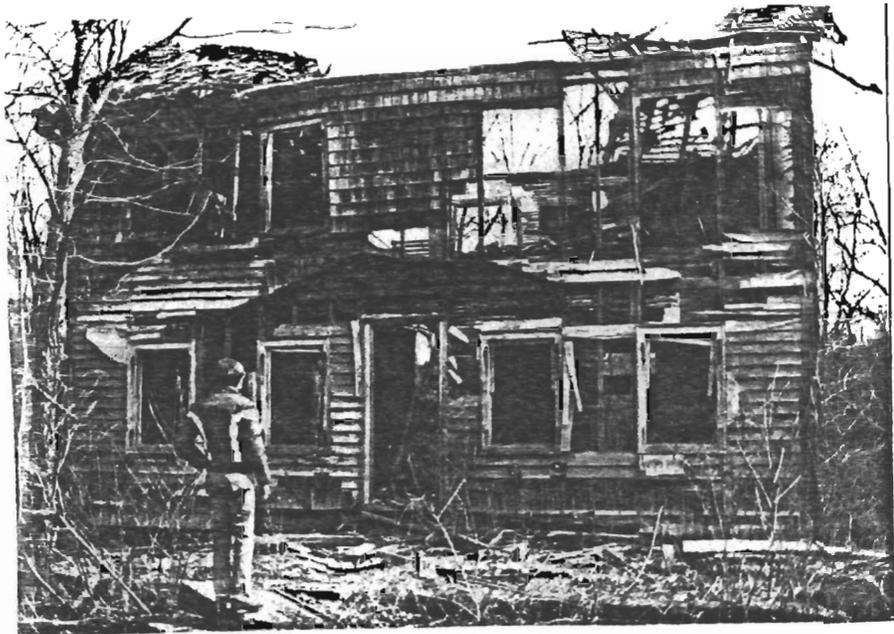
1512-L42



David Thompson House / Off Fish Road (Pleasant Grove area)

2½ story, 5 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof parallel to land, expanded 1 room plan, probably early nineteenth century. 6/6 and 2/2 windows; double entrance door, 1 end brick chimney; hipped screened porch with square piers.

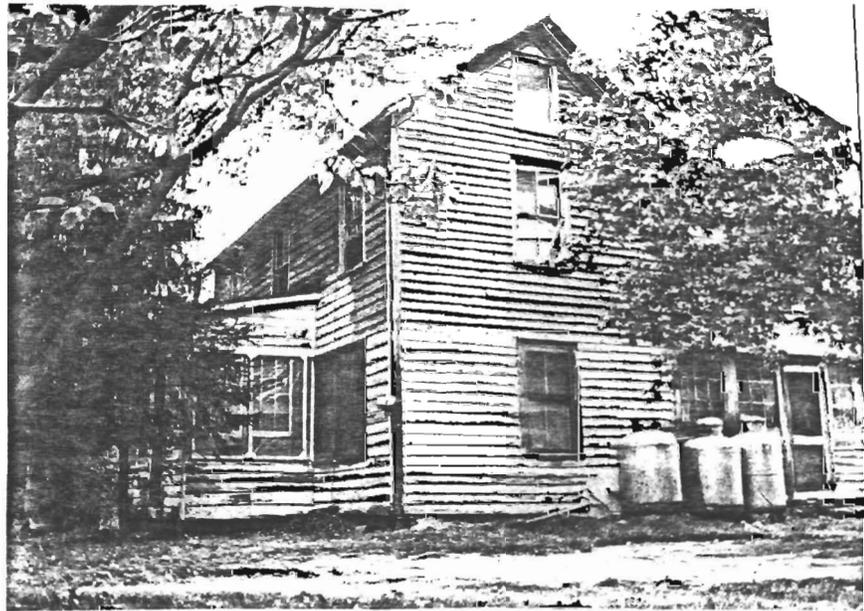
1512-L43



Joseph Thompson House / Off Fish Road (Pleasant Grove area)

2 story, 5 bay, natural shingle over clapboard, gable roof, 1 interior brick chimney, probably early nineteenth century. Deteriorated; abandoned.

1512-L44



Isaac E. Bills House / VanHiseville - Jackson Mills Road (head of Fish Road)  
(VanHiseville area)

2½ story, 4 bay, clapboard, T-plan, gable roof, 6/6 and 2/2 windows, c.1860 with additions. There is an enclosed shed front porch.

1512-L45



Old New Prospect Schoolhouse / New Prospect Road

1½ story, 3 bay (expanded) painted shingle, gable roof to street with cross gable element to rear, circa late nineteenth century. There are paired 6/6 windows and a cupola marking the entrance.

1512-L46



New Prospect Stage / "Frat House" / New Prospect Road and Aldrich Road

2½ story, 5 bay, painted shingle, gable roof parallel to New Prospect Road, vernacular Georgian style, c.1860. Center door; open hipped front porch with square posts; end brick chimney; rear addition.

HISTORIC ROADS - (Compiled by Alexander S. Platt, Jr.)

1512-45

Fish Road - Listed on early maps since 1712. Dirt portion of the road still exists between Cassville-Freehold Road and Leesville Road.

1512-46

Stump Tavern Road - Late 19th century road between Route 571 (near Webbsville) and Route 528 (one mile west of Cassville intersection.)

1512-47

Burnt Tavern Road - Designated road past tavern that burned, mid-19th century, from Anderson Road to Route 537, Holmson section.

1512-48

Reed Road - Dirt road (once Stage Road) from early 18th century, between Route 571 at Francis Mill to Hawkins Road.

1512-49

Hawkins Road - (Between Route 528 and Route 537) Archertown to Prosper-town - original portion of dividing line between East and West Jersey.

1512-50

Bowman Road - Mid 19th century road (main road to Webbsville) - between Route 571 and Lakewood-New Egypt Road (Route 528 at Holmansville.)

HISTORIC BRIDGES

1512-51

Francis Mills Bridge - Late 18th century (original.) Present bridge circa 1879 deeded to township in 1976. Route 571.

1512-52

Whites Bridge - Found on Brinley map of 1838. Located in Whitesville on Route 547.

HISTORIC BRIDGES CONTINUED:

1512-53

Bowman Bridge - Found on Bowman Road (listed above.)

1512-54

Graw Road Bridge - Found on Grawtown Road between Route 527 and Route 528.

HISTORIC MILLS AND MILL SITES - (Compiled by David Miller Sr.)

(The precise location of the following sites has been omitted to protect the cultural resources. Researchers should contact the Commission office for further information.)

DEED RESEARCH

1512-55

Sawmill - (Prospertown)

Coward's - 1760s to 1772  
Theodore Rousa's - 1772 to 1802  
Maces Ivins - 1845  
Ephram Emson - 1894 (9' dam drop 50 H.P.  
generated)

1512-56

Gristmill - (Prospertown)

Abram Brown - 1760 to 1772  
Richard Waln - 1772 to 1809  
Ephram Emson - purchased 1894 (9' dam drop  
20 H.P. generated)

1512-57

Sawmill - (Prospertown)

Owned by Waln family 1795 to 1885

1512-58

Sawmill - (Lahaway Plantation)

Before 1800 a fulling mill - owned by  
A. Van Hise 1894 (5' dam 15 H.P. generated)

1512-59

Sawmill - (Van Hiseville)

McMurray's - 1812  
Irish Mills - 1832  
Alfred Van Hise - 1868 (purchased from  
Bricksburg Land & Improvement Company)

1512-60

Sawmill - (Route 528) Sutt's Mill Date unknown

HISTORIC MILLS AND MILL SITES CONTINUED:

1512-61

Sawmill - (Coventry Road)

E. Clayton's Mill - In operation at least until 1925

1512-62

Sawmill - (Route 537)

De Bow's Mill - 1777 to 1780s  
1894 - known as R. & J. De Bow (7' dam  
30 H.P. generated)

1512-63

Sawmill & Gristmill - (Route 571)

Francis Mills  
John Francis - date unknown  
Wm. Francis - 1818  
J.J. Allen - 1894 - (10' dam 80 H.P. generated)

1512-64

Sawmill & Gristmill - (Route 571)

Rova Farms - possibly erected 1750  
Thomas Emley's Mill - 1800  
Everingham's - to 1818  
John Francis - post 1818  
A. Van Hise - 1894 saw and planing mill  
(8' dam 66 H.P. generated)

1512-65

Gristmill - (Colliers Mills)

John Borden - 1768  
Shreve's Mill - 1816

1512-66

Sawmills -- (Colliers Mills)

(2) 1 steam - 1 water  
John Collier - 1834  
Ephram Emson - 1894 (8' dam 22 H.P. generated)

1512-67

Sawmill - (Lake Success)

(Borden's Branch) 1779

1512-68

Sawmill - (Dove's Mill)

Samuel Dove - 1765 to 1819

1512-69

Sawmill - (North branch of Toms River) Everingham's c. 1750

1512-70

Sawmill - (Toms River)

Gaskin's Mill - 1794

HISTORIC MILLS AND MILL SITES CONTINUED:

1512-71

Sawmill & Gristmill (Lake Eno, Metedeconk River)      Bennett's Mills  
George Bennett - 1825  
Harry Applegate - 1894  
Gristmill (9' dam 70 H.P. generated)  
Sawmill (9' dam 22 H.P. generated)

1512-72

Gristmill (Metedeconk River)      James Allen - c.1804

1512-73

Sawmill - (Metedeconk River)      Emmon's Mill  
Matthews - 1872  
C.H. Lane 1894 (7' dam 17 H.P. generated)

1512-74

Sawmill - (Metedeconk River)      Brewer's Bridge  
Adam Brewer - 1805

1512-75

Sawmill - (Route 526 Toms River)      Jackson's Mills  
Hugh Jackson Jr. & Cornelius Hendrickson 1820  
Matthew's Estate 1894 (7' dam 17 H.P. generated)

1512-76

Sawmill - (Toms River)      Reynold's pre 1821

1512-77

Sawmill - (Route 526 Leesville-Silcam Rd.)  
Thomas Thompson 1894 (6' dam 30 H.P. generated)

1512-78

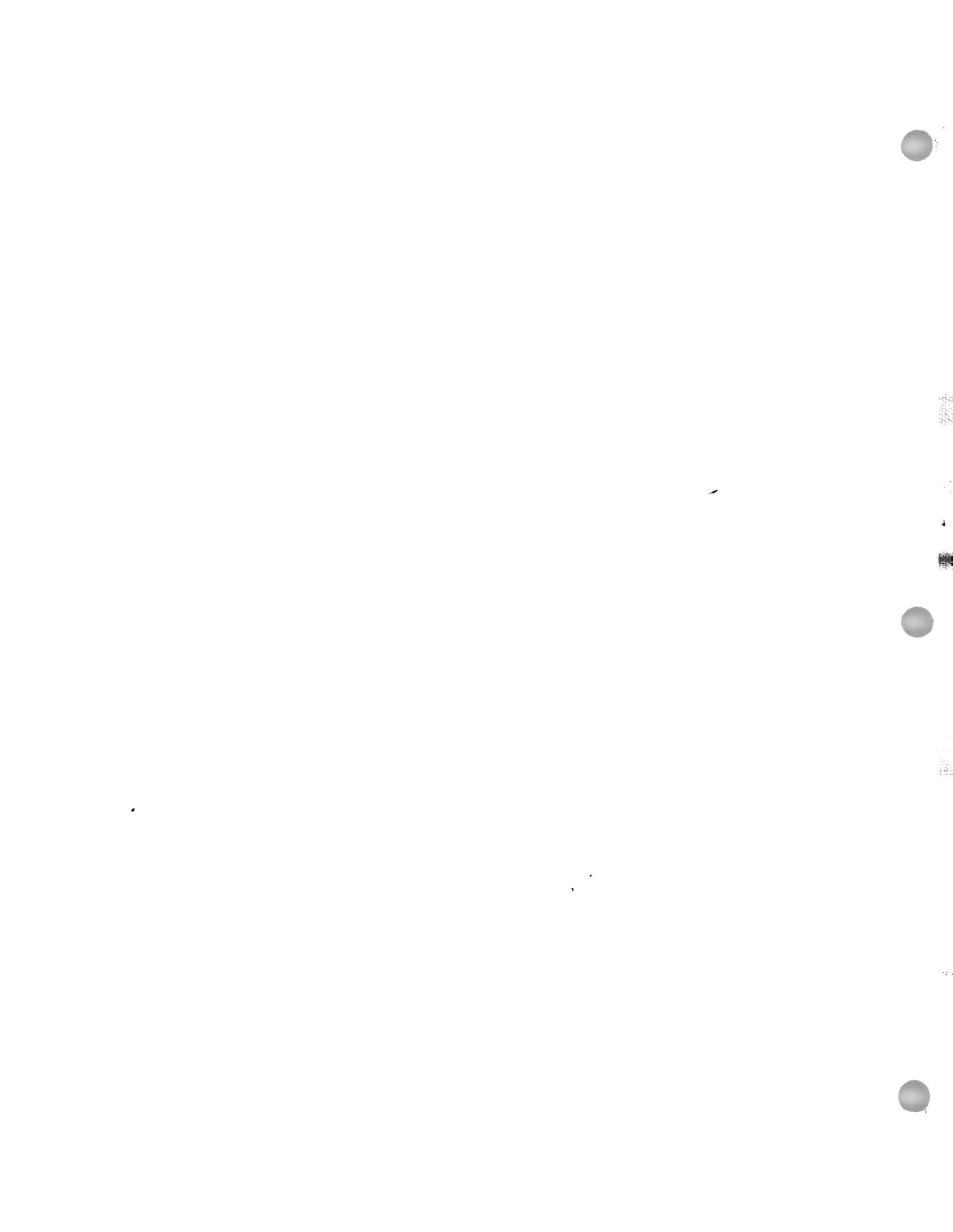
Sawmill - Steam Powered (Leesville) David Clayton - 1925 to 1940s

1512-79

Sawmill - Steam Powered - Now Operating (Route 571) Burkville / Holmeson

1512-80

Sawmill - Gasoline Powered - (Stump Tavern Road)  
Carl Goetz - 1920 to 1980



RESOLUTION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF JACKSON  
JACKSON, NEW JERSEY

No. 339R-81

Date of Adoption July 3, 1981

Title: ENDORSING CASSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION.

Committeeman Sabatino presents the following Resolution  
Seconded by Committeeman Alcove.

Page 1 of 1 jas

WHEREAS, the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, in its dedication to enhance and preserve the history of the communities in Ocean County, is applying to the State of New Jersey for certain structures and areas to be declared historic; and

WHEREAS, at the recommendation of the Jackson Township Historic Commission and the Heritage Preservation Society of Jackson, the County Commission has prepared and will soon present an Application to the State which would declare an area in Jackson Township as an Historic District; and

WHEREAS, the intended Historic District would include the area along Route 571, from the Cassville center, northward to include the Cathedral of St. Vladimir at Rova Farms, an area which is recognized as one of the earliest Eighteenth century village settlements in Jackson Township,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF JACKSON, COUNTY OF OCEAN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY: that;

1. The Township of Jackson supports the concept of preserving our community's heritage and hereby endorses the intended application of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission to obtain an Historic District designation for the Cassville area of Jackson Township.

2. Copies of this Resolution to the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, Jackson Township Historic Commission, Heritage & Preservation Society and any other interested parties.

7/31/81

DATED: 8/3/81

John C. Kiebler al-  
JOHN C. KIEBLER, TOWNSHIP CLERK

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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

For HCRS use only  
received  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Historic Resources of Cassville, New Jersey (Partial Inventory: Historical/Architectural  
and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number Route 571 north of Route 528 not for publication

city, town Jackson Township vicinity of 9th congressional district

state New Jersey code county Ocean code

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple Ownership (See Continuation Sheets)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ocean County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Toms River state New Jersey

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title O.C. Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1980 - 1981  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Office of Cultural and Environmental Services

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Cassville is a Multiple Resource Area consisting of two districts: Cassville Crossroads and Rova Farms. These are differentiated by two principal periods of historic development, yet are physically linked by a single road, and economically and culturally by social interaction. The southern area of Cassville is a nineteenth-century crossroads community, containing ten pivotal and contributing structures and a cemetery. To the north is Rova Farms, an early twentieth-century community founded by Russian emigre's. Most buildings in the area are of wood and are 1½ to 2½ stories high, and were constructed either between 1830-1860 (at the time of early industrial prosperity) or early in the twentieth century with the establishment of Rova Farms.

Geographically, Cassville is situated within the New Jersey Pine Barrens. The timber base is oak and pine and the soil is sandy but relatively fertile, therefore adaptable to small fruit cultivation. The land is basically flat; however a nearby land formation, Mount Tabor, rises 236' above sea level and is one of the highest points in Ocean County. Its importance as an early local landmark is implied by its notation on the Brinley map of 1838. There is also a slight elevation in the area near St. Vladimir's Church (#B-1). The land is well drained by a dendriform system of streams which converge to form the headwaters of the Toms River. Small lakes were easily created to form bogs and mill ponds; part of the Van Hise mill dam still remains within the area.

In general, the residential structures within Cassville are characteristic of village architecture throughout Jackson Township. Most seem to be expanded versions of a vernacular 2x2 bay cottage. The settlement pattern of this area seems to have encouraged a simple building form, as there was a general lack of capital. However, time and effort were put into the community buildings -- the churches, schools, stores, and social areas.

This nomination was, in part, the result of an architectural/historical survey of Ocean County, NJ, sponsored by the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission and the New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Services. The survey located and described approximately 1350 structures within the County, ranging from mid-18th century houses to buildings related to the automobile age. Following historical research on a given community or area, field work was carried out with the assistance of one or more knowledgeable residents. The primary intent of the survey was to provide a broad brush inventory of the County's historic structures; a total of five nominations (three historic districts and two Multiple Resource Areas containing four additional districts and three individual properties) will result from the survey.

This portion of the County was surveyed by Marilyn Kralik, doctoral candidate in American Civilization at the University of Pennsylvania, for the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission. The nomination was reviewed and commented upon by Kevin McGorty, historian and Coordinator of the Commission; and Constance Greiff and Charles Ashton, architectural historians at Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, NJ.

In compiling the following individual building descriptions, a system of four categories was used to assess the architectural and streetscape qualities of each structure:

1. The term "Pivotal" is applied to those buildings, structures, and objects which possess distinct architectural and historical significance, and which act as landmarks within the architectural matrix of the district.
2. "Contributing" refers to buildings (and structures, etc.) dating from the period of the district's significance which have some architectural and / or historical importance, and which visually contribute to the cohesiveness of the district's streetscapes.
3. "Harmonizing" buildings (structures, etc.) are those dating from the period of the district's significance which have been significantly altered or newer buildings which are compatible (in massing, materials, setbacks, etc.) with the character of the district.
4. "Intrusions" are those buildings (and structures, etc.) which detract from the character of the district.

In this nomination, all references to the Cassville Crossroads Historic District include the letter "A"; references to the Rova Farms Historic District include the letter "B".

Cassville is at the intersection of two old roads, Routes 571 (Trenton-Cassville-Toms River Road) and 528 (New Egypt-Cassville-Van Hiseville Road.) These have been of great importance to the area and undoubtedly contributed to the town's first settlement. The former road connects Monmouth County (and, eventually, many north Jersey towns as well as New York City) to Toms River, a Revolutionary War village which became the Ocean County seat in 1850. The latter road extends from the sea, by way of several important mill and forge sites (in present Brick and Lakewood Townships) to Trenton and Philadelphia. On its way, it passes New Egypt, a few miles directly west, which had been an early important milling and agricultural center.

Cassville's main street is harmonious in appearance. All but one of the pivotal structures (#A-6), which is obviously late nineteenth-century in construction, which line Route 571 are located close to the road, thus preserving a strong village feeling. Boundary lines between the structures are marked by hedgerows and stands of trees. No focal point emerges from the building group. It remains a mixed residential / commercial area. There are no intrusions.

At the present time, there is a clear relationship among the crossroads structures: all are 2½ stories high, all are of wood, and all but one have open front porches. Such alterations as exist are in one of two forms: 1.) major improvements, such as the elaborate stained glass windows of the Methodist Church (#A-2) and the patterned porch posts in front of the general store (#A-9) as well as the put-together character of at least three of the residences (#A-3, A-4, A-5), and 2.) asbestos siding. Neither truly interferes with an architectural integrity. It appears that the siding techniques which were used are reversible and therefore they do not affect the inherent quality of the structures. Other improvements seem to have been executed at least fifty years ago and are therefore well established as part of the area's built history.

A-1 Van Hise / Van Ness / Long House, c.1850  
New Egypt Cassville Road - Block 6 Lot 39  
pivotal

A 2½ story, 5 bay clapboard structure in the vernacular Georgian style, possibly 1850 with alterations. The gable roof runs parallel to the street and has a partial return with brackets. The windows are 4/4 and are framed by louvered blinds. There are exterior brick chimneys to the east and west and a 2 story open veranda with square piers and parapet to the north (rear.) The west area of the facade extends into a false facade that is 2 stories high; this area is not enhanced by roof brackets but otherwise conforms to the symmetrical appearance. There is a 1 story enclosed projection to the west, and an enclosed hipped roof front porch. To the rear of the main structure there is a 1½ story outbuilding in a compatible style, with a 1 story parapet entrance area. On the 1872 Beers map, this home is identified as the Charles Van Hise residence, and is shown to be adjacent to the Crane cranberry bogs. According to local historian, Alexander S. Platt, Jr., at one time this home was part of a dairy farm.

A-1a Outbuilding (described above).

- A-2 Cassville United Methodist Church, c.1859  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6 Lot 38  
pivotal

A 1½ story, 3x3 bay meetinghouse style structure with neo-Greek Revival elements, 1859. The gable roof is oriented E/W to the street and is crowned by a square tower above the entrance; there is a louvered belfry and a composite tower roofline. The full return of the gable roof forms a pediment area which is further marked by an arched pedimented window of non-pictorial stained glass. The temple-like quality is enhanced by the two Doric columns of the elevated entrance porch and the front corner posts. There are two separate, symmetrically positioned entrances. An important feature of the church's design are the six large pictorial stained glass windows lining the nave. These are opulent in quality and are credited, by the Jackson Historical Society, as having been designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. Although they therefore represent an alteration to the original structure, somewhat at variance with the intended austere appearance, they are notable for their high quality and rarity. This structure is the third Methodist Church to occupy the corner crossroads site at Cassville. It is known to have been an important Methodist center and to have hosted nearby camp meetings. The congregation was active here until 1979, when the structure was severely damaged by a truck. The Jackson Historic Preservation Society restored the porch and damaged exterior to its original appearance, and presently uses the structure as a home and for the collection of the Jackson Museum. The church cemetery is still used and contains many 19th century tombstone designs, as well as the graves of a Revolutionary War soldier and several Civil War veterans.

- A-2a Shed

- A-3 Allen House, c.1830  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6 Lot 37  
contributing

A 2½ story, asbestos sided, L-plan structure in an "upright-and-wing" composition, with gable roof running parallel to the street. Massing of the house suggests a series of alterations, probably surrounding a 2x2 bay, 1830s cottage plan -- this can be seen in several local buildings, (#A-4 & A-3) and according to local historian, David T. Miller, Sr., possibly marks the workmen's cottages of the Allen family works. The windows are 6/6 and there are two entrances, one central to the gable end. The windows are asymmetrically spaced, furthering the sequential appearance; however, uniformity of siding, including vertical board across the first floor facade, and a unifying hipped roof front porch with square piers contributes to a cohesive house appearance. There is a corbelled end chimney. This is one of the homes listed under the Allen name on the Beers map. Henry Charlton Back suggests, in Jersey Midlands, that this may also have been part of the original Allen store; therefore, it is earlier than 1830, when the present Allen structure (#A-9, across the street) is known to have been built.

- A-3a Garage (Dave's Auto Repair)

- A-4 Allen House, c.1830  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6 Lot 36  
pivotal

A 2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos sided structure with a gable roof to street, L-plan, and end brick chimney. There is a central entrance, 1/1 windows and a catslide projection to the rear (west) with an interior end chimney. The front gabled section of the house has an open hipped roof front porch supported by square piers. A patio has been added to the south, and there is an altered first floor window. This structure is also believed to have been one of the workmens' cottages, as well as a part of the original Allen store. It has had comparatively few obvious alterations.

A-4a Garage

- A-5 Allen / Hopkins / Jamison House, c.1830  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6 Lot 35  
pivotal

The full structure of this asbestos-sided home is 2½ stories high; it was apparently built in two sections. Overall the building is 8 bays long. The northern section, which has 2/2 first floor windows and 6/6 windows on the second floor, appears older and may have been another 1830s 2x2 cottage. The entrance is centered in this section. The southern portion has four 6/6 on each floor. Both elements of the building have central chimneys. There is a unifying gable roof which runs parallel to the street, and an open porch extending across the facade, supported by Doric style columns. There is an elaborate secondary entrance on the south elevation of the building, with sidelights and transom. This was the Allen family homestead, and is referred to in Tides of Time. It incorporates the old Manse of the Presbyterian Church which had existed "up the hill" (site of Rova Farms), and was moved to its present location by William Allen. Later, members of the Jamison family (for whom nearby Jamison Road, now known as Burke Tavern Road, had been named) also lived here in the late 19th century.

A-5a Bungalow / Shed

- A-6 Lane House, c.1870  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 45 Lot 34  
pivotal

A 2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos sided structure built in a T-plan, with cross gable front dormer, vernacular Gothic style, c.1870. This house has many pointed elements typical of late nineteenth century construction. A central triple window with shaped hood is located above the central double leaf door, which is similarly elaborated with transom and is in a recessed position. There are unusually long 2/2 windows across the facade. The open hipped front porch has square piers elaborated by capitals as well as by sawn brackets, and there is an enclosed shed porch addition with continuous fenestration, and a 1 story shed projection to the rear (east). Additional original details include exposed purlins and arched attic windows with louvered blinds. There are two interior corbelled brick chimneys.

- A-7 Leming House, c.1920  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 45 Lot 33  
harmonizing

Set deeply back from the street and screened by trees and a small outbuilding, this asbestos sided structure is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories high, with gable roof parallel to the street and pierced by a pair of Colonial Revival gable roof dormers, with 6/1 windows. There is an enclosed, projecting entrance area and an interior corbelled brick chimney. It is possibly c.1920 in construction.

- A-7a Shed

- A-8 Allen House  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 45 Lot 32  
pivotal

This  $2\frac{1}{2}$  story, L-plan home is 2 bays wide and is notable in the district due to its apparently original clapboard siding. Like the Allen Houses directly opposite (#A-3 & A-4) this structure has an "upright-and-wing" plan, with an ell slightly back of the projecting gable section. It was also probably a workmen's cottage, which has been expanded. The northern, gable-to-street section has a central door and a small shed porch with square piers and curving bracket trim. There is a second door, with separate entrance porch, within the ell. The windows are 2/2 throughout; there is also a louvered attic window. The structure has three chimneys; two are interior, and a stuccoed chimney has been added on the exterior. There is a catslide rear extension.

- A-8a Garage

- A-9 Allen's General Store / "Kathy's Kitchen", prior to 1834  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 45 Lot 31  
pivotal

The Allen Store is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories high and 9 bays wide, and is highly symmetrical in plan. The gable roof runs parallel to the street and there is a central cross gable peak with a decorative sawn vergeboard. A false pediment area marks the porch roof directly below. The windows are 1/1 on the second story and in the attic area; there are larger 6/6 windows along the first floor. There are two end chimneys and a rear saltbox projection. The central double entrance door has a transom above and is framed by a hipped front porch, which extends across the full facade. The porch is presently supported by six fluted cast cement columns, resting on panelléd pedestals. These distinctive columns are not original to the building but were added in 1911. Early photographs of the 1890s show an earlier use of square wooden piers; however, the dimensions of the porch do not appear to have changed. The General Store has been of continuing importance to Cassville. It was described in Gordon's Gazeteer of 1834. It is still owned and managed by a member of the founding Allen family.

- A-9a Garage

- A-10 Cassville Hotel / Whitey's Tavern, prior to 1830  
Cassville-Van Hiseville Road - Block 45 Lot 30  
contributing

A 2½ story, 4 bay structure with aluminum siding and gable roof parallel to Route 571; construction date prior to 1830. There have been some alterations to this structure for commercial purposes, but the basic massing (including the infilled first floor porch) is identical to that shown in an 1890 photograph. The windows are 1/1 throughout and are framed by louvered blinds. The porch has a hipped roof, and the square piers which support the roof are still apparent on the exterior. There is a 1 story gabled addition, with end chimney, to the east of the main mass, and entrance is in this area.

- A-10a Outbuilding

ROVA FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
DESCRIPTION

Rova Farms is joined to the southern crossroads area of Cassville by an 0.3 mi. stretch of Route 571, lined by open space and scattered buildings. The designated area includes structures, woodland, and planned open spaces. Most of the designated area lies at the junction of Thompson Bridge and Freehold Roads; however, there is also a non-contiguous area further north along Route 571 of 20.51 acres which includes St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church and St. Vladimir's Orthodox Cemetery. The intervening property had once belonged to Rova Farms but has since been sold and developed.

Rova Farms encompasses a mixture of buildings. There are two exceptional church structures (#B-1 & B-2) of highstyle integrity and ethnic derivation, but the architecture of the area seems otherwise based upon the acceptance and assimilation of pre-existing buildings in Cassville (including two structures of "pivotal" designation, (#B-3 & B-4) and the construction of small vacation cabins, rather than obvious original construction. Due to the nature of the resort, which has historically sought and served an urban clientele which was not necessarily wealthy, grandiose buildings were not generated for residential needs, although the churches have been lavishly built as a result of their importance to the community.

- B-1 St. Vladimir's Memorial Russian Orthodox Church, 1934  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6 Lot 24  
pivotal

A square plan, central-worship type of church, constructed of pressed brick with an elevated central entrance, begun 1934. Designed by the architect Roman Verkovsky and based on the design of Santa Sophia in Kiev, Russia (c.1037) as it is imagined to have looked before alterations. The double leaf entrance is surrounded by patterned archivolt in low relief, and a pointed arch mosaic flanks either side. There is a single large onion dome and drum, centrally placed on the hipped copper-clad roof; the dome is covered with gold leaf and is surmounted by a Byzantine cross. Two large flying buttresses are asymmetrically positioned; the western buttress is crowned by three small domes and contains the church bells. There are twelve open arches along the four elevations; all have patterned brickwork, (Lombard arches) and each central arch is topped by a Greek cross. The church rises above an ashlar foundation which forms a basement area; services were held here before completion of the upstairs portion. In the area above the door is a large mosaic portrait of St. Vladimir, patron saint of the church who is credited with introducing Christianity to Russia in 887. Windows throughout are narrow lancets, filled with clear glass. There is a graveyard to the rear of the structure (north), as well as a burial area within the basement.

- B-2 St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church, 1930  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 5 Lot 14  
pivotal

A one room, central-worship church, begun 1930, which has been expanded to the rear (west); stucco siding, hipped roof with square tower and onion dome. The present church plan is that of three receding blocks, which diminish in size as they extend from the road but which maintain an identical appearance. Each elevation is marked by a bochka, or characteristic horseshoe dormer; each element is marked by a tower and gilded dome and surmounted by a Byzantine cross. The double leaf, recessed main entrance is arched and framed by plain archivolt, and is elevated above the street; it is approached by three terrace levels. There are narrow lancet windows, filled with clear glass, at regular intervals along the structure.

- B-2a Cossack Mosque (pivotal)

A one room, stucco structure similar in appearance to St. Mary's located within the "Cossack section" of the cemetery. This building is opened only once a year. There is a single door and small single light clear windows.

B-2b Administration Building, c.1975  
harmonizing

A 2 story, 6 bay structure with hipped roof generally parallel to the road and bochkas, c.1975. This building, which is located to the south of St. Mary's within a parking area, faces north to the church, and is complementary, although obviously contemporary in appearance.

B-2c St. Vladimir's Russian Orthodox Cemetery

B-3 William C. Van Hise House, c.1870  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 12 Lot 26  
pivotal

A 2 story, 3 bay clapboard, square plan structure with high hipped roof, c.1870. There are hipped roof cross dormers in all elevations, and an octagonal tower with bellcast roof in the southeast corner. Entrance is through a portico to the north; there is a secondary entrance on the east, through a screened porch. Windows are 6/1 throughout and occur in single and multiple groups; there is a central corbelled brick chimney, and an exterior chimney, as well as a hipped roof extension to the west. This building appears on an 1872 map as the home of A. Van Hise, and was certainly associated with the Van Hise sawmill and woodworking establishment. It was sold to the Rova organization in 1934. It has served continuously since that time as a residence and administrative building for Rova Farms.

B-3a Social Hall / Restaurant, c.1935  
contributing

A 1½ story, board-and-batten, gabled structure with numerous additions, begun in 1935. There are numerous entrances; the major entrance is located in the diagonal southeast corner, which is marked by a sign and enhanced by a sawn horse's head decoration above the gable peak. There is a large open veranda on the south side, and numerous additions. This building has served continuously as an entertainment and social center for the Rova organization since its construction and is one of the principal secular buildings in the complex.

B-3b Sports Pavilion  
harmonizing

A mid 20th century 1 story structure in two sections (4 bay and 7 bay); concrete and fieldstone with vertical board trim. This structure is essentially an open shed with sliding industrial doors. It was built as a sports arena, but is now used as additional social space for the summer months, and houses a bar. Windows are 1/1 throughout.

B-3c Open Pavilion with K-braces and gable roof

B-3d Gazebo

- B-4 Van Hise Hotel and Store, prior to 1887  
St. Vladimir's Information Center and Library  
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 90 Lot 1  
pivotal

A 2½ story, 3 bay, gable roof to street structure, with asphalt siding, 2/2 windows, and asymmetrical entrance door with turned post portico, c.1873. A 1 story extension, with 1/1 windows and two doors, is located facing Thompson Bridge Road. This structure was sold to the Rova organization in 1934; it was part of the Van Hise holdings. An 1887 map notes that it was a "store and hotel." It is presently a small museum, library and art center for St. Vladimir's Church.

- B-5 Visotzky Cabins, c.1950  
45-51 Thompson Bridge Road - Block 90 Lot 1-1  
harmonizing

1½ story, gable parallel to the street, asbestos shingle siding, 5 bay, 1/1 windows, entrance door in central portico. There are many of these cabins, c.1950, which were built around a U-shaped court. They were intended for visitors to the resort, but are all presently used as permanent homes by the residents of Rova Farms.

- B-6 Motel, c.1960  
Thompson Bridge Road - Block 90 Lot 1-1  
harmonizing

The motel is composed of five linked units, each 1½ stories high and three bays wide, with joined gable roof and unifying open veranda. The material is fieldstone, concrete and asbestos shingle siding. The entire mass forms a shallow U-shape oriented to Cassville-Trenton Road, behind the Information Center. It accommodates visitors to the resort, and was built c.1960.

- B-7 Rova Cabins, c.1940  
Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 90 Lot 1-1  
contributing

Several cabins, c.1940, of three basic types, occupy the wooded area between Thompson Bridge and Cassville-Freehold Roads. Six are 3 bays wide with center door, 6/1 windows, and gable roof parallel to the street; these are only one room in size. The material is bevelled clapboard above a concrete foundation. Some are distinguished by doorhoods and porticos. Three cabins, set farther back from the road, are 1½ stories high and contain two rooms. These are sided with asbestos. There is also one cabin which is 5 bays wide, with a center door and 6/6 windows. These cabins belong to Rova Farms, and were intended to accommodate summer visitors, although some are now leased as year round residences. To the north and across the street to the west are numerous other cabins of the third described type, which had once belonged to Rova but now are privately owned.

- B-7a Community Kitchen, c.1940  
Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 90 Lot 1-1  
pivotal

The Community Kitchen is also 1½ stories high and is similar in style and massing to the cabins above; it is however much larger, being 8 bays long. Windows are 1/1 throughout, and there are exposed rafter tails. The kitchen is no longer used, but was an important aspect of Rova Farms' development, as it provided cooking facilities for all visitors -- a provision which could not be included in the one room cabins.

- B-8 Cabin, c.1940  
Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 90 Lot 1-2  
contributing

This small cabin is of the 5 bay type described above. It is privately owned.

- B-9 Memorial Garden  
Burke Tavern and Trenton-Cassville Roads - Block 5 Lot 30  
pivotal

A planned open space which features a bronze statue of the poet Alexander Pushkin, and planted with trees in memory of Rova's Russian-American W.W. II veterans and war victims.

- B-10 Mill Pond  
Route 571 (west side) Block 12 Lot 26

Van Hise's mill pond, now an important landscape / open space / recreational aspect of Rova, adding to its rural character.

- B-11 Philadelphia House, c.1930  
Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 92 Lot 13  
harmonizing

1½ stories over basement, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, jerkinhead roof to street with flanking hipped dormers. Windows are replacement 2/2 with casement windows in the dormers. There is a central entrance portico with square piers on high brick pedestals. This house was built by volunteers from the chapter of the Rova organization. It is now privately owned.

- B-11a Garage

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
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**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Multiple Resource Area of Cassville is composed of two districts, which together illustrate the growth and evolution of the village of Cassville. The area's first significance occurred around 1830, a time of local industrial prosperity, when the village was established as a Pine Barrens community. This is still apparent in the designated southern crossroads area. A century later, Russian emigres established their own cohesive community to the north of the crossroads. Continued coexistence has resulted in the mutual survival and preservation of both of the areas in Cassville.

In common with many other Pine Barrens communities, the hamlet of Cassville, at the intersection of two thoroughfares, probably began with a subsistence economy based upon natural resources. Even today, the area is heavily wooded, and the availability of ready water power eventually led to the building of sawmills. By 1834, both a grist and a sawmill were listed for Goshen<sup>1</sup>, which was then the name of Cassville; it is possible that the earliest inhabitants relied upon the sawmills of other areas, such as New Egypt (in Plumsted Township) or nearby Irish Mills (now known as Van Hiseville.) Both of Cassville's mills are known to have been in operation at least until 1915, with the Allen-Matthews saw and fulling mill operating until it burned in 1928.<sup>2</sup> Charcoal making was also an area industry.

The Cassville area is said to have been part of a Proprietary grant made to Isaac Van Hise in 1751.<sup>3</sup> The first settlers here, as elsewhere in Jackson Township, are thought to have been English, Dutch, Swedish, or French-Huguenot in descent<sup>4</sup>, arriving overland from the north by way of Monmouth County rather than from Philadelphia to the west. Earliest families included the Van Hises, Allens and Browns. This is noteworthy in that the descendants of these families continued in the area for many years, greatly influencing the economy. A family member still operates the Allen General Store (A-9 circa 1830) which is presently known as "Kathy's Kitchen."

Religion became a strong factor in the early settlement of Cassville. There is believed to have been some tentative Quaker occupation, leaving few if any physical traces<sup>5</sup> but it was Methodism which had the most enduring impact. Goshen was a Methodist preaching place as early as 1799<sup>6</sup> and a church was established there sometime prior to 1809.<sup>7</sup> The third Methodist church built in 1859 still exists (#A-2) and is a highly visible landmark within the area and in the last two years has become the Township Museum. In addition to the Methodists, it should be noted that there had also been a Presbyterian church and graveyard "on the hill" on the present site of Rova Farms which was organized in the 1860s competing with the Methodist church.

The Methodist Church, the two mills, a tavern, two stores and "10 or 12" dwellings are listed for Goshen in Gordon's Gazetteer of 1834. These figures are significant in that they almost exactly replicate the Cassville of today, in its older, southern portion. Demographics in this section appear almost unchanged in maps from 1849<sup>8</sup> and 1872<sup>9</sup>, although there is a marked increase in structures noted in the vicinity, particularly in the area of the former Presbyterian Church. This observation supports the stylistic suggestion of Cassville's streetscape and the buildings themselves, as retaining the integrity of probable pre-Civil War construction.

Politically, Cassville was "born" in the same year as was Jackson Township itself in 1844, a few years prior to the creation of Ocean County. At that time a part of Monmouth County, Jackson Township was created by the New Jersey Legislature in order to add additional Freeholders to the Monmouth County Board.<sup>10</sup> This was an attempt to halt the rise of the Whig Party, then threatening the Jacksonian Democrats. Although there are varying explanations for the choice of the Township's name, primarily due to the tenure of a mill owner named William Jackson,<sup>11</sup> it was probably a patriotic and politically self-conscious tribute to the former President, Andrew Jackson. The near simultaneous consolidation of Cassville, from the humble settlement of Goshen<sup>12</sup>, would therefore seem to have been part of a similar patriotic urge. The name is in honor of General Lewis Cass, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a member of Andrew Jackson's cabinet.<sup>13</sup>

The decade of this political triumph seems also to have been an economically prosperous time for Cassville. According to the New Jersey State Agricultural Report of 1874, in 1840 a resident of south Cassville (also known as Webbsville) named "Peg-Leg" John Webb perfected a method of sorting cranberries and thereby pioneered cultivation of this crop in the state. Although there are now known to have been at least two other New Jersey residents with equal claim to this distinction,<sup>14</sup> it is certain that Cassville had an early and profitable start in the industry, and numerous designated bogs appear on the maps of the time, at least one within the nominated area.<sup>15</sup> "Allen and De Bow" of Cassville received a prize for their cranberry crop of 1899.<sup>16</sup> and the Allen family continued in the business, later expanding to the cultivation of blueberries as well.<sup>17</sup> Nearby, a man named Julius Foster (nephew of Presbyterian minister, Rev. I. Todd) cultivated several large bogs. He was later to play an important role in the founding and development of Bay Head, a coastal resort town in Ocean County.<sup>18</sup>

The local cranberry industry catalyzed the development of a related local industry; namely, the manufacture of cranberry crates. The Van Hise family, descendants of the original land owner Isaac Van Hise (who is said to have been a chair-maker)<sup>19</sup> had sustained the ancestral mill and woodworking business to this point. According to local historian Pauline S. Miller, George Van Hise built the first cranberry crate in the state. The Van Hises were still engaged in the business as late as 1925, at which time they were employing 15 persons.<sup>20</sup> The business was located on present Rova Farms property, where the Van Hise sawmill once stood, and an intact mill dam still remains. A second crate-making enterprise owned by F.B. Matthews also existed into the twentieth century, employing ten persons.<sup>21</sup>

The Van Hise Homestead (A-1) as it appears on the 1872 Beers map, is part of the nominated area; the same map suggests that the other structures in this southern section (excepting the Church) at that time belonged to the Allen family whose mill was located on the south side of present Route 528. It is probable that

the extant houses were actually built by the Allens for their workmen. (#A-4, A-5 & A-8.) An 1887 map further clarifies the land ownership patterns, showing that all land on the east side of the main street belonged to the heirs of Charles Allen.<sup>22</sup> The map shows the bulk of the Van Hise holdings located to the north, and away from the center of the town. It also shows that a camp meeting ground, presumably for Methodist services, once existed to the east of the crossroads area, approximately on the site of the present Jackson Forest Preserve.

Camp meetings seem to have drawn a number of visitors to Cassville<sup>23</sup> reinforcing the town's continuous history as a religious center, but in other ways its growth seemed to lag by the end of the century. An 1882 State Industrial Directory credits a population of only 151 persons to the town;<sup>24</sup> this is significant when compared to the populations of other Jackson settlements, which had five and six times that number of inhabitants despite much later settlement dates. By 1915, a decline was evident. The Industrial Directory of that year contains this pleading statement:

Manufacturing and industry in any form would be welcomed and assisted in every reasonable way by the townspeople. Local preference is expressed for some kind of wood working plant. The number of workers available for employment is reported at 30 men and 10 women. Land for factory purposes will be given free of cost, and a water power of 100 horse capacity is available without charge. In case steam is used as the motive power, abundance of wood for fuel can be obtained at cost of cutting.<sup>25</sup>

A more accommodating invitation can hardly be imagined, and the implied economic ills of the town seem vast. It is however probable that the negative state actually preserved the town in its 1830s condition, as there were no ready funds to "improve" the older buildings.

Cassville was spared the ultimate decline of many other crossroads communities in Jackson, such as neighboring Burkesville and Leesville, due to its fortunate location. Although the requested factories never came, an unexpected form of help arrived with the advent of "White Russian" immigration in the 1930s. An enterprise known as the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America (in Russian, the abbreviation of this title is Rova, which became the name of the tract) bought 1400 acres of land in Cassville at \$10 an acre in order to form a lodge within which they could maintain their community. The Cassville area was chosen because of its centrality to both New York City and Philadelphia, and the availability of so much cheap land.<sup>26</sup>

Rova Farms is a small but important part of a world-wide Russian Orthodox community, initially forced into exile by the Bolshevik Revolution, and maintaining a shared religious and ethnic vitality by choice. Their social philosophy was reinforced by the realities of life in the United States. Like most other immigrant groups, these White Russians faced years of hardship upon arrival, and were limited in the use of the skills learned in their homeland. Most experienced joblessness and were considered ineligible for certain necessary services, such as hospitalization, insurance, or the right to a decent burial. As a result, small fraternal organizations known as branches or "lodges" were formed in many cities along the eastern seaboard, to provide such services to local members in the absence of any other type of welfare. Although these small groups were effective, the desirability of a united center soon became apparent.

In 1926, the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society was formed with national headquarters in Philadelphia. One of its high priorities was child welfare. As most of the Russian children were confined to city life, it was thought that a vacation center with a family orientation could provide a healthful and necessary contrast; the search for a location began in 1930. Due principally to the efforts of a Russian man named Chester Fedor, who was a realtor in Lakewood, Cassville was chosen for the center, and the tract was purchased in 1934. From its inception, Rova Farms has emphasized the child welfare aspect of its encompassing, familially-oriented program.

The Rova purchase included the site of the old Presbyterian church and graveyard; the mill pond (B-10) which had been used by the Van Hise works; and two houses (B-3a & B-4) which had belonged to the Van Hise family, and are still standing. Such structures as existed were converted into administration areas; all other development was somewhat temporary at first. No new residential units were attempted, but a circular social hall was erected, housing a bar and adaptable to funeral services as well as to picnics. This structure was later modified into the present, rectangular hall (B-3a); the bar and restaurant is still active. As family "vacations" were still regulated by a six-day work week, overnight accommodations for numbers of guests were not yet necessary.

The physical aspects of the Rova tract were to be an important consideration. The old mill pond was turned into a large artificial lake, which still exists and continues to be of pivotal importance to the community, providing a lakeside setting which enhances the "Resort" aspect, and playing an important role in the religious practices. Each July, on St. Vladimir's Day, the waters are blessed by the priests of the Russian Orthodox Church; the day has become an occasion of pilgrimage and draws visitors from across the United States. The land itself was abundant with natural resources, and it was therefore possible to establish a working farm. The orderly planning of the farmlands was done by a Russian agronomist, and its products included field crops, chickens, mushrooms and berries. Many bees were kept, and a large orchard existed on the site of the present motel (B-6).

It is interesting to note that much of the Rova lands continue to be undeveloped -- the wooded nature of the land was found to be essential to the atmosphere of an "Old World" resort, which featured hiking and camping. Most important community events took place out of doors. Music was constantly played in the woods (until the time of World War II, when group members found this to be too reminiscent of German practices)<sup>27</sup> and there were frequent performances by dancers, musicians and Ukrainian drama groups. As the community became more firmly established, and a week's stay was made possible at least for the women and children of most families, (for whom small cabins had been erected), and weekly bonfires and outdoor picnics were scheduled on Saturday nights to welcome the men arriving from the cities for their single day of vacation. Even today, Rova is very outdoors oriented, not only for religious celebrations such as St. Vladimir's Day and Pascha, or Easter Eve services, but in its day-to-day existence as a gathering center for the region's Russian community. A landscaped memorial garden, (B-9) with commemorative statues and trees planted in honor of the Russian-American veterans, is a focal point of the settlement.<sup>28</sup> A year round weekly outdoor flea market is the source for high community interaction.

A lack of funds for much of Rova's history, in accompaniment to this outdoor orientation, resulted in the construction of very few buildings of a secular nature. The first houses were constructed through the voluntary efforts of member lodges -- even today, the "Philadelphia House", (B-11) now privately owned, commemorates in name the origins of its sponsoring lodge. The Rova administration was responsible for the construction of two stretches of cabins, all 1½ story, gabled structures located between Cassville-Van Hiseville and Cassville-Freehold Roads, and a Community Kitchen (B-7a) which contained rows of stoves and iceboxes, to enable vacationers to provide their own meals (in addition to such food as was provided by the restaurant); this kitchen is still standing, although it is no longer used. None of the early homes were intended for other than temporary summer shelters, and it should be noted that none are distinctively "ethnic" in character, but are instead associated with American vacation architecture. Later constructions under Rova auspices included a motel, (B-6) sports pavilion (B-3b) and the Pushkin Memorial Old Age Home. Although these are year-round structures, they are in contemporaneous fashionable American, rather than Russian, building styles. Elsewhere in the area of Rova Farms, pre-existing structures (many of which appear to be early nineteenth century in construction) have simply been assimilated by Russians for use as primary residences. The Rova Children's Camp, now demolished following irreparable vandalization, had been located in the old, one-room Cassville Schoolhouse. It had, at first, been leased from the school district and used by Rova only in the summer months while regular classes continued through the winter. The present Library and Information Center is located in an original Van Hise structure.

The two church structures, the cemetery, and a new administration building for the cemetery are the only deliberately evocative "Russian" features, and it is clear that the sacred intent of their use demanded a high degree of craftsmanship. The original church structure, St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church (B-2, circa 1934) began as a one-room domed structure; it has since been expanded, and is noteworthy for its three part, diminishing scale as well as its bochkas, or pointed-horseshoe dormers, surmounted by characteristically Russian onion domes and triple-transept Byzantine crosses. The basic form of this church structure is echoed in the one-room Cossack Mosque (B-2a) opened only once a year and located far back within the cemetery. The Byzantine Cross is the basic headstone form throughout the cemetery, sometimes adorned with pictures of the dead; due to a thousand year old early Christian injunction against 'graven images', there are almost no statues in the cemetery art (or elsewhere in the Russian Orthodox religion); however, a few do exist and probably mark the graves of a mixed, Russian-American marriage. The cemetery itself is divided, with a special section for the Cossacks, and graves were originally bought for \$10.<sup>29</sup> It should be remembered that the provision of a cemetery was one of the most important concerns of the early Russian immigrants, as they were often denied burial elsewhere. Additionally, commemoration of the dead is an important aspect of the religion, evidenced most strongly in the "Memorial Day" which is celebrated a week after Easter, when all graves are visited, and a shared family picnic takes place within the cemetery.

Due to political and philosophical differences, the second church structure of Rova Farms, St. Vladimir's Memorial Russian Church (B-1) was begun only a few years after St. Mary's in 1934. Both churches are "free Russian" (or the Russian Orthodox Church outside of Russia) in nature, and consider themselves i

exile and missionary in character; neither is related to the Patriarchal Church, created by the Communist Government. Both maintain the official church language, Slavonic, and are related to the Underground or Catacomb Church Movement which still exists in Russia. However, differences in degree of Orthodoxy prompted the division, and today both structures coexist with separate arenas of operation.

St. Vladimir's was intended to be the greatest and largest Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, and among the finest in the world; it has not yet been completed but has been slowly fashioned since its groundbreaking in 1934. The structure was planned to be a correct, high style creation despite the shortage of materials and the lack of funds wrought by the Depression; its financing has been achieved through a process of continuous donation. The church plan is based upon the original, rather than the present altered plan of Santa Sophia, circa 1037, in Kiev, a central-plan, domed basilica with twelve symbolic, symmetrically positioned open arcades around the elevations, and a single large onion dome and drum, characteristic of the Novgorod region of northern Russia, where the weight of the snow necessitated a modification of the lower, more traditional Byzantine form.<sup>30</sup> The architect was Roman Verknovsky. True to its prototype, the church has no artificial heating system but has extremely thick walls protecting a small interior space, which remains cool in the summer and relies upon the body heat of the congregation during the winter. It is said to be acoustically excellent<sup>31</sup> which is an extremely important concern as unaccompanied choral music is necessary to the Russian Orthodox service. At the present time, the church decorations include three exterior mosaics (of St. Vladimir, the patron and the first Russian Emperor to embrace Christianity in 1089, and SS. Boris and Gleb, first Russian martyrs) and many interior icons. Many of the icons, and the iconostasis which is still under construction, were created by the Rova community. Eventually, an elaborate ceiling fresco featuring the typically Byzantine Christ Pantocrator will be made; there are also plans to create an exterior shrine to the Madonna within the eastern flying buttress.

Rova Farms is only a single instance within a long history of transplanted cultures in the United States. Many European immigrants came to the United States in the 1930s and 1940s, and many are known to have established communities for both the perpetuation of their native culture, and as a means of assimilation into American values. This included the experience of vacations and group recreation.

As a unique Russian community, Rova Farms represents that early and mid-20th century movement and its cohesiveness, vitality and successful integration into a preexisting community, while maintaining a distinct cultural identity, is significant to the heritage of rural New Jersey.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Thomas F. Gordon, A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey (Trenton: Daniel Fenton, 1834) p.
- 2 Ocean County Principal's Council, Tides of Time (Toms River: The Council, 1940), p.85.
- 3 Pauline S. Miller. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Toms River, March 1981.
- 4 David T. Miller, Sr. A Brief History of Jackson Township, New Jersey (Jackson, 1978), n.p.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Vivian Zinkin. Place Names of Ocean County, New Jersey 1609-1849 (Toms River: Ocean County Historical Society, 1976); p.80.
- 7 Ibid., also Miller, op. cit.
- 8 Miller states that only a single Presbyterian Manse existed in the area in South Holmansville. 1849 Thomas Gordon map, revised by Robert E. Horner, in facsimile.
- 9 F.W. Beers, State Atlas of New Jersey (New York: Beers, Comstock and Cline, 1872.)
- 10 David T. Miller, op. cit.
- 11 Ibid. It should be noted that Vivian Zinkin also documents a local mill owner named Hugh Jackson, Jr.; however, both sources agree that it is Andrew Jackson for whom the Township is named, primarily due to a letter by George F. Fort, who helped to determine the boundaries of Jackson Township.
- 12 Cassville has also been known as Downsville, according to Vivian Zinkin, op. cit., p.80, and it is interesting that the Biblical name was preferred by many people, as late as the 1878 Woolman & Rose Atlas.
- 13 Zinkin, op. cit., p.80.
- 14 Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, Toms River, New Jersey Cranberry
- 15 This bog is immediately to the east of the Van Hise-Long House, (#1512-1) and is under the name of E.W. Crane.
- 16 The Toms River Courier, 1899. Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, New Jersey.

- 17 Ocean County Principal's Council, op. cit., p.85.
- 18 Foster was the Land Company agent, tax assessor, postal agent, and first Mayor of Bay Head, as well as being a storekeeper. His second wife was a member of Point Pleasant's prominent Van Note family. His first wife, Mary, is buried in the Holmansville Churchyard, and his sister, Mary Brunette Foster was a missionary in Africa.
- 19 Van Hise chairs from Jackson were displayed at the Newark Museum in 1956 and are recorded in a catalogue of that exhibition.
- 20 George C. Low, Industrial Directory of New Jersey (Camden: S. Chew & Sons, 1915), p.92.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Map files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission.
- 23 Ocean County Democrat, July 28, 1892. An article notes that George Moore has organized Camp Meetings in Cassville for the past three years.
- 24 The Industries of New Jersey
- 25 Low, op. cit., p.92.
- 26 The history of Rova Farms, except where specifically noted, was obtained from Mrs. Helen Zill. Interview by M.R. Kralik, April 1981.
- 27 Many members of the Rova community served for the United States during World War II; the war victims are particularly remembered here.
- 28 Mr. Alexei de Vre. Interview by M.R. Kralik, April 1981.
- 29 Zill, op. cit.
- 30 John Julius Norwich and Alec Clifton-Taylor, "Early Christian, Byzantine and Carolingian Architecture," Great Architecture of the World (New York, 1979), p.89.
- 31 de Vre, op. cit. Mr. de Vre is a concert pianist and a piano-tuner.
- 32 Zill, op. cit.

CASSVILLE CROSSROADS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SIGNIFICANCE

The Beers map of 1872 documents that the crossroads community of Cassville has changed little since that time. Additionally, stylistic evidence and an 1834 description of Cassville (then known as Goshen) in the Barber and Howe Atlas suggest an early nineteenth century inception. At the present time, there is a significant perceptible relationship among the structures. The true crossroads nature of the area is evident in the continued operation of its commercial establishments (#A-9 & A-10) at their original sites. The old Methodist Church structure (#A-2) presently serves as the home of the Jackson Heritage Preservation Society. No single focal point emerges from this building group, and it remains a mixed residential / commercial area.

CASSVILLE CROSSROADS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The designated Crossroads area does not involve all four crossroad corners but is located wholly to the north of Route 528. This conforms to the general distribution of structures in Cassville as indicated on old area maps as well as to the uninterrupted spread of architecturally significant buildings which still exist. It was considered extending the boundary south of the road to include the Asay House (1512-24) site of the old Post Office, as well as two other small residences which may have been workmens' cabins built by the Allen Family (1512-L.4 and 1512-L.5). This boundary was rejected because of too many intervening intrusions. The designated area lies on either side of Route 571 and is generally 1 lot deep, with the addition of the Van Hise-Long House (#A-1) to the northwest of the Methodist graveyard. The boundaries contain seven pivotal structures, two buildings which have been designated "contributing" due to alterations, and a single "harmonizing" structure, which is set far back from the road, and is screened by trees. Related outbuildings are as noted in the listings.

CASSVILLE CROSSROADS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Cassville Crossroads Historic District is shown as the red line on the accompanying 1981 tax map. It encompasses lots 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 on Block 6 and Lots 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 on Block 45.

Acreage: 5  
UTM Reference: 18/552220/4439360

ROVA FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Rova Farms is associational and cultural rather than architectural. Architectural expressions of the community's cultural values are limited to the two churches and cemetery, but they are sufficiently visible to identify the area as a Russian community and to unify the more modern buildings in the area. Rova Farms began as a "cultural overlay" on the pre-existing community fabric, but in the 47 years in which it has existed, it has integrated itself and become a part of Cassville. Rova's real heritage is the people who belong to it. Its values and practices demonstrate its integrity as an ethnic community more than the buildings.

ROVA FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Rova Farms boundaries have been chosen on the basis of present land ownership patterns as well as obvious visible and historical linkage. It includes all contiguous lands belonging to Rova Farms, Inc., and to St. Vladimir's Church, which is associated with Rova Farms although a separate corporation. It also includes significant intervening spaces which were once a part of Rova's holdings but have since been sold to private owners, although remaining within the Russian community (#B-11 & B-12.) The district boundaries as drawn encompass the old mill pond site and all five corners of the roadway intersections.

It was considered extending the boundaries in an easterly direction to include the lands of the A.S. Pushkin Memorial Home, which is closely affiliated with Rova Farms, incorporated. However, the large amount of undeveloped intervening space between the Home (a 1950s structure) and the rest of the community made such an extension unfeasible. Similarly, the 0.03 mile connecting portion of Route 571, which joins Cassville Crossroads to Rova Farms, was considered. However, none of the intervening house structures are noteworthy in terms of style, age or historic significance. They exist, in conjunction with a gas station and a store, as an intermediate area between the pivotal concentrations.

ROVA FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary line of the Rova Farms Historic District is shown as the blue line on the accompanying 1981 tax map, and encompasses lots 24, 25, and 26 on Block 6; Lots 1, 1-1, and 1-2 on Block 90; Lot 13 on Block 92; and Lots 30 and 14 on Block 5, which includes the non-contiguous area of St. Vladimir's Cemetery and St. Mary's Church.

Acreage: 53

UTM Reference:

A: 18/551500/4441700

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Files of the Ocean County Historical Museum.

Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission.





Cassville Crossroads District (A2)  
Trenton-Cassville Rd/ RD2, Box 186  
Hist. Resources of Cassville  
Jackson, N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: Southwest

Cassville Crossroads District (A1)  
New Egypt-Cassville Rd/ RD3, Box 263 A  
Hist. Resources of Cassville  
Jackson, N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: Northwest



Cassville Crossroads District (A9)  
Trenton-Cassville Rd/ P.O. Box 73  
Hist. Resources of Cassville  
Jackson, N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: East

Cassville Crossroads District  
Trenton-Cassville Rd/ RD3, Box 4  
Hist/ Resources of Cassville  
Jackson, N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: Southeast



Cassville Crossroads District (A5)  
Trenton-Cassville Rd  
Hist. Resources of Cassville  
Jackson, N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: Southwest

Cassville Crossroads District (A6)  
Trenton-Cassville Rd/ RD3, Box 16  
Hist. Resources of Cassville  
Jackson, N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: Northeast



Rova Farms Historic District (B1)  
Trenton-Cassville Rd/ RD3, Box 18  
Hist. Resources of Cassville  
Jackson, N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: North

Rova Farms Historic District (B2)  
Trenton-Cassville Rd  
Hist. Resources of Cassville  
Jackson , N.J.  
Photographer: M.R. Kralik  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: West

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name Cassville, NJ

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References See Continuation Sheets

A      
Zone Easting Northing

C

E

G

B      
Zone Easting Northing

D

F

H

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the nominated areas are shown as two non-contiguous tracts enclosed by heavy lines on the accompanying detail of the Jackson Township tax map.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title M.R. Kralik

organization O.C Cultural and Heritage Commission date May 1981

street & number 38 Hadley Avenue telephone (201) 244-2121 EXT. 2200

city or town Toms River state New Jersey

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title	date
<b>For HCRS use only</b> I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
Keeper of the National Register	date
Attest:	date

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

ON REGISTERS:

PENDING STATE REVIEW: Historic Resources of Cassville, New Jersey (21 Buildings)

RECOMMENDED FOR STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS

The following list of buildings, districts or sites have been reviewed by the survey team and are considered eligible to be placed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. For a complete explanation of the register program and criteria, contact the Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, 109 West State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08625. Telephone: (509) 292-2023.

FORM #	NAME AND ADDRESS	PART OF	
		YES	POSSIBLE DISTRICT
1512-2	Holman House, Box 40, Holmansville		X
1512-3	Leesville School, Leesville Road		X
1512-5	Clayton House, County Line Road		X
1512-7	Traut House, Jackson Mills-Freehold Road		X
1512-8	Davisville Schoolhouse, New Egypt-Cassville Road		X
1512-9	Jamison General Store, VanHiseville intersection 527-528	X	
1512-10	Holmansville Church, VanHiseville-Lakewood Road		X
1512-11	Todd House, VanHiseville-Lakewood Road	X	
1512-12	Pleasant Grove School & Church Hall, Fish Road		X
1512-13	Pleasant Grove Methodist Church, Fish Road		X
1512-14	Leming's House, 187 Anderson Road		X
1512-15	Harmony Church, Harmony Road		X
1512-16	White House, Whitesville Road	X	
1512-17	Whitesville UM Church, VanHiseville-Whitesville Road	X	X
1512-18	Whitesville Manse, VanHiseville-Whitesville Road	X	X
1512-19	Community Hall, VanHiseville-Whitesville Road	X	X
1512-20	Pine Lidge Farmhouse, Lakewood-New Egypt Road		X
1512-21	Jamison House, VanHiseville-Bennetts Mill Road		X
1512-22	Lizzie Thompson House, VanHiseville Intersection 527-528		X
1512-23	Reynolds House, New Egypt-Cassville Road		X
1512-24	Frances Asay House / General Store, Route 571	X	
1512-25	Cooks House, Cooks Bridge Road		X