

LAKEWOOD



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

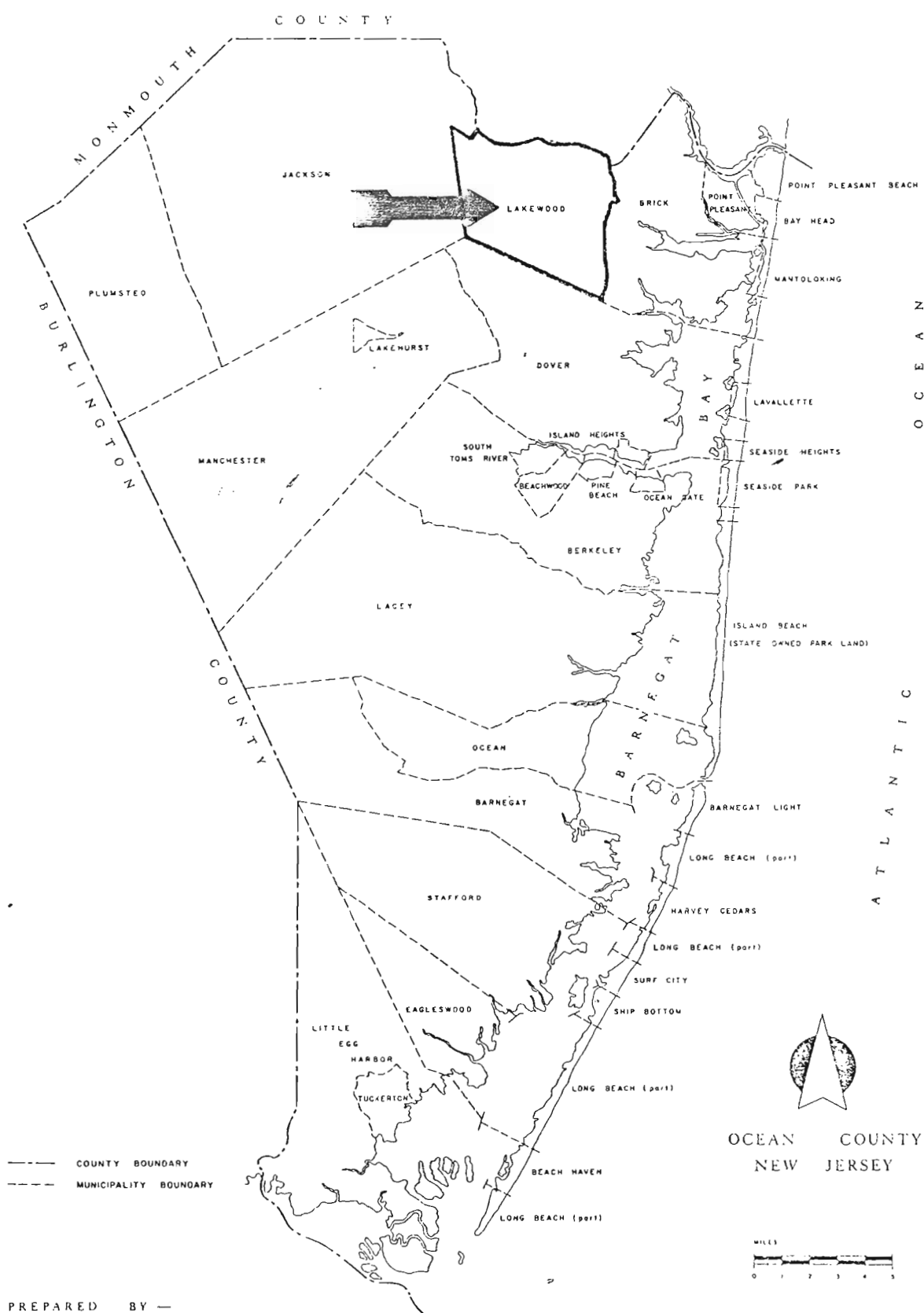
The Lakewood survey was conducted by Michael May, Marilyn Kralik and Kevin McGorty. The project staff and the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the following citizens who provided information that aided in the preparation of this report.

Sister M. Christina Geis, Georgian Court College

Eugene Hendrickson

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Table of Contents	iii
Introduction	1 - 17
Lakewood Historical Overview	1 - 11
Survey Forms	1515-1-58
Listings	1515-L1-L76
Ocean County Park Historical Overview	1 - 7
Ocean County Park Survey Forms	1515-59-66
State and National Register of Historic Places Recommendations	
State and National Register Historic Sites	
Georgian Court College (Estate of George J. Gould)	
Strand Theatre, 400 Clifton Avenue (State Register)	
State and National Register Nomination Pending Review	
Ocean County Park (John D. Rockefeller Estate)	
Appendix	
Maps	



44, 45, 47, 48

National Register Site
52, 53, 54, 55

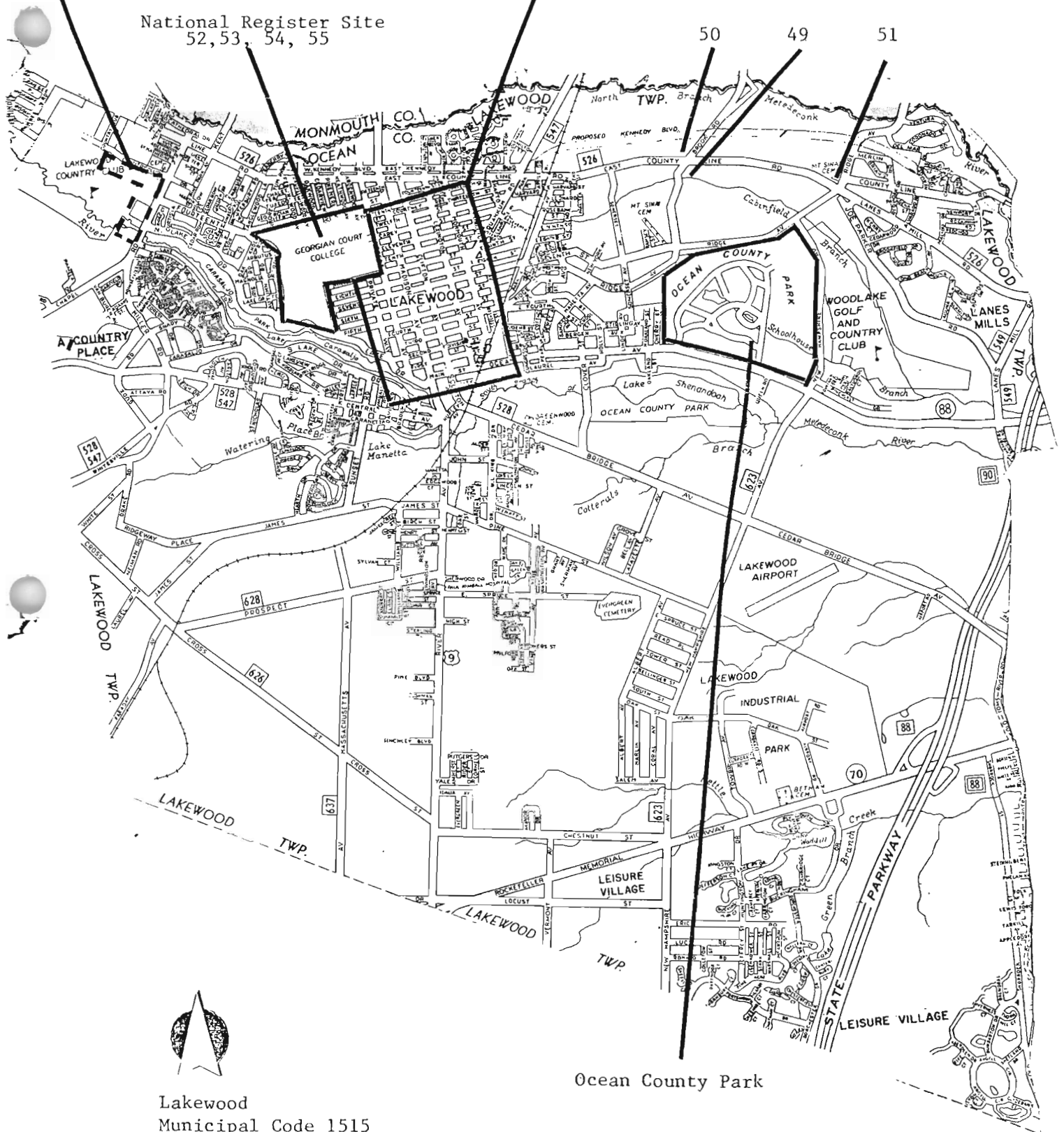
1 to 43, 46, 56, 57, 58

Possible N.R. Multiple Resource District

50

49

51



Ocean County Park

Lakewood
Municipal Code 1515
— Survey Form Site

LAKEWOOD

Lakewood Township is at the northern edge of Ocean County and contains approximately 35,000 residents spread over 24.4 square miles. Located six miles west of the Atlantic Ocean, the township is bordered to the east by Brick Township, to the south by Dover Township, to the west by Jackson Township and to the north by Howell Township, Monmouth County.

Over the years, Lakewood has undergone many changes and to a greater extent than most towns in the County, has ridden the boom and bust roller coaster of economic cycles. Originally housing sawmills, the community became an iron-producing area and eventually a resort for wealthy Philadelphia and New York families. In the early-mid 20th century, poultry producing was king. Today much of the township's physical environment from these eras remains, creating a blend of architectural styles and types.

Lakewood, first known as Three Partners Mill, was originally settled by Dutch and English sawmill operators. The first mills were located where Lake Carasaljo and Manetta intersect and in the Lake Shenandoah vicinity. Another mill was known to exist at the south branch of the Metedeconk River.

By 1814 Three Partner's Mill was purchased by Jesse Richards of Batsto for use as a bog iron ore furnace. Richards, who changed the name of the area to Washington Furnace, was unsuccessful as a bog iron ore producer, however, and sold the furnace and large amounts of land to Joseph W. Brick in 1833. Brick successfully managed the blast iron furnace and became a major pipe supplier for New York City's gas and water utilities. The success of Brick's Bergen Iron Works brought prosperity to the area and by 1844 almost 200 people rented homes from the company in the new village. At the time of Brick's death in 1847, the Iron Works included the following:

sawmill, grist mill, pattern house, carpenter and wheelwright shop, machine and turning shop, bellows house, furnace, and one building which served as a church, schoolhouse and company store. The Brick family continued to run the company successfully until 1858 when it began to decline due to a depletion of local ore and increased competition from newly discovered iron ore deposits and coal mines in Pennsylvania.²

In 1865 the town of Bergen Iron Works was renamed Bricksburg in honor of Joseph W. Brick. At the same time, the larger lake in the village was named Carasaljo for Brick's daughters, Caroline, Sarah, and Josephine. The smaller lake was named Manetta after Brick's wife, Margaret.

That same year, the executors of Brick's estate began promoting settlement by farmers of the Brick land holdings. In 1866 they formed the Bricksburg Land and Improvement Company for the purposes of establishing the village as a winter health resort and the outlying area as fruit farms. The company also planned streets and divided its blocks into lots measuring 50' X 150'. An advertisement of the time encouraged development of the area and claimed that the pine-scented air of the region could cure pulmonary diseases and other ailments. Other advertisements by the company tried to promote the cranberry industry outside town with inducements of cheap land and large profits.³

Development of the town became rapid in the 1860s due to the introduction of the railroad and the promotion of the area as a winter resort. The Bricksburg Hotel was constructed by Joseph Brick's son Riley in 1865, as was the Episcopalian Church, now at the corner of First and Railroad Avenue. The Bricksbury Times reported on May 5, 1869, that over 73 houses and stores could be found in the new town.⁴

By 1872 over 100 dwellings existed in Bricksburg between Main and Sixth

Street, and between Lexington and Madison Avenues. The town also boasted a library, two banks, two temperance hotels, numerous boarding houses and stores, and daily rail service from New York and Philadelphia. Thirteen cranberry bogs and the headquarters for the New Jersey Cranberry Growers could also be found in the area. ⁵

The Panic of 1873 brought a decline to the area. Few structures were built in the following years and by 1879 the stock of the Bricksburg Land and Improvement Company was sold to a group of New York City bankers. Albert M. Bradshaw, the town's fire insurance agent, storekeeper, politician, and postmaster helped to attract the new group of influential New York bankers. Bradshaw and the promoters changed the name of the village to Lakewood and soon began to shape the winter resort. Their first step was to enlarge the Bricksburg hotel and change its name to the Laurel House. Miles of roads, saddle trails, and boardwalks along with rustic wooden shelters and bridges were built in and around the village. ⁶

Lakewood, promoted as having a warmer climate than New York and other northern cities, grew at a rapid pace. By 1882 the Laurel House was so popular that its owners decided to build another addition. The new additions made a total of 186 sleeping rooms, each with its own fireplace, plus parlors, playrooms, smoking and billiard rooms and a glass enclosed piazza extending the length of the block-square hotel. ⁷

In the early 1890s Lakewood's heyday began with the construction of the Lakewood Hotel, which brought an influx of New York's upper class. The hotel, built by Nathan Strauss, Park Commissioner of New York City, was constructed at a cost of nearly \$1 million. Situated on a fourteen acre estate facing Seventh Street between Clifton and Lexington Avenue, the hotel was five stories high and contained 500 rooms. The "Lakewood" was soon patronized by New

York's most prominent citizens, including many Tammany Hall bosses. One of its most famous guests was President Grover Cleveland.⁸

Lakewood's popularity made possible the construction of new hotels. On the north bank of Lake Carasaljo, the Forest Hotel Company built Laurel-in-the-Pines in 1891. The hotel, designed by noted architects, Carrere and Hastings, was four stories high and contained 220 rooms.

In the next two decades, over thirty three hotels and guest houses were constructed to meet the winter tourist demand. Lakewood became the vacation mecca for wealthy financiers and industrialists who made their fortunes in the early years of the Gilded Age. Among these wealthy winter vacationers were the Goulds, Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, Astors, Tilfords, Rhinelanders, Arbuckles, Jamisons, and Kipps. Authors and publishers of the day also vacationed at Lakewood including Rudyard Kipling, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Joseph Pulitzer, and Charles Scribner.⁹

Many of the wealthy New York vacationers began to build their own cottages and estates in the late 19th century. The most elaborate still standing is Georgian Court, the home of George Jay Gould, son of financier and railroad magnate Jay Gould. In 1896 Gould purchased 177 acres north of Lake Carasaljo and hired Bruce Price to design an English country manor. By 1898 the mansion, a four story, stucco Georgian / Chateau styled structure was complete. Gould's estate also contained a casino, gate house, stables, and sculpture and landscaped gardens.

Smaller cottages were also built in the 1890s. Land sales, which averaged eight per year in the 1880s, jumped to an average of thirty six in the 90s. In 1890 alone, thirty three cottages were built, of which twenty five were on Monmouth Avenue.¹⁰

Other structures were constructed to accommodate the influx of visitors including a stone railroad depot, circa 1891. New churches and parks were also established at this time. The Golf Club of Lakewood was organized in 1894, soon followed by the Ocean Hunt and Country Club. This club, designed

by Montrose W. Morris in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, later became the winter home of John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller began to plant large evergreens on his estate, many of which still stand today. The estate is now part of the county park system, although the house itself has been demolished.

From October to May, the vacation season of Lakewood, the rich and famous enjoyed a number of activities including polo, golf, carriage rides, hunts, dances and teas. They attended lectures on art, literature, and history and formed clubs, including the Fortnightly Club, the Carasaljo Club, the Whist Club, the Ladies' Athletic Club and the Morning Club. The importance of Lakewood society is evident since even The New York Times devoted a weekly column to Lakewood during most of the decade. ¹¹

By 1900 Lakewood had a year round population of 3000. For the next thirty years wealthy Americans would continue to visit the area, but by the 1920s modern transportation systems made it possible to travel to warmer climates during the winter months. Slowly Lakewood's large estates and hotels began to close. In 1925 the Lakewood Hotel was demolished after a number of years of declining business. The rich also began to sell in the 1920s. In 1920 the Claflin and Deforest estates were sold and in 1923 Gould put Georgian Court on the market.

The Depression brought the final blow to Lakewood's tourist trade. In 1932 the Laurel-in-the-Pines closed and was demolished the following year. The last of Lakewood's wealthy residents also left the area at this time. In 1937, both the Pack estate and Rockefeller mansion were placed on the market after the deaths of their owners.

Many of the large estates became colleges and private schools, among them, the Newman School for Boys, located at the Claflin and Deforest estates until 1942; St. Mary's Academy, located at the old Pack estate and also in the

Freeman estate, which later served as the guest house of the Laurel-in-the Pines; and Georgian Court College, located at the Gould mansion. Other institutions, such as Beth Medrash Govaha were founded later in the century and also occupy large homes and estates.

Although Lakewood's fame as a wealthy resort community dwindled, it soon became known as one of the world's premier poultry raising areas. In 1909, the Lakewood area was known as having the largest poultry farm in the world, containing 35,000 chickens. The Lakewood Farm, at Burrsville, as it was called, was established in 1901 by Austin G. Brown and J.I. Sideman.¹² The Lakewood Poultry Association was formed in 1916 and by the 1920s immigrants began to come to the area to raise chickens. Poultry farming continued to develop until the 1950s, when it reached its peak with sixty five chicken farms. By 1971, however, only about five farms remained.¹³

After World War II many of Lakewood's large homes and hotels were converted to apartments and nursing homes. Retirement communities and middle class developments were built in outlying areas in the 1950s and 1960s causing much of the center of town to decline. Many of Lakewood's fine 19th century structures were destroyed or significantly altered. Large empty lots are found today in much of the downtown area.

Although many of Lakewood's buildings have been demolished, an excellent array of 19th century architecture remains scattered throughout the township.

Early 19th century buildings are found in the township along County Line and Lanes Mill roads. Here small two story, gabled-roof structures with 6/6 windows exist. Mid-19th century buildings, typically two and one half story, three bay homes with center doors and open porches with turned posts and railings can also be found along the roads.

Most of Lakewood's remaining architecture, however, dates from the late 19th century. Buildings dating from the origins of Bricksburg can be seen along Clifton Avenue behind modern storefronts and along First Street. The earliest church in town, St. John's A.M.E. Zion Church, circa 1865, exists at the eastern end of First and Railroad Avenue. Many of the buildings from this era are two story, vernacular / Gothic Revival structures with clapboard exteriors, vergeboard and rakeboard decor. Small sheds and outbuildings with these details were also popular. A structure located at First Street is one of the most intact examples of this style. Major alterations have occurred to many of these early structures.

Lakewood's best known architecture is found in the large homes and estates built at the turn of the century for wealthy New York and Philadelphia families. These structures were often designed by famous architects such as Bruce Price (Georgian Court) and Carrere and Hastings (Laurel-in-the-Pines.) John B. Thomas, a local architect designed most of the large homes in town, however, local builders were responsible for most of their construction, including Howard Applegate, John Grant and Ashbel Borden. High styled Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, English Tudor, and Spanish Mission style buildings are among the fine structures of Lakewood. Most of these structures are found west of Madison Avenue, on small lots, entire blocks, or on large estates covering numerous acres. Many of the private structures survive today and remain essentially unchanged. Large Tudor style houses, often two and one half stories high with irregular massing and plans, are among the most popular. The buildings employ numerous window types including casement and paired and tripartite arrangements, and various materials including stucco, timbering and brick, and combination gable, hip, or shed roofs. Large Colonial Revival houses with symmetrical plans and classical elements were also

popular at the turn of the century. The Pack Residence, now part of St. Mary's Academy, is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture, however, unlike most buildings of this style in Lakewood, it is constructed of brick. Shingle, stucco and clapboard Colonial Revival buildings, often with Queen Anne elements, are more commonplace.

Other styles including the English Manor and the Spanish Mission were employed. An English Manor house, designed by Bruce Price was built for Gould and is now part of Georgian Court College. The Beard Residence at the southeast corner of Private Way and Third Street is one of the few remaining Spanish Mission style homes in Lakewood, containing curvilinear gables, arcades and arched openings. As with the Tudor style structures, stucco is widely used. Stucco was the most predominant building material employed by the architects and builders of upper and middle class Lakewood homes. Advertisements in Ashbel Borden's Builders Inventory indicates that the Roebling Company of New York, builders of the Brooklyn Bridge, may have supplied the materials for the stucco construction.¹⁴

Elaborately designed hotels and commercial structures were also built in the late 19th century. One large guest house, designed for J.P. Freeman, once part of Laurel-in-the-Pines, is still standing and used by St. Mary's Academy. The structure, designed by Carrere and Hastings, is stucco and employs Colonial / Chateau elements. Commercial structures on First and Clifton Avenue, c.1900 were also constructed with elaborate details in various styles. Clifton, for example, contains a stepped Dutch gable roof and a brick facade with multi-paned windows. Classically inspired buildings such as the Huss building were also popular.

Small homes were built in Lakewood at the turn of the 19th century on a large scale. The area along Ocean Avenue and east of the railroad tracks

contains middle class housing sometimes employing Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne elements. Most of the buildings are located on streets containing small lots with churches, synagogues or other public structures at the intersections. The homes are usually two and one half story, three bay rectangular structures with gable roofs and clapboard, shingle or asbestos exteriors. L-plan structures with open front porches are also common. Most buildings contain few decorative details; however a number of structures have turrets, turned porch elements, vergeboard and Queen Anne windows.

Today new developments and commercial areas are found outside downtown Lakewood. Route 9 (Madison Avenue) is lined with public and commercial uses, sometimes housed in old mansions. Although many of the late 19th - early 20th century structures are threatened with demolition and deterioration, much of Lakewood's architecture remains, including large early 20th century Revival houses, a commercial area of similar date and many smaller and plainer houses and churches.

LAKEWOOD

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ A Historical-Architectural Survey of the Proposed Redevelopment of Rockefeller and Lake Shenandoah Parks, Lakewood Township, New Jersey. Prepared for Ocean County Department of Parks and Recreation, July, 1979. p. 21.
- ² Paul Axel-Lute. "Lakewood in the Pines, A History." (Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1977.) p. 35
- ³ A Historical-Architectural Survey. p. 27.
- ⁴ The Bricksburg Times, May 5, 1869. p. 3.
- ⁵ A Historical-Architectural Survey. p. 27.
- ⁶ Ibid., p. 28.
- ⁷ Ibid., p. 28.
- ⁸ Ibid., p. 28.
- ⁹ Ibid. p. 33.
- ¹⁰ "Lakewood in the Pines.", p. 79.
- ¹¹ Ibid., p. 98.
- ¹² A Historical-Architectural Survey., p. 33.
- ¹³ "Lakewood in the Pines.", p. 181.
- ¹⁴ Ashbel W. Borden Builder pamphlet, Lakewood, New Jersey. (in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson, c.1915.)

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G. Kobbe, 1889.

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Low, Grover C. Industrial Directory of New Jersey. Camden: S. Chew & Sons Co. Printers, 1915.

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-1

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 835 Madison Ave. (Route 9)

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: poss. late 19th c.

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Greek Revival / Temple Form

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation: low

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable with full return

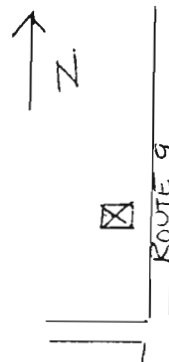
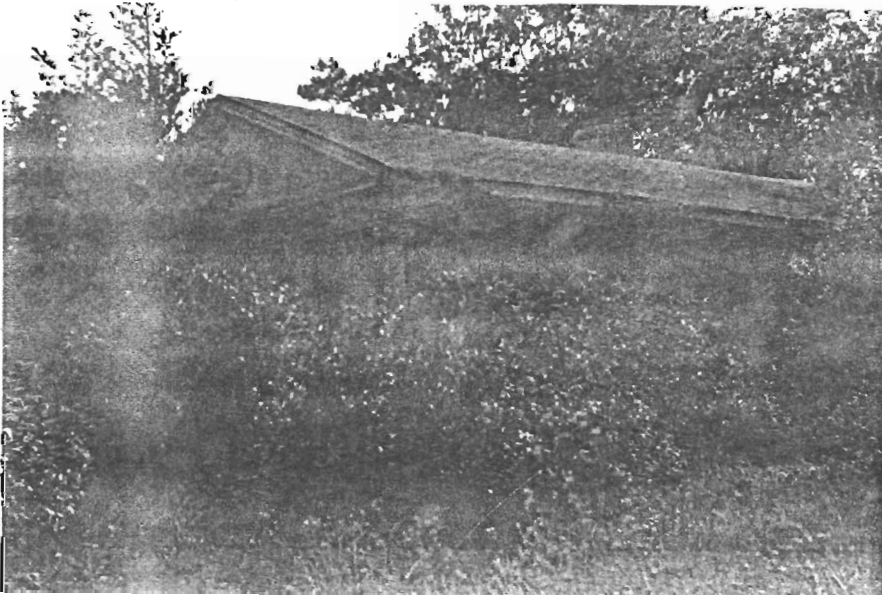
Additional Architectural Description:

A large portico supported by four Ionic columns is found across the facade. 2/1 windows are employed throughout. The door is centered on the facade.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-1

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located near the road. Pine woods are found on all sides of the property. A small cedar lined walk leads from the building to the street.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is one of the few examples of Greek Revival architecture in the county. Its scale and decorative elements are similar

ORIGINAL USE: PRESENT USE: Residential
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. May, Marilyn Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-2

HISTORIC NAME: St. Mary's Church & Rectory
LOCATION: 43 Madison Ave. at Main St.COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 88/1MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD: St. Mary's Catholic Church
OWNER/ADDRESS: 43 Madison Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1923

Source of Date: corner stone

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: Nave / apse with flanking towers

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation: low, brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: yellow brick, in Flemish bond

Fenestration: 3 bay

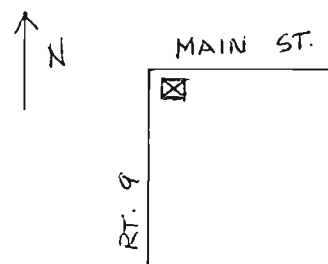
Roof/Chimneys: gable, Spanish tier rear chimney tower

Additional Architectural Description:

The north tower contains an open belfry and four round-arched openings with fluted pilasters and corner consoles. Molded bands and urns also decorate this area. The belfry is topped by a steeple. The south tower has a hip roof and louvre-blind arched openings. The nave contains a center doorway surrounded by fluted pilasters and decorative bands containing dentils, egg and darts rosettes and quarterfoils. The opening is a Roman arch and contains a double-leaf door. The arch surround has a point at its peak. A niche is found at the top of the doorway with a statue of Mary. The gable roof has returns and a molded egg and dart cornice. Two arched lancet windows and another entrance are found in the side elevations. The aspe has round arch windows. Curvilinear gables are located in the rear. An open arcade with brick columnetts connects the Church with the Rectory which is a two story, seven bay, brick structure with similar elements.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1515-2

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church and rectory are located on a corner lot which is slightly elevated. A parking lot is located to the rear and Lake Carasaljo is located across Route 9. The buildings are at the southern edge of town.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The first Catholic services were held in private homes in Lakewood in the mid 19th century. Later a small shed, located at the Cedar Bridge Road railroad crossing was used for services. In 1889 Father James F. Sheeny erected a temporary chapel where the present church now stands, and by 1891 the permanent church was completed. This structure now stands in Georgian Court and is used as a chapel. The present church was erected in 1923 and is one of the few structures in town designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

ORIGINAL 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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation, Published by the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, N.J. 1942.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-3

HISTORIC NAME: All Saints Parish House
LOCATION: 215 Madison Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: All Saints Memorial Church
215 Madison Ave.
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 91/15
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1892
Source of Date: architectural drawings
Architect: Hal Allaire
Builder: John Grant
Style: English Tudor Revival
Form/Plan Type: rectangular
Number of Stories: 3½
Foundation: low, brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, stucco, natural wood shingle, slate, clapboard.
Fenestration: 2 bay X 4 bay
Roof/Chimneys: cross gable, 2 corbelled chimneys
Additional Architectural Description:

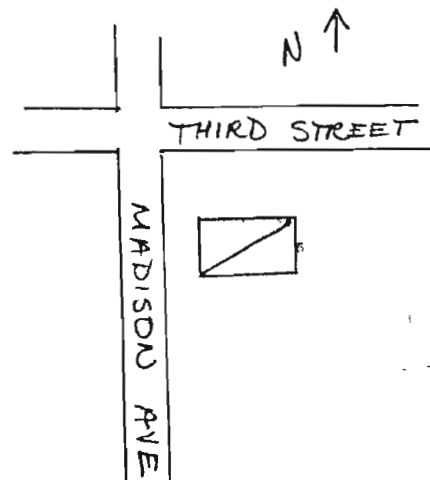
The slate cross gabled peaks are shingled or clapboard and contain decorative fan designs and bull's eye windows. The third floor has tripartite windows supported by brackets. Beneath these windows is a bracketed cornice with incised motifs. The second and third floors contain half-timbering. Oriel windows supported by brackets can also be found on the second floor. Molded and terracotta bands are found on the first floor which is composed of brick. Diamond paned upper sash windows are found throughout the structure. The door is double-leafed and has a stained glass transom. An open terrace runs along the Madison Avenue elevation and is surrounded by brick walls.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-3



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the main road and is surrounded by open lots. A church with rear extensions is located at the south end. Similar buildings are found in the area, but most are used for commercial purposes and have been altered.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is one of the most outstanding examples of the English Tudor style in Lakewood. Few alterations have been made to the structure since its construction in 1892. The building served until recently as the Parish House of the All Saints Church.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☒ Good ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☒ Possible ☐
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐

PRESENT USE:

Fair ☐ Poor ☐
No ☐ Part of District ☐
Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Ocean County Courthouse, "Architectural Renderings." Toms River, N.J.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik

DATE: February 1981

ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-4

HISTORIC NAME: Dr. George W. Lawrence House
LOCATION: 328 Second StreetCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOTMUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: low, brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: hip roof, 1 interior chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

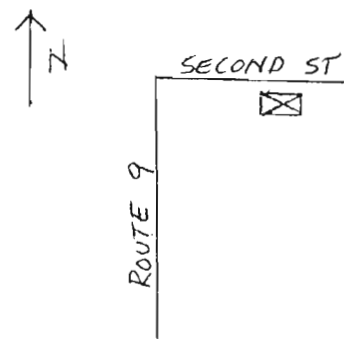
A two tier portico contains Doric columns and a standard rail with elbows on the second floor, and fluted Ionic columns on the first. A round arched door with dentiled cornice leads to the second floor porch. The main door is semi-elliptical with decorative and muntin sidelights and fluted pilasters. All windows have decorative muntin upper sash molded surrounds with a cornice and dentils. A large molded cornice with modillions and rope bands runs along the perimeter of the roof.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-4



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large lot and contains small side yards. Buildings similar in scale are located on the lot. A large parking lot is located to the east.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. This large home is typical of many structures in Lakewood dating from its peak as an upper-class resort. The house appears much as it did when constructed.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-5

HISTORIC NAME: Laurel House Laundry
LOCATION: 207 First StreetCOMMON NAME: A.G. Rogers Storage & Moving Co.
BLOCK/LOT 121/MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890

Source of Data:

Architect: G.A. Harrier

Builder: A

Style: Commercial / Vernacular Italianate

Form/Plan Type

Number of Stories: 4½

Foundation: brick, basement level with window wells

Exterior Wall Fabric: common bond brick

Fenestration: 10 bay, 6/6 windows (most have been infilled)

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to the street, two major additions have hipped and gable roofs

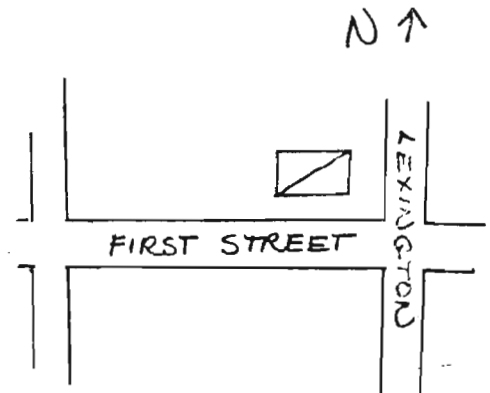
Additional Architectural Description:

The regular window pattern provides the architectural interest. Each window has a bluestone sill and lintel. There is a large cornice area with brackets within a molded band; this may possibly be pressed metal. The brickwork has been painted with advertisements for the present occupant.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-5

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on the north side of First Street, opposite to the Lincoln Bus terminal.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Ashbel Borden included this building in the catalogue of his works, c.1915. It was the laundry to the Laurel House, one of Lakewood's major hotels (now demolished.)

ORIGINAL USE: Laundry
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:

"Ashbel W. Borden pamphlet of Lakewood, New Jersey," c.1915, in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-6

HISTORIC NAME: Odd Fellows Hall
LOCATION: 235 First Street

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lou and Zelda Shooman
235 First Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME: Z.L. Shooman Co., Inc.
BLOCK/LOT 121/19

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1891 Source of Date: Lakewood

Architect: Builder:

Style: late vernacular Greek Revival Form/Plan Type: rectangle
elements / alterations
Number of Stories: 3½

Foundation: brick, arcuated basement area

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay, windows have been replaced or blocked

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to the street / 1 brick chimney to the rear

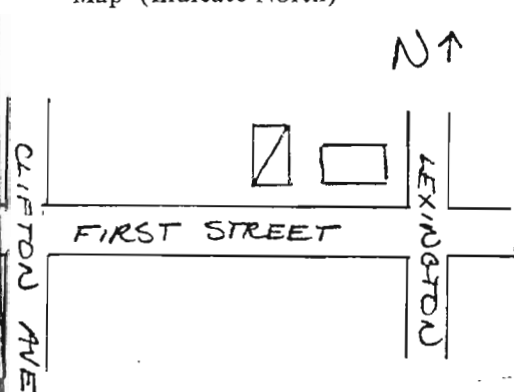
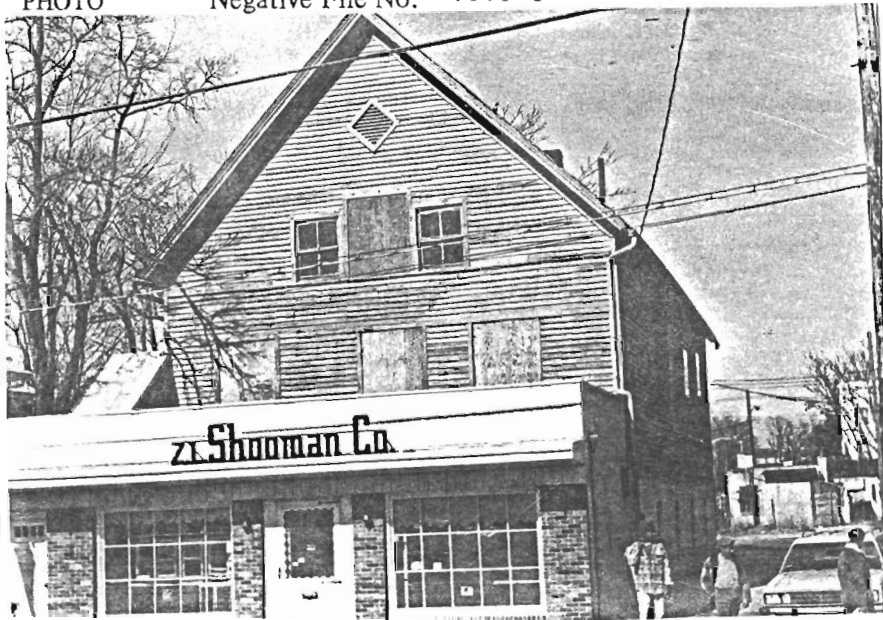
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a triple window group, with large center window, on the third floor level, and a louvered diamond-shaped aperture in the gable peak. Twentieth-century alterations include a one story brick commercial projection to the front (south) with central door and fifteen light commercial window, and deck above. This replaces a small gabled entrance, which is shown in old photographs.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-6

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on the north side of First Street, diagonally across from the Lincoln Bus Terminal.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

As the Odd Fellows Hall, this building was vital in Lakewood's boom years, as the town supported several fraternal orders. It is believed to have housed many organizations and civic functions, from time to time.

ORIGINAL USE: Fraternal Lodge
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:

Conspicuous first floor alterations.

REFERENCES:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

Low, Grover C. Industrial Directory of New Jersey. Camden: S. Chew and Sons Co., Printers, 1915.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

DATE: February 1981

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.: 1515-7
STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORMSTREET NAME: Clifton Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: LakewoodCROSS STREETS:
COUNTY: Ocean

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

The street contains 2 - 2½ story, attached stores, usually with parapet roofs, brick facades and modern first floors, with neon or other lighted signs. The upper floors of the structures often contain decorative elements and their original windows. Larger structures can be found at the Avenue's intersections, including banks, churches and other important buildings such as the "Strand Theater." These structures dominate the streetscape. They are built of different material adding a diversity to the street. They also have large yards or are elevated on their lots such as the First Baptist Church. A variety of building styles can be found in the lower end of Clifton Avenue. The 200 block contains a Medieval Revival style store with a stepped gable roof. The 100 block has early commercial structures with their gable ends facing the street, but hidden behind new fronts. Shingle, Queen Anne and Art Deco structures are also found. Little open space is found along the Avenue except in the 400 block where buildings have been torn down and replaced by parks, parking lots or empty lots. The street is paved and contains large cement sidewalks which connect the street and buildings. The Avenue is one of the most diverse sections of Lakewood. Here various architectural styles can be found as can various ethnic groups. The stores and churches reflect Lakewood's diverse mixture of national and religious groups. Lakewood's importance as a resort can also be seen on the street. Large banks, churches and theaters were built to accommodate wealthy winter residents and visitors. Fine materials and ornament are still visible on many of the structures today.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 20
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent % Good % Fair 70 % Poor 30 %
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible X No Part of Larger District X
THREATS TO STREET: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration No Threat Other
COMMENTS:

1515-7
Clifton Avenue
Lakewood
February 1980
View: Southwest

MAP:
SLIDES:
REFERENCES:



RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-8

HISTORIC NAME: Lakewood Post Office
LOCATION: N.E. corner Clifton and Main

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 122/3

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: U.S. Post Office
19 Clifton Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1930

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Art Deco elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation: stone, low

Exterior Wall Fabric: common bond

Fenestration: 6 bay

Roof/Chimneys: parapet

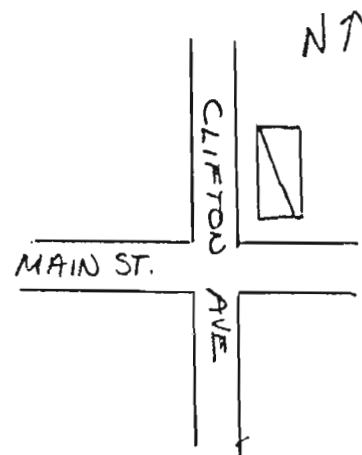
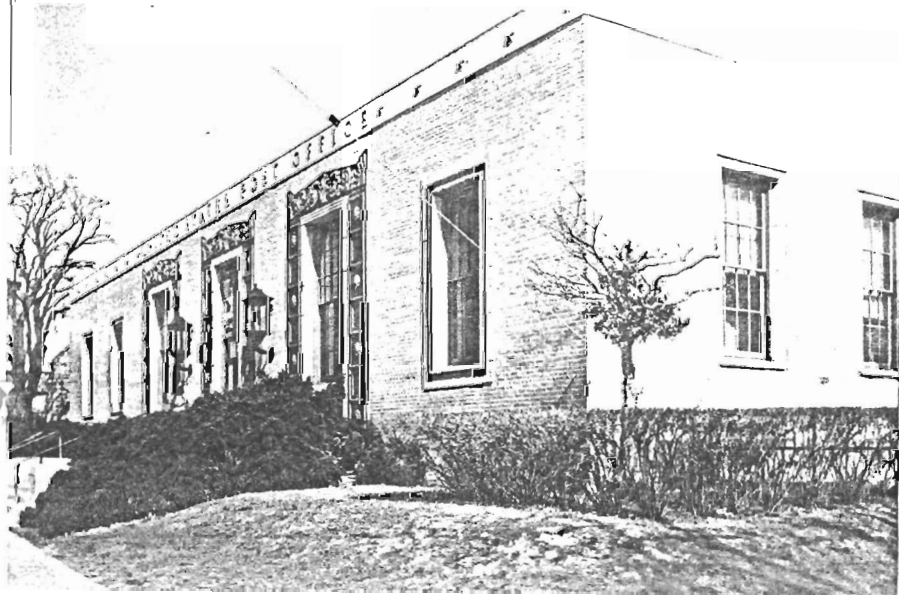
Additional Architectural Description:

Large 8/8 windows are located on the facade containing molded window surrounds. The door and two flanking windows have enamel / tile surrounds with stylized gabled hoods, rosettes and panelled sides. The door contains a gold eagle above its transom. The cornice is stone and has molded bands and a frieze with false star tie rods. The inscription "United States Post Office" is also found at the cornice level.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-8

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The post office is located on a corner lot on Clifton Avenue.
A parking lot and loading dock are found to the north.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The post office at Lakewood is one fo the few structures built
in town during the 1930s. The building's design is unusual, con-
taining stylized door and window surrounds.

ORIGINAL USE: Post Office PRESENT USE: Post Office
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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by the Lakewood
Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-9

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 204-214 Clifton AvenueCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 91/9MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Greenspan and Schimkie
6 Lapsley Lane
Lakewood, N.J. 08701COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Tudor / with Dutch elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: low

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, half timbering

Fenestration: 6 bay

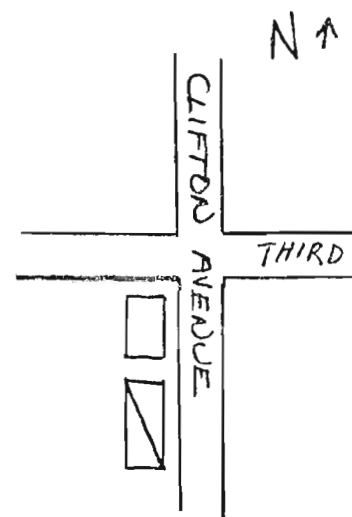
Roof/Chimneys: stepped gable

Additional Architectural Description:

The building is divided in two by a stepped gable in its center. Each section is three bays, containing three gabled, half timbered dormers. A large dormer is located in the center of each section containing 24/1 windows. 6/1 windows are found on the second floor. The first floor contains six commercial shops, all of which have modern fronts. The sides of the structure are stucco.

Negative File No. 1515-9

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located in the middle of the block in the commercial center of town. The adjacent structures contain similar materials and scale, but differ in style.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is one of the most elaborate commercial buildings in town containing multi-paned windows, a brick facade, and a stepped gable roof. The Toms River Courier of January 17, 1895, states that "Clifton Avenue displays some of the finest architecture, has some of the largest business places and is one of the leading streets of the time."

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial
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:

Toms River Courier, January 17, 1895.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-10

HISTORIC NAME: First Baptist Church
LOCATION: First and Clifton AvenueCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 122/1

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: First Baptist Church & Parsonage
244 First Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1898

Source of Date: Lakewood

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Richardsonian Romanesque

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with additions

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation: coursed stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: coursed stone: green serpentine and pink granite; red mortar

Fenestration: arched windows with stained glass; some rectangular windows, deeply set

Roof/Chimneys: hipped roof, with cross dormers, 1 end chimney; 1 interior chimney on the west elevation

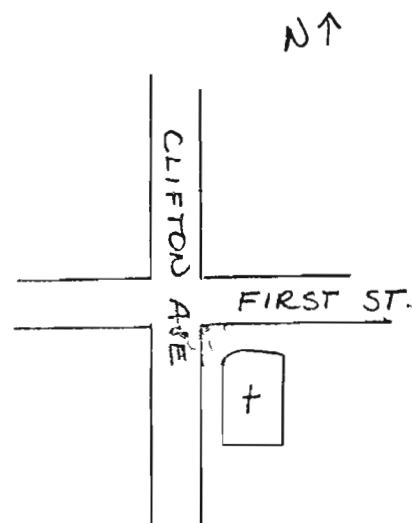
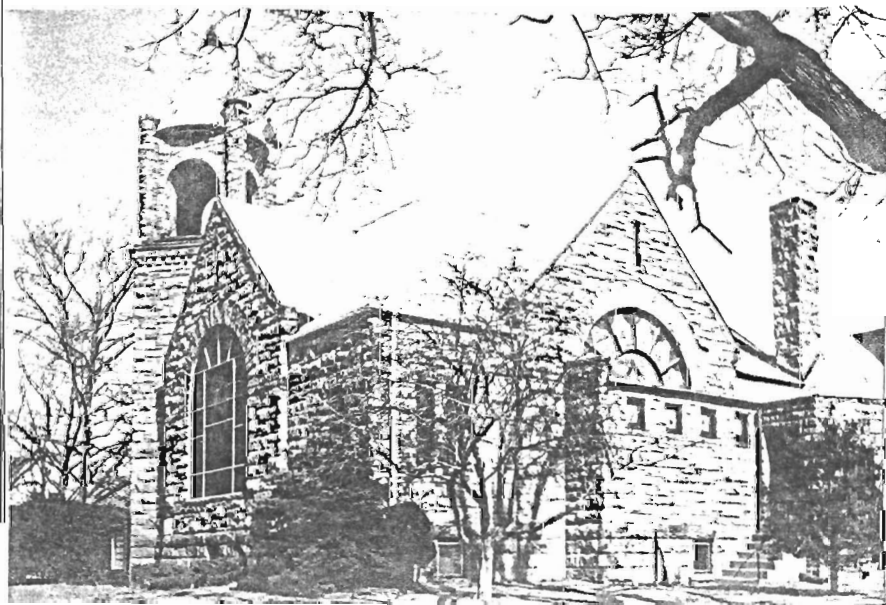
Additional Architectural Description:

There are many variations in the use of the stone, including a contrast between coursed and uncoursed stone. The cornice area, belt courses, all voussoirs, and all space up to the water table level is the pink granite; all else is serpentine. A diagonally oriented tower rises at the northwest corner; it has an open belfry, castellation, and a corbel table; four short round tower posts mark the corners. The name of the church is spelled in stained glass and there is a cornerstone near the entrance. A secondary entrance faces west to Clifton Avenue.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-10

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

There is intense commercial development along Clifton Avenue to either side of the church; however, the eastern portion of the block is still residential. A recent rectangular addition extends to the east; it is not compatible in style.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is known as the "Rockefeller Church;" John D. Rockefeller is known to have attended services here, although he apparently did not contribute to the construction of the building. Baptists are known to have held organized services in Lakewood since 1868 and were among the first great church builders here. (Earlier churches on the site since 1863 include the Episcopal Church - now St. John's A.M.E. Zion (1515-15). They seem to have been primary forces behind the creation of the YMCA and YWCA.

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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural & Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-11

HISTORIC NAME: People's National Bank
LOCATION: Clifton Ave. at Second St.COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOTMUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD: People's National Bank
OWNER/ADDRESS: 129 Clifton Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1911-12

Source of Date: "Lakewood in the Pines"
see bibliography

Architect:

Builder: poss. George W. Cobb, Jr. 1912
William J. Doyle 1911

Style: Neo-Classical

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: low

Exterior Wall Fabric: limestone

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: parapet

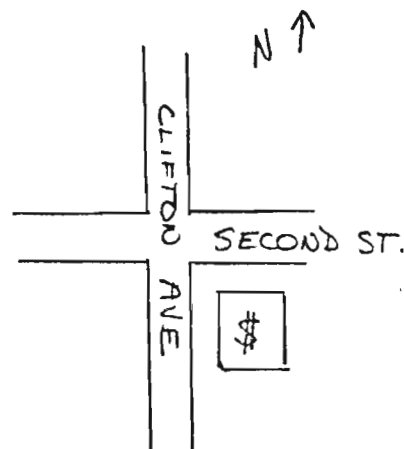
Additional Architectural Description:

A large molded cornice and dentil band run along the perimeter of the building. A smaller molded cornice is located at the lintel level of the second floor windows. Two story pilasters with stylized Ionic and composite capitals are located between each bay. The second floor windows are recessed and paired containing 1/1 double hung sash and transoms with a classical grill. The first floor windows have cornices, architrave trim with dog ears, and two part transoms. The door is centered and contains architraves and a cornice supported by consoles. A molded watertable runs along the perimeter of the building.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-11

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a small downtown commercial street at a major intersection.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is typical of many early twentieth century banks employing classical-like elements and a limestone exterior. Started in 1904, the bank has remained in the same structure since 1915.

ORIGINAL USE: Bank
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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-12

HISTORIC NAME: First Methodist Church
LOCATION: 219 Clifton AvenueCOMMON NAME: Bethel Spanish Pentecostal Church
BLOCK/LOT 120/1

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD: Bethel Spanish Pentecostal Church
OWNER/ADDRESS: 219 Clifton Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1903

Source of Date: Lakewood

Architect:

Builder:

Style: (Roman) Classical Revival

Form/Plan Type: square, with rectangular extensions to the north and east

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco

Fenestration: 3 bay (main mass) non-pictorial stained glass

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with full return, parallel to street

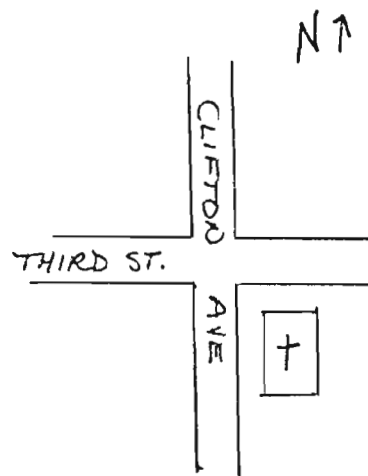
Additional Architectural Description:

The entrance area of the church is marked by a two story portico, supported by four stylized columns and piers. Three double-leaf entrances, with alternating arched and pediment window hoods, mark the facade; above each door on the second story level are rectangular windows, with shoulders filled with non-pictorial stained glass. The northern area of the church building, which is set back, has a diagonal corner which accommodates the site. There is a belt course above the first floor level, and triple groups of pictorial stained glass windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-12

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on the northeast corner of Clifton and Third, in a commercial area. The Presbyterian Church is located diagonally across the intersection.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Methodists were the first denomination to organize in Lakewood. There were at least two other structures which held Methodist Services in Lakewood, prior to this building. It is still in religious use as the Spanish Pentecostal center.

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☒

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

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE: Church

Fair ☐ Poor ☐

No ☐ Part of District ☒

Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐

REFERENCES:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik

DATE: February 1981

ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-13

HISTORIC NAME: First Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: 313 Third Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 92/8

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Presbyterian Church
313 Third Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08401

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1884

Source of Date: Lakewood

Architect:

Builder: possibly Stephen B. Newberry

Style: Meetinghouse / Vernacular
Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with additions

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation: concrete

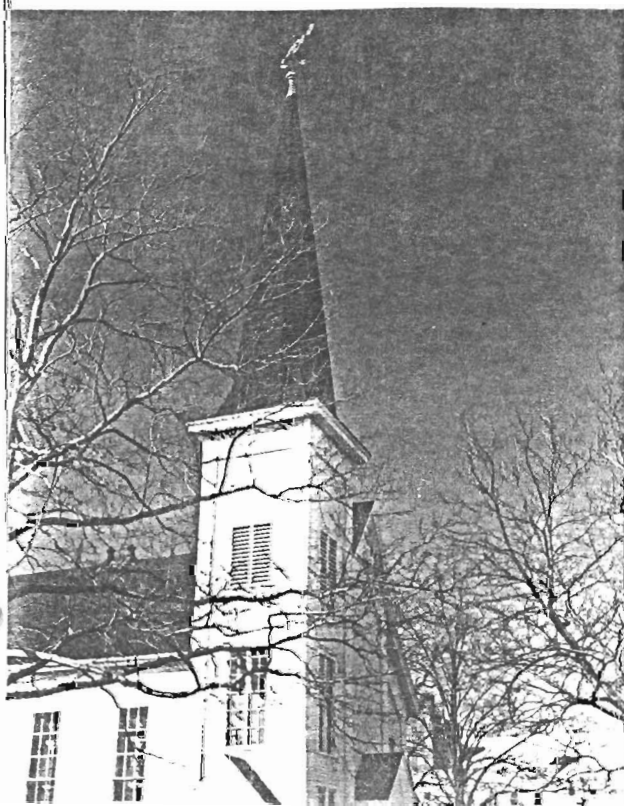
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 4 bay nave; paired 6/6 windows and some 4/4 on south of facade

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to Clifton Ave., center skylight and cresting along the roofline

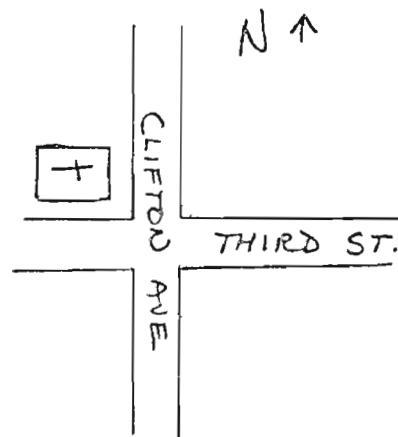
Additional Architectural Description:

A 3 story tower is assymetrically placed at the northeast corner and is surmounted by a tapering spire (similar to St. Mary's in Burlington) and a weather-vane. It is the tallest structure along Clifton Avenue. There is a double entrance facing east, with non-pictorial stained glass windows on either side, in a 1 bay, gabled portico.



1515-13

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Presbyterian Church is located on the northwest corner of Clifton Avenue and Third Street. There is residential development to the west, and commercial development along Clifton, generally south of this point. The Church has no neighboring structures on either side. It is across Fourth Street from the Strand Theater.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Joseph Brick's son, Riley, was responsible for bringing the First Presbyterian Pastor, Reverend Alfred Dashiell, to the area in 1867. The church was incorporated in 1868. The first building was located at Clifton and First Avenue; the site of the present First Baptist Church; formerly the Episcopal Church structure. A chapel was built in 1870 at Clifton and Third Avenue, and replaced by the present structure in 1884. An agreement between the church trustees and Stephen Newberry is noted in the O.C. Contractor's Book, in 1882. (See also Hope Chapel, #1515-45.) The steeple is obvious in early street photographs and continues among the town's most visible landmarks.

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:

Some alterations, especially to entrance area.

REFERENCES:

Axel-Lute, Paul. "Lakewood in the Pines, a History." Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1977.
Ocean County Courthouse. Book of Building Agreements. Toms River, New Jersey.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-14

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 216-224 Clifton Avenue

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 91/7

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: MCA Realty Co. c/o M. Colman
26 Lawrence Avenue
West Orange, N.J. 07052

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: late 19th century commercial

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco with brick trim, and belt course at sill and lintel level

Fenestration: 14 bay / all 1/1

Roof/Chimneys: parapet roof

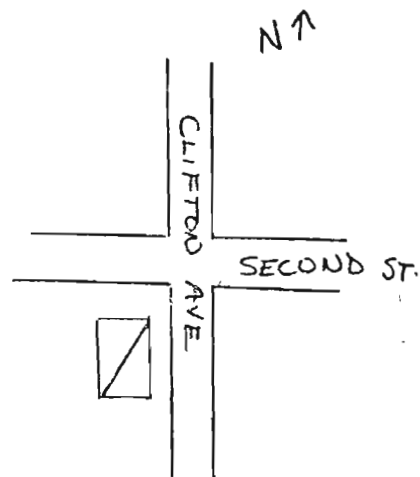
Additional Architectural Description:

Modern store fronts are found on the first floor. A shed roof is located at the at the cornice level and is supported by brackets. Shaped rafter tails are exposed.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-14

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a corner lot in the downtown commercial area of Lakewood. Buildings of similar height and materials are found in the area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is an unusual late 19th - early 20th century commercial building containing a pent roof with exposed rafter tails.

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-15

HISTORIC NAME: Episcopal Church
LOCATION: First St. and Monmouth Ave.COMMON NAME: St. Johns A.M.E. Zion Church
BLOCK/LOT 124/3MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: M.E. Zion Church
114 First Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1865

Source of Date: Lakewood

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Meetinghouse plan

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: aluminum siding

Fenestration: 5 bays deep, 9/9 colored glass panes

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to the street

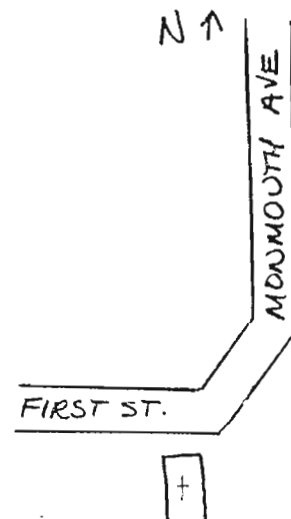
Additional Architectural Description:

There is an enclosed entrance tower north, and a rebuilt facade. The wooden window surrounds have pointed arch windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-15

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

St. Johns Church is located on the south side of First Street, opposite to the Engine Company #1.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Erected for the Episcopalians, and used by many others, this was the first Church in Lakewood and is one of the earliest surviving buildings. Riley Brick financed its construction.

ORIGINAL USE: Episcopal Church PRESENT USE: A.M.E. 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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-16

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 210 Monmouth Avenue

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Morris and May Barry
210 Monmouth Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 126/8

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1910
Architect:
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco
Fenestration: 3 bay / 8/8 sash
Roof/Chimneys: bell-cast flaring hipped roof; green Spanish tile with cross dormers in all directions
Additional Architectural Description:

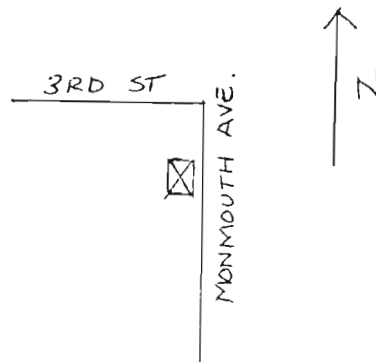
Source of Date:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: square

A first floor porch, with square piers (some paired) on a stucco ledge frames the central entrance, which has pilasters and sidelights whose upper portions have diamond panes. There is a second floor veranda with shed roof. All roofs are bracketed and have exposed rafter tails. The first floor windows have diamond upper panes and there is a shed porch (enclosed) to the east.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1515-16

Map (Indicate North)

photo unavailable



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located to the north of the Lakewood Library, on a corner site. Residences extend to the west. The YWCA is across Monmouth Avenue.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure is one of the few remaining Spanish Colonial Revival structures built in Lakewood; it is one of the finest.

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. May - M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-17

HISTORIC NAME: YWCA
LOCATION: 301 Monmouth Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD: YWCA
OWNER/ADDRESS: YWCA
301 Monmouth Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 160/10
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

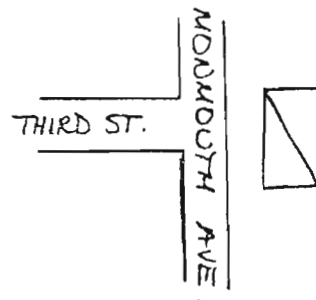
Construction Date: 1911 Source of Date: cornerstone - Lakewood
Architect: Builder: Ashbel W. Borden
Style: Form/Plan Type: rectangle
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: Flemish bond brick with glazed headers
Fenestration: 5 bay
Roof/Chimneys:
Additional Architectural Description:

A large double door with transom marks the center of the structure; there are high entrance stairs. There are limestone quoins and a water table, and a large cornice area. The lintels have keystones and (corner-blocks.) There is a cornerstone and an incised legend above the door.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1515-17

Map (Indicate North)

N ↑



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The YWCA is located at the head of Third Street, on land that had belonged to the Brick Iron Works and which was donated by Captain Bradshaw. It is bordered by residences and is diagonally across from the Lakewood Library.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Organized 1910. The land was given by Mr. Bradshaw (who also donated the first Municipal Building) and was on part of the old Brick Iron Works site. Activities included three bible classes, home nursing, elocution, and a "Shirtwaist Club."

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

REFERENCES:

Files of Eugene Hendrickson (article dated May 18, 1951.)

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-18

HISTORIC NAME: YMCA
LOCATION: Second St. & Lexington Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: YMCA
Second St. & Lexington Ave.
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 126/15
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1911 -1912

Source of Date:

Architect: John B. Thomas

Builder: Ashbel W. Borden

Style:

Form/Plan Type: rectangle, with extension east

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick

Fenestration: 5 bay (main mass) / recessed arched windows on first floor infilled with replacement windows / 6/6 throughout

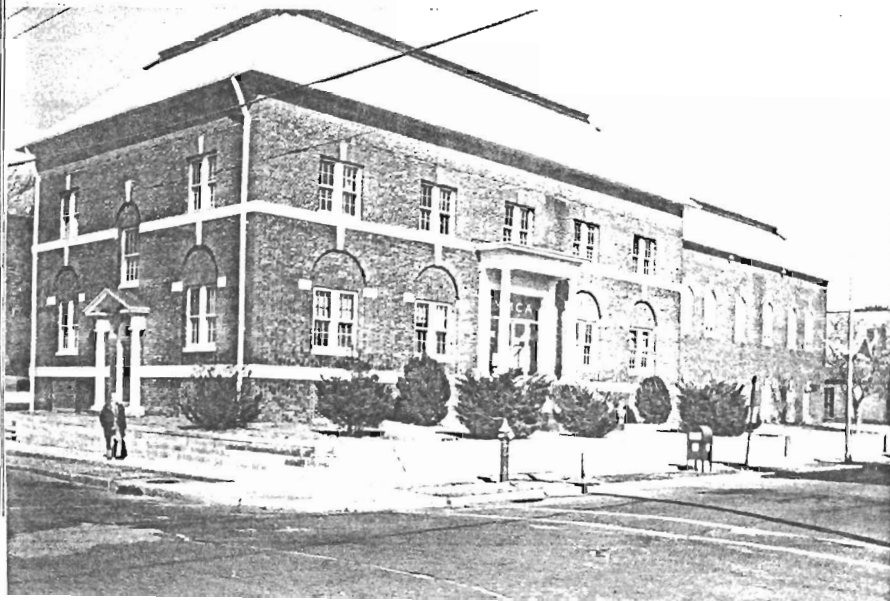
Roof/Chimneys: hipped roof

Additional Architectural Description:

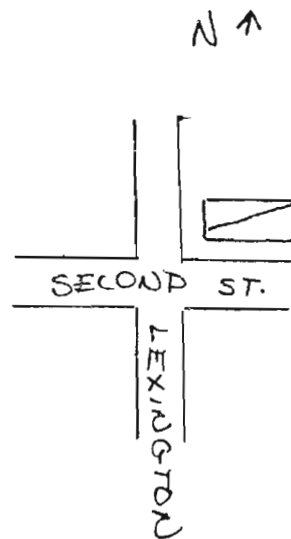
Classical elements include a water table, keystones above the windows, and a two column central entrance portico with triglyph motif and dentil cornice. The six bay east extension reverses the main mass window pattern. There is some glass brick infilling on the first floor.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-18



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The YMCA is on the northeast corner of First and Lexington Avenue. At this point, the Lakewood business district extends down First, but Lexington is residential / rooming house in nature.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lakewood YMCA grew from the Young Men's Bible Class, which was organized in 1902, and was incorporated in 1905. Facilities included a pool, gym, bowling alley, and reading and assembly rooms. The purpose of the club was to provide a place for youths to spend their leisure time, other than the hotels. Many prominent local families were involved in the project, including the Hanees, Packs and Shauflfers. The building was dedicated by Governor Fort. The groups which used the building included: The Odd Fellows, Jewish Faimeis Chorus, Temple Beth Am, Faimeis Union, Boy Scouts, the Chamber of Commerce and the New Jersey Mosquito Commission.

ORIGINAL USE: YMCA
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:

"Ashbel W. Borden, builder, pamphlet of Lakewood, New Jersey," c.1915, in possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

O.C. Citizen, February 4, 1954. Files of Eugene Hendrickson.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-19

HISTORIC NAME: Congregation Sons of Israel
LOCATION:

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1908

Source of Date: Lakewood - see bibliography

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular / Moorish elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: low, brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: parapet, false gable

Additional Architectural Description:

A false gable roof, located on the facade, contains crenellation and is topped by a roundal and the Star of David. Brick quoins and bands run along the facade. Round arch stained glass windows are located on the first floor facade. Segmental arch windows with brick voussoirs are found on the second floor. A large thermal window is found on the south elevation.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-19

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located at the intersection of four roads and is on a small, isolated lot. An iron fence surrounds the property. Small turn of the century houses are located in the adjacent area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure was the first Synagogue in Lakewood. However, early as 1902, Jewish services were held in rented halls and homes. This building was constructed with funds donated by a winter guest from Maryland, Mrs. Bertha Raynor Frank. Mrs. Frank contributed five thousand dollars and also the services of an architect.

ORIGINAL USE: Synagogue
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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-21

HISTORIC NAME: Irwin H. Hance House
LOCATION: 421 Second Street

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rannar and Helgi Sillard
206 Madison Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 72/8

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Contractor's Georgian / Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard and painted shingle

Fenestration: 2 bay / diamond pane windows

Roof/Chimneys: bell-cast hipped roof with central curvilinear cross dormer and
additional dormers / 2 corbelled brick chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

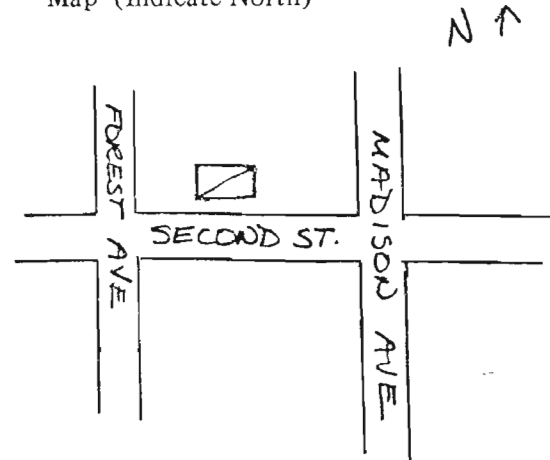
Several elegant details distinguish this structure from other "Contractor's Georgian" area homes. An open front porch with Doric column supports spreads into a curving southeast corner. There is a Palladian-type doorway, with fanlight and sidelights, which is complemented by a five part window arrangement, with arched central window in the dormer. A frieze with repeated ring motif is located at the roofline. An infilled rear projection area marks the area of a former arcuated porte-cochere.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-21



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This is a residential / professional neighborhood. The structure is the only one on the north of this streetscape, and faces south.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Dr. Hance was a respected area doctor. He is listed in Low's 1915 Industrial Directory (see bibliography) as President of Lakewood's Village Improvement Association, "which looks after all things relating to public improvements." He was president of the building committee for the YMCA.

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:

Lakewood in the Pines. Published by the Lakewood Board of Trade, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1909.

Low, Grover C. Industrial Directory of New Jersey, Camden: S. Chew & Sons, Company, Printers, 1915.

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

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-20

HISTORIC NAME: The Elks Club
LOCATION: 120 Madison AvenueCOMMON NAME: Spitzer & Franklin law offices
BLOCK/LOT 73/3MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Madison Realty Ltd.
120 Madison Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1900

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted plain and staggered butt shingle; some alterations in
vertical board siding

Fenestration: 3 bay / 6/2, some paired

Roof/Chimneys: jerkinhead roof, with full return on north and south elevations

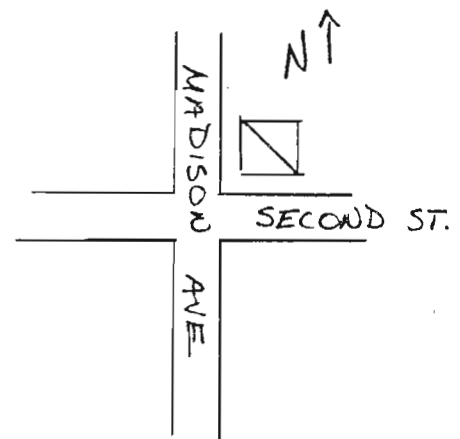
Additional Architectural Description:

A two story portico with square piers and dentil cornice marks the central entrance, behind which the facade is vertical board siding. There are paired first floor windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-20

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Elks Club building is on the northwest corner of Second Street and Madison Avenue. It is surrounded by residential / professional buildings. The Episcopal Church is diagonally sited across Madison Avenue.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure has had many years of continued use as a civic center. The Town Hall, the Town Club and the Elks Club have all been located here in the past.

ORIGINAL USE: Town Hall / 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:

Lakewood in the Pines. Published by the Lakewood Board of Trade, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1909.

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

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2
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-22

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 422 Second Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 73/2

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Margaret Zinkin
424 Second Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1900

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: square

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: cement covered; rustic masonry pedestals for support

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard and painted staggered butt shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay / variety of fenestration, including Queen Anne 1/1; square; paired
and quadruple groups

Roof/Chimneys: cross gable roof / slate with cresting

Additional Architectural Description:

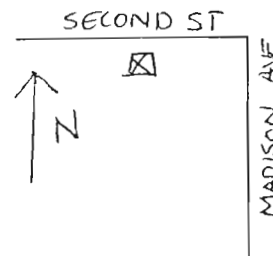
There is a wide corner turret at the northwest, and a one story projection also to the west. At the northeast corner is a diagonal porte-cochere. There is a sawn belt course above the attic group. The major doorway is framed by pilasters and has a broken pediment above. There is a large first floor open porch, fluted Ionic supports and a false pediment marking the entrance.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-22

Map (Indicate North)

Not Available



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Set back on a wide landscaped lot, which continues to the east.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

A 1902 pamphlet in the possession of Gene Hendrickson ("Picturesque Lakewood") includes this structure on a page captioned "Some Lakewood Cottages."

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:

Files of Eugene Hendrickson.

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

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-23

HISTORIC NAME: Stephen G. Thomas House
LOCATION: 220 Madison AvenueCOMMON NAME: Bershling and Lazinger Professional
BLOCK/LOT 72/5 BuildingMUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Bershling Enterprises, Inc.
220 Madison Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: C. 1900

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Tudor Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with rear gable
extension

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick, with basement level

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco and half timber / brick facing on the first floor

Fenestration: 3 bay, 4/4 windows in quadruple groups

Roof/Chimneys: jerkinhead roof / 1 interior brick chimney, and 1 exterior north end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

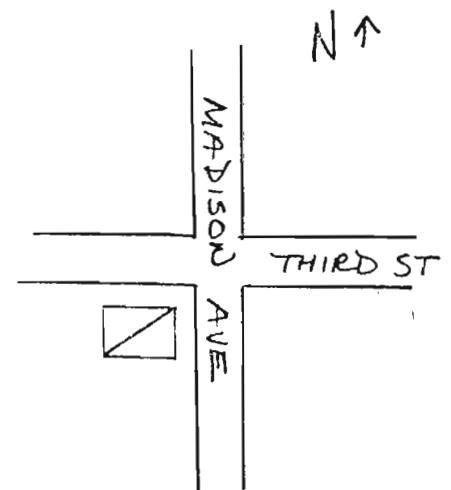
The structure has a slightly projecting central pavilion, with a bracketed Medieval-type cross gable projection. There is diamond pattern stickwork in the gable peak, and on the second story bays. The central doorway is arched and flanked by two small lancet windows. There is a one story rustic portico with gable roof and Y braces, and a walled elevated front terrace area. The rear gable roof extension has a long north slope and a latticed screen to Third Street.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-23



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Stephen Thomas House is located on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Third Street. Surrounding structures are mixed residential / professional. There is a detached garage in a compatible style to the west (rear) of the structure.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Homes in Lakewood, whether high-style or vernacular, show a marked preference for English designs, particularly Tudor in derivation. This structure is one of the finest extant examples. Its elaborated east cross gable, with the Medieval-type of overhang, is somewhat rare in Lakewood but has many simpler counterparts in Point Pleasant Beach.

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:

Lakewood in the Pines. Published by the Lakewood Board of Trade, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-24

HISTORIC NAME: T.R. Palmer House
LOCATION: 326 Third Street
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Riwa Szworc
10 Cedar Row
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 71/5
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

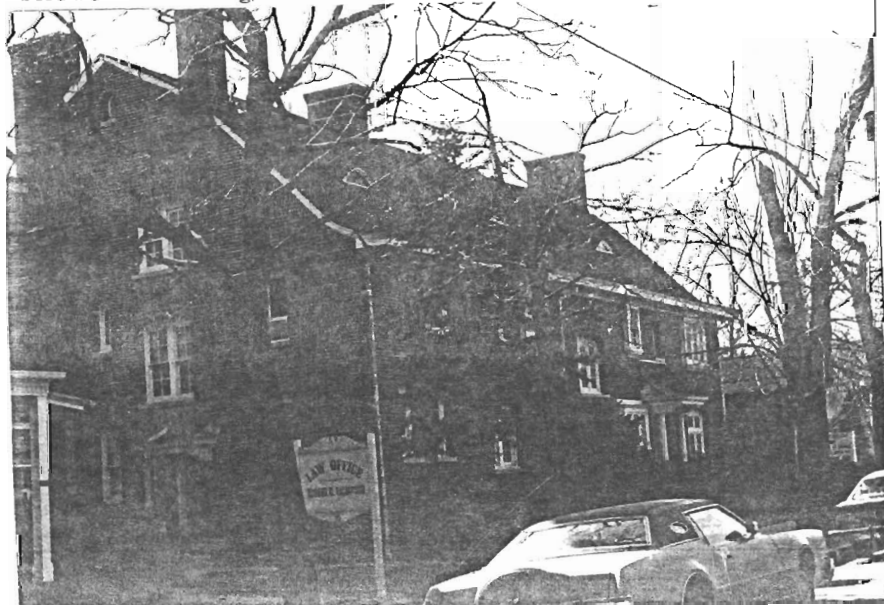
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 19th c. Source of Date: style
Architect: John B. Thomas, Lakewood Builder: Ashbel W. Borden
Style: English Manor Form/Plan Type: rectangular
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: brick, low
Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, English bond
Fenestration: 5 bay
Roof/Chimneys: gambrel front with steep pitched rear roof / 3 end chimneys, 1 interior
Additional Architectural Description:

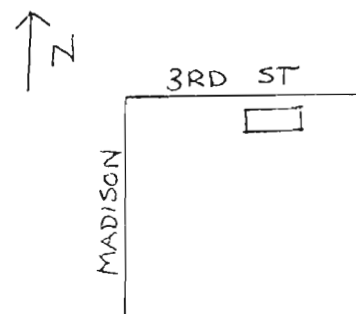
Various window types and irregular arrangements are found including; eyelid dormers, casement windows and segmental arched sash windows. Most windows are 4/4 and are deeply inset within the brick walls and contain stone sills. A flaring gabled portico, containing Doric columns, marks the entranceway. The door is six panelled and has a simple segmental arch with brick voussoirs. The end chimneys contain blind brick arches.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-24



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on a corner lot and is surrounded by smaller smaller structures. Front and side yards are small.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is the only home in the area built in the English Manor style, employing irregular window arrangements, and an English bond brick exterior. Like other large houses built for the well-to-do, the house was designed by a local architect, John B. Thomas.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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:

Ashbel Borden Builder. Pamphlet, Lakewood, New Jersey c.1915, in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-25

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 418 Third Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 71/

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1890

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: English Tudor Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangular with side wing

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle

Fenestration: 5 bay

Roof/Chimneys: cross gable roof

Additional Architectural Description:

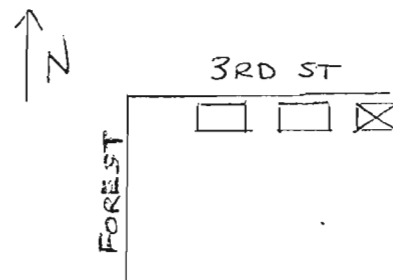
A small two bay, two and one half story wing is located on the west end. The second floor overhangs the first level slightly. A centered gabled portico shelters the entrance. The portico contains half-timbering, stucco, and square posts with heavy arched elements. Flanking the door are oriel windows supported by heavy mullions and containing three narrow windows each. Shed dormers are found on the roof. Exposed shaped rafter tails can be seen across the facade.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-25



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located in the middle of the block, on the south side. The houses in this area are built near the street and on narrow lots. Similar styles and materials are employed in other homes found in the area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is typical of late 19th, early 20th century Lakewood architecture containing tudor elements. The house is similar to the homes of the upperclass but is smaller in scale and rests on a small lot.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultrual and Heritage Commission

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-26

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 423 Third Street

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Chaim Baum c/o Goldblatt
524 Fifth Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 71/7

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1890
Source of Date: style

Architect:
Builder:

Style: Victorian Queen Anne
Form/Plan Type: rectangular with tower

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: staggered butt asbestos shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: hip with gables, slate / end chimney on facade

Additional Architectural Description:

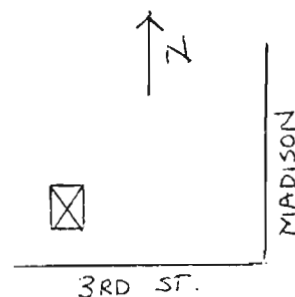
A tower with a bellcast roof is located in the southwest corner. An open porch contains paired Doric columns on piers and a standard rail with elbows. 1/1 windows are employed throughout. Paired windows are found on the main facade. Jerkinhead dormers are located on the east elevation. A molded cornice runs along the roofline of the building. The facade gable ends contains a full return.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-26



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large lot and is surrounded by buildings with similar elements and massing. The structure extends to the rear therefore leaving little open yard.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is one of the few shingle / Queen Anne style buildings built in the area west of Madison Avenue. This area contains more English Tudor architecture, however the size and craftsmanship of the structure indicate that the home was built for an upper class family.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultural and Heritage Commission

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-27

HISTORIC NAME: Randall Residence
LOCATION: 426 Third Street
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Josef and Edith Glanz
426 Third Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 72/2
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

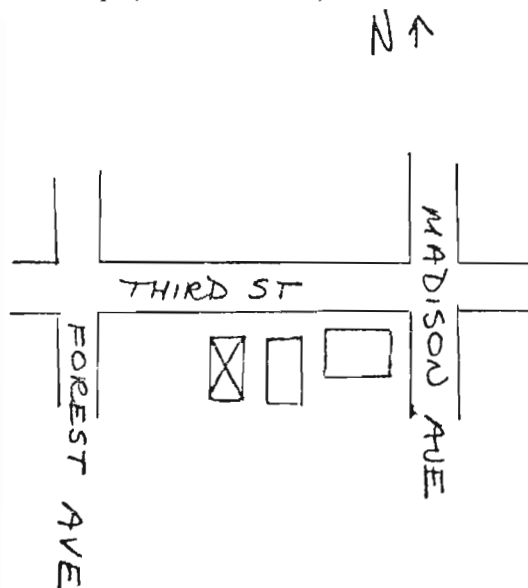
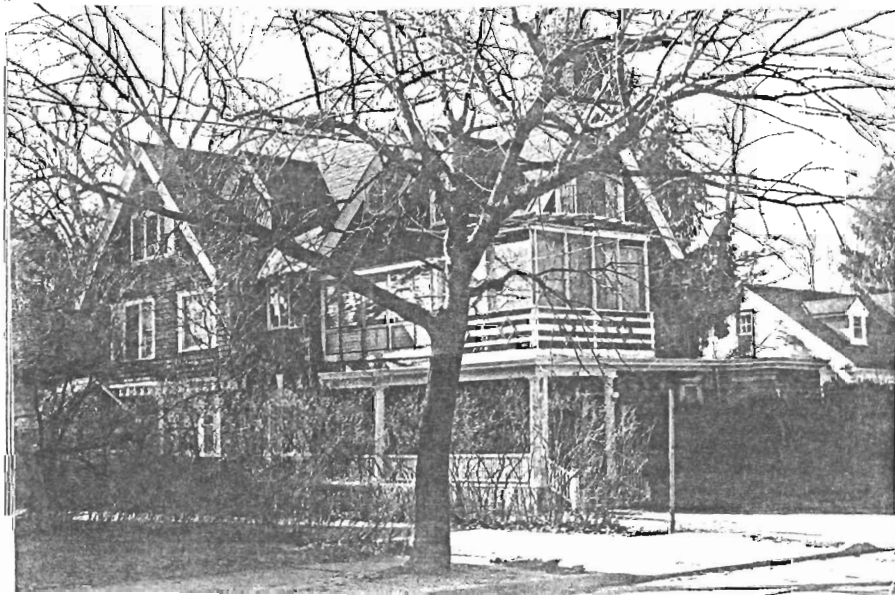
Construction Date: c.1890 Source of Date: stylistic
Architect: John B. Thomas Builder: Ashbel W. Borden
Style: shingle Form/Plan Type: L-plan
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle
Fenestration: 2 bay / paired casement windows with diamond panes; some replacement windows
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street / 1 central corbelled brick chimney
Additional Architectural Description:

Numerous alterations have been made to this structure. A first floor porch with Doric columns and gazebo corner has been added, and subsequently infilled in its western area. A screened second floor porch has been added in the eastern area. Original features include multiple peaked roof dormers with exposed rafter tails, and an arcuated rear extension, also partially infilled. This is the entrance area.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-27

Map (Indicate North)



N ↑

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Randall cottage is located amidst many larger residential structures, on the south side of Third Street.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although alterations to the facade diminish the integrity of the structure, pictorial evidence shows that this was a unique, highly Medieval Shingle Style structure. It seems integral within the architect's repertoire of picturesque homes which are evocative of England; however, its specific appearance is unique in Lakewood and possibly in all of Ocean County.

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 ☒ alteration

COMMENTS:

All alterations appear to be reversible.

REFERENCES:

"Ashbel W. Borden, Builder of Lakewood, New Jersey." c.1915, in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-28

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 718 Madison Avenue

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Harold Lipsky
124 Second Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 67/3

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900
Source of Date: style

Architect: Builder:

Style: English Tudor Revival Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 3½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, stucco

Fenestration: 1 bay X 4 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable / 1 chimney

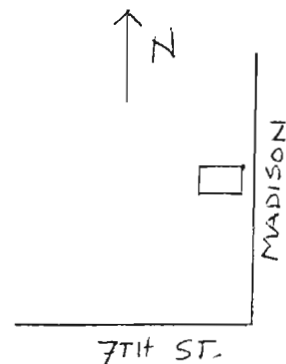
Additional Architectural Description:

The first floor is laid in flemish bond. Stucco and half-timbering are found in the upper floors. A large terrace area is located on the rear of the second floor. 6/6 and diamond 1/1 windows in paired and tripartite arrangement are employed. The entrance is on the south elevation, below an oriel window supported by brackets.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-28

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure, located on a large lot, is surrounded by a fence. Large lanterns on brick piers mark the entrance to the property. Similar structures are found south of Seventh Street.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house is typical of late 19th century architecture of Lakewood. Many wealthy residents of the area built homes in the English Tudor style and employed elements such as stucco, half timbering and casement windows. These houses were often used only during the winter months.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-29

HISTORIC NAME: Lynx Hall
LOCATION: 111 Forest AvenueCOMMON NAME: Castle Apartments
BLOCK/LOT 73/8MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Baruch Kuntz
P.O. Box 997
Lakewood, N.J. 08701COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1900

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder: poss. Walter C. Applegate

Style:

Form/Plan Type: square, with additions

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: granite

Exterior Wall Fabric: rough coursed granite

Fenestration: 8 bays

Roof/Chimneys: crenellations

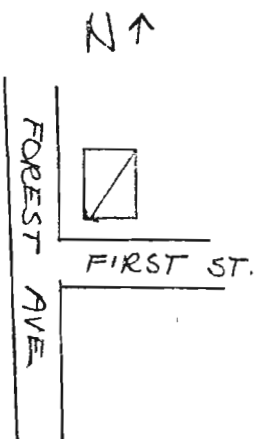
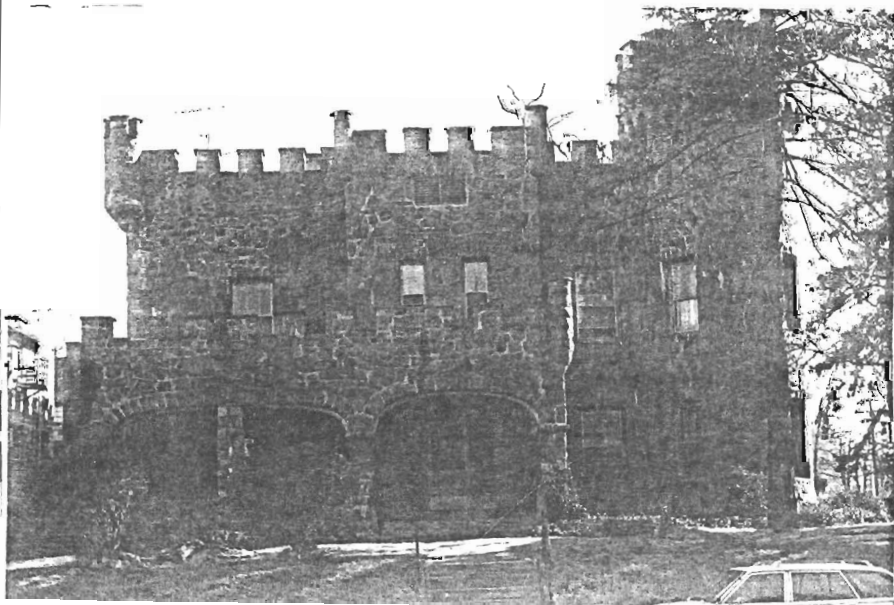
Additional Architectural Description:

The massing is picturesque and irregular. There is a massive southwest corner turret with corbel table and encircling iron bands. The tower does not have a roof visible from the street. Windows throughout are deeply recessed; to the north there is a group of lancet windows with decorative divided mutins. An enclosed porch projects north. Other features include Lombard arches.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-29

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Lynx Hall is a pivotal building in the concentration of large residential mansions along Forest Avenue. It is across Forest from the Freeman House (# 1515-30) and other of the St. Mary's Academy structures. The neighborhood is entirely residential and near Lake Carasaljo. A carriage house, built in the same style is found on the adjacent lot. (See listing # 1515-10.)

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure, composed entirely of non-local stone, is distinct from all other Lakewood structures and is a popular landmark. Its "castle" connotations, so typical of the times, bespeaks the wealth of its owners. The home was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch. Mr. Lynch was a real estate magnate and prominent golfer and was an incorporator of the Lakewood Golf Club. Mrs. Lynch was a primary supporter of the S.P.C.A. On this basis, it is possible that he was a friend of Mr. Rockefeller and participated in the first professional golf match in the United States, which took place at the Rockefeller Club. (Recorded in the Golfer's Bible.)

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:

O.C. Contractors
O.C. Corporations I, 210
Hendrickson, Eugene

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

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-30

HISTORIC NAME:	Freeman Estate / Edgemere	COMMON NAME:	St. Mary's Academy
LOCATION:	Part of Laurel in the Pines	BLOCK/LOT	50/1
MUNICIPALITY:	Lakewood	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:	St. Mary's Academy	UTM REFERENCES:	Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:	250 Forest Avenue Lakewood, N.J. 08701		

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	c.1896	Source of Date:	architectural plans
Architect:	Carrere and Hastings	Builder:	John Grant
Style:	Colonial Revival / Chateau	Form/Plan Type:	rectangular with projecting wings and towers
Number of Stories:	2½		
Foundation:	brick, low, windows		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	stucco		
Fenestration:	12 bay		
Roof/Chimneys:	gable / 3 interior chimneys with caps, east end chimney		

Additional Architectural Description:

A large porte-cochere with a modillion and molded cornice, and composite columns is found on the south elevation. A three story octagonal tower with a bellcast roof and eyebrow window hoods is found in the northwest corner. A gambrel roof wing on the south elevation is one and one half stories and its roof flares to the main section. Numerous window types can be found including shaped muntin upper sash, 9/1, 6/1, 12/1, 1/1, and eyebrow and shed dormers. The second floor center window is divided by fluted Ionic pilasters. The main door has sidelights and a fanlight. French doors to the east contain transoms and are separated by fluted Ionic pilasters. A two story, three bay, stucco carriage house / stable is located northwest of the house. The outbuilding has been altered.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-30



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large lot surrounded on all sides by roads. An iron fence borders the property.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is the only known remaining example of Carrere and Hastings architecture in Lakewood. It seems to have originally been built as a private home for J.P. Freeman, who was Commodore Vanderbilt's private stockbroker, an organizer of the Lincoln Federal Bank in New York and a founder of the Harlem Railroad, as well as being one of the founders of the Laurel-in-the-Pines in Lakewood. He was active in the civic organizations here and in the golf club. The building was later part of Freeman's Laurel-in-the-Pines, one of Lakewood's most fashionable hotels, built at the turn of the 19th century. The structure was used as a separate guest house by Freeman and important guests. Today the structure is part of St. Mary's Academy.

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:

T.R. Courier

Ocean County Courthouse. "Architectural Renderings." Toms River, New Jersey.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultrual and Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-31

HISTORIC NAME: C.L. Pack Residence
LOCATION: 250 Forest Avenue

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: St. Mary's Academy
250 Forest Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME: St. Mary's Academy
BLOCK/LOT 51/3

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1905

Source of Date:

Architect: John B. Thomas

Builder: Ashbel W. Borden

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: low, brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick, limestone (Flemish bond)

Fenestration: 7 bay

Roof/Chimneys: hip roof, 4 massive interior chimneys, (limestone caps)

Additional Architectural Description:

Limestone quoins are found at all corners of the building. A full two story center pavilion contains the entrance on both the north and south elevations. A molded cornice and modillions run along the perimeter of the building. Six hipped dormers are found on both the north and south sides. 6/6 windows are employed throughout, but some have been replaced with stained glass. The south elevation contains a two tier portico with a semi-elliptical arch. The first floor portico contains paired Doric columns and a decorative frieze. The second floor has Ionic paired columns and a turned balustrade. A cartouche is found in the portico's arch. Two oriel windows, containing two paired windows, flank the doorway. A small limestone balcony is located on the second floor, east elevation. The north elevation has a projecting center portico with quoins and a porte-cochere.

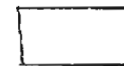
PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-31



Map (Indicate North)

THIRD ST.



SECOND ST.

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large landscaped lot which is surrounded by a brick and iron fence. The facade of the building runs parallel to the road. Structures of similar scale are found on other large estates.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Pack residence, or Lathrop Hall, was one of the many estates at Lakewood owned by wealthy Americans. Pack was one of the leading conservationists of his time and is known as the father of American forestry and the promoter of the war gardens of World War I. The Pack estate has landscape gardens and a large Colonial Revival house. Today it is part of St. Mary's Academy, established at Lathrop Hall in 1937 after the death of Charles Lathrop Pack.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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:

Ashbel W. Borden Builder pamphlet, Lakewood, N.J. c.1915, in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.
Axel-Lute, Paul. "Lakewood in the Pines, a History." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Brandeis University, 1977.
The Golden Years of Lakewood, N.J. Published by the Ocean County Historical Society, Toms River, N.J. n.d.
Ocean County Principals' Council, Tides of Time, Toms River, N.J: The Council 1940

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - O.C. Cultrual and Heritage Commission

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-32

HISTORIC NAME: Schwartz Residence
LOCATION: 435 Second Street
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Martin & Ibolia Goldberger
435 Second Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 72/9
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

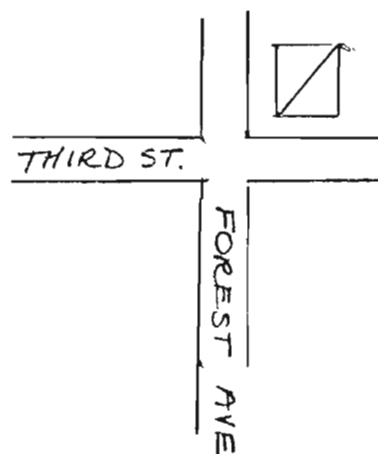
Construction Date: c.1890 Source of Date: style
Architect: Builder:
Style: English Tudor Revival Form/Plan Type: rectangular with rear wing
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: low, with windows
Exterior Wall Fabric: brick (1st floor) half timber (2nd floor)
Fenestration: 5 bay
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof, 2 massive brick interior chimneys
Additional Architectural Description:

This structure has a center projecting pavilion containing a door with an elliptical transom and benches on either side. 12/1 windows are employed on the second floor, 6/1 windows on the first floor, and gabled dormers with diamond muntins on the third floor. Many of the windows are paired or tripled. The gable ends have overhanging floors with brackets. The second floor facade has a small balcony west of the central pavilion. The gable end rakeboards contain a rounded motif. A porte-chchere is located on the west side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1515-32



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on a corner lot and has small side, rear and front yards. Similar structures are found in the area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Schwartz House was the home of Dr. David Schwartz, the first Rector of All Saints Episcopal Church. The structure is an excellent example of the English Tudor Revival and has seen few changes since construction.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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:

The Golden Years of Lakewood, N.J. Published by the Ocean County
Historical Society, Toms River, N.J. n.d.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-33

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Second Street

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: St. Mary's Academy
250 Forest Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME: St. Mary's Academy
BLOCK/LOT 51/5

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1900
Source of Date: style

Architect:
Builder:

Style: English Tudor Revival
Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick, low

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco

Fenestration: 9 bay

Roof/Chimneys: hip roof / central chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

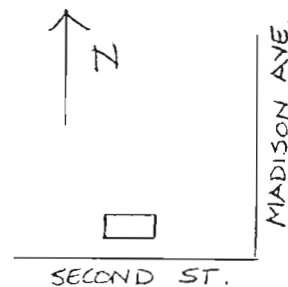
Two end pavilions on the facade project slightly and contain first floor bay windows with stained glass transoms. The second floor overhangs the first slightly, 1/1 and diamond paned upper sash windows are found on the paired and tripartite windows of the facade. Gable, shed and eyelid dormers are located on the third floor. The doorway is centered and is flanked by connecting / continuous windows. A two story, two bay addition is located on the east end.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-33



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure, situated on the entire north side of the block, is located in the center of its lot. Buildings with similar elements and scale are found in the adjacent area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This large structure employs elements common to other high-style buildings in Lakewood, including half-timbering, various window types, and overhanging floors. The building is part of St. Mary's Academy.

ORIGINAL USE: PRESENT USE: School
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-34

HISTORIC NAME: Benjamin L. Belt House
LOCATION: 318 Forest AvenueCOMMON NAME: E.M. Sickel (Medical Center)
BLOCK/LOT 51/2

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Emanuel M. Sickel
318 Forest Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1925

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Colonial Revival / Queen
Anne Survival

Form/Plan Type: rectangle with additions

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: central 3 bay mass; 6/6 and 8/8 windows

Roof/Chimneys: slate gable roof, parallel to Fourth Street, with cross dormers /
1 endwall brick chimney and 1 interior brick chimney

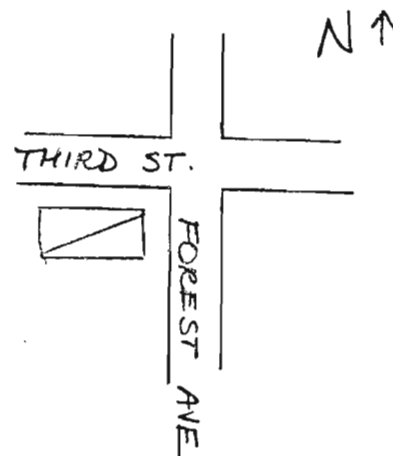
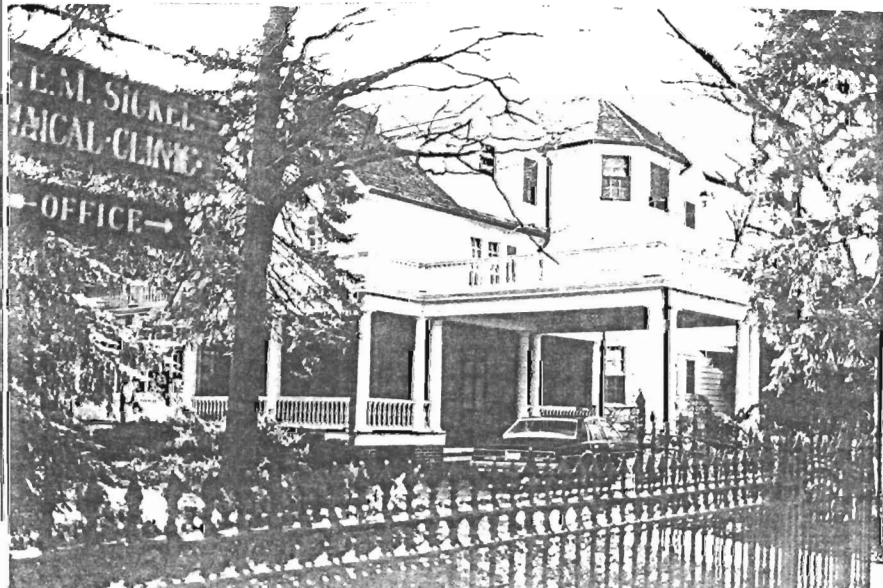
Additional Architectural Description:

Many classical details contribute to the highstyle appearance of this residence. A wide porte-cochere, supported by paired Doric columns on brick pedestals is located at the northeast corner, and there is a parapet above. A first floor porch extends along the north and east facades, and it is partially enclosed. A two and one half story bay, with jointed semi-octagonal tower, rises from the center of the east facade. There are multiple entrances.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-34

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is sited on a spacious, tree-lined lot surrounded by an ornate iron fence. Two other significant residential structures - Mercy Hall (# 1515-33) and (# 1515-38) are located to either side. A two story modern brick apartment complex is across Fourth Street.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Benjamin Belt was president of the Peter Lorillard Company, and was an avid horseman. The estate originally included a stable, a tennis court, and a practice ring for the horses. A two story stucco carriage house is located to the rear of the lot. This is the location of the Sickel Clinic.

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

COMMENTS:

The appearance is harmonious, but probably encompasses many alterations.

REFERENCES:

Ocean County Principals' Council. Tides of Time, Toms River: The Council, 1940.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-35

HISTORIC NAME: John E. Pye Residence
LOCATION: Seventh StreetCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 55/

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1900

Source of Date: O.C. Contractors Book

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Queen Anne / Colonial
Revival elements

Form/Plan Type: irregular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: shingle

Fenestration: 4 bay

Roof/Chimneys: hip roof with captain's walk / 1 internal chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

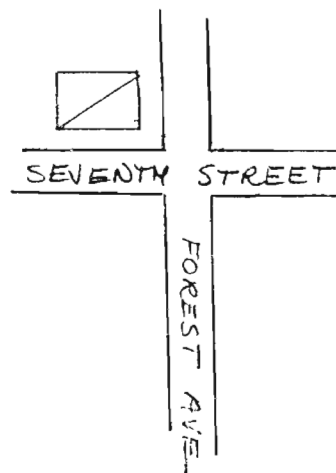
A large three story tower with a conical roof is found in the southwest corner. The tower has 1/1 windows and a group of five windows on its first floor. A small tower is located on the southeast corner. An open porch, which extends into a porte-cochere, has paired Doric columns on pedestals. The porch extends to the west and is open, with a standard rail and stone piers. The facade has 1/1 windows and a bull's eye window on the second floor above the doorway. The door is centered on the main section of the house and contains sidelights and a transom. Two gabled dormers with returns and round arch windows with keystones can be found on the hipped roof.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-35

Map (Indicate North)

N↑



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large wooded lot in the middle of Lakewood Township. Similar structures are found in the adjacent area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is a good example of late 19th century construction in Lakewood since Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements are used. The house has large porches and common elements to large houses, such as a porte-cochere.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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:

Ashbel Borden Builder pamphlet, Lakewood, New Jersey. c.1915, in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

Ocean County Courthouse. Book of Building Agreements. Toms River, New Jersey.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-36

HISTORIC NAME: Alexander Soper House
LOCATION: 801 Forest Avenue

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 66/10

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lakewood Cheder School
601 Private Way
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: pre c.1915

Source of Date:

Architect: Frost and Granger (Chicago)

Builder: Ashbel W. Borden

Style: Manorial Tudor

Form/Plan Type: pavilion plan; rectangle
with extensions

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick / basement level

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco and half timber

Fenestration: sash windows throughout (6/1; 8/1; 8/4; 8/3) some in triple groups /
leaded transom and sidelight

Roof/Chimneys: hipped roof with end gable dormers / 2 interior shaped brick chimneys;
1 south end chimney

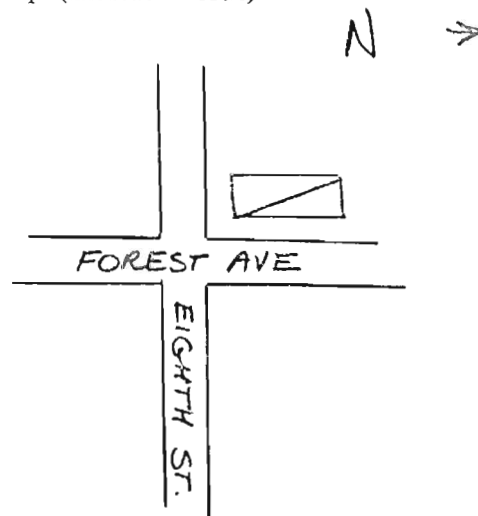
Additional Architectural Description:

A semi-enclosed, shed front porch with fluted Doric columns frames the south entrance, and there is a walled terrace extending west. There is a bracketed first floor roof and gable peaks; three gabled cross dormers with shaped fascia boards and 6/4 dormers punctuate the roofline.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-36

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Soper residence is located on the northeast corner of Forest Avenue and Eighth Street, in a neighborhood presently devoted to rooming houses. A large shingled stable / garage is located to the north of the structure.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Soper Residence is among the known architect-designed homes in Lakewood, and is one of a group of English inspired buildings constructed by Ashbel Borden. It exhibits many typical local features, such as the entrance terrace and the standard pavilion plan.

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:

"Ashbel W. Borden Builder pamphlet, Lakewood, New Jersey." c.1915, in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-37

HISTORIC NAME: Stevens House
LOCATION: 225 Private Way

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lipa Farkas and Sara Haya
225 Private Way
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 51/8

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1898
Architect: Child and deGall, New York
Style: Colonial Revival
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: brick, semi-circular windows
Exterior Wall Fabric:
Fenestration: 5 bay
Roof/Chimneys: hip / 1 interior chimney
Source of Date: architectural drawings
Builder: John Grant
Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Additional Architectural Description:

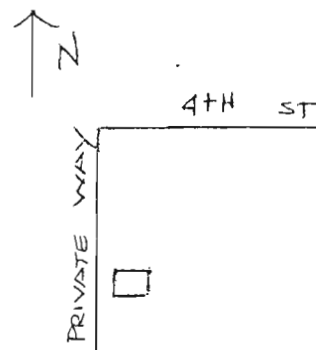
An enclosed porch is located across the facade containing paired Ionic columns on piers and a gabled portico with a new door. A first floor conical roof tower is found in the southwest corner. 1/1 windows are employed throughout. The second floor contains an elliptical window with keystones. Gabled roof dormers with Palladian-like windows and partial returns are located on all sides. A round arch bay window is found on the south elevation containing tracery-like muntins in their upper sash. A modillion and dentil cornice runs along the perimeter of the building.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-37



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large lot facing new "colonial" town-houses. The lot faces a narrow road which has scattered buildings and tree lined yards.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house, designed by architects Child and deGall of New York, employs elements common to the area at the turn of the century. The Colonial Revival style was one of the most popular architectural styles of the area during the 1890s and early 1900s. This home, therefore, is similar to many fine Lakewood structures built for the upper class.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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 Courthouse. "Architectural Renderings." Toms River, New Jersey.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-38

HISTORIC NAME: Mrs. E.B. Beard House
LOCATION: S.E. corner Private Way & 4th
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1915
Architect: John B. Thomas
Style: Spanish Mission
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: low
Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco
Fenestration: 13 bay
Roof/Chimneys: gable, Spanish tile
Source of Date: style
Builder: Ashbel W. Borden
Form/Plan Type: H-plan

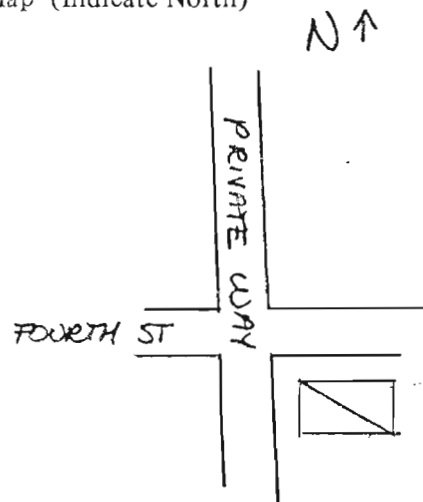
Additional Architectural Description:

A large curvilinear gable is located on the west side of the facade containing arched openings. Small chimney stacks are located on the roof. A large porte-cochere is located on the facade in front of the recessed pointed arch doorway. The porte-cochere has arched openings and a curvilinear gable. Various window patterns and shapes are found across the facade including round-arched windows and single sash rectangular lights. All windows are 2/2 or four paned. Small end towers with hipped Spanish tile roofs and ball finials are found on the west elevation. A recently enclosed arcade is located in the center of the facade. A small garage, located on the east side has a Spanish tile roof, stucco exterior, and a large spider web muntin window. The west wall is open.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1515-38



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the southeast corner of Third and Private Way. The house is near other large structures. A modern townhouse development is located to the west.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure is the only large scale Spanish Mission style building in Lakewood. Similar to other large estates in the township, the Beard residence or the "Spanish Mission House" was designed by John B. Thomas, Lakewood's local architect.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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:

"Ashbel W. Borden Builder pamphlet, Lakewood, New Jersey." c.1915, in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-39

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 521 Fourth StreetCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 52/MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1900

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: English Tudor Revival

Form/Plan Type: cross

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: low, brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco, half-timbering

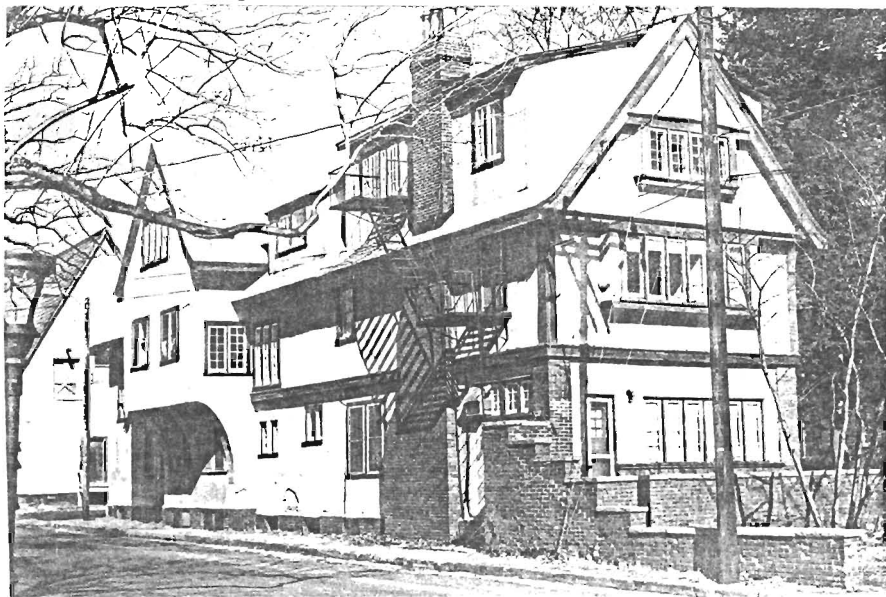
Fenestration: 3 bay X 9 bay

Roof/Chimneys: cross gable roof, end chimney with pots

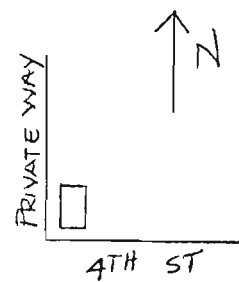
Additional Architectural Description:

The second and third floors overhang slightly. Exposed corner posts and belt courses are found on the stucco walls. The east wing is brick and contains an open porch with a shed roof. Casement, diamond muntins, 4/4 and 6/6 windows are employed. Continuous shed dormers with numerous windows are located on the east and west sides. Projecting three sided oriel windows, with four or six windows are located on the facade and west and east elevations. The west wing contains an oriel with large flaring supports. Large rafter tails are exposed at the roof line. A brick wall surrounds the terrace found across the facade.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1515-39



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure rests on a corner lot and contains a side yard to the east. A modern apartment complex is located on the adjacent lot. A large barn-like structure is found in the rear yard. Large houses are located to the south.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is typical of many large homes built for the upper class at Lakewood. The building employs Tudor elements on a large scale and appears much as it did when constructed.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-40

HISTORIC NAME:	J.P. Gilford House	COMMON NAME:	Beth Medrash Govoha
LOCATION:	Sixth St. and Private Way	BLOCK/LOT	54/1
MUNICIPALITY:	Lakewood	COUNTY:	Ocean
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Beth Medrash Govoha of America Orthodox School 626 Seventh Street, Lakewood, N.J. 08701	Zone/Northing/Easting	

DESCRIPTION

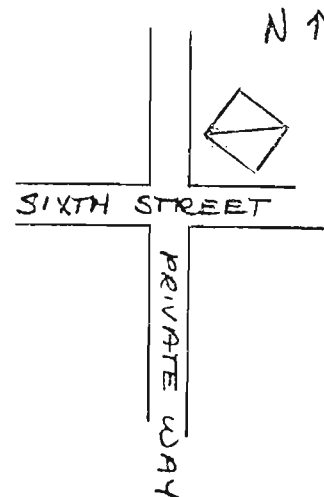
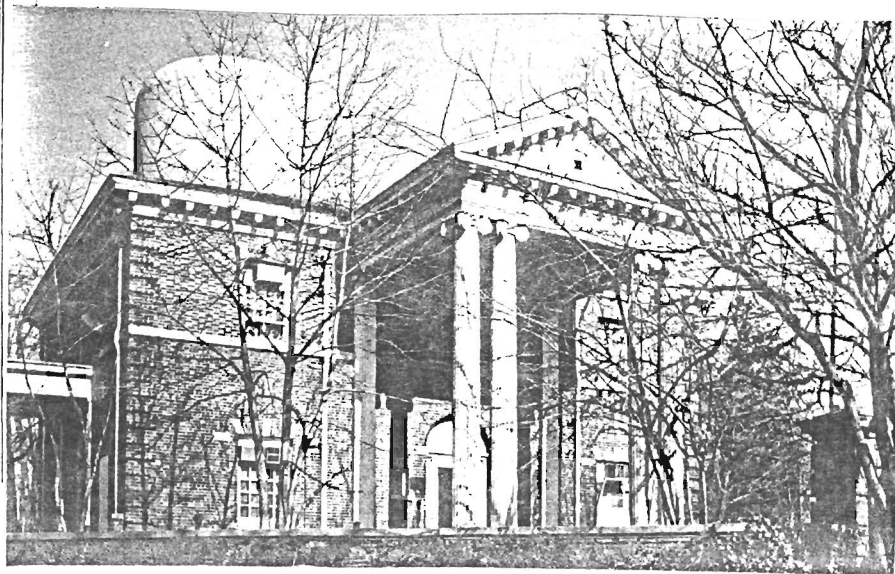
Construction Date:	1902	Source of Date:	
Architect:		Builder:	Howard Applegate
Style:	Georgian Revival	Form/Plan Type:	rectangle
Number of Stories:	2		
Foundation:	brick		
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Flemish bond brick with glazed headers		
Fenestration:	3 bay / 12/12 windows with limestone keystones and corner blocks		
Roof/Chimneys:			
Additional Architectural Description:			

There is an elaborate center doorway with fanlight and keystone and sidelight, and fluted pilasters between. A two story portico, with fluted composite columns dominates the southwest (front) elevation. There are brick quoins, a belt course, and a heavy modillion cornice. The first floor windows are recessed into blind arches with keystones. Two semi-circular wings project to either side; the south-east wing is infilled. An oculus in the pediment area has also been infilled.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-40

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Gilford Residence is diagonally oriented to accommodate its northeast corner location. It is highly elevated above the street and surrounded by a high brick wall.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Gilford Home was willed to the American Legion, and was used as their headquarters before its incorporation into a school.

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:

Hendrickson, Eugene. Interview by M.R. Kralik and M. May, Lakewood, Feb. 1981.
Lakewood in the Pines. Published by the Lakewood Board of Trade, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1942.

Miller, Pauline S. Interview by Kevin McGorty, February, 1981.

The Golden Years of Lakewood, New Jersey. Published by the Ocean County Historical Society, Toms River, New Jersey. n.d.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-41

HISTORIC NAME: John W. Morey House
LOCATION: 612 Seventh StreetCOMMON NAME: Beth Medrash Govoha
BLOCK/LOT 54/MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1900

Source of Date:

Architect: John B. Thomas

Builder: Ashbel W. Borden

Style: Manorial

Form/Plan Type: pavilion plan; rectangle
with

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: aluminum siding

Fenestration: 6 bay / triple and quadruple window groups; some 2/2

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof parallel to street; with gable dormer over entrance

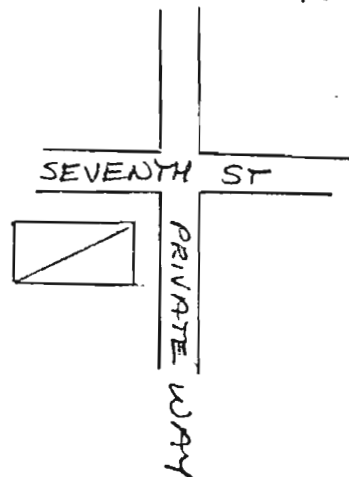
Additional Architectural Description:

The first floor central entrance area is recessed within a sloping arch; the doorway is arched. The eastern pavilion has an end brick chimney, which is incorporated into the overhanging bracketed second story. The first floor is recessed. The western pavilion has demi-lunettes in the attic area. Extension to west has triple Tudor arch windows with multiple lights, and an oriel on the second floor. An eyebrow dormer is located on the east elevation.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-41

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This building is opposite the Pye residence. A masonry garage is to the rear.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Like the J.P. Gilford mansion to the south, which is linked to the Morey House by a contemporary parking area, and like Georgian Court College, this former residence has found a new and productive life as a part of the Beth Medrash Govoha Rabbinical College. In appearance, the structure is typical of the Thomas-Borden collaboration.

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:

"Ashbel W. Borden Builder pamphlet of Lakewood, New Jersey." c.1915,
in the possession of Eugene Hendrickson.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-42

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: Seventh Street

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Georgian Court College

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1900

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: low

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco

Fenestration: 5 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gambrel with returns / 3 large chimneys; 1 end

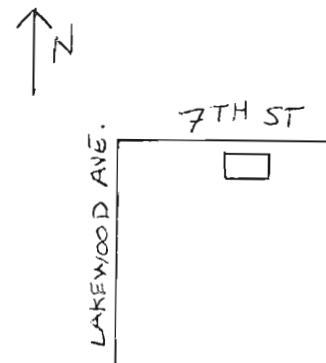
Additional Architectural Description:

A flat roofed portico with dentils, Doric columns and pilasters is found along the facade. 6/6, four hipped dormers and casement windows are employed. A large oval window with fanlight above is found east of the doorway.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-42

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located outside the main gate of the Georgian Court College. Similar structures are found in the nearby area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is typical of large homes built in the Colonial Revival style at the turn of the century by wealthy Lakewood winter residents.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-43

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION:

N.E. corner of Lakewood Ave.
and Fifth Street

BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY:

Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1900

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick foundation, low

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with full returns

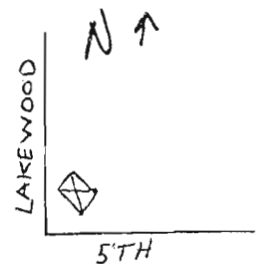
Additional Architectural Description:

A large two story portico with paired fluted Ionic columns is found on the facade. A porte-cochere, located on the west elevation, is similar to the portico. Gabled dormers are found on the roof, portico and porte-cochere. Paired windows with shoulders and molded pilasters are located on the first floor. All windows have shaped muntins in their upper sash. A center door is surrounded by a scroll pediment. The cornice is molded and contains dentils and a frieze with swags and festoons.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-43

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large corner lot and is set obliquely to the intersection. Similar high style structures are found in the adjacent area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is an excellent example of turn of the century Colonial Revival architecture. The structures, now part of Georgian Court College is typical of houses built at the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries for the upper class. The house has a prestigious location overlooking Lake Carasaljo and the old Gould Estate.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-44

HISTORIC NAME: Seton Inn
LOCATION: Hope Road

COMMON NAME: The Spa
BLOCK/LOT 2/14

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lakewood Hotel & Land Ass'n.
6010 Roosevelt Ave. Room 206
Woodside, N.Y. 11377

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1902

Source of Date: Axel-Lute

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Shingle Style / Tudor Revival

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 3

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: natural shingle / brick on first floor

Fenestration: 6 bays deep. 8-light casement windows, most in triple and quadruple groups

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to street

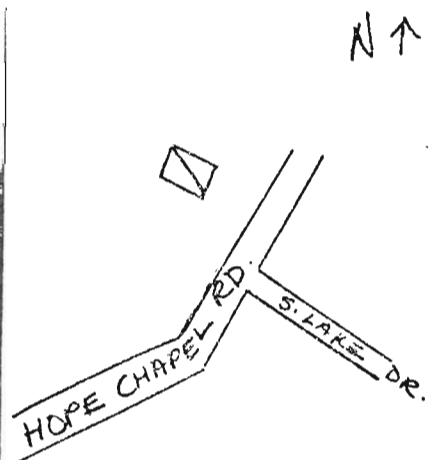
Additional Architectural Description:

Stickwork in the gable areas heightens the Tudor evocations. There is a porte-cochere to the north. Replaced vertical board siding appears on the west elevation.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-44

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 Seton Inn was one of Lakewood's "little" hotels, differing primarily in its setting. It is far away from the downtown grid, and borders the old Claflin and deForest estates. There are a few farmhouses across Hope Road.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Like the other Lakewood hotels, the Seton Inn had its share of prominent visitors. Woodrow Wilson was a guest here, among others. As a hotel, it is a rare survivor in the town.

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel
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:

Axel-Lute, Paul. "Lakewood in the Pines, a History." Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Brandies University, 1977.

Lakewood in the Pines. Published by the Lakewood Board of Trade, Lakewood, New Jersey, 1909.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-45

HISTORIC NAME: Hope Chapel - Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: 617 Hope Road
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Lakewood Hope Cemetery Assoc.
606 Fifth Street
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 2/12
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

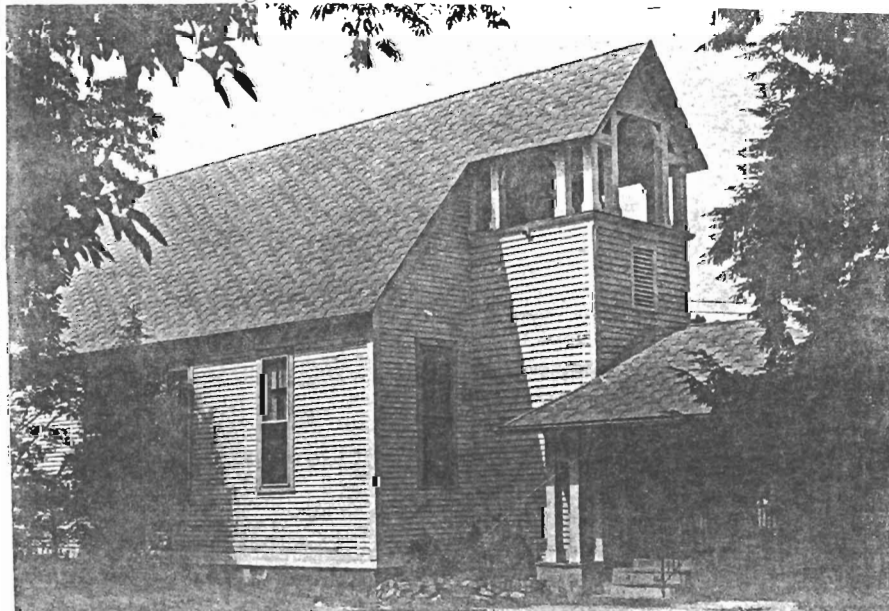
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1880
Architect:
Style: Vernacular Stick Style
Number of Stories: 1½
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard
Fenestration: 4 bay / 4/4 windows in nave; Queen Anne windows in apse area
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof to Hope Road
Additional Architectural Description:

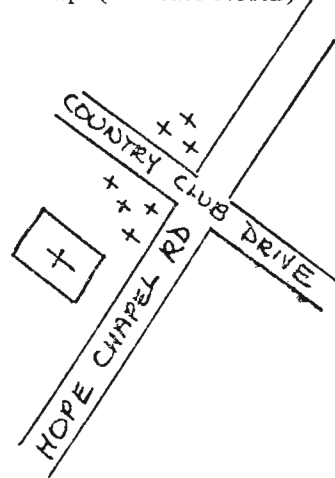
Source of Date:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: rectangle with projecting apse

The entrance is located in an unusually short central tower with an open belfry and an attached porte-cochere, with hipped roof. There is some stick-work in the belfry.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1515-45



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church is located on the south side of Hope Road, in a farm area near the Lakewood Country Club. A graveyard is located to the north.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Hope Chapel Presbyterian Church was created as a daughter church of the First Presbyterian Church in Lakewood, under the Reverend Dashiell.

ORIGINAL 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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey. 1942.

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

DATE: February 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-46

HISTORIC NAME: Princeton Avenue School
LOCATION:COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOTMUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1911

Source of Date: Lakewood

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular Colonial Revival/
Spanish Colonial Revival elementsForm/Plan Type: pavilion plan with
rear addition

Number of Stories: 2 stories over elevated

basement

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: flemish bond brick

Fenestration: 11 bay. 12/12

Roof/Chimneys: Spanish tile hipped roof. brick chimney to rear

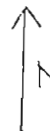
Additional Architectural Description:

The central elevated entrance is marked by a portico with Doric-type columns. Other Colonial Revival details include two cupolas and limestone sills and keystones. There is a belt course above the basement level and a porte-cochere side entrance.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-46

Map (Indicate North)



MONMOUTH AVE.



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The school is located on the east side of Princeton Avenue in a residential neighborhood.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Originally a high school, this structure is presently used as a grammar school. Although many other school buildings within Ocean County are in the Colonial Revival Style, this structure is significantly larger and of a more individual nature.

ORIGINAL USE: high school PRESENT USE: grammar school
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:

Lakewood

RECORDED BY: Michael May and M.R.Kralik DATE: 2/81
ORGANIZATION:

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-47

HISTORIC NAME: MacDonald Hall
LOCATION: Pine Lake ParkCOMMON NAME: The Newman School
BLOCK/LOTMUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1920.

Source of Date: date of incorporation

Architect:

Builder:

Style: English Manorial Style

Form/Plan Type: pavilion plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: concrete

Fenestration: 14 bay. casement windows

Roof/Chimneys: slate gable roof with multiple wall dormers and interior chimney

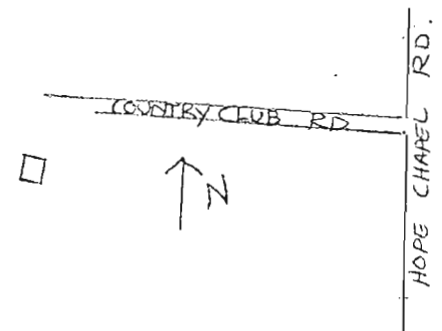
Additional Architectural Description:

There is a Tudor Arch-type of central entrance in a projecting element with flanking buttresses. First floor bays correspond to wall dormers above. Marking all entrances is a cartouche with the inscribed legend, "Cor ad Cor Loquitur."

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-47

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

MacDonald Hall is presently a part of Pine Lake Park and is surrounded by woods. It is approached by way of a curving drive. Raskob Gym (#1515-48) is located nearby.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure had been a part of the Newman School, a Catholic Boys' School created in 1900 in Orange, New Jersey. The school was moved to the site of the former DeForest and Claflin Mansions in Lakewood in 1920. At this time, the campus contained 175 acres. Both MacDonald Hall and Raskob Gym were built to conform to the Mansions, which have since been destroyed.

When the Newman School closed in 1947, these buildings were used by the U.S. Navy for an Aerographer's Mate School. From 1947-1954 the campus was the site of Maryknoll Junior College. It was later used by St. Gabriel's Junior College.

MacDonald Hall contained the dining and kitchen areas, social rooms, infirmary, and dormitories of the various schools.

ORIGINAL USE: refectory and dormitory
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:

The Newman School, Lakewood N.J. (n.d.) pamphlet from the collection of Eugene Hendrickson, Lakewood.

Ocean County Principals' Council. Tides of Time. Toms River: The Council, 1940.

RECORDED BY: Michael May and M.R.Kralik DATE: 3/81
ORGANIZATION:

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-48

HISTORIC NAME: Raskob Gym
LOCATION: Pine Lake Park
Lakewood
MUNICIPALITY:
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME: The Newman School
BLOCK/LOT
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1920

Source of Date: date of incorporation

Architect:

Builder:

Style: English Manorial Style

Form/Plan Type: pavilion, with wind to west

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: concrete

Fenestration: 5 bay (main mass.) casement windows.

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with connecting hipped wall dormers.

Additional Architectural Description: interior chimneys

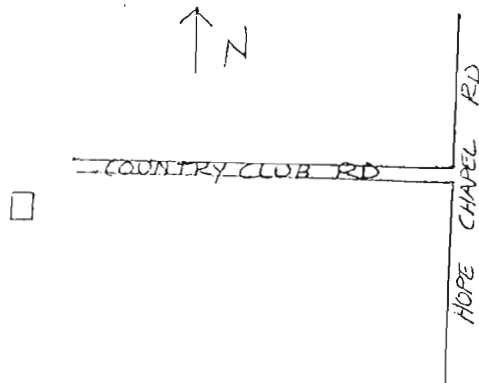
The structure is similar in appearance to #1515-47.
Glass brick is used in the west wing.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-48

Map (Indicate North)

Not Available



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The gym is one of the two major buildings which still stand in Pine Lake Park. It is surrounded by woods and approached by a circular drive.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Like #1515-47, this building was constructed for the Newman School and was later used for other academic institutions. It conformed stylistically to the Claflin and DeForest Mansions, which are no longer extant.

The interior of this building contains a swimming pool, locker room, stage, and spectators' gallery.

ORIGINAL USE: gymnasium

PRESENT USE: 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:

REFERENCES:

The Newman School, Lakewood N.J. (n.d.) pamphlet from the collection of Eugene Hendrickson, Lakewood.

Ocean County Principals' Council. Tides of Time. Toms River: The Council, 1940.

RECORDED BY: Michael May and M.R.Kralik DATE: 3/81
ORGANIZATION:

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-49

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: 1100 County Line Road

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 41 or 55

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1860

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: low

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof

Additional Architectural Description:

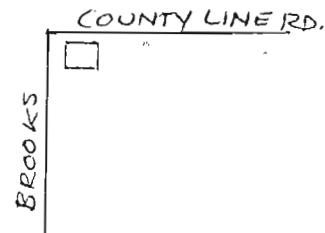
An open porch with turned posts, spinwheel brackets and a staggered horizontal rail is found across the facade. A center door contains a modern frame. 1/1 windows have louvered shutters.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-49



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located at a cross road. Similar structures are found in the adjacent area.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is a typical Ocean County 19th century farmhouse. Buildings with open front porches and similar massing and plan are found in the area outside downtown Lakewood.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-50

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION:

N.W. corner of County Line
and Brooks

MUNICIPALITY:

Lakewood

USGS QUAD:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT

COUNTY: Ocean

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 19th c.

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular / classical elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: low

Exterior Wall Fabric: shingle with staggered butt in gable peaks

Fenestration: 2 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable, central brick chimney

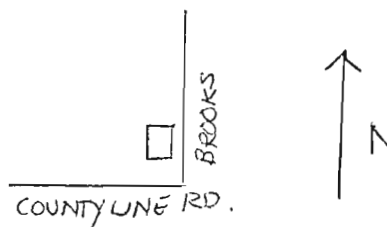
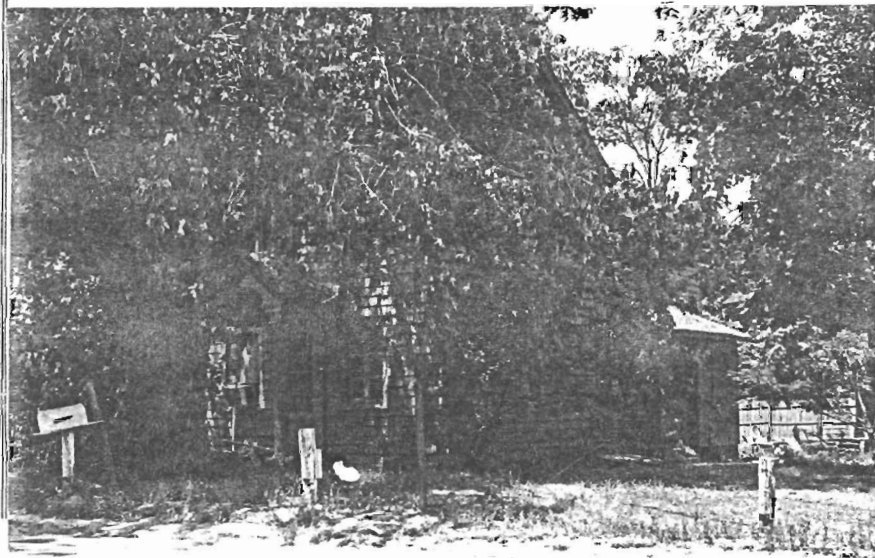
Additional Architectural Description:

A gabled portico with fluted Doric columns is found along the facade. All windows are casements.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-50

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a corner lot and is surrounded by similar buildings.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is typical of many late 19th century farmhouses located in Lakewood Township, containing shingle exterior and classical elements such as the fluted Doric columns and a portico.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential
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. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-51

HISTORIC NAME: Greenville Methodist Church
LOCATION: County Line Road
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1903
Architect:
Style: vernacular / Victorian Gothic
Number of Stories: 1
Foundation: brick
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard, fishscale shingle in gabled peaks
Fenestration: 3 bay
Roof/Chimneys: gable
Additional Architectural Description:

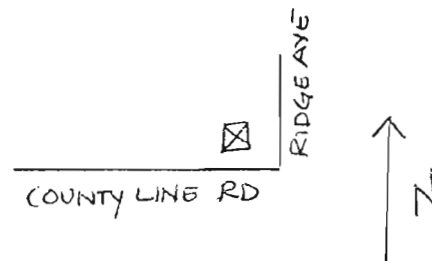
Source of Date: see bibliography
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: L-plan

A one and one half square tower located on the east end, has an overhang with brackets and an octagonal roof. A large mitred arch window group is also found in the east elevation. 4/4 windows are employed throughout except on the facade where stained glass windows can be found.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-51

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on the north side of County Line Road at an intersection. A modern parish hall and parking lot are located to the west. Open land is found to the south and east.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The First Methodist Church at Greenville, then Brewertown, was a school building, used as early as 1836. (In 1858 the area was renamed Greenville.) In 1869 the building was destroyed by fire and five years later, August Jamison, president of the Bricksburg Manufacture Company, presented the congregation with the Bergen Iron Works schoolhouse for use as a Sunday school. James G. Johnson donated land and services continued until 1873 when the church was organized. In 1903 the new building was constructed at the present location. The church is a good example of vernacular 19th century / early 20th century church architecture.

ORIGINAL 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:

Lakewood Golden Jubilee of Incorporation. Published by Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood, New Jersey. 1942.

RECORDED BY: M. May - M.R. Kralik DATE: February 1981
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies - 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. 1515-52

HISTORIC NAME: Georgian Court, the George
LOCATION: Jay Gould Estate
Lakewood Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Sisters of Mercy
Lakewood Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME: The Mansion
BLOCK/LOT 44/1
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1896 to 1898

Source of Date: Local Newspapers 1896-1898
Architectural Record, June 1899

Architect: Bruce Price

Builder: J.H.L. Hommedieu's Son & Co. 1899

Style: English Georgian with French Chateau
Roof

Form/Plan Type: rectangular, 200 ft. long X
50 ft. wide

Number of Stories: 4 (west end), 3 (east end)

Foundation: hard New Jersey brick in cement mortar on a bed of brown building sand

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco with trim in wood, terra cotta, and marble

Fenestration: double hung; top half of window has leaded round-arched vertical panes
3, 4, or 5 dependent on width of window; bottom half has one square pane

Roof/Chimneys: original roof replaced by light gray, asbestos shingle / three red
brick chimneys on front side, five on rear

Additional Architectural Description:

Georgian decorative features: Pedimented dormers, balustrades, ball and urn finials. Creamy terra cotta quoins adorn and emphasize the corners of the building. The north entrance is indicated by a handsome portecochere with low hip roof supported by eight marble colonettes with Ionic capitals. The colonettes support a two-part wooden architrave separated by a space adorned with six pairs of dolphin forms. The large double entrance doorway is of heavy glass and picturesque wrought iron grillwork. The south side is flanked by a full length veranda. There are two arched entrance doorways. Above each is situated a large window, elaborately pedimented and emphasized by curvilinear wrought iron balconies.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-52

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Mansion is near the south end of the estate. The estate is situated in the northwest part of Lakewood and borders Lake Carasaljo. The site, originally one hundred seventy seven acres, was a pine forest. The soil contains a large proportion of sand. Mr. George Gould had the entire estate covered with a foot of good top soil. It is enclosed on two sides by a wrought iron fence with terra cotta posts, on the other two sides by wire fencing, wooded area, and private properties.

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

Directly behind the Mansion on the south side is a large lawn with numerous pine trees. On the north side, an elliptical shape lawn area fronts the building. Directly ahead is an elliptical Formal Garden having a major axis of two hundred feet. The focal point of this garden is a cast bronze sculpture mounted on a marble base. It represents a trio of centaurs, four feet in height, supporting a marble and bronze sundial. There are marble benches and flower beds.

SIGNIFICANCE:

George Jay Gould, railroad magnate, and his family occupied the Mansion from 1898 to 1923. The house, designed by the famous architect, Bruce Price, is a large and palatial residence in the style of the comfortable, English country homes. Here, Gould and his wife, Edith, entertained society notables and noted sportsmen. The Mansion houses beautiful art treasures, most impressive of which is the frieze, "The Canterbury Pilgrims", painted by Robert Van Vorst Sewell in 1897. Others include: ceiling and decorative wall paintings; bas relief ceiling decoration; ornamental stucco-work; handsome marble fireplaces; cast brass, gilded balcony railing; wood carving - all executed with exquisite craftsmanship. The facilities of the estate were extended to the American Polo Association for use as training grounds, to noted court tennis players, to golf enthusiasts, and many other sportsmen. Since its purchase in 1924 by the Sisters of Mercy of North Plainfield, New Jersey, it has been open to the public for tours. College students and countless others have benefited from the educational and cultural experience it affords.

ORIGINAL USE: Year round country home

PRESENT USE: College residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒

Fair ☐ Poor ☐ hall

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☒

No ☐ Part of District ☐

THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐

Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐

No Threat ☐ Other ☐

COMMENTS:

Funds are needed to keep the building and surrounding area in repair and to restore and preserve where necessary.

REFERENCES:

"Great American Architects Series, No. 5", Architectural Record (June 1899)

Graybill, Samuel Huiet. "Bruce Price, American Architect, 1845 - 1903",
Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Department of Fine Arts, Yale University,
1957.

RECORDED BY: Sister M. Christina Geis
ORGANIZATION: Georgian Court College

DATE: October 19, 1978

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-53

HISTORIC NAME: Georgian Court, the George
LOCATION: Jay Gould Estate
Lakewood Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Sisters of Mercy
Lakewood Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME: Gate House
BLOCK/LOT 44/1
COUNTY:
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1897-1898

Source of Date: Local Newspapers 1896-1898
Architectural Record, June 1899

Architect: Bruce Price

Builder: J.H.L. Hommedieu's Son & Co.

Style: English Georgian

Form/Plan Type: almost square, 31 ft. long X
37 ft. wide

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: hard New Jersey brick in cement mortar

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco with trim in wood, marble, and light tan brick

Fenestration: double hung; top half of window has diamond shaped panes; lower half,
one square pane

Roof/Chimneys: light gray, asbestos shingle / 1 chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

This small building is situated near the Seventh Street Gate. The design is English Georgian with semicircular entrance porch supported by two marble columns with Ionic capitals. The corners of the house are emphasized by quoins of light tan brick. Above each first floor window there are decorative garland swags in stone.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-53

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Gate House is near the main entrance gate at Seventh Street and Lakewood Avenue on the east side of the estate.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Gate House, formerly known as the Gatekeeper's Lodge is one of the original buildings of the George Jay Gould estate.

ORIGINAL USE: Gatekeeper's Lodge PRESENT USE: Chaplain's 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: Sister M. Christina Geis
ORGANIZATION: Georgian Court College

DATE: October 19, 1978

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-54

HISTORIC NAME: Georgian Court, the George
LOCATION: Jay Gould Estate
Lakewood Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Sisters of Mercy
Lakewood Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME: The Casino
BLOCK/LOT 44/1
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1899 Source of Date: local newspapers - 1899
Architect: Bruce Price Builder: J.H.L. Hommedieu's Son & Co.
Style: English Georgian Form/Plan Type: rectangular, 250 ft. long X
175 ft. wide
Number of Stories: 1 in central portion; 2 in all other parts
Foundation: hard New Jersey brick in cement mortar; piers, Portland cement mortar
Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco with trim in light tan brick, wood, and marble
Fenestration: some are double hung with six or eight panes in top half, one in lower part;
others are French door style with eight or twelve panes; some are round-arched
Roof/Chimneys: light gray, asbestos shingle / 1 large chimney

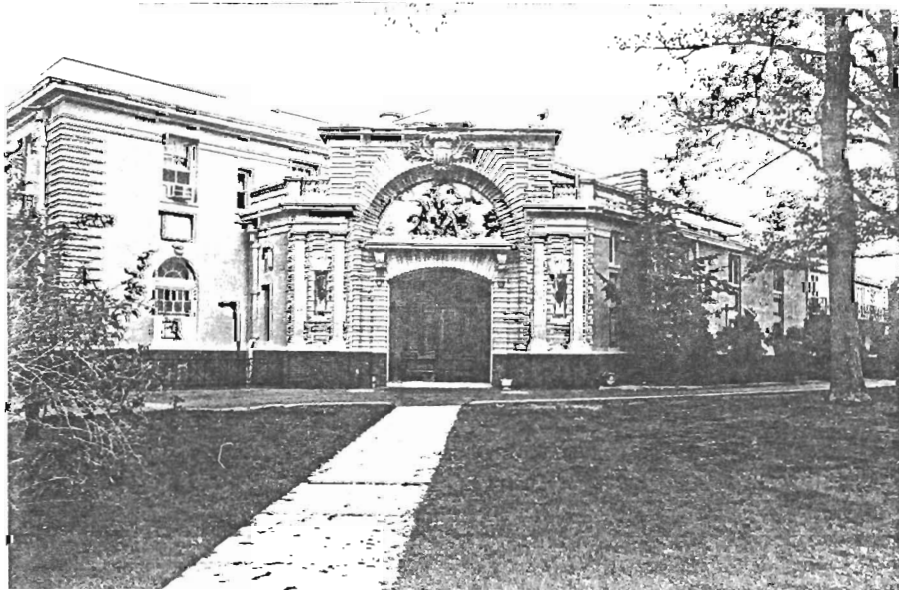
Additional Architectural Description:

The exterior design is related to that of the Mansion. English Georgian features include: arched windows, balconies of wrought iron, classic decorative motifs. The two main entrances are noted by tremendous, recessed brick arches set within a rectangular shape. In the semicircular space of the arches, above the large wooden doors are sculptured panels in high relief. On the north side a full length veranda with brick piers and wrought iron railings overlooks a balustraded terrace in marble and terra cotta. All the corners of the building are emphasized by light tan brick quoins.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-54

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is situated between a large outdoors sports area, formerly a golf course, and the north end of the Italian Garden. This Classic Garden extends for almost one quarter of a mile to the Sunken Garden or Lagoon which empties into Lake Carasaljo. The Garden with its axial planning is the work of Bruce Price, architect. The grading, etc., that of the contractor, J.H.L. Hommedieu's Son & Co.

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

The Italian Garden is adorned with sculpture in stone and marble, fountains, variety of floral urns, marble benches, wrought iron electric lamp posts mounted on marble bases. In the center is a huge wrought iron eagle perched on a dragon mounted on a stone boulder base. Near the south end, the large fountain of Apollo is set in a large circular lawn area. The fountain was designed by J.M. Rhind.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Casino is unique in that it formerly housed a huge indoor tanbark pony track (now an auditorium-gymnasium) where the Goulds exercised their horses and ponies. It also includes the following recreational facilities: 110,000 gallon swimming pool constructed of porcelain-faced brick surrounded by walls and pillars of marble; tennis court; bowling alleys; squash courts and spacious lounges.

At the east end of the auditorium there hangs a huge glass framed oil painting of the sons, Kingdon and Jay. It was painted by Richard Newton in 1903.

ORIGINAL USE: Recreation building

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☒

THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐

No Threat ☐ Other ☐

PRESENT USE: Student Union Bldg. &

Fair ☐ Poor ☐ auditorium-gymnasium

No ☐ Part of District ☐

Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Sister M. Christina Geis
ORGANIZATION: Georgian Court College

DATE: October 19, 1978

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-55

HISTORIC NAME: Georgian Court, the George
LOCATION: Jay Gould Estate
Lakewood Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Sisters of Mercy
Lakewood Avenue
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

COMMON NAME: Raymond Hall (formerly the stables)
BLOCK/LOT 44/1
COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1898

Source of Date: college archives

Architect: Bruce Price

Builder: J.H.L. Hommedieu's Son & Co.

Style: English Georgian

Form/Plan Type: rectangular; four wings 212 ft.
long; wings vary in width

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: hard New Jersey brick in cement mortar

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco with trim in wood and light tan brick

Fenestration: double hung; top half of window has diamond shaped panes; lower half one
square pane

Roof/Chimneys: light gray asbestos shingle; one large chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

The design is Georgian but less elaborate than the Mansion. Triangular peaked dormers dominate the overall design. Columns with Doric capitals indicate the entrance ways. Originally the central portion of the building had a high tower with a steeple crowned by a twelve foot bronze statue of Mercury which was a delicately balanced weathervane. Centered on the south facade was a circular shaped clock equipped with Westminster chimes. On May 15, 1932 the tower and the central part of the building was destroyed by fire. With the exception of the tower, subsequent reconstruction restored most of the original appearance except for the entrance.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-55

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is directly north from the Mansion separated by a circular roadway and the elliptical Formal Garden. Nearby to the left is the Gatekeeper's Lodge. A Chapel has been added to the original complex. It was formerly the parish church downtown in Lakewood and was moved to the campus in 1924. It is architecturally connected to the original wings by a colonnaded portico.

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

Beautiful lawns, trees and shrubbery surround the building. Near the northwest end of the complex a small residence hall, also moved up from downtown, is stuccoed and trimmed to correspond in general appearance to the original building.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Stables were used to house approximately forty-four horses and ninety polo ponies and numerous carriages and automobiles. The horses' stalls were solid mahogany. Formerly, over the stables, a small theatre seating approximately one hundred twenty-five people was used by Edith Gould for theatrical performances.

The building was altered for College use by Robert J. Reiley, architect, of New York. He was also the architect for the present St. Mary of the Lake Church begun in the spring of 1924.

ORIGINAL USE: Stables and Carriage House

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☒

THREATS TO SITE: Roads ☐ Development ☐

No Threat ☐ Other ☐

PRESENT USE: Dining hall & kitchen

Fair ☐ Poor ☐ offices, classrooms,

No ☐ Part of District ☐ residence

Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

College and Congregation archives.

RECORDED BY: Sister M. Christina Geis
ORGANIZATION: Georgian Court College

DATE: October 19, 1978

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-56

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 319 Third Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1910

Source of Date: stylistic

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular English ("Cotswold")
cottage style

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco with half-timber details

Fenestration: 3 bay. Paired and tripled 6/6 windows.

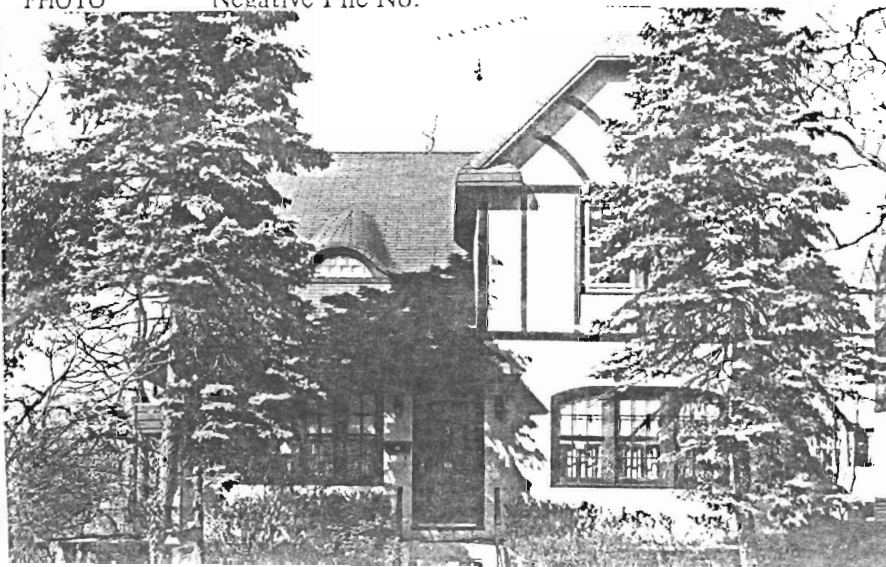
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof with partial return and cross gable

Additional Architectural Description:

A central door is located at the juncture of the upright and-wing; it is flanked by small entrance lanterns. An eyebrow dormer is featured in the western element. Roof edges are turned under (simulating thatch) and there is a first floor triple window group within a Tudor Arch.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-56



Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located at the east end of a wide parking lot. It is two structures west of the Presbyterian Church. The grounds of the house are landscaped with appropriate "cottage" plantings and a cobbled path.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a small-scale example of the Romantic English-style architecture abounding in Lakewood. It typifies the builder's passion for authenticity in a revivalist building.

ORIGINAL USE: residence PRESENT USE: office
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: Michael May and M.P. Kralik DATE: 3/81
ORGANIZATION:

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-57

HISTORIC NAME: Huss Building
LOCATION: 220-228 Second Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1927

Source of Date: building

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Neo-Baroque Style

Form/Plan Type: rectangle

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: pressed brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: pressed brick with stone surrounds and decoration

Fenestration: 7 bay. paired 1/1 windows.

Roof/Chimneys: curvilinear stepped gable roof/ Spanish tile pent roof areas.

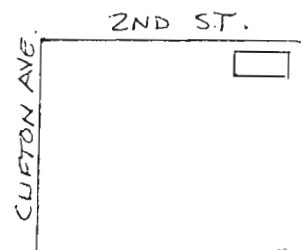
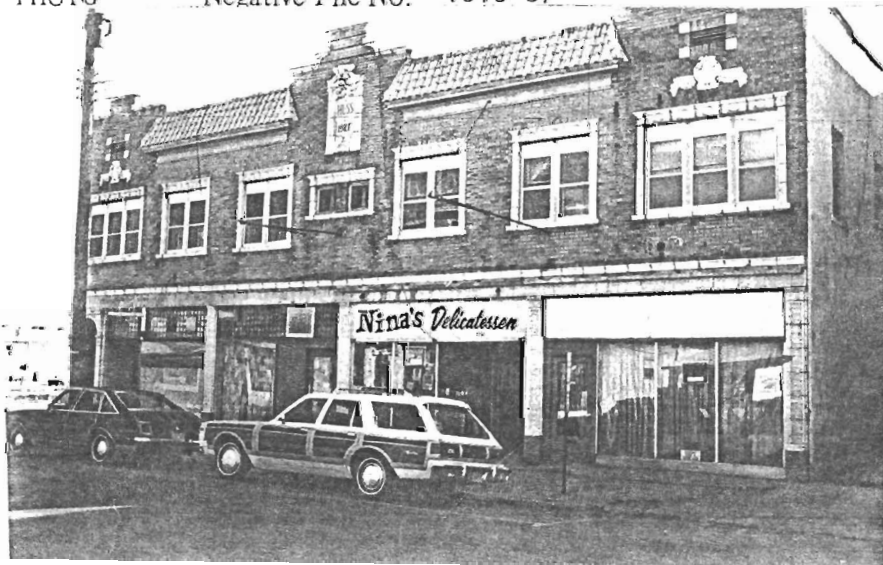
Additional Architectural Description:

The Huss Building is very symmetrical and features carved stone ornament, with shells, swags, angels, rosettes, and Pompeian Wave motifs. Above the entrance is a cartouche with the structure's name and date. The first floor has many commercial alterations, but areas of old lufer glass can still be seen.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-57

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Huss Building is on the south side of Second Street in Lakewood's commercial district. Buildings of related scale are located nearby.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This is the only commercial building in Ocean County to demonstrate the highstyle ornamental details of the Baroque period.

ORIGINAL USE: commercial PRESENT USE: commercial

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: Michael May and M.R.Kralik DATE: 2/81
ORGANIZATION:

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1515-58

HISTORIC NAME: Clifton Avenue School
LOCATION:

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1923

Source of Date: Lakewood

Architect:

Builder: poss. Howard and Walter
Applegate

Style: Renaissance Revival Style

Form/Plan Type: rectangle, with
additions

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: pressed brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: pressed brick

Fenestration: 6 bay. grouped 9/9 windows (altered to 1/1 on facade.)

Roof/Chimneys: parapet roof with center stepped gable element

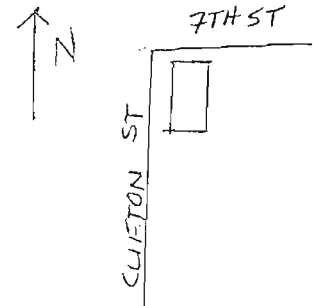
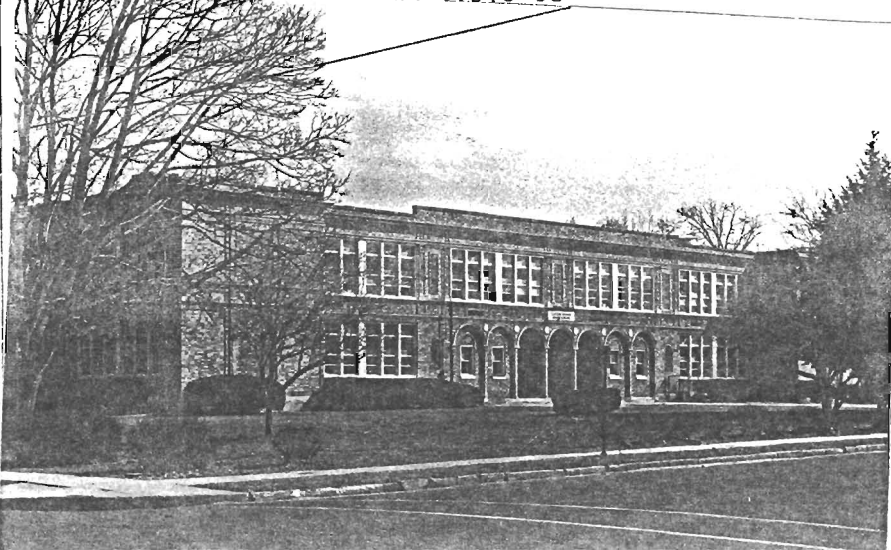
Additional Architectural Description:

The central entrance is located within an internal porch, formed by the middle three arches of a 7-arch arcade screen. Two relieving arches marked the end pavilions. There is a double belt course above the first floor, and ornamental brickwork throughout. Small medallions decorate the arcade area.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1515-58

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The school is located on the east side of Clifton Avenue, in a residential/ nursing-home neighborhood away from the center of town.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This school building is unique in Ocean County, due to its extremely highstyle design and ornament, and the unusual Renaissance character of its facade.

ORIGINAL USE: school

PRESENT USE: school

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:

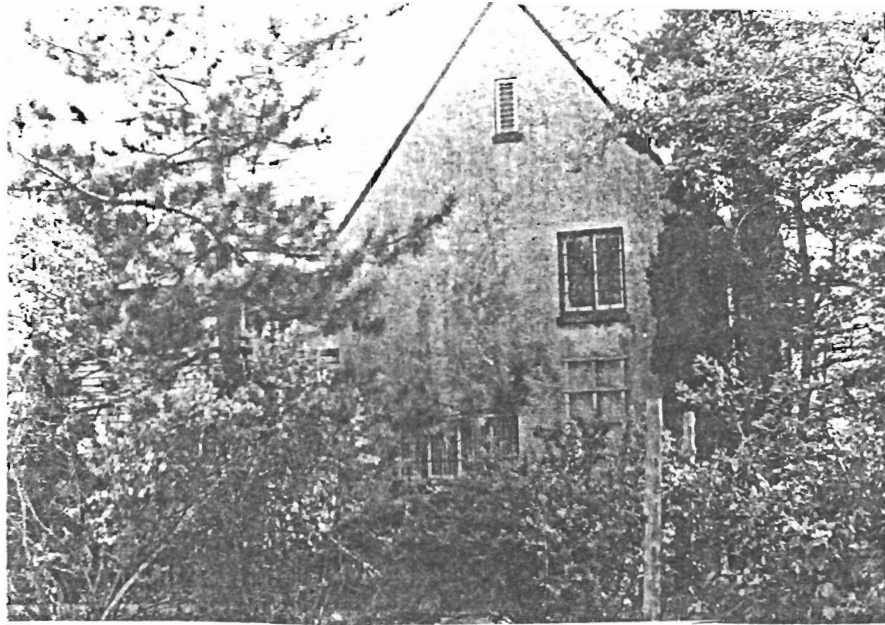
Lakewood

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

LAKEWOOD LISTINGS

1515-L1



Caranetta Road

2½ story, stucco and timber exterior, cross gabled roof. Casement windows, wall dormers and irregular window arrangements are employed. The structure built in the English Tudor style, is similar to the high style houses found in downtown Lakewood.

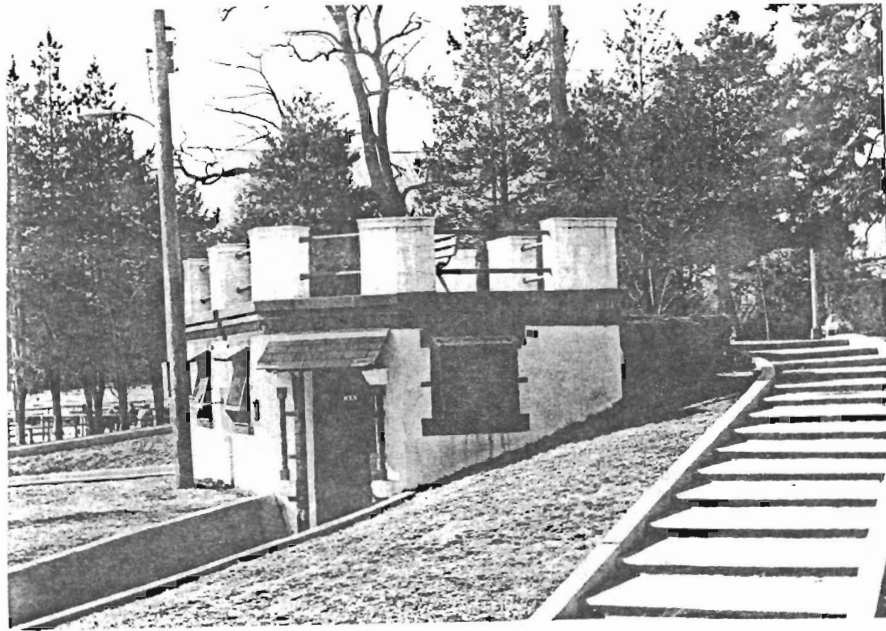
1515-L2

Not Available

Freeman Road

2½ story, 4 bay, clapboard, cross gable roof. Paired 2/2 windows with hoods and brackets are found on the facade. This L-plan structure is typical of late 19th century architecture of Lakewood.

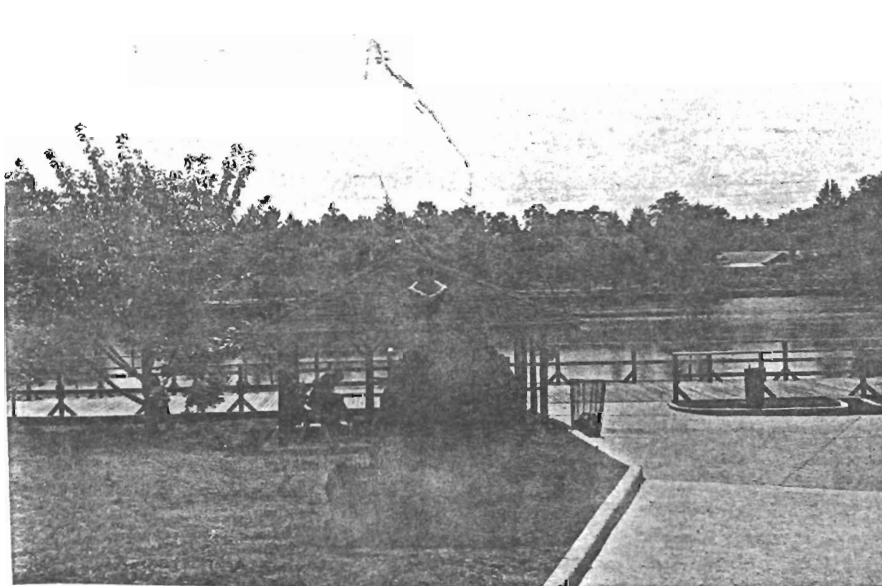
1515-L3



Public lavatory / S.W. corner, North Lake and Madison Avenues (in park)

1 story, stucco with brick trim, elongated hexagonal plan, flat roof with observation platform above, diagonal orientation to the northeast. Lavatory doors in diagonal corners. 6 light sash windows with brick surrounds with hoods; shed door hoods over both entrances, enframed by turned posts on stucco brackets. Corbelled cornice with brick dentils; masonry posts with iron rails and exterior stairs to street level. Landscaped pathway.

1515-L4



Pavilion / S.W. corner, North Lake and Madison Avenues (in park)

Open Stick-Style, hipped roof structure with Y-braced posts of natural stick and brackets. Interior benches.

7515-L5



Watertrough / N.E. corner, North Lake and Madison Avenues

Cast iron construction - with octagonal base and square podium; 1 remaining water basin to east. Classical ornament including acanthus, cartouche, Pompeeian wave and urn at top with acorn cap. Plaque with legend: Erected 1891, J. Mott Iron Works, New York. Deteriorated condition. "The drinking fountain had two vessels for horses and a lower one for dogs -- not strays, but the hounds of the Lakewood Hunt Club." The fountain is said to have been the idea of William J. Harrison, but his political rival Captain Bradshaw came up with his own firm and was put in charge of arrangements. At least \$1,000.00 was raised for the fountain which was moved from Clifton Avenue to its present site in 1938.

1515-L6



The Lakewood Motel, Restaurant and Lounge / N.W. corner of North Lake & Madison

2½ story, 5 bay, stucco exterior, cross gable roof. This large structure, circa 1890, is typical of large estates built at the turn of the century in Lakewood. Although altered, much of the building's original elements remain intact. 6/1, 9/9, and diamond paned upper sash windows are employed. A large open terrace extends across the facade. The door has 16 single lights and side window panels.

1515-L7



Madison Avenue (near North Lake)

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, cross gambrel roof. This Colonial Revival structure, circa 1890, has a stylized Palladian window in its facade gambrel end and dormers with returns. The building has been altered over the years and now contains a north addition and a partially enclosed porch.

1515-L8



Landers / Peters Building / 114 Madison Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos shingle, gambrel roof to street with cross dormers, vernacular Queen Anne with elements, c.1890. First floor porch open to front (east) and south with Doric columns; Queen Anne tracery in upper 1/1 windows. Second floor oriel at southeast corner of facade with broken pediment above; Palladian attic window group, and bullseye to north, center. 1 interior chimney.

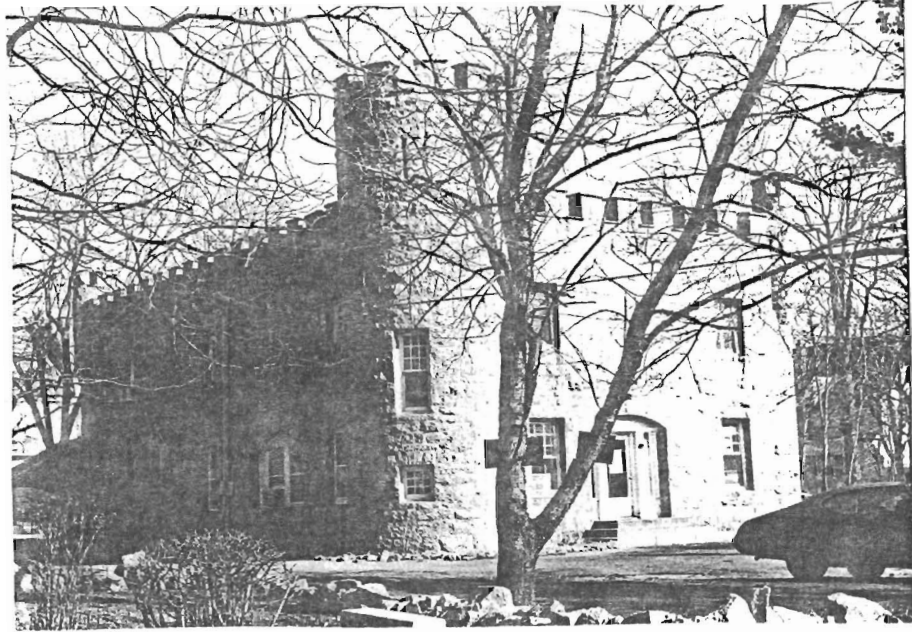
1515-L9



Beachlawn / Second Street and Madison Avenue

2½ story, 4 bay, asbestos shingle exterior, cross gable roof. The structure has been extremely altered over the years. Some of its original elements remain, including 8/8, 4/4 and casement windows, towers and a corbelled chimney. The building, now a medical facility, was one of the many large homes built at the turn of the century by wealthy Lakewood residents.

1515-L10



Lakewood Tenant's Association / 419 First Street

2 story, 3 bay, granite ashlar, castellated rectangle, 1900. Elliptical arched center entrance with sidelights and wooden pilasters; 9/1 windows; crenellations at top and southwest corner turret. Probably the carriage house for Lynx Hall (1515-1), built in 1900 for Jasper Lynch.

1515-L11



Augustus M. MacDonell Residence / 216 Madison Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, stucco / half timbered exterior, steep gable with mansard roof. This unusual Shavian styled structure, c.1890, has been altered by a modern one story brick addition across its facade. 8/8, 9/9, 12/12 windows can still be found. The north elevation contains gambrel and gabled dormers within a mansard roof.

1515-L12



Rooming House / 300 Madison Avenue

3½ story, 3 bay, stucco, bracketed gambrel roof to street with cross dormers, vernacular Colonial Revival with Italianate features, c.1900. 2 interior masonry chimneys; attic oculi; paired 4/1 sash windows throughout. First floor projecting (front) porch with open porchette above and terrace to front (east); flat roof projections, first floor rear, and narrow one bay gambrel addition to north. Garage to rear.

1515-L13



S.W. corner of Madison Avenue at Seventh Street

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard and painted shingle, hip roof with deck and intersecting gables. 6/6, diamond /1, and Queen Anne /1 windows are employed. Hipped dormers flank a center pavilion on the facade. A Palladian window is found on the third floor. Two bay windows with round arched center windows flank the central doorway. An open porch contains Doric columns.

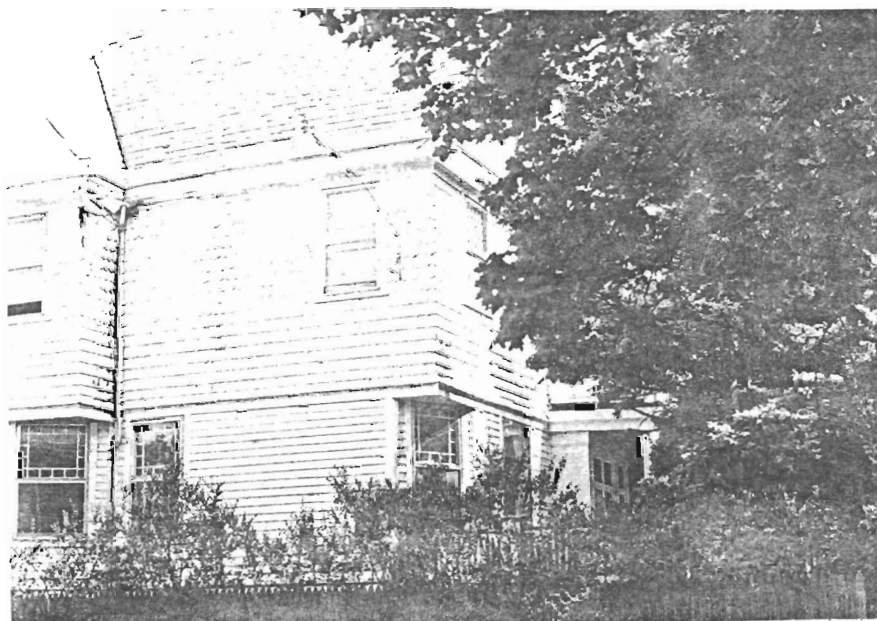
1515-L14



Pine Cottage Rooming House / 310 Third Street

2½ story, 4 bay, asbestos shingle, cross gable roof, vernacular Italianate, c.1885. Brackets on roof (including partial cornice returns on all elevations), window hoods, shed porch and false pediment marking entrance. Porch extends front (north) and sides, and has Doric columns and a brick foundation. A 2½ story bay with polygonal jointed roof and continuous window bands extends to the east. The windows are 2/1 and paired in the attic area. There is a central chimney with cap and an end west chimney.

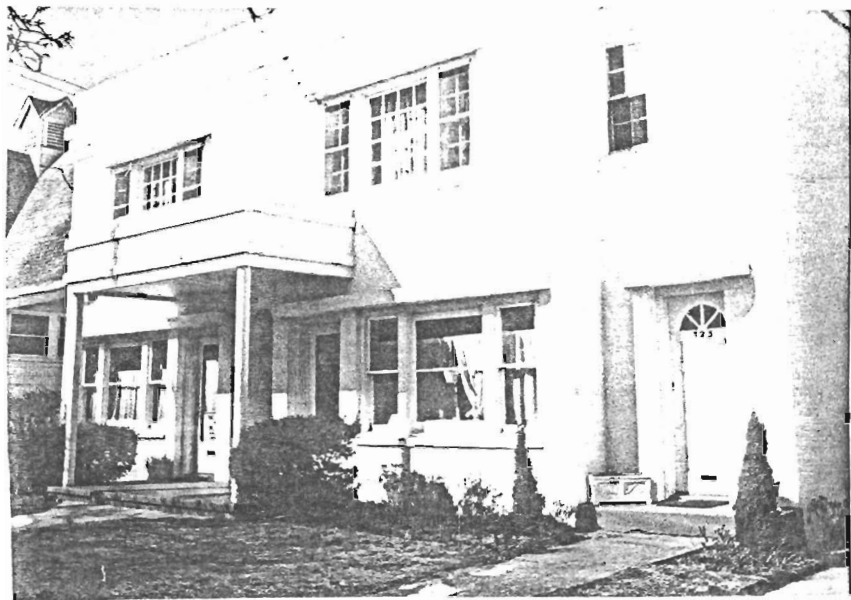
1515-L15



615 Forest Avenue

2½ story, 4 bay, clapboard and shingle; slate hipped roof with central cross dormer; vernacular Queen Anne with Second Empire characteristics; c.1890. Paired windows: 1/1 with Queen Anne upper sash on first floor; 25/1 on second floor; 6/1 in gable peaks, which also have fishscale shingles. Second story projects slightly. Open porch across the facade with square piers; garage to rear.

1515-L16



325 Third Street

2 story, 3 bay, stucco, parapet roofline with curving cornice, Art Modern style, c.1930. Large center door is deeply recessed and framed by a square, flat roof center portico. There are flat circular hoods above the paired Chicago windows on the second floor; windows are multi-light on the second floor and 1/1 on the first. A small secondary entrance with fanlight and round hood is located to the east. There is a one story rear projection.

1515-L17



421 Third Street

2½ story, 4 bay, square plan, clapboard, Contractor's Georgian, c.1900. Hipped roof with cross dormers; 2/2 windows; open shed porch with square panelled posts and latticed gazebo corner to the southeast. One exterior brick chimney. Barn / garage with gable roof in rear.

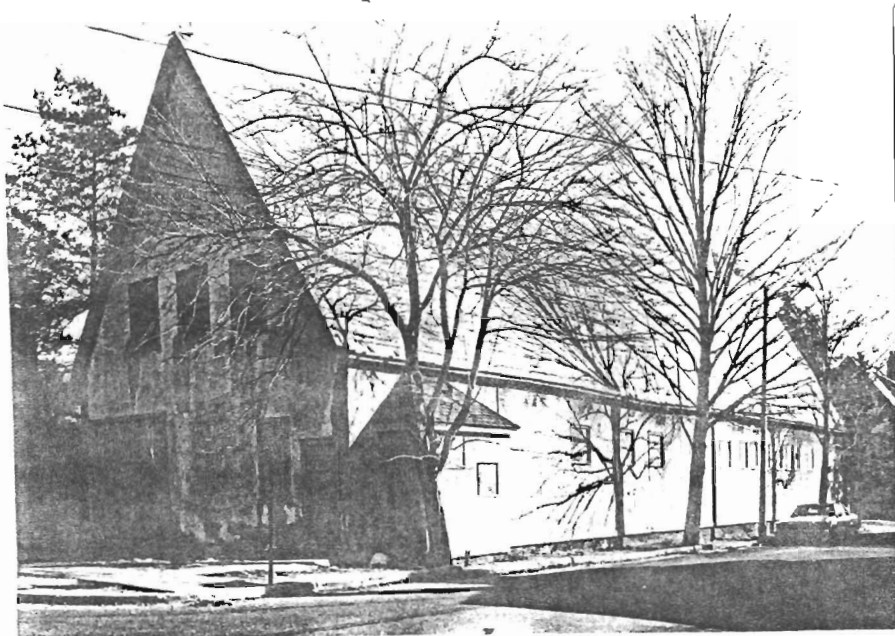
1515-L18



400 Private Way

2 story, 5 bay, common bond brick, hipped roof, Contractor's Georgian with Colonial Revival (or Classical) elements, c.1910. Jack arches above 2/2 windows; stone sills and water table. Entrance is to the south, away from the street and through the fenced garden; there is an infilled jalousie porch with 4 Doric columns. There is a dentil cornice and an industrial-type cupola on the roof; 2 end corbelled brick chimneys rise at the north and south ends. There is a basement with small windows, and a rear entrance (north) with a projecting frame porch. This structure is noted on the 1928 Sanborn map as the Hospital Building for the Laurel-in-the-Pines Hote.

1515-L19



Barn / Private Way

2 story, 3 X 16 bay, brick foundation with new stucco facing; gable roof parallel to private way. Indeterminate date - possibly contemporaneous to 521 4th St. 1/1 window to south; most have been infilled. There is a second story barn-type door facing south, with a hoist above.

1515-L20



422 Fourth Street

2½ story, 5 bay, brick in common bond, gambrel roof with full return. Queen Anne windows, jerkinhead dormers, segmental arched windows and stairway lancet lights can be found. The gambrel peaks contain shingles. A small open porch with Doric columns is centered across the entranceway. The door is off-center on the east elevation and is flanked by pilasters. The structure is not typical of late 19th century construction in Lakewood since it is brick and has a symmetric plan.

1515-L21



1555 North Lake Drive

2 story, 4 bay, clapboard farmhouse, gable roof parallel to the street, c.1875. Turned post porch across the facade; 3 door openings on first floor; 2½ windows; 2 internal chimneys. Small rear addition; old barn to the west is now a residence.

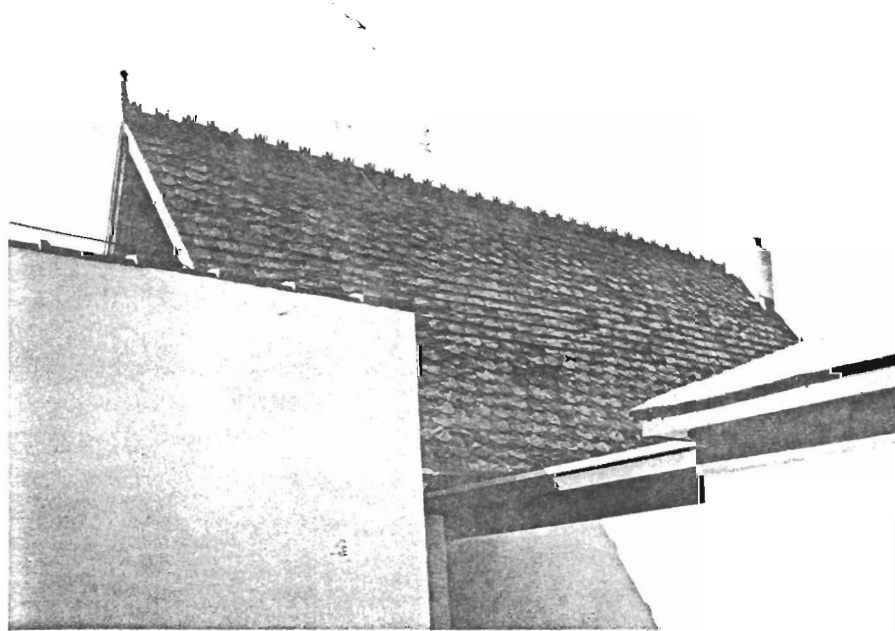
1515-L22



229 Main Street

3 story, 3 bay, rusticated painted cast cement facade, parapet roof; commercial style with Baroque elements, c.1910. Windows are paired in center and triple at ends; they have ornamented lintel areas and vertical "shutter" bands which have been painted. There is a pent eave above the first floor and a cornice (possibly stamped metal) at the roofline. Decorative motifs include sunburst, rosette, and swag designs. First floor area has an altered commercial area with shop windows; the central entrance leads to the residential area upstairs. Marked cast iron cornerposts.

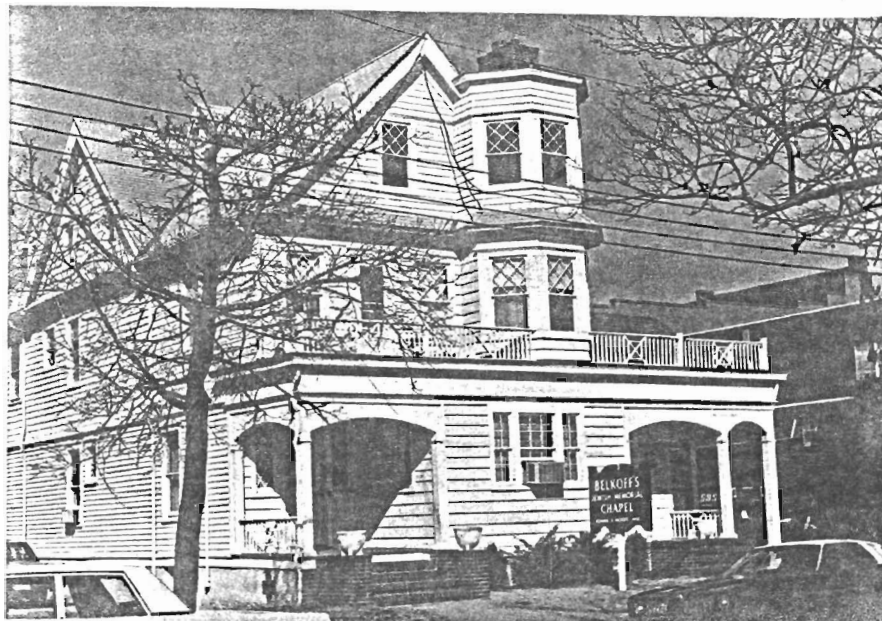
1515-L23



217 Main Street

1 story, 20th century modern stucco addition marks the facade of a 1½ story, board-and-batten, gable front Gothic Cottage, c.1870. Roof has plain and octagonal slates; front finial, and cresting; exposed shaped rafter tails. There is a brick foundation and rear interior chimney; remaining 1/1 window to rear.

1515-L24



Belhof Jewish Memorial Chapel / Main Street

2½ story, 4 bay, shingle and clapboard exterior, cross gable roof. Although altered by new additions, the structure contains a two story tower, gabled dormer with returns, diamond paned upper sash windows, and a door with diamond paned sidelights.

1515-L25



*Demolished
1/92 RWC*

N.W. corner Clifton and Main Street

2½ story, 5 bay, brick and asbestos siding, slate hip roof. Gabled peaks are found in the roof with brackets. Paired 6/1 windows are found in the upper floors. The first floor has been altered by a modern commercial front.

1515-L26

Not Available

130-132 Main Street

3 story, 4 bay, common bond brick, parapet roof, freestanding Commercial Style, c.1910. Facade is divided into two sections by brick pilasters, and there are pilasters at each end as well. First floor is arcuated and has miniature cast iron columns; recessed doorways with transoms. Arches continue on east and west elevations. Two 2 story oriel windows are located above the high first floor; a bracketed cornice runs above and below. Second floor windows are 1/1 and recessed between the pilasters. There are two interior corbelled brick chimneys and a small center skylight with fishscale muntins.

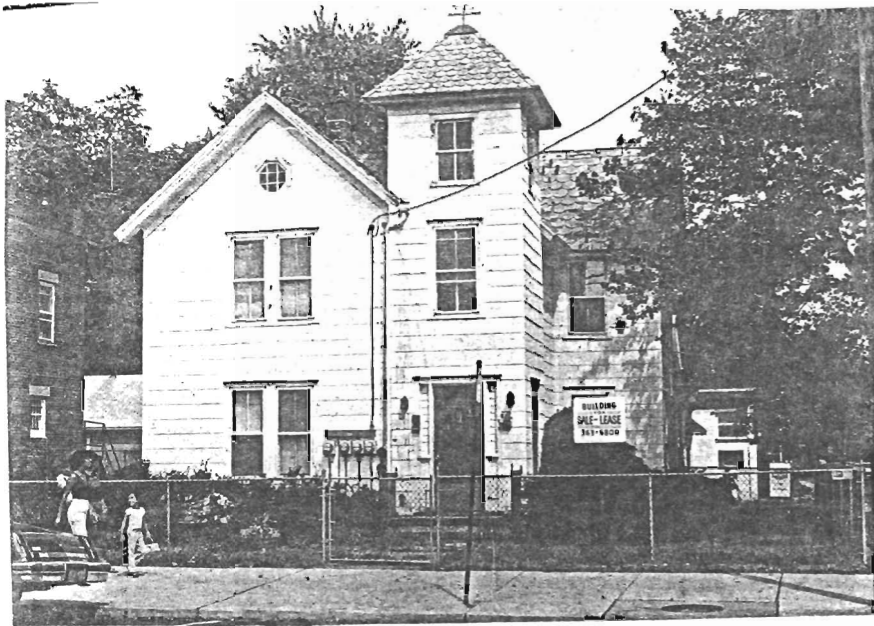


1515-L27

114 Clifton Avenue

3 story, 3 bay, cast cement exterior, parapet roof. An elaborate entrance contains a 5 part fanlight, incised pilasters and a paneled door. 1/1 windows contain continuous sills and lintels with egg and dart moldings. Multi-paned third floor windows are flanked by bull's eyes with stone voussoir.

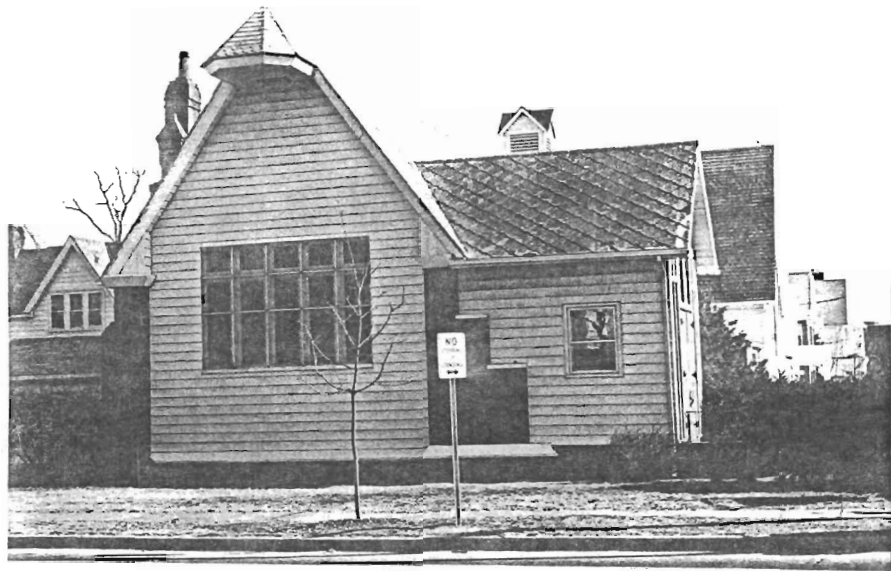
1515-L28



Johnson Brothers / Clifton Avenue

2 story, 2 bay, asbestos siding, imbricated slate hipped roof. A three story square tower is found in the southwest corner. The door, located in the tower, has enclosed sidelights. A hexagonal window is found in the gable peak.

1515-L29



All Saints Episcopal Church / Madison Avenue and Second Street

1½ story, 6 bay, aluminum siding, cruciform plan with cross gable roof. Slate roof (possibly artificial) flaring at base, with square cupola at crossing; four gable dormers to south side. South transept end has triple pointed arch and medallion window with tracery and pictorial stained glass. North transept is joined by a gabled walkway to the rectory (part b.) Major entrance, to the west, has double doors with strap hinges in a modern vestibule which is sided by panels of colored glass. There is a continuous band of non-pictorial stained glass 1/1 windows along the nave, south. Remains of the older church plan may be found to the west, along Madison Avenue. A "sounding-board" extends front from the gable peak and may mark the existence of a former belfry. Two buttress-like stepped piers, with masonry caps, remain against the west wall. There are also two impressive shaped brick chimneys, with chimney pots and caps, against the north wall. Numerous alterations have obscured the integrity of this building, but old photographs show that this was once a high style building; originally, a fifth peaked gable was located along the south elevation (where the entrance is today); this was covered with patterned shingle. There was cresting along the roofline. The architect was possibly Hal Allaire, who is known to have designed the old rectory to the north, as well as the original St. Mary's Church.

b.) Rectory / 215 Madison Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, aluminum sided, cross gable roof structure. It has paired non-pictorial 1/1 windows and triple windows in the gable peak. There is an exterior brick chimney and gabled walkways extending south (to the church) and north (an addition.)

1515-L30



Ocean County Citizen Building / 126-128 First Street

2½ story, 4 bay, brick, gable roof to street, cross dormers and returns, c.1880. Replacement DHS windows with brick voussoir; elongated first floor windows with stone sills and panels above. Entrance to east of facade with transom above.

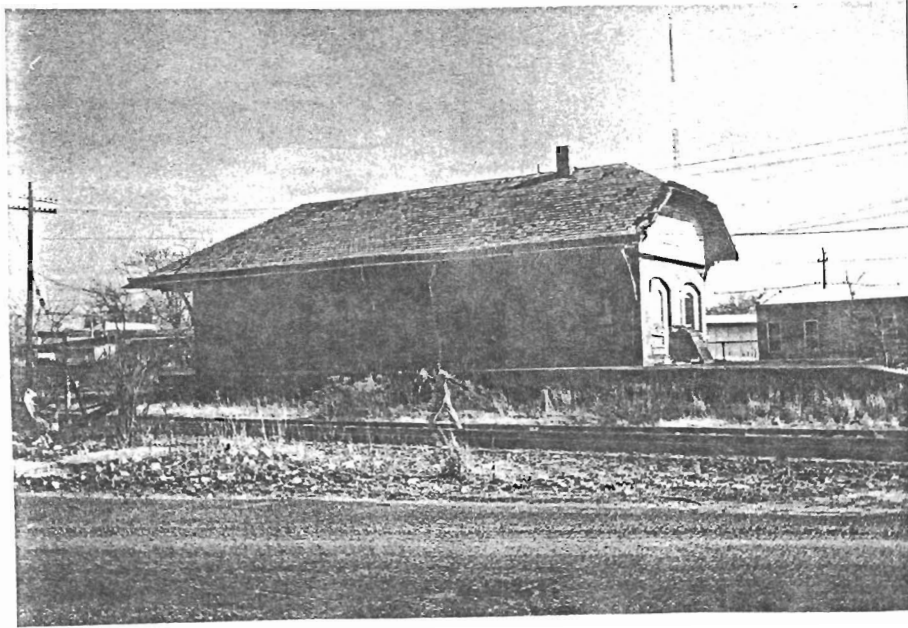
1515-L31



Bob Higgins Bar

2½ story, 5 bay, asphalt siding with stucco on first floor; mansard roof; vernacular Second Empire style, c.1880.

1515-L32



Railroad Station / First Street and Monmouth Avenue

1 story, 3 bay, brick, slate hipped overhanging roof with large brackets, late 19th century. Five arches to east; two have been infilled with window garage-like doors; south end chimney. Large knee brackets mark each bay.

1515-L33



Office Building / S.W. corner of Clifton Avenue and First Street

3 story, 3 bay, brick with cast cement foundation and parapet roof; Commercial Romanesque, c.1890. Three doorways with large transom areas; four square bay shop window elements on first floor, with flaring mansard-type pent eave above. Contrasting second and third floors with two story oriel; one above each end door. Replacement 1/1 windows; molded cornice with rosettes at roofline.

1515-L34



Foresters of America; Lakewood Court #127 / First Street

2 story, 4 bay, asbestos siding; gable roof parallel to street, c.1880. Extremely altered first floor with brick facing and modern windows; 20th century addition also to rear. Older element has 6/6 windows with wooden surrounds. There is a second story open porch with square piers above the new first floor front addition.

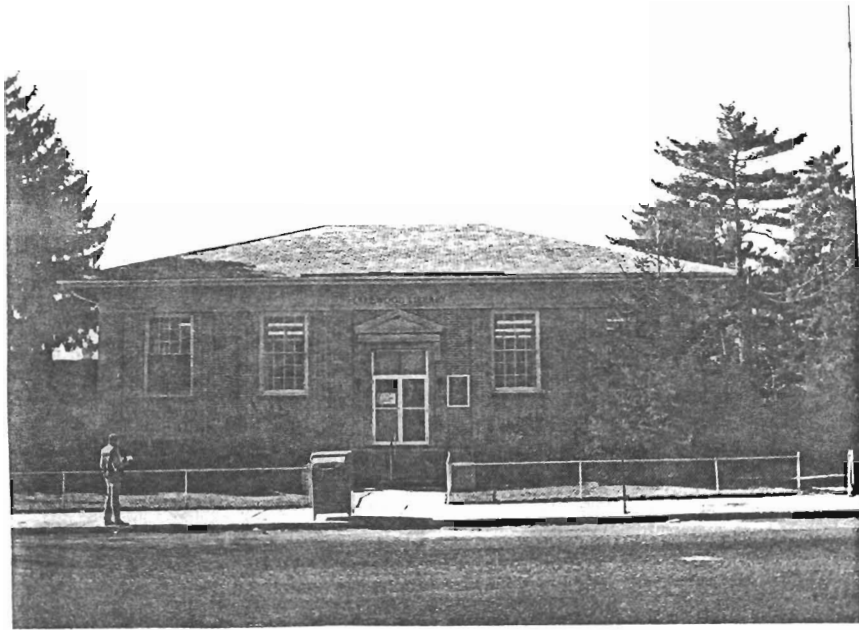
1515-L35



Engine Company #1 / First Street and Monmouth Avenue

2 story, 3 bay, stucco with pressed brick quoins and molded cornice, early 20th century. Parapet roof with false gable front; cornice has triglyphs and metopes. Pedimented entrance on west of facade with Roman arch fanlight, brick surrounds and keystone. Two garage door entrances to east with brick surrounds. Second floor 1/1 windows with label lintels and brick surrounds. Five bays deep.

1515-L36



Lakewood Library / N.W. corner of Monmouth Avenue and Second Street

1 story, 5 bay, pressed Flemish bond brick facade to street, early 20th century. Central elevated double door entrance with pediment above; stone brackets and surrounds. Molded cornice and dentils at window tops; limestone water table. Library name is inscribed above the doorway in an empty frieze. The windows are 12/12 and are recessed between brick piers. There is a 20th century addition to the west.

1515-L37



Griffins Market / 252 Second Street

2 story, 4 bay, brick, gable roof to street with curvilinear peak; commercial c.1910. All-stretcher brick lintel band above the second floor windows; all-header marked blind arch beneath the gable peak. 1/1 windows with stone sills; brick corner posts topped with stone finials. Two asymmetrically placed doors and first floor shop windows; transoms and painted fanlight. Market sign is in raised gilt lettering and is possibly original to the store.

1515-L38



220 Third Street

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard and painted shingle, gable roof parallel to street with central double cross dormer, vernacular Queen Anne / Stick Style, c.1890. Double entrance door; shed open porch front (north) with square piers and false pediment marking entrance; stickwork in all gable peaks. Central cross dormer has full return and applied stickwork gable with developed "tree of life" design. Triple 1/1 window group in attic; 1/1 with Queen Anne upper sashes throughout. Belt course above the second floor has incised brackets. A two story Queen Anne bay with shadow corners projects east; there is also an end brick chimney to the east.

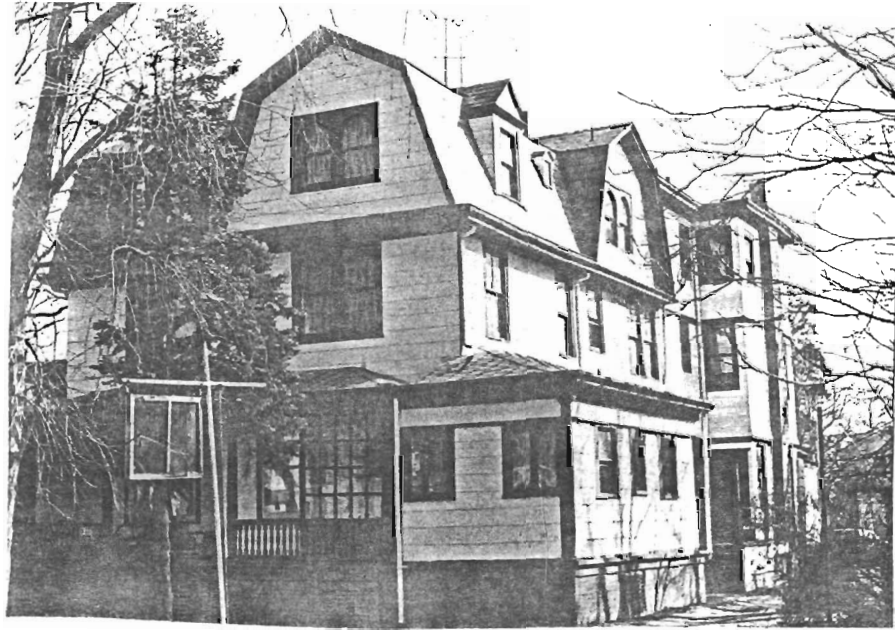
1515-L39



122 Third Street

2½ story, 3 bay, natural wood shingle exterior, hip roof. 12/1 windows, paired center hip dormers and oriels are employed on this c.1890 Colonial Revival structure. A two tier porch with paired Doric columns on the first level, and a stan-

1515-L40



316 Third Street

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos shingle exterior, cross gambrel roof. An open porch contains Doric columns and a standard rail. 1/1 windows, gabled dormers, and paired round-arch attic windows are employed. This structure, c.1890, is typical of Colonial Revival architecture in Lakewood.

1515-L41

Not Available

118 Monmouth Avenue

2½ story, L-shaped, clapboard and painted, patterned shingle; composite vernacular Queen Anne with mansard roof main mass and cross gables, c.1890. Screened front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets; lower decorative panelled balustrade with tre-foil-and-beehive motif. Windows are 2/2 with shoulders, and top scrollwork tracery in upper sashes. Cross gable to west terminates in a Queen Anne Bay with overhanging shadow corners and rosettes. Masonry foundation and exterior brick chimney to west; slate roof; patterned shingle includes fishscale, diamond, octagon, staggered butt, and bevelled-corner designs.

1515-L42



517 Monmouth Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, L-plan; clapboard; vernacular Queen Anne, c.1880. Curvilinear vergeboard and stickwork in gable peak on board-and-batten. There is a 20 light attic window, with a sawn fleur-de-lis pattern beneath. A fishscale shingle band runs above the first floor. There is a projecting shed front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. A multi-light framed Queen Anne window is located to the north of the doorway.

1515-L43



521 Monmouth Avenue

2½ story, L-plan, aluminum siding, slate gable roof parallel to Monmouth Avenue, vernacular Queen Anne, c.1890. There is a central 2 story roof turret with octagonal roof, and a projecting first floor porch to the front (west) and north. A central brick chimney is diagonally oriented to the northeast-southwest, and the porch curves to accommodate the corner location as well. Alterations include replaced stucco porch piers; brick trim, and ornamental cinderblock infilling, as well as replaced DHS.

1515-L44



603 Monmouth Avenue

2½ story, L-plan, aluminum siding, slate mansard roof with wide soffit; vernacular Queen Anne / French Second Empire, c.1890. Tower at southwest corner with bell-cast roof; all replaced DHS windows. There is a first floor open porch, which has been altered, and a second floor porchette with shared major roofline. Interior brick chimney.

1515-L45



605 Monmouth Avenue

Similar to L44, with fewer structural changes. The exterior fabric is textured painted stucco, and the slate roof has been replaced with asphalt. Original (apparently) 12/1 and 20/1 Queen Anne windows; turned posts and sawn brackets on first floor porch and second floor porchette. The doorway has been protected by a glassed-in vestibule.

1515-L46



Sunrise Hotel / 701 Monmouth Avenue

3 story, 8 X 7 bay, stucco, parapet roof with wide soffit, vernacular Italianate, c.1900. 6/1 windows, some paired, and multiple projecting square first floor porches, with side terrace. Major entrance has wooden surrounds with shoulders, and multi-light sidelights. A central, round-arch false gable (probably old signboards) on west and south elevations. Deteriorated condition. Possibly the old "Lillian Court" Hotel, which appears in old pictures.

1515-L47



Rooming House / 711 Monmouth Avenue

3 story, 17 bay, asbestos shingle, C-plan (curving to accommodate the corner) parapet roofline with pent shed projection and brackets. Deep eave with shaped rafter tails. There is a large porch across the facade with paired Doric columns, and a false pediment above the entrance. Third floor windows are 6/1. There is a high foundation, and many trees screening the street.

1515-L48



Lakewood Pine Air Nursing Home / Monmouth Avenue

3 story, 15 X 12 bay, asbestos shingle, parapet roofline with central curvilinear gable, vernacular Spanish Colonial Revival, c.1915. Multilight windows on first floor; 6/1 on second and third floors. Some multiple window groups. An arcuated porch, with five front apertures projects to the west; there is a curvilinear roofline at the facade and a deck above. There is a central entrance with a large transom, which continues above the window groups. A two story addition projects to the rear.

1515-L49



Baptist Church / Sixth Street

1½ story, 3 X 5 bay, gable roof to street, cast cement, -c.1900. Meeting house plan. There is a central entrance tower with mitred arch windows on the second and third levels; windows with non-pictorial stained glass throughout; a louvered belfry. The tower quoins are pebbled; the main mass is rusticated; a marked water table and a second story beltcourse on the tower. There is a 1½ story claspboard addition with gable roof to the rear.

1515-L50

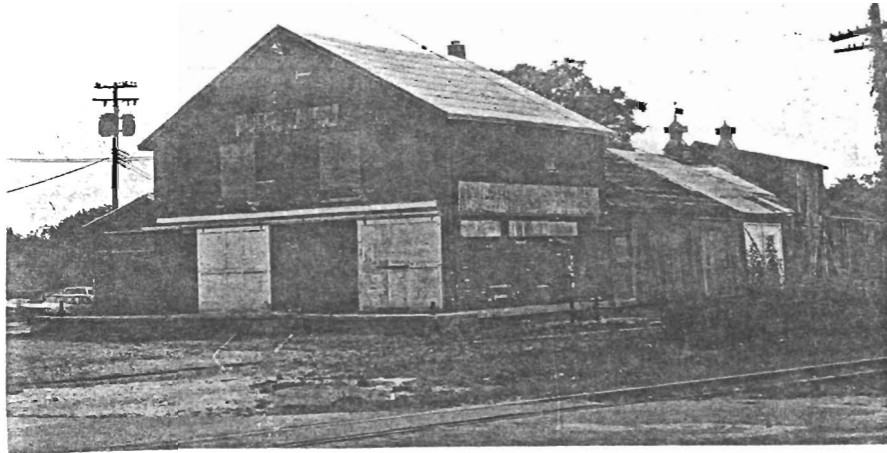


The Lexington Rest Home / N.E. corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventh Street
3 story, 2 part end pavilion plan, clapboard and stucco, c.1900.

a.) There are two 3 bay end pavilions and a 6 bay center mass with a railed terrace and a projecting glassed-in entrance area. The first floor has vertical board siding and large plate glass windows. There are paired 6/1 groups in the end pavilions, with Queen Anne transoms remaining at the west end. Each pavilion also has a projecting square bay, with attic dormers. There is a flaring central masonry chimney and a visible service elevator shaft. The fenestration on the upper floors includes central Chicago windows.

b.) Each end pavilion is 1 bay wide, with a 3 bay center mass. There are Spanish Colonial Revival elements, but most of the wall material has been replaced. A curvilinear roof gable has brick header trim in a repeated diamond pattern; there are paired attic windows with joined fanlights and Queen Anne upper sash. The gable area also displays stickwork trim and exposed rafter tails. Windows, which are paired and tripled throughout, are 4 (vertical panes) /1.

1515-L51



100 Ocean Avenue

1½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. This late 19th century structure has numerous outbuildings with vertical board siding and cupolas. These buildings are among the early 20th century industrial structures of Lakewood. As a map of 1928 indicates, the structure was used for coal storage.

1515-L52



Ocean Avenue

2 story, 10 bay, painted brick, hipped roof in two sections. An art deco showroom is located across the facade. The original building has 4/4 windows with segmental arches.

1515-L53



Townhall / Ocean Avenue

2 story, 4 bay, brick exterior, hip roof. A large central wall dormer with shaped muntins is found on the facade. Large picture windows with brick surrounds are found on the first floor. Brick quoins are located on the corners. The building, constructed in 1902, was originally the townhall of Lakewood.

1515-L54

Not Available

315 Ocean Avenue

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos siding, slate gable roof with returns. 2/2 and 2/1 windows are found throughout. An open porch contains square posts. The structure is typical of late 19th century vernacular / Queen Anne architecture.

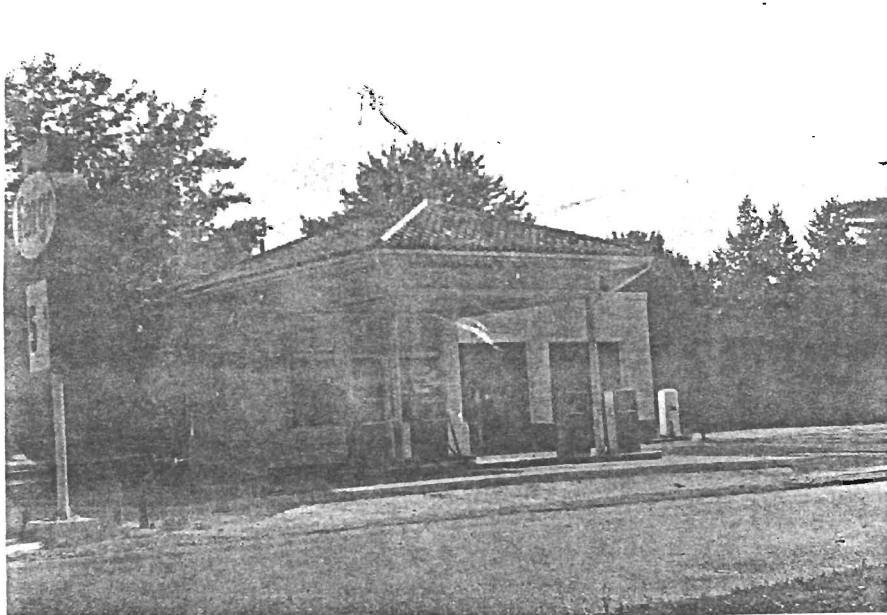
1515-L55

Not Available

N.E. corner of Ocean and Cherry

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof. An open porch has turned posts, sawn brackets and a dentil cornice. 2/2 windows are employed. The structure is typical of many turn of the century buildings found along Ocean Avenue.

1515-L56



Fargo Station / Ocean Avenue

1 story, 3 bay, stucco exterior, hipped roof. This early 20th century gas station has a Spanish tile roof and extended roof. Its appearance has changed little since it was constructed.

1515-L57



363 Ocean Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with flare. 2/1 and 6/6 windows are found throughout. A three sided turret with a pointed arch window is located in the southwest corner.

1515-L58



632 Ocean Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, stucco and shingle exterior, gable roof. This L-plan structure has 2/2 and 6/6 windows and a hipped roof porch with turned posts. An exterior brick chimney is found on the facade.

1515-L59



635 Ocean Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, stucco exterior, shingled gable peaks. The gabled roof has incised rakeboards. A screened porch contains turned posts and an unusual balustrade. 2/1 windows are employed. The structure is typical of vernacular / Queen Anne architecture of Ocean County.

1515-L60



Pine Lands Nursing Home / Squankum Road

3 story, 3 bay, clapboard exterior, parapet roof. This early 20th century Italianate structure is located outside Lakewood on a lot set back from the road. It is one of the few Italianate style buildings in the township.

1515-L61



County Line Road at Apple

2 story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, hipped roof. A hipped roof porch contains turned posts and sawn brackets. 2/1 windows are employed throughout. The structure is one of the few late 19th century vernacular buildings in the area with a hip roof.

1515-L62



County Line Road

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, fishscale and staggered butt shingle exterior, gable roof. Open porch with turned posts and brackets.

1515-L63



618 County Line Road

2 story, 2 bay, shingled exterior, gable roof facing street. This late 19th century building has 2/2 windows with shutters, window hoods with dentil bands and an open front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. The building has seen few changes over the years.

1515-L64

Not Available

945 County Line Road

2½ story, 4 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. 2/2 windows and a center door are employed. The structure is similar to other late 19th century farmhouses on the road.

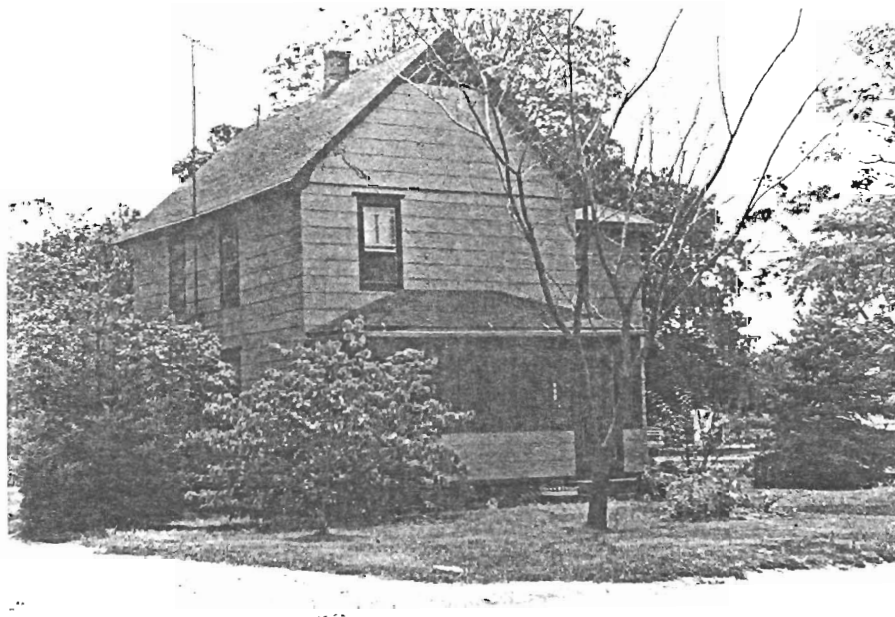
1515-L65



946 County Line Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos exterior, gable roof. This 19th century building is similar to others found in the area. It has a center door and an open porch with turned posts and sawn brackets.

1515-L66



948 County Line Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asphalt siding, gable roof. This 19th century house has been extensively altered. 1/1 windows and a screened porch are found on the facade.

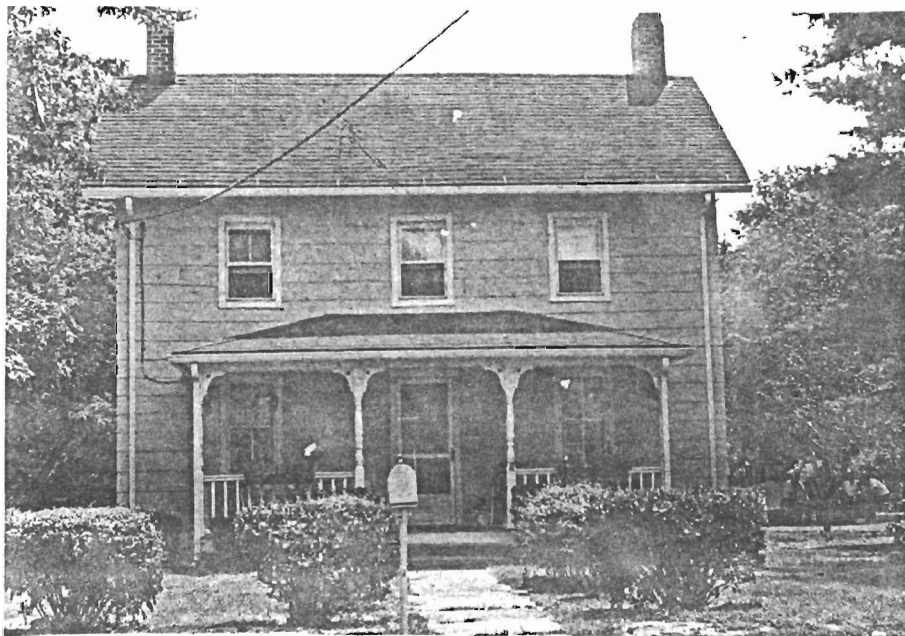
1515-L67



950 County Line Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. A porch containing turned posts, runs across the facade. The structure is similar to other buildings found in the area during the mid-19th century.

1515-L68



954 County Line Road

2 story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof. Two interior chimneys and incised brackets are employed. This house is typical of vernacular mid-19th century farm structures.

1515-L69



970 County Line Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos exterior, gable roof. This late 19th century structure is L-shaped in plan and has an open front porch with Doric columns.

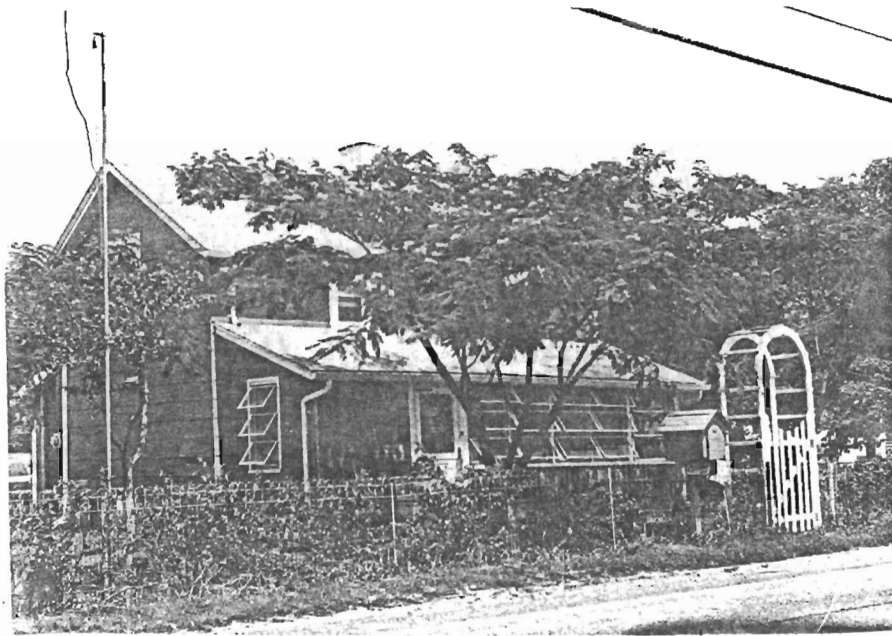
1515-L70



1105 County Line Road

2 story, 5 bay, cast cement block, cross gable roof. A center door is flanked by 6/1 windows. Many additions are located in the rear. c.1880.

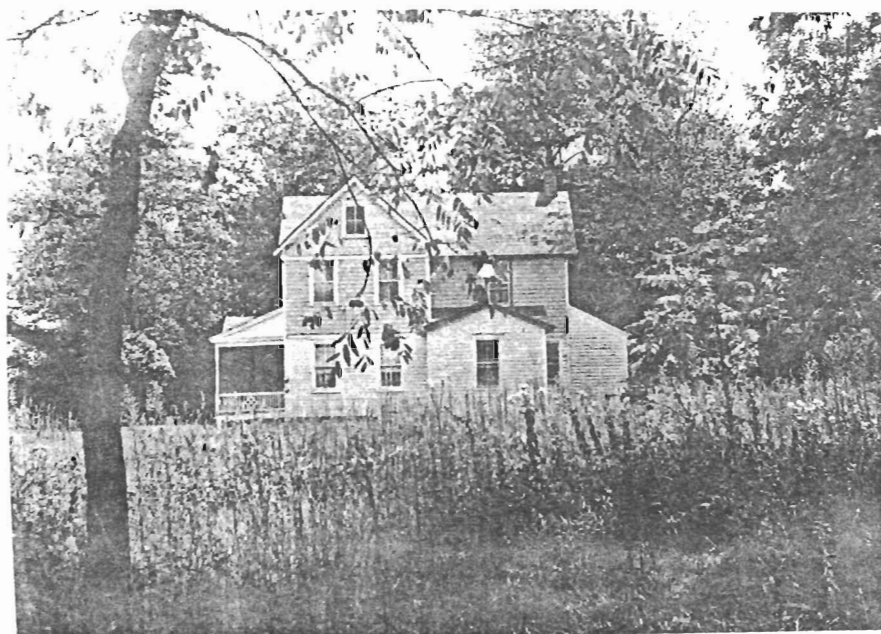
1515-L71



County Line Road

2 story, 2 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. An enclosed porch runs across the facade. Although extensively altered, the structure's shape and massing indicate that it is an early to mid 19th century building. Few structures of such small proportions are found in the township today.

1515-L72



Joe Parker Road

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard first floor, shingled second and third floors, cross gable roof. This late 19th century structure has a screened front porch with turned posts and a standard rail with diamond patterns. 2/2 windows and an eastern bay window are employed.

1515-L73



1490 Lanes Mill Road

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. This mid-19th century structure is typical of other houses found in the area containing a center door and front porch with turned railing, turned posts, and brackets. A barn is located in the side yard.

1515-L74



1415 Lanes Mill Road

2 story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. This early 19th century structure contains narrow second floor single sash windows, 6/6 first floor windows and a center door. Although altered, the building's massing and proportion indicate its age.

1515-L75

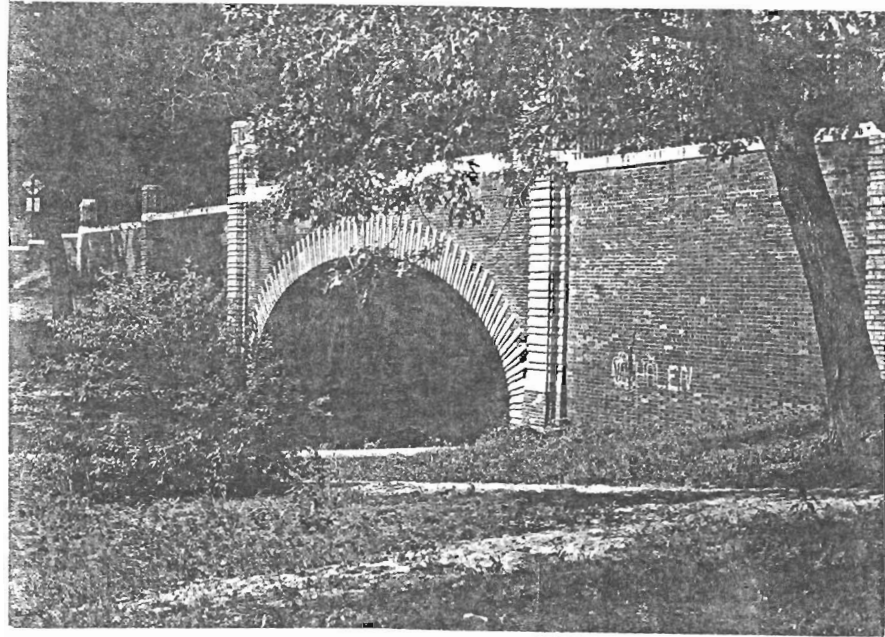
Not Available

1803 Mill Lane

2½ story, 2 bay, brick veneer facade, gable roof. A small one-story, 2 bay wing is located to the east. The structure's scale and massing indicate that it is an early 19th century house. The exterior has been extensively altered.

HISTORIC BRIDGE

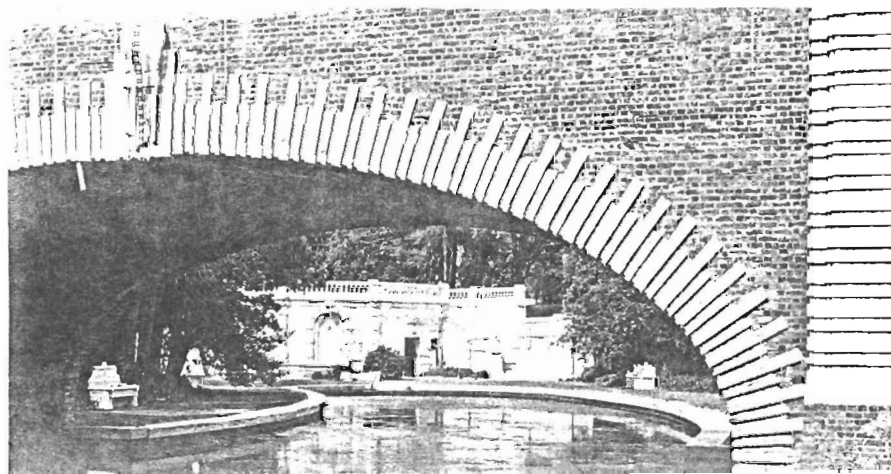
1515-L76



Gould Bridge at Georgian Court College

In July 1899, work was begun at the southwest end of the Gould estate on an arch bridge that continued Lake Drive and crossed the gully between the sunken garden lagoon and Lake Carasaljo. Planned by Bruce Price, the architect of the estate, to harmonize with the design of the sunken garden, it was constructed of the same red brick that formed the retaining walls of the garden and the pavement around the lagoon. The bridge is 170 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 20 feet high. A 50 foot span extends from shore to shore. Four huge supporting piers located at the terminations of the span are faced with creamy terra-cotta to match the pier posts of the enclosing fence of the property. Originally, these four piers were topped by wrought iron electric lamps; four smaller piers, two on either side, supported urns for growing plants. Terra-cotta voussoirs affixed along the lower edge of the arch of the bridge add a pleasing decorative touch; a decorative keystone is set at the center.

Because the bridge served as a public roadway, Mr. Gould gave it to the county. Unfortunately, the ravages of time have necessitated some reconstruction by the county. The wrought iron fence has been considerably lessened in height, the road walls have been plastered and whitewashed, the urns have disappeared. Thus, the present appearance, especially toward the road, is less elegant than formerly. - Sister M. Christina Geis





OCEAN COUNTY PARK

(Taken from "A Historical - Architectural Survey of the Proposed Redevelopment of Rockefeller and Lake Shenandoah Parks", by Kevin McGorty, July, 1979. The ten historic buildings, located within the park were determined eligible for the National Register by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior on January 23, 1980.)

For 83 years the forest and grounds that comprise Rockefeller Park have served as a recreational haven. The park was first the scene of various sporting activities of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club and later became the seasonal golf estate of John D. Rockefeller. Since 1940, county citizens and tourists have enjoyed and utilized the parks many recreational features.

In Victorian Lakewood during the 1890's, the "sport of kings" was not horse racing but the game of golf. Only a decade after the game was introduced into the United States, Lakewood boasted of two clubs; the Golf Club of Lakewood (1894) and the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club (1895).

Led by its president and avid sportsman, George Jay Gould, the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club purchased 69 acres of farm land from the executors of the Ezekiel L. Johnson estate. The club also purchased an adjoining 38 acre tract from the Bricksburg Land and Improvement Company. In the spring of 1896, a clubhouse was constructed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The two story, cedar shingled building was designed by Montrose W. Morris and measured 40 by 100 feet (Figure 21). Interior features included a large ballroom, dining room and cafe, ladies parlor, men's lockerroom and billiard room. When completed, the New York Times reported that the building was "equipped with everything necessary for a perfect country club, and Lakewood people now wonder how they ever got along without it". (N.Y. Times 1/3/1897:13.1). Actually, the building was modestly designed considering other country clubs and the wealth of the clubs 150 members.

A nine-hole golf course was laid out in front of the clubhouse. Horace Rawlins, the 1895 U. S. Open Champion, was the

club's professional. After a postponement in January due to eight inches of snow, the club's first open tournament was held in mid-February 1897. The top prizes awarded included a tankard from Gould, and two silver cups (N.Y. Times 2/14/1897:10-12)

While golf became the main outdoor sport for the club's members, hunting and pigeon-shooting contests also occupied their leisure days. A favorite pastime was the club's fox hunting excursions that were run three times a week during fair weather. A pack of fifteen bloodhounds was donated to the club by Gould. The running trails were carefully planned and encompassed miles of farm lands and roads outside the village.

For those members who preferred the "fine art" of target shooting, they could avail themselves to the club's several electric pigeon shooting traps. Nearly a thousand birds were constantly stocked in the pigeon-house (N.J. Courier 4/9/1896).

Additional buildings constructed in 1896 were stables, kennels, and a carriage house. The total expenditure for the land and buildings was \$75,000 (N.Y. Times 1/3/1897:13-1).

In 1902, the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club merged with the Lakewood Golf Club and formed the Country Club of Lakewood. The new club purchased the Hyer Farm, where the present country club is located, and laid out an eighteen hole golf course. The former clubhouse and links of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club did not lose their charm for very long as their new owner was attracted to the area for its secluded recreational atmosphere.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., the oil baron of Standard Oil Company, purchased the property in 1902 for \$12,500 (Deed Records: Bk 270, p. 98). Over the next 35 years, Rockefeller's Lakewood estate served as a seasonal respite for his journeys between homes in Cleveland, New York, and Florida. Rockefeller had

been a frequent visitor to Lakewood during the 1890's, as his daughter, Bessie, and her husband had a winter cottage in town. But it was Rockefeller's interest in golf that made him decide to buy the former country club. While visiting Lakewood in 1899, he was introduced to the game through his friend, E. M. Johnson. After a few practice sessions, Rockefeller played his first game on April 2, 1899 at the country club's nine-hole course (Nevins:270). For the rest of his life, golf became his principal source of recreation. He played the game all year round on his private links at his various estates. Even when he was in his early nineties his methodical schedule included a round of golf.

By the time Rockefeller became a Lakewood property owner he was already an American institution, a symbol of wealth and power of an industrial era that was based on monopoly and scandal. Like the other towering tycoons of commerce and industry in the late 19th century, Rockefeller had made his fortune by stifling competition and constructing a modern, highly efficient organization - the corporate trust. In 1890, the year Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Standard Oil Trust controlled over 90% of the petroleum industry in the United States and had global interest in mining, manufacturing, and transportation. At the height of his career, Rockefeller directed the affairs of 33 oil companies whose capital, including their subsidiary companies, ran into the billions and employed hundreds of thousands of people. By the end of the century, Rockefeller was one of, if not the, richest man in the world.

The anti-trust movement produced a national revulsion against big business and Rockefeller became the symbolic kingpin of every capitalist evil. While this image stayed with him throughout his life, by the time of his death at 97 in 1937, he was known more as a philanthropist than as an oil magnate. With the same drive and organizational skills that built an industrial empire, Rockefeller undertook the world's

largest philanthropic endeavor. In his lifetime Rockefeller gave over \$500 million to educational, scientific, and religious organizations (Collier, Horowitz 1976:66). He founded four philanthropic institutions: Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1901), The General Education Board (1902), Rockefeller Foundation (1913), and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial (1918).

Public resentment began to sway when Rockefeller's constant benefactions received wide publicity. According to Collier and Horowitz (The Rockefellers; An American Dynasty);

...The generation that had come of age thinking Rockefeller a demon was succeeded by one that knew primarily of the international munificence of the Rockefeller Foundation, or of the fact that the father of Standard Oil had bought millions of bonds for the Great War. When the public saw John D. Rockefeller it was not in top hat, cutaway, and pin-stripe pants surrounded by Pinkertons on his way to a Senate hearing, but playing a round of golf in his knickers... He was becoming a legend in his own time. (p. 68).

Unlike most of his fellow capitalists of the Gilded Age, Rockefeller did not live in ostentatious elegance. Although his estates were spacious and many, they did not compare to those of the Goulds, Morgans, and Fricks. Rockefeller was not a miser, but throughout his life he put more emphasis on how to acquire and save money rather than wastefully spending it. His Lakewood estate reflects that part of his character.

Instead of building a new mansion, Rockefeller remodeled the clubhouse and outbuildings a year after he purchased the country club property. New York architect, Dunham Wheeler, was contracted and he designed the 60 foot addition to the

clubhouse in the same Dutch Colonial Revival style as the main structure. Ashbel W. Borden of Shrewsbury, New Jersey was the builder. About \$100,000 was spent remodeling the home and outbuildings (N.J. Courier 2/11/1904). Over the years the former clubhouse, which was later called the Golf House and Mansion, experienced extensive alterations and modernization. By the time the county acquired the property in 1940, the mansion's original architectural style was completely changed (). The rectangular wood frame building was three stories high and entirely surrounded by glass enclosed porches which were added in 1936. The mansion had thirty rooms with twenty baths.

Rockefeller's prime aesthetic interest was not in buildings but in architectural landscape. According to Nevins, "to set out clumps of trees, to level hills, to build roads, to open wide views, delighted him more than anything else" (p.269). Rockefeller was an expert at tree replantation. He took great pride in his successful tree moving campaigns; "We build our movers ourselves, and work with our own men, and it is truly surprising what liberties you can take with trees, if you once learn how to handle these monsters" (Ibid,269). This avocation is evident in the grounds of the Lakewood estate.

In the spring of 1904, Rockefeller began planting large evergreens on his Lakewood estate. A sizeable work crew had planted over 1,000 spruce and cedar trees and laid out four new driveways (N.J. Courier 5/12/1904). As an inducement to get more laborers in 1907 for his landscape improvements, Rockefeller increased the daily wages of his workers by 15 cents to a \$1.65 for a ten hour work day. The rate for unskilled labor in Lakewood in the early 1900's was around \$1.50 a day (N.Y. Times 3/27/1907). The public was allowed to stroll around the estate's tree lined drives or spacious lawns. But in 1925, after a series of tree thefts and destruction, Rockefeller ordered the erection of a four mile wire fence. According to one newspaper

account;

Many of the trees transplanted to Mr. Rockefeller's other country homes are grown here because of the adaptability of the soil and climate to the raising of evergreens. Many are of the fragrant balsam variety, and visitors have taken advantage of the great size of the estate to trespass and tear down whole limbs of the trees (N.Y. Times 10/6/1925:27.2).

Constantly hounded by the press and photographers, Rockefeller was an infrequent visitor to the town and only made trips to attend the local Baptist Church. Generally, however, his relationship with the town's folk was cordial; most people looked at him as an eccentric old man who liked to pass out dimes and ride his motor car wearing paper vests. His estate was nearly self sufficient in providing food and relaxation. The property contained not only golf links but a full scale dairy and vegetable garden.

After Rockefeller's death, the 634 acre estate was placed on the market for \$250,000 (N.Y. Times 5/22/1938:12.3). Three years later the property was offered to the county but protest from Lakewood residents over the potential loss of \$11,000 in annual taxes stalled the negotiations. Finally, in April, 1940, New Jersey's Governor Moore signed a bill permitting the county to accept the estate.

Over the next 26 years, the estate and mansion played host to a variety of activities including; spring training quarters for the New York Giants Baseball team, U.S.O. during World War II, and a place for numerous private and political functions (Asbury Park Press 5/9/1971). In an attempt to replace it with a modern recreation center, the Board of Freeholders in 1959 proposed to raze the mansion. A restraining order, filed by retired county Judge Harry E. Newman, was

secured preventing the demolition. Four building contractors stated that the mansion was structurally sound and with minimal cost could be repaired. The Freeholders contended that the building was too costly to maintain and served no public value (Asbury Park Press 2/22/1959:30). A court battle ensued and in 1961 Superior Court Judge Elvin R. Simmill ruled the building could be demolished. In his ruling, Simmill stated that the mansion was a decaying "architectural monstrosity... that could serve no useful public purpose or any purpose for which it was conveyed except by the expenditure of large sums of money" (court brief, Ocean County Courthouse). After years of neglect and pilfering of the furnishings and interior ornamentation, the mansion was demolished in 1966.



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1515-59
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Buswell House
LOCATION: 695 Ocean Avenue

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 189/17c

MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood Township
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ocean County

COUNTY: Ocean

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
USGS QUAD:

PRESENT USE: Vacant - Being converted
into park administrative office

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Late 19th century Source of Date: Conjecture

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular

Structural System: Wood frame

Exterior Wall Fabric: Stucco

Fenestration: Main facade - 5 bays wide, 4/4 DHS, octagonal attic window

Entrance Location: South, double wood doors with arched glass panels.

Roof/Chimneys: Gable/ 1 interior

Additional Architectural Description:

The Buswell House and property were recently acquired by the county for use as a park administrative office. Presently, the building is being restored and the porch scroll work will be repaired. A new addition to the north facade of the house is being constructed for additional office space.

PHOTO 1515-59

MAP (Indicate North) See Fig.10



(1) Buswell House
Lakewood, New Jersey
Date of photo: May, 1979
Negative: O. C. Museum
Direction: Northeast

SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on a one acre lot, the Buswell House is 43 feet long by 29 feet wide. A 1½ story stucco carriage house is located at the rear (north) facade of the main structure.

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

The Buswell House is located outside the southern boundary fence of Rockefeller Park. Ocean Avenue fronts the main facade. Directly across Ocean Avenue is a open tract of land.

SIGNIFICANCE: The house was the residence of Fred L. Buswell, the superintendent of the Rockefeller Estate between 1930 and 1940. Buswell began working for Rockefeller in 1910 as an electrician for the three estates in Pocantico Hills, New York; Ormond Beach, Florida; and the Lakewood estate.

In his capacity as superintendent, Buswell's duties often included some bizarre tasks. Rockefeller would go to great lengths to avoid newsmen and cameramen who constantly followed his movements. On one occasion in 1936, a group of 24 reporters and photographers, along with 100 townsfolk, had gathered at the Lakewood railroad terminal to greet Rockefeller on his annual spring return from his Florida estate. Along with the anxious spectators, Rockefeller's chauffeur had the limousine waiting at the terminal. Three miles north of the station, however, Rockefeller had left the train where Buswell was waiting. A local news photographer had suspected the trick and pursued the Rockefeller car. According to the photographer, a wild chase followed as the vehicles sped 60 mph on the country roads. Upon reaching the estate, Buswell sounded the horn and his son, Fred Jr., opened the gates. The photographer later quipped, "I didn't get a picture after all."

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

New York Times, June 4, 1936 p. 25:3, and July 31, 1936 p. 5:2.

Ocean County Daily Times (Lakewood), Article written by Buswell's daughter Dorothy C. Sculthorpe, August 1, 1975, p. 29.

Ocean County Courthouse, Deed Records Book, 1184, p. 133.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: June, 1979

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 2 1515-60
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORMHISTORIC NAME: Gate House
LOCATION: 659 Ocean AvenueCOMMON NAME: P 1
BLOCK/LOT: 189/17MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood Township
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ocean County

COUNTY: Ocean

ORIGINAL USE: Gatekeeper's House
USGS QUAD:

PRESENT USE: Park Police Headquarters

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: circa late 1920's
early 1930's

Source of Date: Local informants

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

Style: Vernacular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Concrete

Form/Plan Type: Square

Structural System: Wood frame

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles

Fenestration: Main facade - 4 bays wide, 6/6 DHS, storm windows

Entrance Location: West, single door on enclosed porch entryway

Roof/Chimneys: Hip/

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO 1515-60

MAP (Indicate North) See Fig. 10



(2) Gate House
Rockefeller Park
Lakewood, New Jersey
Date of photo: May, 1979
Negative: O. C. Museum
Direction: Southeast

SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The Gatekeeper's House is located at the main entranceway into the park. The building is 34 feet long by 29 feet wide. A small one story garage (P 2) is located near the east facade.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building reflects the increasing need for security on the estate by the late 1920's. As early as 1906, Rockefeller had guards on the property, but it was not until the mid 1920's, with the reckless destruction of trees on the grounds, that necessitated the move to enclose the estate. Toward the end of the decade, the building was erected for the purpose of housing the gatekeeper and his family.

The first gatekeeper was Arthur Barns who had been the poultry farm manager for the Rockefeller's Pocantico estate. -

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☒ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

New York Times, March 24, 1906 p. 1:6.

Ocean County Daily Times (Lakewood), August 1, 1975 p. 29.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission

DATE: June, 1979

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 3
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

1515-61

HISTORIC NAME: Carriage House
LOCATION: Rockefeller ParkCOMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 189/17MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood Township
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ocean County

COUNTY: Ocean

ORIGINAL USE: Carriage house
USGS QUAD:PRESENT USE: Police Academy
Park Administration Building

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: circa 1903

Source of Date: N.J. Courier, 8/20/1903

Architect: Dunham Wheeler

Builder: Ashbel W. Borden

Style: Vernacular Dutch Colonial
Revival

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: irregular

Structural System: Balloon frame

Exterior Wall Fabric: Cedar shingles painted green

Fenestration: Main facade - 5 bays wide, large colonial casement
windows with white louvered shutters

Entrance Location: South, centrally located double swing doors

Roof/Chimneys: Gambrel with rambling secondary gable and gambrel additions/
1 interior, 1 exterior

Additional Architectural Description:

A major addition to the building is the brick entranceway (1960's), which was formerly wide doors that open for the carriages. This addition mars the character of the structure.

PHOTO 1515-61

Main facade (Dir. N/E May 1979)



MAP (Indicate North) See Fig. 10

East & North facades (Dir. S/W May 1979)



(609)292-2023

08625

RENTON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET

SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located about one mile within the park, the Carriage House is 81 feet long by 52 feet wide. A small one story shed (P 16), is located near the north facade. Adjacent to the rear gravel driveway is a root cellar.

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

The Carriage House overlooks the former golf course. A wide vista of open lawns contoured by tall evergreens highlights this spectacular view. To the east are shuffle board and tennis courts.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is architecturally significant in relation to the Dutch Colonial Revival style of the original clubhouse. Since that structure was radically altered by Rockefeller and eventually demolished, the Carriage House visually reflects the design of the buildings in the estate around the early 1900's. In essence it gives a sense of time and place when the estate awaited the seasonal arrival of it's owner.

The second floor of the Carriage House was used as servants quarters for some of the 26 staff members who made up Rockefeller's entourage. A permanent staff of 12 gardeners, caretakers, and watchmen was employed year round on the Lakewood estate.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

New Jersey Courier (Toms River), August 20, 1903 and May 28, 1937.

New York Times, May 24, 1937.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: June, 1979

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 4 1515-62
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: The Stables
LOCATION: Rockefeller Park
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood Township
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ocean County
ORIGINAL USE: Stables
USGS QUAD:

COMMON NAME: P 3
BLOCK/LOT: 189/17
COUNTY: Ocean
PRESENT USE: Garage

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1896

Source of Date: N. J. Courier, 4/9/1896
N.Y. Times, 3/1896 p.21:1

Architect: Montrose W. Morris

Builder: "Local builder"

Style:

Number of Stories: 1, center gable 2

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular

Structural System: Balloon frame

Exterior Wall Fabric: Main facade - vertical siding - rear north facade -
clapboardFenestration: Main facade - 40 bays wide (no shown on photo), 28 pane single
hung sash - 7 skylights

Entrance Location: Originally south

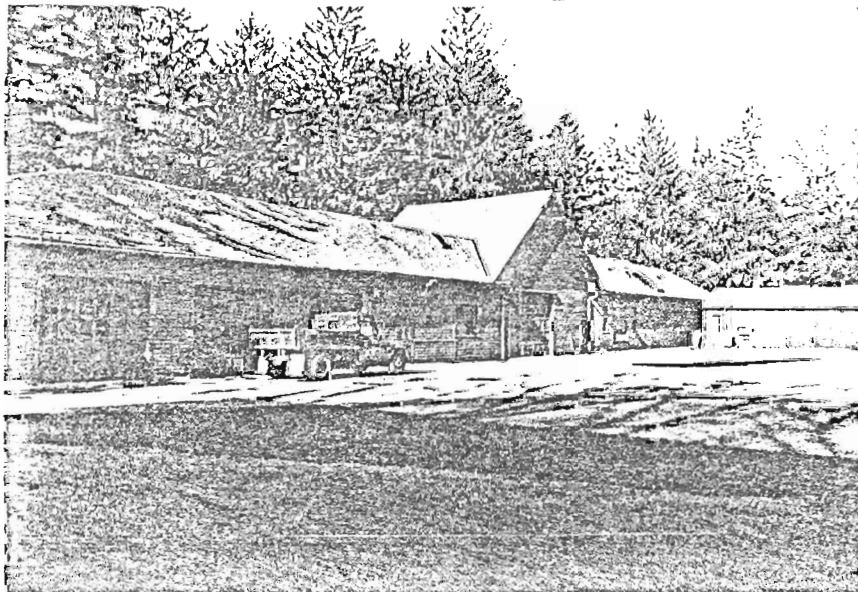
Roof/Chimneys: Hip with center steeply pitched gable roof

Additional Architectural Description:

On main facade, above second story of gable section, is an interesting ornamented arch stud design.

Large garaged doors have been added to the north rear (pictured) facade.

PHOTO 1515-62



MAP (Indicate North) See Fig. 10

(4) Stables
Rockefeller Park
Date of photo: May, 1979
Negative: O. C. Museum
Direction: Southeast

The main facade view is blocked by trees.

SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This building is 200 feet long by 30 feet wide and is located in a courtyard with other outbuildings.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Constructed for the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club in 1896, this building was used as a stable. The club's horsemen participated in weekly fox hunts which ran about eight miles through the countryside. One of the most devoted participants was George Jay Gould, the president of the club.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☒
No Threat ☐ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

Years of neglect have taken their toll on this building but it is structurally sound and county employees are in the process of stabilizing the structure. The building has been adapted into a garage.

REFERENCES:

Local informants

New Jersey Courier (Toms River), April 9, 1896.

New York Times, December 22, 1895, March 1 & 24, 1896.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: June, 1979

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 5 1515-63
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: COMMON NAME: P 6
 LOCATION: Rockefeller Park BLOCK/LOT: 189/17
 MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood Township COUNTY: Ocean
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Ocean County
 ORIGINAL USE: Blacksmith shop PRESENT USE: Garage
 USGS QUAD:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: between 1896 - 1904 Source of Date: Conjecture

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Domestic barn

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular

Structural System:

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vertical siding

Fenestration: Main facade - large sliding doors - center platform
 2 bays 6/6 DHS

Entrance Location: South center platform double doors

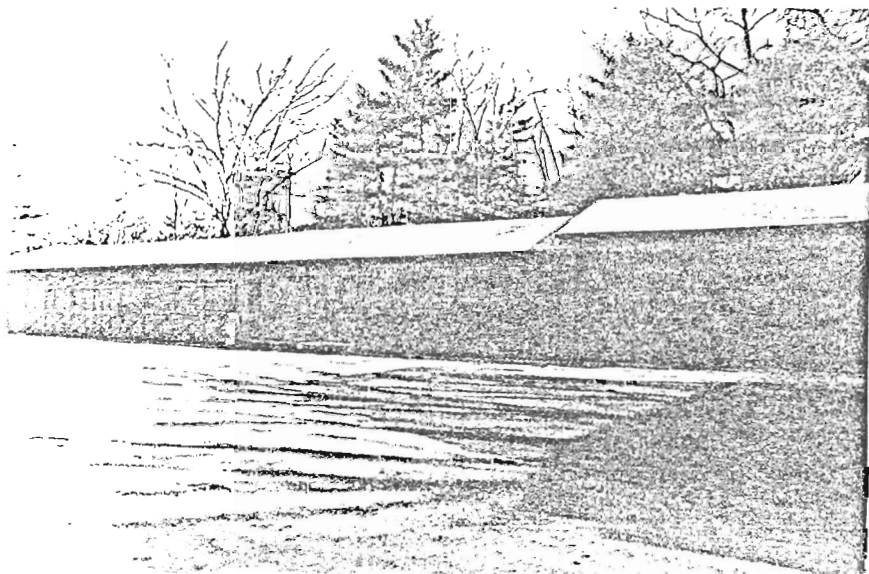
Roof/Chimneys: Gable/

Additional Architectural Description:

The sliding barn doors on the west section of the main facade were replaced (1979) with large panel doors. Cinder block garage addition to east end of building.

PHOTO 1515-63

MAP (Indicate North) See Fig. 10



(5) P 6
 Rockefeller Park
 Lakewood, New Jersey
 Date of photo: May, 1979
 Negative: O.C. Museum
 Direction: Northwest

(009)292-2023

08625

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, NEW JERSEY

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SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located within the courtyard, the building is 102 feet long by 25 feet wide.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

According to local informants, this building was originally used as a blacksmith shop and therefore could date back to the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club period. More research is needed to determine if this conjecture is accurate.

At both his New York estate and Lakewood estate, Rockefeller had a large herd of sheep. This building housed the flock.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☒
COMMENTS:

Continued removal of the sliding barn doors will destroy the character of the building.

REFERENCES:

Local informants.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: June, 1979

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1515-64
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Cow Barn COMMON NAME: P 4
 LOCATION: Rockefeller Park BLOCK/LOT: 189/17
 MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood Township COUNTY: Ocean
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Ocean County
 ORIGINAL USE: Cow barn PRESENT USE: Carpenters wood shop
 USGS QUAD:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: circa 1904 - 1906 Source of Date:
 Architect: Builder:
 Style: Domestic barn Number of Stories: 2
 Foundation: Brick Form/Plan Type: Rectangular
 Structural System: Balloon frame
 Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
 Fenestration: West facade - 8 bays wide - 1st story has 4 small stall windows - remaining windows 6/6 DHS
 Entrance Location: South, off center single door
 Roof/Chimneys: Hip/ 1 interior
 Additional Architectural Description:
 The east wing porch has been removed. On the second story is a loft with sleeping quarters.

PHOTO 1515-64

MAP (Indicate North) See Fig. 10



(6) Cow barn
 Rockefeller Park
 Date of photo: May 1979
 Negative: O.C. Museum
 Direction: Northeast

SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located in the courtyard about one mile into the park, the building is 64 feet long by 31 feet wide.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building originally was used as a cow barn for Rockefeller's pedigreed Jersey cows which supplied milk and butter for the household. During the first two years in Lakewood, the greens keeper had the chore of milking the cows but in 1906 Rockefeller hired a milkmaid for this special purpose.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

New York Times, March 26, 1906.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: June 1979

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 5 1515-65
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:	COMMON NAME: p 8
LOCATION: Rockefeller Park	BLOCK/LOT: 189/17
MUNICIPALITY: Lakewood Township	COUNTY: Ocean
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ocean County	
ORIGINAL USE: Barn for livestock and	PRESENT USE: Bridge Dept. workshop and
USGS QUAD: sheep	garage

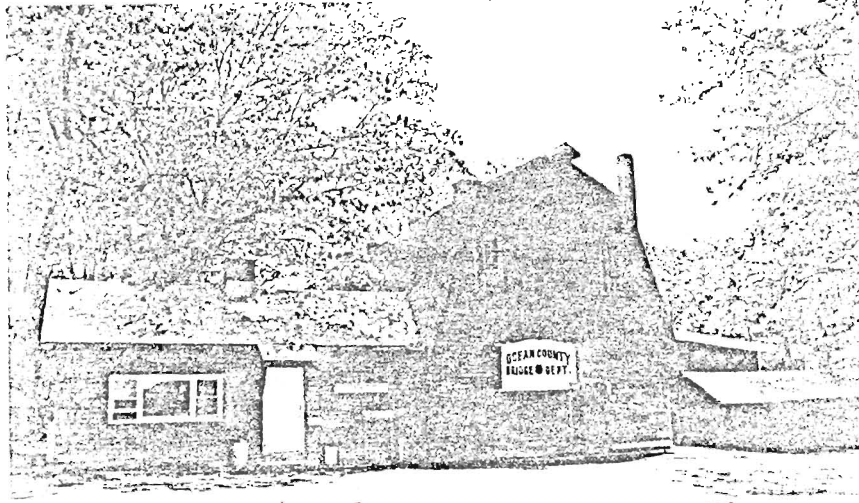
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: circa 1904 - 1925	Source of Date: Conjecture
Architect:	Builder:
Style: Vernacular Dutch Barn	Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: Brick	Form/Plan Type: Rectangular
Structural System: Balloon frame	
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard	
Fenestration: Main facade - 2 bays wide, 2nd story - 12 pane glass windows	
Entrance Location: West - single door	
Roof/Chimneys: Gambrel/ 1 exterior	
Additional Architectural Description:	

Three vented hip cupolas on roof. A one story clapboard structure has been added to building north facade and houses the Parks Department recreation offices. Also to the southern facade, a wing has been constructed and is used as a garage.

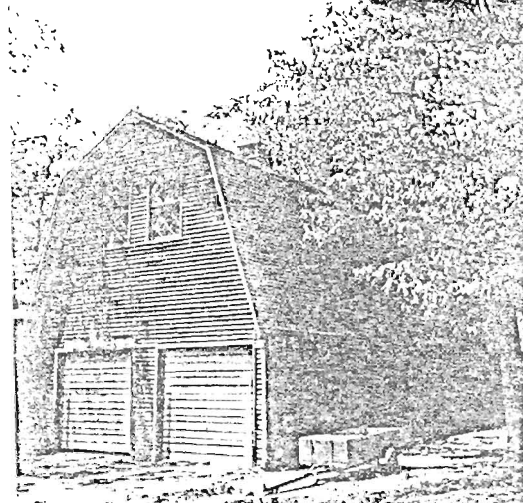
PHOTO 1515-65

Main west facade (Dir. east May 1979)



MAP (Indicate North) See Fig. 10

East & North facades (Dir. S/W)



SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The barn is 71 feet long by 28 feet wide. A one story building (80' x 16') is located to the south of the main barn.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

For health reasons, Rockefeller desired that his various estates produce the food that he consumed. A full scale dairy farm was built at the Lakewood estate to provide cultured milk, eggs, and butter. The lamb for his soups was raised on the estate and likewise all the vegetables he ate.

Rockefeller had a dream of living to be 100 years old. He was determined to reach that age and his homes were selected for the best climatic conditions during the different seasons. His physicians believed that his longevity was due to his methodical habits, favorable climates, and constant supervision of food and exercise.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☐
No Threat ☐ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Local informants

New Jersey Courier (Toms River) May 28, 1937.

New York Times, May 24, 1937.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: June, 1979

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 8 1515-66
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:	Tower	COMMON NAME:	Clock tower
LOCATION:	Rockefeller Park	BLOCK/LOT:	189/17
MUNICIPALITY:	Lakewood Township	COUNTY:	Ocean
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Ocean County		
ORIGINAL USE:	Water tower	PRESENT USE:	Same
USGS QUAD:			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	circa 1903	Source of Date:	N.Y. Times, Dec. 6, 1906
Architect:		Builder:	
Style:		Number of Stories:	2
Foundation:	Brick	Form/Plan Type:	Square tower
Structural System:			
Exterior Wall Fabric:	1st floor clapboard - 2nd floor cedar shingle		
Fenestration:			
Entrance Location:	West, double door under gable entryway		
Roof/Chimneys:	Low hip with cupola / 1 interior on east addition		
Additional Architectural Description:			

Originally the tower contained a large electrical clock and balcony with a hipped roof. A watchman was stationed on the tower as a guard against intruders. In the 1960's, a storm toppled the balcony and roof. The tower was remodeled with its height reduced. The roof was replaced and a small cupola added.

PHOTO 1515-66

MAP (Indicate North See Fig. 10)



(8) Tower
Rockefeller Park
Lakewood, New Jersey
Date of photo: May 1979
Negative: O. C. Museum
Direction: East

SITING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The present structure is 26 feet long by 23 feet wide. A one story hip roof building (18' x 19') is attached to the east facade of the tower.

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

A small four acre pond is located adjacent to the tower.

SIGNIFICANCE:

To many Lakewood residents, the tower is a local landmark and brings back fond memories of past winter days skating on the small pond next to the tower. In 1906, Rockefeller built the artificial pond near the watch tower so that he could skate freely without being harassed by intruders. When not at his estate, the general public was able to take advantage of the picturesque pond and area. Today a picnic area borders three sides of the lake which has many ducks and geese.

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes ☐ Possible ☐ No ☐ As part of district ☒
THREATS TO STRUCTURE: Roads ☐ Development ☐ Zoning ☐ Deterioration ☒
No Threat ☐ Other ☐
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

New York Times, December 6, 1906.

RECORDED BY: Kevin McGorty, Executive Director
ORGANIZATION: Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission
DATE: June, 1979

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
S

STRAND THEATRE

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 400 Clifton Avenue

CITY, TOWN
LakewoodVICINITY OF
CODENOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
District 3STATE
New JerseyCOUNTY CODE
Ocean

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Henry Brown

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. BOX 315CITY, TOWN
Lakewood

VICINITY OF

STATE
New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Ocean County Clerk's OfficeSTREET & NUMBER
118 Washington AvenueCITY, TOWN
Toms RiverSTATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

THE STRAND THEATRE, LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

This theatre was erected in 1919 from the design of Thomas Lamb the celebrated theatre architect, whose office was in New York City. The theatre is, in plan, the "Stadium" type without a balcony, the architectural style inside is the dignified and tasteful Lamb "Adam" style. The stage is large and complete, as the house was designed for Vaudeville, Plays, Musicals and other stage presentations.

The entrance lobby is at the intersection of Clifton Avenue and Fourth Street, which are important streets in Lakewood. The original Marquee is in place, though it has been refaced; and the original lighting patterns are still under this aluminum facing. The entrance lobby and the main lobby were re-done during a "Modernization" in the late forties (1947). Air conditioning was installed in the lobby areas with the result that the original wall treatments were covered with plywood paneling. However the arched ceiling still retains its Adam plaster ornament. Except for a classic fountain, this is the only part of the original lobby design that is visible. On the paneled walls are interesting wall sconces from the Shipwrecked Normandy.

Passages from this lobby lead up into the crossover of the main auditorium. This divides the Orchestra from the upper part of the Stadium which extends to the rear wall of the theatre. This condition accounts for the tunnel-like Lobby, as it is under the Stadium.

The Auditorium is in an excellent state of preservation, and is a pleasing example of the simple, though elegant Adam styling that Lam's office was capable of producing. It is a clean, airy and uncluttered interior. The main ceiling is in the shape of a graceful ellipse which extends from the proscenium. The proscenium arch is decorated with formal, subdued Adam plaster mouldings.

Flanking the proscenium are the "Stage Boxes" in arched recesses. During the forties renovation, the boxes were removed and the arches filled in with lath and plaster, and a mural was painted on the plaster surface. The mural is undistinguished "Moderne" and is in disharmony with the Adam design. The side elevation continues with a series of three arches whose vaults intersect the curve of the main ceiling in a most pleasing manner. Originally there were chandeliers in each of these arches, in front of the the stage box arch and from the center of the main ceiling, where it was located is a large dome-like Adam motif. (The winch for this chandelier is still in place.) Under the forties wall coverings in the arches, the original red damask still exists and gives a hint of the original color schemes of the theatre which probably employed cream and Wedgewood blue.

The sight lines are exceptionally good, and the stage is in fine sight from all seats. Acoustics, too are of the best, since this was designed for stage presentations before the age of electronic amplification.

The stage, which again was designed for stage productions and was the scene of many pre-Broadway shows, is very large with ample wings. The stage house, too, is large and was capable of handling the most complex scenery. The fly-gallery once boasted of fifteen lines. However the stage equipment is in most cases antiquated from disuse and age. (An enormous movie screen and its speakers now take up most of the actual stage).

The orchestra pit exists but was floored over during the renovations. Under stage area, including some of the dressing rooms, is presently filled with air conditioning equipment. This is out-of-date and mal-functioning. New systems, if they were installed would take up much less space-- and should be relocated.

The proscenium opening is forty feet wide, and is thirty five feet high at the center of the arch. The stage opening plus the wings is seventy five feet and the stage is twenty five and a half feet deep from the curtain line. The asbestos curtain has been removed however the rigging still remains, the curtains now in use are from the nineteen forties and are operable.

The exterior construction is brick with the main ornamentation being arches of contrasting brick. The buildings massive simplicity on its corner site gives it a very commanding appearance. There are stores on the Clifton Street side (under the back of the Stadium) and on the Fourth Street side there are stores with apartments above.

It must be noted that the theatre has been in use since nineteen twenty-two and has been well cared for. It is a clean attractive theatre building, is structurally sound, and is a fine example of the Lamb "Adam" period. It was not conceived as a "Movie Palace" thus the simplicity of design. It was not until the forties renovation that it was turned over to movies completely, though not in such a manner as to impede its return to its original purpose.

There is ample chamber space in the old Stage Box areas, where the interior walls curve inward to meet the proscenium to replace the theatre pipe organ. Such an installation would add another dimension to the future use of this fine theatre.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Thomas W. Lamb

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

On May 9, 1919, the property on the corner of Fourth Street and Clifton Avenue was sold to the Ferber Amusement Corporation operators of the Capitol Theatre on Clifton Avenue. A contract was let to move the Clifton Hotel from the site and a theatre was erected with a seating capacity of 1800. The theatre was advertised as Lakewood's "Beautiful New Playhouse". The Strand opened with a billing of a big star line up of vaudeville acts as a regular fare on Friday and Saturday evenings. During the week there were current Broadway shows and pre-Broadway tryouts. A unique feature of the time was bringing a currently running Broadway Show to the Strand for a one night only performance. All this occurred while Lakewood was still in its Golden Era, when the hotel register read like a social register, and prominent people came from far and wide. Many of the Large Lakewood Hotels such as Laurel-in-the-Pines would reserve three or four hundred seats at the Strand for their guests during the weekend performances.

Over the years the theatre has experienced many changes, starting with live theatre, then to silent films followed by sound movies. It was the scene of a Forest Fire Relief Performance (Benefit) in 1941, with the well known columnist Ed Sullivan as Master of Ceremonies. The theatre helped in the selling of two and a half million dollars of War Bonds. In April, 1956, the late United States Senator Estes Kefauver, spoke from the stage of the Strand at an Ocean County Democratic political rally.

The Strand architect was Thomas W. Lamb, whose career spanned the whole panorama of movie house design, from the pre-history of the nickelodeon days, through the golden age, and into the blue-mirror-and-chrome-stair-rail era of the decline and fall. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1887 and came to the United States when he was twelve. After graduating in architecture from Cooper Union in New York, he went to work for the city as a building inspector. In 1909, as his first assignment, he was engaged by William Fox to design the City Theatre on Fourteenth Street, then New York City's movie midway. During his lifetime, Lamb designed more than three hundred theaters in all parts of the world, and had several notable achievements in nontheatrical architecture as well: Madison Square Garden, and his unexecuted design for the Palace of the Soviets in Moscow for which he won an award in an international competition held in 1932.

Three years later, Lamb was retained by H.N. Marvin to design the Regent Theatre, the remarkable house in lower Harlem.