

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name L. Ron Hubbard Residence

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 666 East Avenue  not for publication

city or town Bay Head Borough  vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Ocean code 029 zip code 08742

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____ _____ _____	_____	_____

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

0

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

RELIGION: Religious Facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Shingle

roof ASPHALT

other

**Narrative Description**

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

**8 Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LITERATURE

RELIGION

PHILOSOPHY

**Period of Significance**

September 1949 - June 1950

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hubbard, Lafayette Ronald (L. Ron)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Not known

**Primary location of additional data**

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

Name of repository:

New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ  
Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of property** approx. .14 acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 581478.11 4435298.76  
Zone Easting Northing

3  
Zone Easting Northing

2

4

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

The property boundaries correspond to the boundaries for Block 63, Lot 39 in the Bay Head Borough of Ocean County, NJ, as depicted on the enclosed survey of the property (Borbas Surveying and Mapping, LLC, 2013).

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The property boundaries correspond to the historic boundaries of the house lot.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian

organization Private consultant, Debra A. McClane Architectural Historian date April 19, 2017

street & number 4711 Devonshire Road telephone 804/233-3890

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23225-3135

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Heritage Properties International

street & number 419 N. Larchmont Blvd. #86 telephone (323) 661-3524

city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90004

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

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

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L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJSection number 7 Page 1

### Summary Paragraph

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence is a single-family dwelling located at 666 East Avenue (Block 63, Lot 39 and sometimes addressed as 664 East Avenue) in the coastal resort community of Bay Head, Ocean County, New Jersey. It is a two-and-a-half-story, frame house with an asymmetrical facade that stands on a parged concrete foundation, is clad with wooden shingles, and is covered by a hipped roof of asphalt shingles (Photo 1). Gable-roofed dormers project from the front and rear of the house and shed-roofed dormers are present on the side elevations. The house, which was constructed around 1910, combines the massing of an American Foursquare dwelling with Shingle style detailing and is similar to other houses built in Bay Head during this period. The two-story porch that extends across the front elevation is partially enclosed by a frame, shingle-clad half-wall with screen panels above and is inset beneath the overhang of the main roof of the house. The northeastern bay of the porch is open on the first floor level and provides access to the front entrance to the house. Windows on the house are mostly three-over-one wooden sash. Other stylistic details include wooden eaves, a frieze board, a wooden belt course, an interior brick chimney, and square porch supports. A 2011 rehabilitation returned the property's overall appearance to that of the identified Period of Significance, 1949-1950. The stylistically similar garage presently located on the property replaced the original garage, which was destroyed in 2012 by effects of Hurricane Sandy (Photo 2). The house is a contributing resource in the National Register-listed Bay Head Historic District.<sup>1</sup>

### Narrative Description

#### Setting

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence (666 East Avenue) stands on the parcel known as Block 63, Lot 39 in the Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County, New Jersey. The rectangular-shaped lot, which is 62.6 feet wide by 100.16 feet deep, is located near the center of the block that is bounded by Chadwick Street on the north, Johnson Street on the south, and Ocean Avenue (Route 35) on the west. The house is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a half-block of residences to the east and a row of sand dunes. A manicured lawn and planting beds surround the house. Wooden picket fences enclose the south side yard and extend along the north edge of the property; a taller wooden board fence extends along the west edge of the lot. A driveway, formerly surfaced with gravel and resurfaced in the early twenty-first century with concrete pavers, extends along the north side of the house to the garage at the northwest (rear) corner of the property.

### Detailed Architectural Description

#### Exterior

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence is a contributing resource within the Bay Head Historic District as an example of an early-twentieth-century dwelling that combines the massing of an American Foursquare with Shingle style detailing. Like many of the historic houses in the district, the dwelling at 666 East Avenue stands on a parged concrete foundation, is clad with wooden (cedar) shingles, and is covered by a hipped roof with dormers on all sides (see Photo 1). The roof has a deep overhanging boxed eave and holds a corbelled brick chimney on the interior of the south slope. The two-story, full-width, screened-in front porch is a character defining feature of the house. The porch, which is raised on a concrete pier foundation, consists of frame half-walls clad with wooden shingles with galvanized screen panels above; an open entry bay is located at the northeast corner of the first floor level of the porch. The wooden sash windows on the house are another significant feature and primarily consist of three vertical panes over one with exterior storm/screen window attachments. A wooden belt course around the exterior of the house separates the first and second floors and provides visual relief from the continuity of the

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Ocean County, NJ

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shingle cladding. The belt course, the wooden frieze board, roof eaves, and the simple wooden door and window surrounds on the house are painted white—another effort at visual relief that places these elements in contrast to the natural weathered wood color of the exterior shingles.

The first floor level of the front (east) elevation holds two window openings in the southern and center bays and a wooden, multi-light entrance door in the northern bay. The current door, installed during the 2011 renovations, replicates the original door in size, material, and style. The entry bay is accessed from the paved walkway by a set of wooden steps with side stringer walls and is recessed beneath the overhang of the second floor of the porch.

The second floor level of the east elevation holds two doors that open from the bedrooms onto the upper level of the porch. The front porch is raised on concrete piers with wooden lattice panels between them. The porch is detailed with square wooden supports set atop a wooden shingle-clad half-wall. The east elevation is further detailed with a gable-roofed dormer that holds two, three-over-one windows and is clad with wooden shingles.

The north and south side elevations hold asymmetrically arranged openings (Photos 3 and 4). Three-pane fixed windows are present on the side elevations at the basement level and a door leading to the basement is located on the north side of the house. The shed-roofed dormers that are centrally located on the north and south side elevations hold three window openings each. Most openings on the side elevations hold three-over-one sashes. The rear (west) elevation of the dwelling holds a small secondary entrance porch that is raised on wooden piers (Photo 5). The door, which is sheltered by a shed-roofed canopy with simple wooden support braces, opens into the kitchen. A gable-roofed dormer is present on the rear elevation and is identical to the dormer at the front of the house. Also notable at the back of the house is the jetty that is created by the slight overhang of the upper level over the first level.

### Interior

The interior of the house reflects its use as a seasonal home with emphasis on entertaining on the first floor and private spaces on the upper floors. Typical interior finishes include wood (pine) floors, plaster walls, narrow wall moldings, molded baseboards, and butt-jointed cased openings.

The basement level of the house is largely taken up with maintenance and utilitarian equipment and storage space. This lower level can be accessed from the exterior north side of the house via a door that opens into the lower level stair. Short runs of stairs, to the east and to the west, extend from the landing down into the basement proper. Access to the basement from the interior of the house is through the kitchen by a door on the east side of the room that opens into the lower level stairs (Figures 1 and 2).

The major spaces on the first floor of the house include a living room, dining room, kitchen, and sun room (see Figure 2). One enters the house from the front porch into the full-width front living room, which occupies the eastern half of the first floor (Photo 6). The room features a painted brick fireplace centrally located on the interior (west) wall and built-in bookcases on the north wall. A cased opening on the south end of the room connects to the dining room (to the west) and the sun room/solarium beyond (Photos 7 and 8). The sunken sunroom, which formerly was an open porch, is accessed from the dining room by a set of wooden stairs. The kitchen, located at the northwest corner of the first floor, can be accessed from the dining room via a five-paneled wooden swinging door or from the living room by the double-sided stair on the north side of the room. The kitchen is finished with

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a wooden floor and plaster walls (Photo 9). Built in cabinetry, much of which appears to be original, lines the north and part of the south walls. A half-bath is located in the southwest corner of the kitchen.

The double-sided stair is simply detailed with square wooden newel posts, square balusters and a molded handrail, with a landing between the living room and kitchen (see Photo 9). A door on the west side of the landing opens to the kitchen. A partially enclosed run of the stair, extending to the south, accesses the second floor.

The second floor features a central hallway running east to west with bedrooms arranged to either side (Figure 3, Photo 10). The front two bedrooms connect via a shared closet and both rooms also access the second floor porch (Photos 11 and 12). The bedrooms at the back of the house have been modified for use as a media room (south side) and as a library (north side). The media room was created by removing a wall that formerly divided two bedrooms (Photo 13). Built-in bookcases have been added in each room. Otherwise, the second floor reflects its original floor plan. A bathroom connects to the bedroom at the southeast corner (master bedroom) and is finished with non-historic ceramic tile and fixtures that have been selected to closely resemble the original items. A linen closet and a shared bath, retaining its original tub and sink, are accessed from the central hallway.

The third floor, which is occupied as a private residence, is located on the attic level and is accessed via an enclosed stair from the second floor hallway (Figure 4). Three bedrooms and one bathroom are arranged off of a central hallway on this level of the house. The roof dormers provide these spaces with ample natural lighting. Although the floors on this level also are of wood, they have been covered with carpeting to provide noise mediation. (Since this floor is used as a private residence, it was not accessible for photographs.)

### Alterations and 2010 Rehabilitation

In 2010, the current owner undertook a rehabilitation of the house, completed by Gensler, Architect of Record, and William H. Craig, Consulting Architect, with the intent of returning the building to its 1949-1950-era appearance, coinciding with the identified Period of Significance.<sup>2</sup> The rehabilitation was based on historical interior and exterior photographs of the house taken during the Period of Significance, architectural evidence (including historic paint analysis), as well as oral history from previous owners and occupants, and the appearance of similar historic architectural resources in the district (Historical Photo 1).<sup>3</sup> Although most alterations made to the house had been minor, the restoration of certain elements has returned the house to its historic appearance and recreated some of its character defining features.

Among the previous non-historic changes made to the house was the enclosure of the front porch with fixed glass windows (Historical Photos 2 and 3). The mid- to late-twentieth century alteration was removed during rehabilitation and, based on historic photographs, the porch was restored to its original open/screened character. Non-original vertical siding was removed from the porch wall and replaced with typical wooden shingle cladding, applied surrounds over the porch supports were removed, and the window opening in the southern bay on the first floor, which had been converted to a door opening into the living room, was restored (Figure 5, cf. to Figure 2). The entry bay, which had been enclosed by the installation of a single-leaf door and full-length fixed sidelights, was reopened.

Other openings that had been altered on the house also were restored. French doors that had been inserted into the front gable-roofed dormer were removed during rehabilitation and returned to window openings, as shown on

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Ocean County, NJ

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a historical photograph taken during the Period of Significance (see Historical Photo 1, Figure 6). The non-historic balcony that formerly fronted the dormer doors also was removed. Non-original casement windows in the side dormers were replaced with three-over-one sashes (see Historical Photo 1, Figure 7). Nearly half of the windows on the house are original; replacement sashes match the original in size, material, and configuration.

The original massing and footprint of the house had been altered by the construction of a one-story wing at the southwest corner of the house. Built during the late-twentieth century, the flat-roofed wing held a family room that was accessed through hinged folding doors located on the west wall of the dining room (see Figure 6 and Historical Photo 2). The addition was removed during the 2011 rehabilitation, reducing the house's footprint by 386 square feet, and the sunroom was recreated. On the interior, the sunroom, which was a former porch space that was enclosed by 1949, was re-finished with plaster walls and the original painted floor was retained. The exterior wall where the addition met the original house was restored with shingle siding and three three-over-one windows that are slightly larger than the former windows.

Besides the addition, some minor changes were known to have altered the original floor plan. On the first floor, a door had been inserted between the living room and dining room (now a cased opening), and the dining room had been detailed with a coved ceiling (removed). On the second floor, the front master bedroom had been enlarged by removing the original party wall with the northeast bedroom (Figure 8). The dividing wall has been recreated and, as noted, the two rooms are connected via a shared closet (see Figure 3).

Alterations that did not significantly affect the character of the house were left in place, including a replacement flagstone hearth in the living room and the addition of baseboard heating units to the house. As part of the rehabilitation, period-appropriate hardware, lighting fixtures, and other elements were selected to finish the spaces. Furniture also was selected to replicate those items that were known to have been in the house during the identified Period of Significance, including the rattan seating in the living room, patterned curtains, and a replica of Hubbard's Remington Noiseless typewriter (in the master bedroom).<sup>4</sup>

The stylistically similar garage located at the northwest corner of the property was reconstructed after the original garage was destroyed during Hurricane Sandy in 2012.<sup>5</sup> The frame building stands on a concrete slab foundation, is clad with wooden shingles, and is covered by a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. A wide, wooden paneled overhead door is located on the east (front) elevation and a single-leaf entrance door and three-pane fixed wooden windows are present on the south side of the building. Although the new garage replicates the character, material, and size of the historic garage, it is a non-contributing resource on the property due to its non-historic age. The building, however, complements the dwelling and replicates an element known historically to be present on the site.

### Integrity

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence retains excellent overall integrity. The house and associated garage retain integrity of location, feeling, and association. The sensitive 2010 rehabilitation of the house returned the integrity of workmanship, design, and materials to elements that had been altered. As is common with such seaside architectural resources, exterior materials, such as cedar shingles, decking, and roofing materials, have been replaced over the years as environmental conditions and the rugged coastal weather impacted the viability of those elements. Over the years, these routine replacements have been made with in-kind materials and with elements



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that replicate the original as closely as possible, thus ensuring the maintenance of the historical appearance and character of the house. The setting and historic context of the L. Ron Hubbard Residence also is enhanced by the surrounding resources of the Bay Head Historic District. The house retains its original use as a private residence and continues to convey its historical appearance as a sizable summer house in a wealthy area on the New Jersey Atlantic shore.

## ENDNOTES

### Section 7

1. Ulana D. Zakalak, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Bay Head Historic District." Completed February 18, 2005. Accessed online at the Bay Head Historical Society website, <http://www.bayheadhistoricalsociety.com/links.php>. Section 7, Page 25.
2. Gensler 2011. Gensler and Craig are both based in San Francisco, CA. Other members of the rehabilitation team included Robert C. Burdick, Structural Engineer, Point Pleasant, NJ, Welsh Color & Conservation Inc., Bryn Mawr, PA.
3. William Runyon, Resident and Curator, L. Ron Hubbard House, Personal Communication. Interviews with Debra A. McClane, December 7, 2016 in Washington, D.C., and January 24, 2017 in Bay Head, NJ. Runyon has interviewed Peter Kellogg and Mrs. Bruce Williams concerning changes at the Bay Head house. Kellogg is the son of James Kellogg, who owned the house between 1943 and 1959. The Williams owned the house between 1966 and 1989.
4. Gensler, CSI Bay Head Residence, Vol. III, Furnishings, Finishes, and Equipment (FF&E) Specifications, 2011.
5. The current residents in the house noted that during the 2012 hurricane water intruded into the basement of the dwelling, but because the house originally was built on a raised foundation, there was no water intrusion into the upper floors.

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## Statement of Significance Summary

The dwelling at 666 East Avenue, Bay Head, Ocean County, New Jersey, is significant as the site where Lafayette Ronald (L. Ron) Hubbard wrote his seminal work, Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health (“Dianetics”). The L. Ron Hubbard Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Literature, Philosophy and Religion. While in residency at the house, Hubbard wrote the manuscript for Dianetics, his most important publication to that point, which became the cardinal text of Scientology scripture and the source of many of Scientology’s services. In addition to writing the manuscript for his book at the house, Hubbard also conducted extensive “auditing” sessions, which is a form of counseling based on principles and techniques he set forth in Dianetics and is one of Scientology’s two core religious services by which one can follow Scientology’s “Bridge to Total Freedom.” The property also is eligible under Criterion B for its association with L. Ron Hubbard, who is recognized as an important leader in twentieth-century American religious history for his founding of the Scientology religion, which has its foundations in the text of Dianetics. It also is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Hubbard as a noted American literary figure due to his contributions to early-twentieth-century fiction and science fiction writing, and who gained additional distinction with the success of Dianetics, which became a New York Times bestseller shortly after its publication in 1950. During this period, Hubbard also published philosophical essays and fiction stories. Criteria Consideration A applies to the property since it is owned by a nonprofit religious corporation, Heritage Properties International, a subordinate organization of the Church of Spiritual Technology, the Scientology church that owns the copyrights to all the Scientology Scripture. The identified Period of Significance is September 1949 to June 1950—the time during which Hubbard rented the house in Bay Head from James and Elizabeth Kellogg and wrote the manuscript to Dianetics. The property is eligible at a national level. The house, constructed around 1910, is an example of the Shingle style and was previously recognized for its architectural significance (Criterion C) as a contributing resource in the National Register-listed Bay Head Historic District.

## Narrative Statement of Significance

Lafayette Ronald (L. Ron) Hubbard (1911-1986), founder of the new religion of Scientology, is a significant figure in twentieth-century American religious history and literature. He resided at the house located at 666 East Avenue in Bay Head, Ocean County, New Jersey, from September 1949 through June 1950, during which time he wrote the seminal work Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health (“Dianetics”), as well as other religious, philosophical, and fiction pieces.

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence in Bay Head is significant in the area of Religion for its association with Hubbard and the writing and publication of Dianetics. Dianetics is a fundamental part of the Scripture of the Scientology religion, which is based entirely on the written and recorded words of Hubbard, in that the work forms the foundational basis of the beliefs and practices of this religious community. In the cultural life of the church, the completion and publication of Dianetics (referred to by Scientologists as “Book One” of their religion) is such a key historical event that May 9, the day in 1950 on which the book was published, is dedicated as an annual religious holiday for church members.

Hubbard has been described as among the most significant religious figures in twentieth-century American religious history and was the founder of one of the few new religions in the twentieth century. Several secular studies on religion have documented Hubbard’s influence with regard to American religious history. In 2014,

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Smithsonian magazine listed Hubbard among the top 11 most significant religious figures in American history along with such leaders as Billy Graham, Joseph Smith, Mary Baker Eddy, William Penn, and Brigham Young. General encyclopedias on American and worldwide religious history include entries on L. Ron Hubbard and Scientology. In recent decades, more significant studies have been undertaken by scholars in the field of religious history focusing on Scientology as a new religion and providing understanding and meaningful critiques of the church, its beliefs, and practices. Some of the more recent of these studies include Hugh Urban's book The Church of Scientology (Princeton University Press, 2011) and Donald A. Westbrook's article "Walking in Ron's Footsteps: 'Pilgrimage' Sites of the Church of Scientology" found in the journal Numen (2016), the journal of the International Association for the History of Religion, which presents an analysis of several Church of Scientology "landmark sites," including the house at Bay Head, as physical locations that offer educational and spiritual growth to church members and provide them with an opportunity to retrace the chronological development of the religion.<sup>6</sup>

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence at Bay Head also is significant for its association with Hubbard who is noted for his contributions to early-twentieth-century American popular literature. Many of his adventure, fantasy, western, and science fiction works written between 1930 and 1950 were published in the softbound "pulp" magazines—so-called for the inexpensive paper used for the publications. The "pulp" were small serial publications often printed with sensational color covers that provided readers with adventurous, dramatic stories. Hubbard is among a group of several notable American writers (e.g., Raymond Chandler, Dashiell Hammett, Isaac Asimov) whose pulp writing made a significance contribution to American popular fiction of the time. Although Hubbard produced stories in various genres for several different magazines, he is most often recalled for his work for one of the leading science fiction pulp magazines of the period, Astounding Science Fiction ("ASF", title later shortened to Astounding).<sup>7</sup> In 1938, he joined the writing staff of the magazine and began producing stories for ASF and other science fiction magazines, while also continuing to produce other genre stories. In the introduction to his collection of Classic Science Fiction, science fiction writer and editor Terry Carr cites L. Ron Hubbard among the writers whose "names [are] enough to identify this period in science fiction."<sup>8</sup> The July 1938 issue of ASF carried Hubbard's first piece for the magazine, "The Dangerous Dimension"; between September and November 1938, the magazine published his series called "The Tramp." In April 1939, the magazine published his story "Final Blackout," later expanded into a novel (1948), which fellow science fiction writer Lester del Rey said "established L. Ron Hubbard as a major science fiction writer."<sup>9</sup> While in residency at the house in Bay Head, nineteen of Hubbard's fiction stories were published in various magazines, including five science fiction stories that ran in ASF. Among these was his last major story for the magazine—the February 1950 cover feature "To the Stars," which del Rey said found Hubbard "at the top of his form."<sup>10</sup> But it was ASF's May 1950 publication of his 40-page article "Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science" that helped to establish Hubbard's reputation in another field altogether.

### L. Ron Hubbard's Early Life

Hubbard's discovery of the principles, doctrines and practices that make up the Scientology religion flowed from his keen curious nature, his extensive travel throughout the world, and the wide-ranging adventures he experienced early in life. Hubbard was born in Tilden, Nebraska, to Harry Ross Hubbard, an officer in the United States Navy, and Ledora May Waterbury, and spent much of his youth on his maternal grandfather's ranch in Montana, at a time when the area was still very much the western frontier.<sup>11</sup>

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Harry Hubbard's naval service required the family to move frequently as he was stationed at various bases, including Bremerton, San Diego, Guam and Washington, D.C. In the late 1920s, his assignments also afforded the younger Hubbard an opportunity to visit his father in foreign locales, including two trips to Guam and other locations in the Far East, including China, the Philippines, Japan and Indochina. These trips provided the young man with access to indigenous cultures, religions, and other stimulating cultural encounters, which kindled his lifelong interests in religion, philosophy, psychology, languages, and photography. In the 1930s, Hubbard studied engineering at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. While there he added writing to his list of achievements by publishing fiction items in the school newspaper and literary review. He also added flying to his recreational pursuits, which included sailing and boating, and published articles for the aviation enthusiasts' magazine, The Sportsman Pilot.<sup>12</sup>

Travel and exploration continued to dominate Hubbard's interests and in the 1930s he traveled to the Caribbean, once as a leader of a film crew and again as a member of a mining expedition. In 1940, he joined The Explorers Club, an international professional society dedicated to exploration—a membership he maintained for the rest of his life. Hubbard focused on his writing, beginning in the 1930s, when he began publishing fiction in earnest, eventually establishing a successful commercial literary career. By 1940 he had published 140 short stories and had been elected president of the New York chapter of the American Fiction Guild, a New York-based writers' association, and was later vice-president of the national guild. In 1941, following the United States' entry into World War II, Hubbard volunteered for service in the United States Navy. Diverted from his assignment in the Philippines, which was occupied by the Japanese, he served in naval intelligence in Australia. Later duties included command of a convoy escort, command of a submarine chaser, and service as a navigation officer aboard the USS Algol.<sup>13</sup>

Much of Hubbard's early writing drew on his personal adventures and intense topical research, including stories of the sea and air, spy novels, pirate stories, tales of the rodeo and circus, and military missions that were set in such diverse settings as the South Pacific, the Caribbean, Asia, and the American Frontier. Many of his stories, sometimes published under a variety of pseudonyms, were found in the softbound publications known as pulp fiction. His first hardbound novel was Buckskin Brigades, a western published in 1937 and noted for its sympathetic portrayal of Native Americans.<sup>14</sup>

In 1938, John Wood Campbell, Jr. (1910-1971) became the editor of ASF and began to amass a collection of notable writers for his staff, including L. Ron Hubbard. Campbell, who had attended MIT and graduated from Duke with a degree in physics, was a fiction writer, but put aside those pursuits to encourage new writers and to raise the quality of the stories in the magazine. British writer Sir Kingsley Amis credited Campbell with transforming "the genre into something an intelligent adult could profitably read."<sup>15</sup> Some critics and writers of the genre, including Isaac Asimov, cite Campbell's ascendancy to editor of ASF as the beginning of "The Golden Age of Science Fiction."<sup>16</sup> The period is generally viewed as beginning between 1938 and 1940 and extending to 1950 or 1960.

Hubbard's association with the magazine and its collection of writers, and the popularity he gained during this period proved significant to his literary legacy. He was proud of the label of "science fiction writer" and credited himself and other writers of the genre with dreaming the dreams that led to the reality of the Space Age. During

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his residency in Bay Head (between September 1949 and June 1950), fifteen of his western, fantasy and science fiction stories appeared in magazines such as Astounding Science Fiction, Thrilling Western, Startling Stories and Super Science Stories. Many of the friendships he made during this time, including with John Campbell, Robert A. Heinlein, Theodore Sturgeon, and A.E. Van Vogt, remained important as he wrote Dianetics.

Reflecting on this period of his career, Hubbard described himself as a “high-production writer,” noting “I gained my original reputation in other writing fields [rather than science fiction] during the eight years before the [ASF] interview.” Despite his popularity as a fiction writer, Hubbard contended that he undertook this popular work to finance his research into the human mind. As he noted in his introduction to his later novel Battlefield Earth, “In the hard-driven times between 1930 and 1950, I was a professional writer not simply because it was my job, but because I wanted to finance more serious researches.”<sup>17</sup>

### Early Research on the Mind

During the late 1930s, as his literary career grew, Hubbard also was pursuing his life-long interests in philosophy and the mind, and following a path of philosophical and psychological experimentation that would eventually result in the formation of the Scientology religion. In 1938, just prior to joining the staff of ASF, Hubbard wrote a philosophical manuscript referencing cytological experiments he had been conducting that showed that a learned response could be passed at the cellular level from generation to generation. Titled “Excalibur,” the work set forth what would eventually become the fundamental religious principle of Scientology—the “Dynamic Principle of Existence”—which states that the common denominator of all of Man’s activities, on all planes of his existence, is “Survive!” Hubbard did not publish “Excalibur” because he felt he needed to offer with it some workable therapy by which one could apply his theories to produce a tangible benefit. Dianetics, written while he was in residence at the house in Bay Head, provided that therapy.

In May 1949, Hubbard moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he rented the home of the James Kellogg family at 42 Aberdeen Road and there continued his writing and research on the mind. At the end of the summer season, the Kelloggs, who also owned the house in Bay Head, returned to their home in Elizabeth, and over Labor Day weekend Hubbard moved to the subject Bay Head property, basically switching places with the family.<sup>18</sup>

### Publication of Dianetics

As soon as Hubbard settled in at Bay Head he immersed himself in his research and writings for Dianetics. The book expanded on previous articles and essays, noted above, in which Hubbard announced the findings of his research on the mind. Notable among these were the 1938 “Excalibur” philosophical essay (unpublished), “Dianetics: The Original Thesis” (unpublished at the time, but privately circulated among colleagues), “Terra Incognita: The Mind” (published as the lead story in the Winter/Spring 1950 issue of The Explorers Journal in 1950), and most significantly, “Dianetics: The Evolution of a Science,” an essay published in the May 1950 issue of ASF. The latter essay, written between October and November 1949 and printed while Hubbard was at Bay Head, summarized his development of Dianetics, how the “Basic Personality” becomes aberrated with unconscious influences, and how auditing techniques could ameliorate the problem. Although by Hubbard’s account the essay was “brief and sketchy in spots,” it drew enthusiastic reaction from the magazine’s readership. Editor Campbell reported that over 2,000 letters (only 0.2 percent of which he found “unfavorable”) were received by both the magazine and Hermitage House Publishers inquiring about the subject and placing orders for

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Hubbard's upcoming book on the subject. Many of the letters were from medical doctors, engineers, and college professors eager to learn more about the proposed Dianetics techniques.<sup>19</sup>

Hubbard wrote the manuscript for Dianetics in the southeast master bedroom of the house at Bay Head from January 12 to February 10, 1950.<sup>20</sup> In a lecture given in 1957, he recounted his time at Bay Head writing the manuscript:

Anyway, the graphic analysis of life and its behavior first came from a postulate I made, fortunately for you and for me, back in Bay Head, New Jersey, when I was writing Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. I had about two or three chapters deep and I was sitting there—Countess Motorboat, the cat I had, she always sat on the bed right alongside of where I wrote. I remember well writing Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. I'd take a sheet of paper out of the typewriter, move it over, Countess Motorboat would pick her paw off the pile of paper, I would put the paper down, as Countess Motorboat would put her paw back down as a paperweight. And she would lie there by the hour always lifting her paw for the new piece of paper and always holding it in place. Well, I was sitting there in the wee small hours and the Countess Motorboat was being a paperweight and it was very quiet and I could hear the far-off boom of the surf....<sup>21</sup>

In addition to physically placing Hubbard at Bay Head during the writing of the manuscript, this recollection is notable for the mention of the sea. Hubbard's love of ocean travel, boating, and sailing extended throughout his lifetime. The sea was always a favorite locale for him and during busy times in his life he often expressed a longing for the solitude of the sea, much as he had encountered it as a youth. Communing with nature and drawing inspiration from the sea are common themes in many of his letters and writings. In fact, Hubbard named the Scientology religious order that he formed the "Sea Organization."<sup>22</sup>

Describing the Bay Head house in a letter to his friend and fellow writer Russell Hays (November 14, 1949), Hubbard stated:

I am dug down here in a very nice wind break. I have eight bedrooms here to wander around and contemplate.... The ocean is just outside the front door but it knows its place and never makes a real nuisance of itself....Right now there are a couple of writers staying here....I'm still doing this research on the mind. The results are going to be published soon....<sup>23</sup>

The period that Hubbard occupied the Bay Head house (approximately from Labor Day to Memorial Day) was generally considered the "off season" for the summertime resort community. This period would have afforded sufficient quiet and some measure of solitude for his writing, but its proximity to New York City also allowed easy visits from colleagues and supporters and, in turn, new readers of his articles and book.

Those known to have visited and stayed with Hubbard at the Bay Head house include John W. Campbell, Jr., editor at ASF and an early supporter of Dianetics, American writer and literary critic Theodore Sturgeon, and Claude Shannon of Bell Laboratories, who is considered the "father" of modern information science and who shared some of the same research fields as Hubbard. Also, writer Raymond Jones and electrical engineer Don

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Rogers were guests at the house during that time. These guests, where they stayed, and where they worked while in the house are known through correspondence and later descriptions of activities that took place there, including an account written by Dr. Joseph A. Winter in his book A Doctor's Report on Dianetics: Theory and Therapy. Dr. Winter, a general practitioner,

...arrived in Bay Head, N.J. on October 1, 1949, and immediately became immersed in a life of Dianetics and very little else. I observed two of the patients whom Hubbard had under treatment at this time, and spent hours each day watching him send these men 'down the time-line.'<sup>24</sup>

With growing public interest in Dianetics, Hubbard started training others in the techniques, including how to audit each other or "co-audit." According to information provided by the L. Ron Hubbard Landmark Site, there often were at least two and possibly three co-auditing teams at the Bay Head house at a time, often consisting of Messrs. Campbell and Rogers; Dr. Winter (who wrote an introduction to the first edition of Dianetics); Art Ceppos, who was Vice President of Hermitage House (Hubbard's publisher); and Nancy Rodenberg, an editor at Hermitage House; and another (possibly Raymond Jones). The auditing sessions took place in the living room and in the upstairs northeast bedroom of the house.

The publicity generated by the ASF article also prompted people from all walks of life to travel to Bay Head seeking Hubbard's help. In April 1950, Hubbard again wrote to Russell Hays commenting on the big change in his theretofore quiet weekends due to the fact that "these wild-eyed enthusiasts keep comin' round." Additional publicity, advertisements, stories, and items about the book ran in the Associated Press, Time magazine, Publishers Weekly, Walter Winchell's nationally syndicated newspaper column, Scientific American, and "about a skillion other magazines."<sup>25</sup>

Dianetics was released on May 9, 1950 with the book launch party held at the Algonquin Hotel in New York City.<sup>26</sup> The book entered the New York Times bestsellers list at #10 on June 18, 1950. In the two months following its publication, the book sold 20,000 copies and Hubbard was said to have received over 4,000 letters. By August, Dianetics was at #7 on the bestsellers list, and in September 1950, Dianetics peaked at #4. It remained on the list for the rest of the year.

## After Bay Head

In June 1950, Hubbard once again returned to the Kelloggs' house in Elizabeth. Over the coming months he established the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation there, where he trained interested members of the public in auditing techniques, and embarked on a series of nationwide lectures, but all the while he continued to find time to write articles and "technical bulletins" about Dianetics. By the fall of 1950 approximately 750 groups across the United States were applying the Dianetics techniques, and soon similar groups would be formed in other countries. In 1951 Hubbard wrote six books including Science of Survival, like Dianetics another "Basic Book" of the Scientology Scripture and required reading for some Scientology religious services. It was in auditing sessions conducted during this period that Hubbard postulated that many of the past experiences affecting his subjects had occurred in previous lives. It was the isolation of this purely spiritual element that caused Hubbard to realize that he actually was working in the realm of religion (see below). With this, the Scientology religion was formed, and on February 18, 1954, the first formal Church of Scientology was established in Los Angeles,

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California. The Church of Scientology International indicates on its website, “millions of Scientologists around the world sincerely believe in the religious tenets and practices of Scientology.” At present, the church reports approximately 11,000 churches, missions and related groups located in 167 countries worldwide. Independent studies of church membership in the United States, such as the Pew Forum on Religion of the Pew Research Center, often combine Scientology with other non-traditional churches in their studies making an impartial evaluation of membership difficult to ascertain.<sup>27</sup>

## Dianetics and The Scientology Religion

The concepts, principles, techniques and practices. Hubbard set forth in Dianetics run throughout Scientology, from the bottom of the “Bridge to Total Freedom” to the top in both auditing and training services. For example, one of the first formal activity that students of Scientology take is the Hubbard Dianetics Seminar, based entirely on Dianetics, which can take anywhere from two days to one week. Another such activity is the Hubbard Dianetics Co-audit course, usually several months long, in which the parishioner learns how to audit others. Participants in this activity are required to study Dianetics in its entirety. Another activity is the Hubbard Dianetics Auditor Course, which can take 200 hours to complete, and which qualifies the student to serve as one of the church’s auditors. Dianetics techniques and practices continue to be applied in formal activities on up the Bridge to Total Freedom to the very highest levels of practice. In total, what Hubbard wrote in Dianetics is the basis for techniques and practices found in more than 30 Scientology activities.<sup>28</sup>

## PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The identified **Period of Significance** for the L. Ron Hubbard Residence, September 1949 through June 1950, encompasses the time that Hubbard was in residency at the house in Bay Head. It was the time during which he wrote and published his essay “Dianetics: Evolution of A Science,” wrote the book Dianetics, copyedited the book with others at the house, and embarked on foundational steps, including conducting auditing sessions at the house, that led to the founding of the Scientology religion.

## INTEGRITY

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence has been restored to reflect the time period of Hubbard’s residency in order to preserve the site most associated with the writing and publishing of Dianetics—a key step in the chronological development of the new religion of Scientology. Since 2005, the Church of Scientology has been interpreting a series of “L. Ron Hubbard Landmark Sites” restoring them to reflect the time in which Hubbard lived there, and encouraging visits by individual Scientologists to provide inspiration for those on the Scientology’s journey of spiritual growth. The restorations are undertaken:

[f]or the purpose of educating church members about the history of the development of Dianetics and Scientology, to facilitate historical and theological appreciation and perhaps even to encourage the Scientologist to return home with a renewed sense of purpose for oneself and others.<sup>29</sup>

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence retains its historic use as a private residence and the third floor is occupied by members of the Scientology religious order, the Sea Organization, who also serve as curators of the house and its collections. As with other pilgrimage sites, the intention is that those who visit will “simultaneously evolve on a spiritual or transcendent level” due to the experience of the place that is held sacred. For Scientologists, the L.



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Ron Hubbard Landmark Sites, including the house at Bay Head, are “educationally and spiritually significant because they allow visitors to ‘walk in Ron’s footsteps’ and retrace what Scientologists consider the Founder’s research into the nature of the mind and spirit as systematized and streamlined in the Bridge to Total Freedom.”<sup>30</sup>

As detailed in the Narrative Description, the 2011 rehabilitation of the L. Ron Hubbard Residence accurately restored those areas known to be used for specific activities during Hubbard’s residency and the identified Period of Significance, including entertaining (living room, dining room), writing (southeast master bedroom), and auditing (northeast bedroom). The recreation of these spaces provides visitors with historical context in which to consider Hubbard’s achievements, as well as the chronological development of the Scientology religion.

## Comparable Properties

The L. Ron Hubbard Residence at Bay Head, Ocean County, New Jersey, is eligible on a national level for its association with Hubbard and his seminal work Dianetics between September 1949 and June 1950. The house at Bay Head is the site most significantly associated with the writing and publication of this book and best represents this important period in the development of Hubbard’s theories, which are the basis for the new religion of Scientology, and also is associated with his contributions to American popular literature. As a site associated with the development of the Scientology religion, the house at Bay Head is associated with a significant religious group that is under-represented in the National Register. The property illustrates the nationwide impact of these events during the identified Period of Significance.

Two other houses associated with L. Ron Hubbard have been listed in the National Register. The L. Ron Hubbard House at Camelback, Maricopa County, Arizona, where Hubbard resided between 1952 and 1954, was listed individually in 2009 under Criterion B at a national level of significance for its association with a highly productive period of Hubbard’s career and the founding of the Scientology religion.<sup>31</sup> The L. Ron Hubbard Residence in Washington, D.C. (1812 19<sup>th</sup> Street, NW) also is listed in the National Register and is a contributing architectural resource within the Dupont Circle Historic District (listed in 1978, expanded in 1985 and 2005), which is listed under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.<sup>32</sup> That house is not listed individually. No other property is as closely related to the writing and publication of Dianetics as is the house at Bay Head.

A comparable property, the F. Scott Fitzgerald House (also known as “Summit Terrace”) in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, is similar to the L. Ron Hubbard Residence in Bay Head. Although the dwelling was but one of several St. Paul-area houses that the noted American writer lived in, it derives significance from its association with an important productive time in Fitzgerald’s career. In 1918, the Fitzgerald family moved to the Summit Terrace house while the young Fitzgerald was away at boarding school. He generally resided in the house only on school breaks, then left for college in Princeton, New Jersey, and later lived in New York City. Between July 1919 and November 1919, Fitzgerald returned to his parents’ St. Paul house to complete his manuscript for This Side of Paradise and to write several short stories. He returned to the house for the Christmas holidays, but left again in January 1920. In 1971, the house was listed as a National Historic Landmark.<sup>33</sup>

Another comparable property is the Beehive House in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah, one of the homes of Brigham Young, second president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) (1847-1877). The

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Beehive House is part of the Brigham Young Complex that is owned by the Corporation of the President, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The house was built for Young and his family, who lived in the house from 1854 to 1856. The house was the official executive mansion during the term that Young served as the Territorial Governor of Utah (1851-1855) and is where he received and conferred with other Church leaders, state and federal dignitaries, and entertained prominent traveling officials. In 1893, the LDS Church purchased the property and two additional church presidents—Lorenzo Snow and Joseph F. Smith—lived there. The Beehive House is now part of the National Historic Landmark property known as the Brigham Young Complex, which also includes the “Lion House,” built in 1856 and used as a second house by Young and his family.<sup>34</sup>

### ENDNOTES

#### Section 8

6. T. A. Frail, Sr. Editor, “The 100 Most Significant Americans of All Time,” Smithsonian, November 17, 2014. The Smithsonian list was derived in collaboration with Steven Skiena, Distinguished Teaching Professor of Computer Science at Stony Brook University and a co-founder of the social-analytics company General Sentiment, and Charles B. Ward, an engineer at Google, specializing in ranking methodologies. Skiena and Ward are co-authors of Who’s Bigger? Where Historical Figures Really Rank. Their list ranked “people [worldwide] according to their historical significance, which they define as ‘the result of social and cultural forces acting on the mass of an individual’s achievement.’ Their rankings account not only for what individuals have done, but also for how well others remember and value them for it.” In collaboration with the authors, the Smithsonian staff, which has covered American history in depth since 1970, “sought to combine the best of quantitative measures and qualitative judgment.” This list is based on quantitative analysis (as presented by Skiena and Ward’s measures) and qualitative judgements (by comparing historical reputations of individual American leaders).

Book-length studies: J. Gordon Melton, Church of Scientology ([Salt Lake City]: Signature Books in cooperation with CESNUR (Center for Studies on New Religions), 2000); James R. Lewis, ed. Scientology (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009); Hugh Urban, The Church of Scientology (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2011).

Articles: Stephen A. Kent, “The Creation of ‘Religious’ Scientology,” in Religious Studies and Theology, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Dec 1999):97-126; Donald A. Westbrook, “Walking in Ron’s Footsteps: ‘Pilgrimage’ Sites of the Church of Scientology,” in Numen, 63(2016):71-94; and James D. Davidson, “Religious Stratification: Its Origins, Persistence, and Consequences,” in Sociology of Religion, Vol. 69, No. 4 (Winter 2008):371-395.

Encyclopedic entries include: J. Gordon Melton, Religious Leaders of America: A Biographical Guide to Founders and Leaders of Religious Bodies, Churches, and Spiritual Groups in North America (Detroit, MI: Gale Research Inc., 1991); Melton’s Encyclopedia of American Religions, J. Gordon Melton, ed., 8<sup>th</sup> edition (Detroit, MI: Gale, 2009); and Encyclopedia of American Religious History, Edward L. Queen II, Stephen R. Prothero and Gardiner H. Shattuck, Jr. (Boston: Proseworks, 1996), 793.

7. Jeffrey M. Elliott, Pulp Voices: Science Fiction Voices #6 (San Bernardino, CA: Borgo Press, 1983), 3-4. Copy in Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Many encyclopedias on fantasy, science fiction, and fiction writers contain bibliographies (abbreviated) of Hubbard’s fiction stories. Among them are Contemporary Authors, New Revision Series, Vol. 52 (Detroit, MI: Gale Research Co., 1996), 204-211 [an

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- earlier entry is found in Vol. 22, 1979:254-255]; St. James Guide to Fantasy Writers, David Pringle, ed. (Detroit, MI: St. James Press, 1996); The Encyclopedia of Science Fiction, John Clute and Peter Nicholls, eds. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993); and The Encyclopedia of Fantasy, John Clute and John Grant, eds. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997). A complete bibliography of Hubbard's work is available in William J. Widder, The Fiction of L. Ron Hubbard: A Comprehensive Bibliography & Reference Guide to Published and Selected Unpublished Works (Los Angeles, CA: L. Ron Hubbard Library, Bridge Publications, Inc., 1994). As its title suggests, this publication provides a comprehensive listing of Hubbard's fiction work organized by year and by genre. Other "pulp" magazines that carried Hubbard's fiction between 1937 and 1950 include Argosy, Thrilling Adventures, Popular Detective, New Mystery Adventures, Real Western Stories, Startling Stories, and Unknown.
8. Terry Carr, ed. Classic Science Fiction (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1978), 1. Carr's list also includes Robert A. Heinlein, Theodore Sturgeon, A.E. van Vogt, and Isaac Asimov—all of whom were among John W. Campbell's writers at ASF.
  9. Lester del Ray, The World of Science Fiction: 1926-1976, The History of a Subculture (New York: Ballantine, 1976), 97.
  10. Del Ray, 171-172. The story ran in two parts in the February and March issues. It was later published as a novel under the title Return to Tomorrow.
  11. American National Biography, Volume II, John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, general editors (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 386-387.
  12. Widder; American National Biography, 386.
  13. Melton 1991, 215; American National Biography, 386; J. Gordon Melton, "Birth of a Religion," in Scientology, James R. Lewis, ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009), 17-20; L. Ron Hubbard, The L. Ron Hubbard Series: L. Ron Hubbard, A Profile (1995; Commerce, CA: Bridge Publications, Inc., 2012), 19-33.
  14. Melton, "Birth of a Religion," 19; see also Widder and Contemporary Authors for bibliography; 12. St. James Guide to Fantasy Writers, 295.
  15. Kingsley Amis, The Golden Age of Science Fiction (London: Hutchison & Co., Ltd, 1981), 9.
  16. Amis specifically cites 1949-1962 as "The Golden Age." Several other critics and writers cite Campbell's role (or the period shortly thereafter) as the beginning of the "Golden Age" including Isaac Asimov, Isaac Asimov on Science Fiction (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1981), 112, and Lester del Ray, op. cit. Others view the designation of a "Golden Age" as nostalgia, such as Brian W. Aldiss and David Wingrove, Trillion Year Spree: The History of Science Fiction (1973; repr., NY: Antheneum, 1986), 217-218, and Thomas D. Clausen, Understanding Contemporary American Science Fiction: the formative period (1926-1950) (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1990), 28, although these critics admit that Campbell did raise the standards for writing in the genre and helped to usher in "modern" science fiction. Brian W. Aldiss also acknowledges that ASF was "different" among its peers and that the high regard for the period "can't be just nostalgia speaking."
  17. L. Ron Hubbard, Battlefield Earth: A Saga of the Year 3000 (Hollywood, CA: Galaxy Press, 1980), xi-xiii, xviii.
  18. The L. Ron Hubbard Series: Dianetics Letters & Journals (1997; Commerce, CA: Bridge Publications, Inc., 2012), 50, 61. James Kellogg III was a broker on the New York Stock Exchange and later was Chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. The relationship between Hubbard and Kellogg appears to have

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- been solely one of landlord and tenant. Thomas W. Ennis, "James C. Kellogg, 3d, 65, Once Headed Port Authority," New York Times, December 30, 1980, 55.
19. John W. Campbell, Jr., Letter to Bob [Heinlein?], December 23, 1949 in The L. Ron Hubbard Series: Dianetics Letters & Journals, 39.
20. Ibid, 52.
21. L. Ron Hubbard, "Theory and Definition of Auditing," Advanced Clinical Course Lecture, July 17, 1957.
22. The Sea Organization is composed of the most dedicated Scientologists in the world who serve on staff of upper level Scientology churches around the world.
23. L. Ron Hubbard, Letter to Russell [Hays], November 14, 1949 in The L. Ron Hubbard Series: Dianetics Letters & Journals, 22.
24. "The Bay Head House, Bay Head, New Jersey, The Birthplace of Dianetics, L. Ron Hubbard Landmark Site" ([Los Angeles, CA]:[Church of Spiritual Technology], 2014), 5; In addition, there is a period photograph of L. Ron Hubbard and John Campbell standing together on East Avenue outside of the Bay Head House. Dr. Joseph A. Winter, A Doctor's Report on Dianetics: Theory and Therapy (New York: Julian Press, 1951), 11, as quoted in Roy Wallis, The Road to Total Freedom: a Sociological Analysis of Scientology (London: Heinemann, 1976), 22-23. Winter supported much of Hubbard's theory of Dianetics, but disagreed with certain points that he cites in his book.
25. L. Ron Hubbard, Letter to "Russkell" [Russell Hays], April 2, 1950, The L. Ron Hubbard Series: Dianetics Letters & Journals, 51.
26. The original book cover contained the subtitle "A Handbook of Dianetic Therapy." Later editions refined the subtitle to "A Handbook of Dianetics Procedure."
27. Melton, "Birth of a Religion," 21-23; [Church of Scientology International], What is Scientology? (Los Angeles: Bridge Publications, Inc., 1998), 587-589, 635-636, and 696-697; Church of Scientology International, "The Scientology Religion," accessed at <http://www.scientologyreligion.org/>.
28. The author gratefully acknowledges William Runyon, Curator of the L. Ron Hubbard House, for his assistance in providing information in regard to the Scientology religion. Among the Scientology religious services that are founded in Dianetics are:

**Introductory Services:** Dianetics Seminars and Introductory Auditing; *Dianetics, the Modern Science of Mental Health*, Book Course; *Dianetics, the Modern Science of Mental Health*, Book and Dianetics Demonstration Lectures Course; *Dianetics, the Modern Science of Mental Health*, Book and Dianetics Demonstration Extension Lectures Course; Dianetics, The Professional Course;

**Auditor Training:** Class V Hubbard New Era Dianetics Auditor Course; Class V Hubbard Graduate Auditor Course; Class VA Hubbard Graduate Auditor Course (Expanded Dianetics); Class VI Saint Hill Special Briefing Course Auditor Course (includes study of Dianetics as part of a complete chronological study of Dianetics and Scientology); Class IX New Era Dianetics for Operating Thetans ("OTs") Auditor Course; Class IX New Era Dianetics for OTs Case Supervisor Course;

**Auditing:** New Era Dianetics; Expanded Dianetics; OT V, New Era Dianetics for OTs; OT VI, New Era Dianetics for OTs Solo Auditor Course; and OT VII, Solo New Era Dianetics for OTs.  
Source: Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA.

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29. Westbrook, 76.

30. Ibid, 72-73.

31. SWCA Environmental Consultants, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, L. Ron Hubbard House, 2009, NRIS Number: 09000953. Digital copy provided to author via electronic mail by Rustin Quaide, NRHP Staff, February 27, 2017.

32. Anne H. Helwig and Suzanne Ganschietz, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Dupont Circle Historic District, 1978, NRIS Number: 78003056. Copy accessed from NRHP Digital Archive, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail?assetID=74f10d2c-5753-4850-a66f-49b36aaa02e7>.

33. Robert Gamble and Edmund Preston, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Summit Terrace, St. Paul, MN, 1971 NRIS Number: 71000440. Copy accessed from NRHP Digital Archive, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail?assetID=9df7bfa6-a137-4a24-adab-5cc8f48a9e01>.

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L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
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L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number Photographs Page 1

## Photographs

Name of Property: L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
City or Vicinity: Borough of Bay Head  
County: Ocean State: NJ

### Photographs 1, 6-10

Photographer: Staff Member, L. Ron Hubbard House, Bay Head, NJ  
Date Photographed: July 2012 (1, 6-7, 9) and April 2017 (8, 10, 12)

### Photographs 2-5

Photographer: Debra A. McClane  
Date Photographed: January 24, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0001<br>Looking NW at house.  |
| 2 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0002<br>Looking W at garage   |
| 3 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0003<br>North side elevation, oblique view looking SSW  |
| 4 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0004<br>South side elevation, oblique view looking NNW  |
| 5 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0005<br>West (rear) elevation   |
| 6 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0006<br>First Floor, Living Room, Looking NNW   |
| 7 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0007<br>First Floor, Looking ENE through Dining Room towards Living Room  |
| 8 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0008<br>First Floor, Looking W from Living Room through Dining Room to Sun Room.<br>Note door to kitchen at rear right. |
| 9 of 13<br>View | NJ_OceanCounty_LRonHubbardResidence_0009<br>First Floor, Kitchen, Looking NE. Note stairs at NE corner.   |



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**L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ**

Section number Photographs Page 2

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- 10 of 13  
View NJ\_OceanCounty\_LRonHubbardResidence\_0010  
Second Floor, View Looking W through Center Hall. Note door to third floor stair at right.
- 11 of 13  
View NJ\_OceanCounty\_LRonHubbardResidence\_0011  
Second Floor, Master Bedroom, Looking S. Note door to bath at right.
- 12 of 13  
View NJ\_OceanCounty\_LRonHubbardResidence\_0012  
Second Floor, Front Bedroom, Looking NE
- 13 of 13  
View NJ\_OceanCounty\_LRonHubbardResidence\_0013  
Second Floor, Looking S through Media Room

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**L. Ron Hubbard Residence**  
**Ocean County, NJ**

Section number            Additional  
Documentation Page   3  

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## ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Figure 1. Basement Floor Plan (Gensler, 2011)

Figure 2. First Floor Plan (Gensler, 2011)

Figure 3. Second Floor Plan (Gensler, 2011)

Figure 4. Third Floor Plan (Gensler, 2011)

Figure 5. First Floor Plan Prior to Restoration (Gensler, 2011)

Figure 6. East Elevations Showing Conditions Prior to Restoration (Gensler, 2011)

Figure 7. South Elevations Showing Conditions Prior to Restoration (Gensler, 2011)

Figure 8. Second Floor Plan Prior to Restoration (Gensler, 2011)

Historical Photograph 1. L. Ron Hubbard standing in front of 666 East Avenue, ca. 1949. Copy Courtesy of Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA.

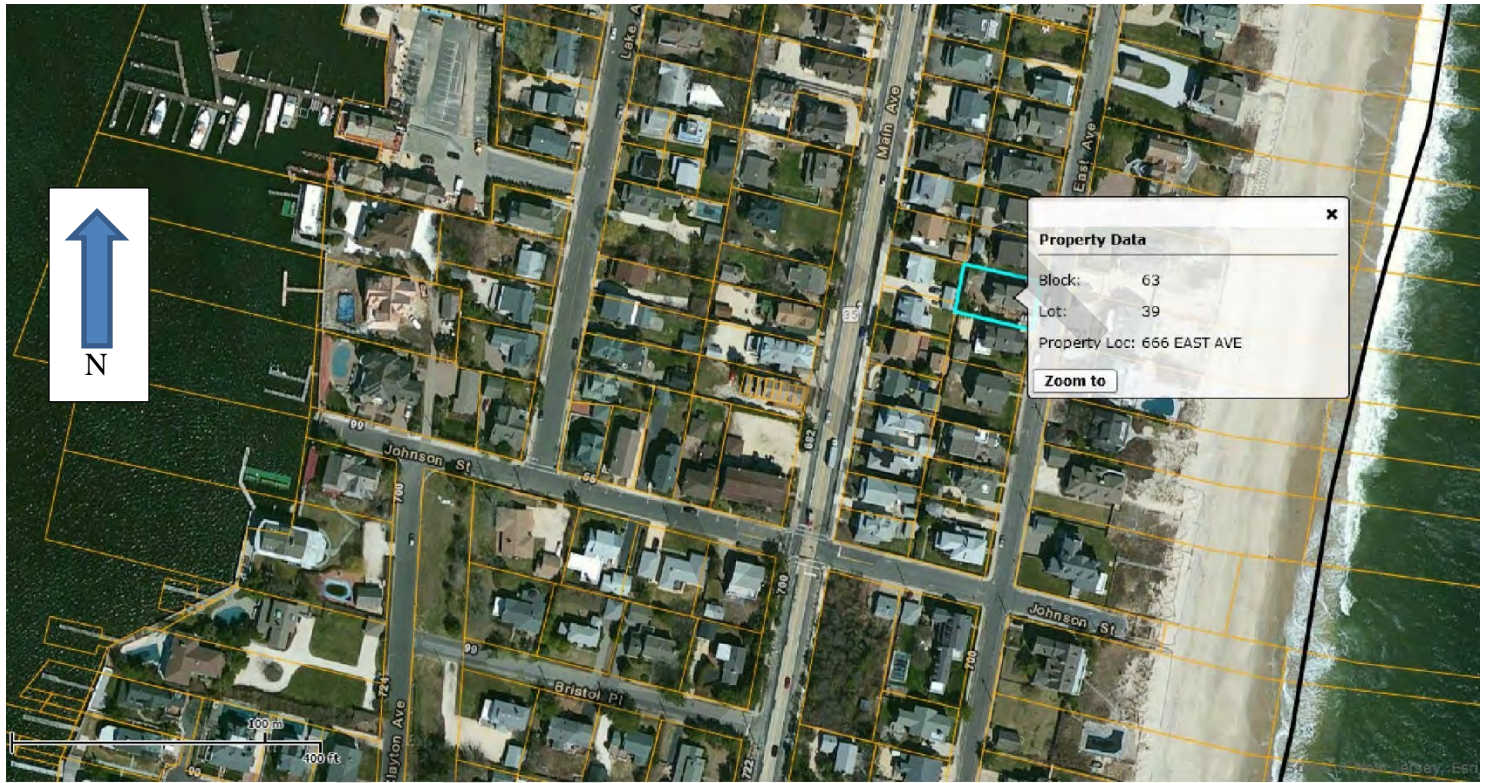
Historical Photograph 2. Front elevation of house prior to restoration (ca. 2010), showing enclosed porch, family room addition, and other alterations. Copy Courtesy of Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA.

Historical Photograph 3. Interior of porch prior to restoration, looking S. Copy Courtesy of Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number Additional Documentation                      Page 1



Mon Apr 17 2017 02:30:12 PM.

Parcel Map, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County, NJ (ESRI)

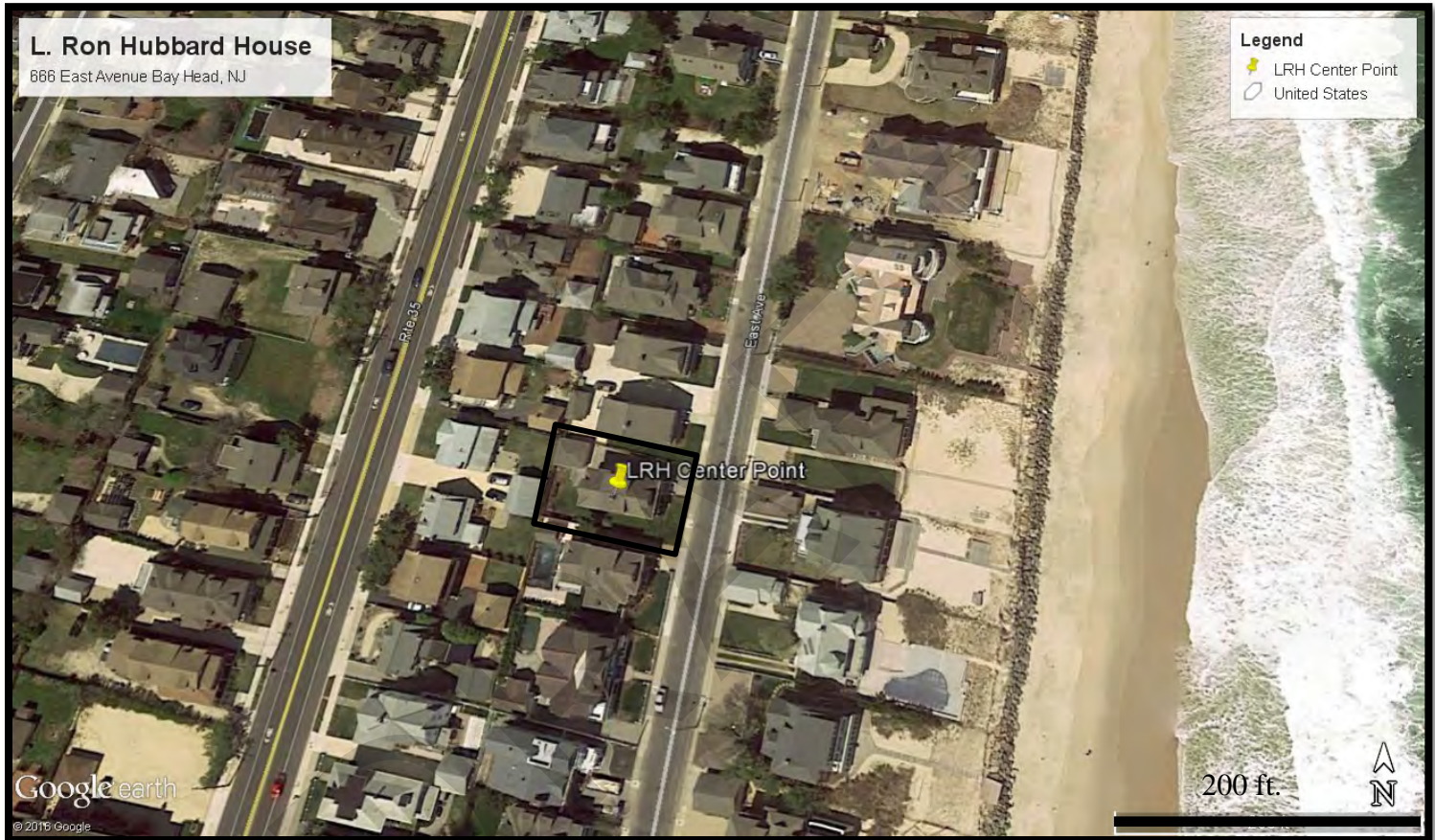
Accessed at: <http://www.masergis.com/flexviewers/bayheadnjabfe/>



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional  
Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2



Center Point: Datum: WGS84, Latitude: 40.064008, Longitude: -74.044586

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number Additional Documentation Page 4

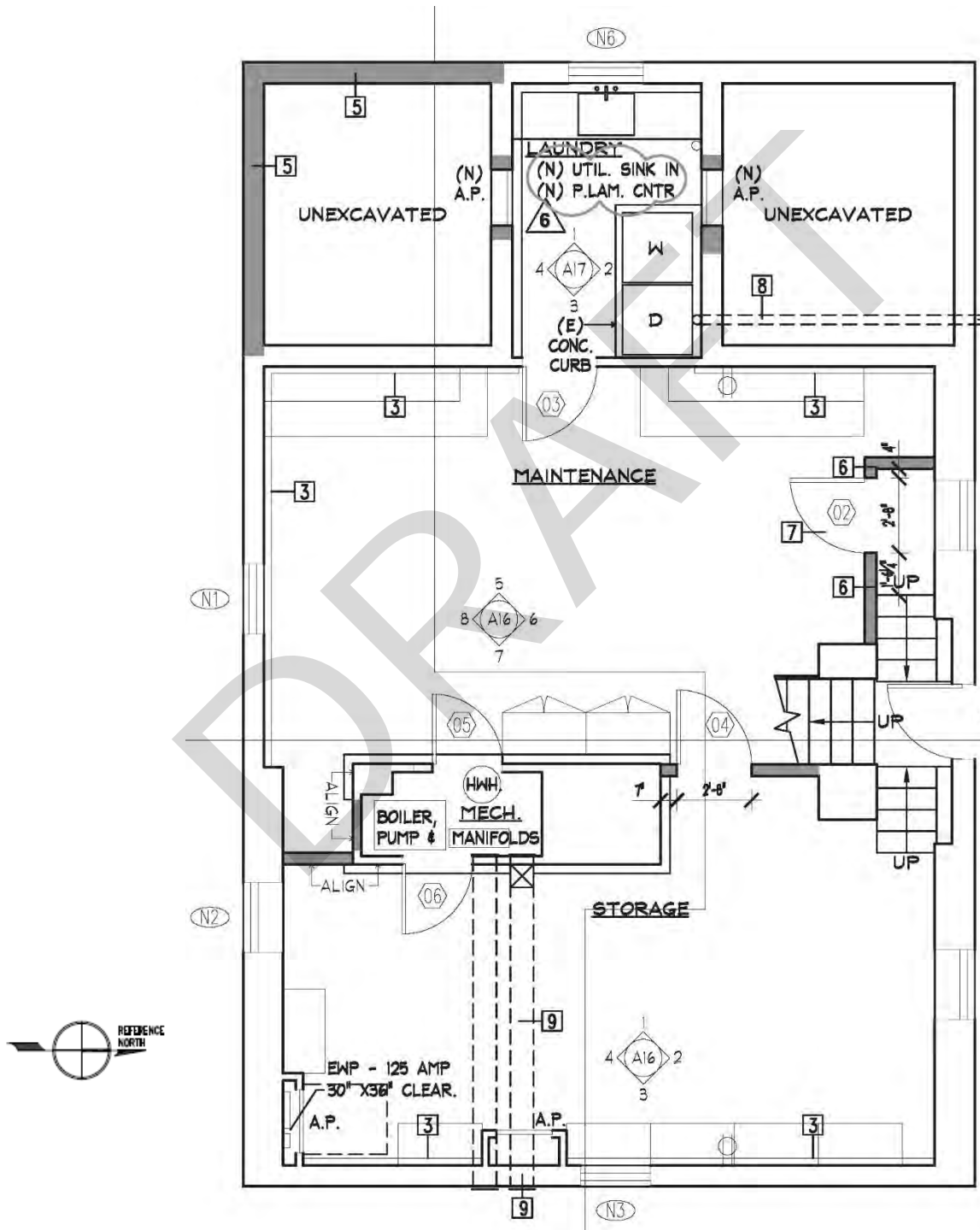


Figure 1. Basement Level Floor Plan (Detail, Drawing A2, Gensler 2011)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number Additional Documentation Page 5

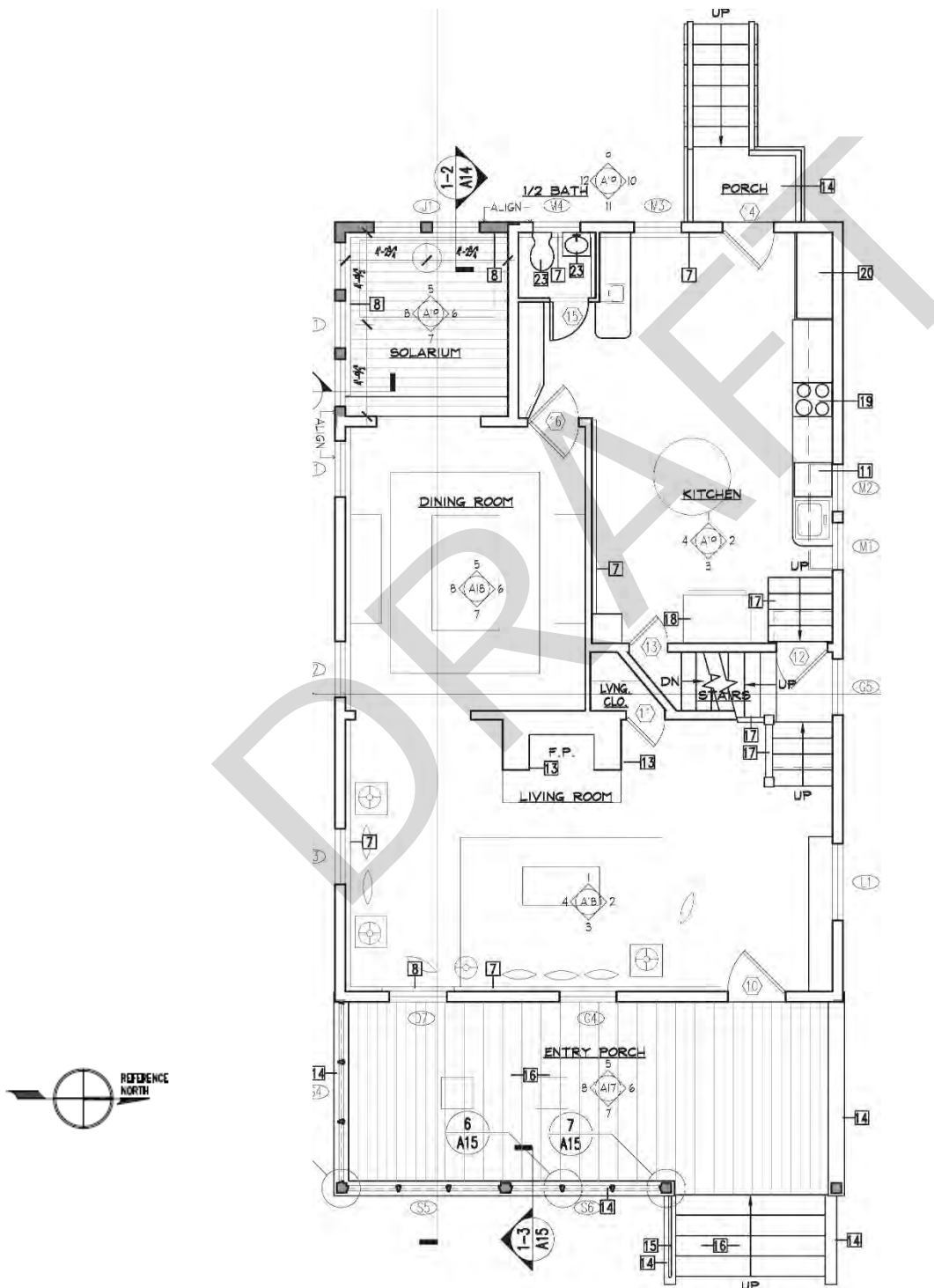


Figure 2. First Floor Plan (Detail, Drawing A3, Gensler 2011)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number Additional Documentation Page 6

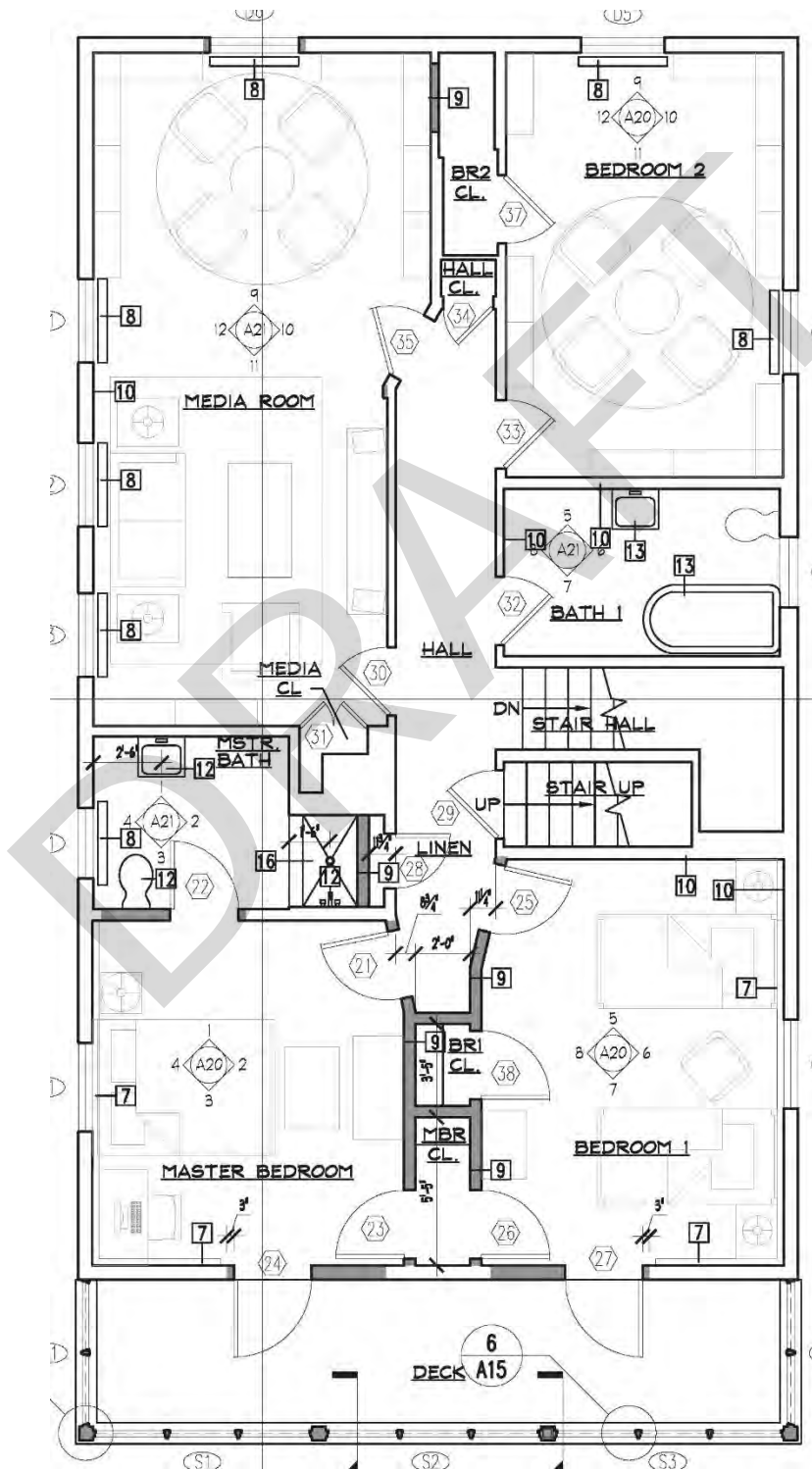


Figure 3. Second Floor Plan (Detail, Drawing A4, Gensler 2011)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number Additional Documentation Page 7

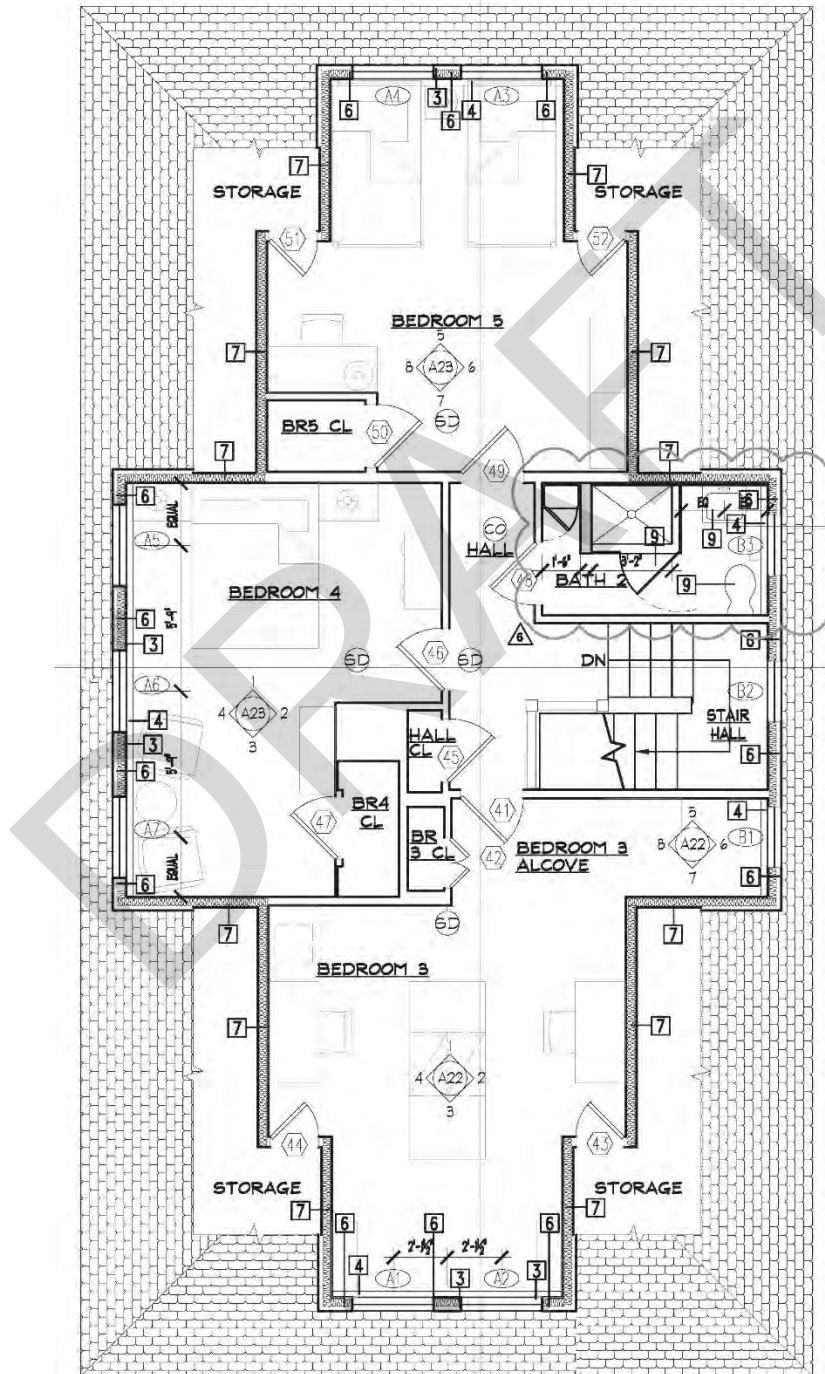


Figure 4. Third Floor Plan (Detail, Drawing A5, Gensler 2011)



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L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

Section number Additional Documentation Page 8

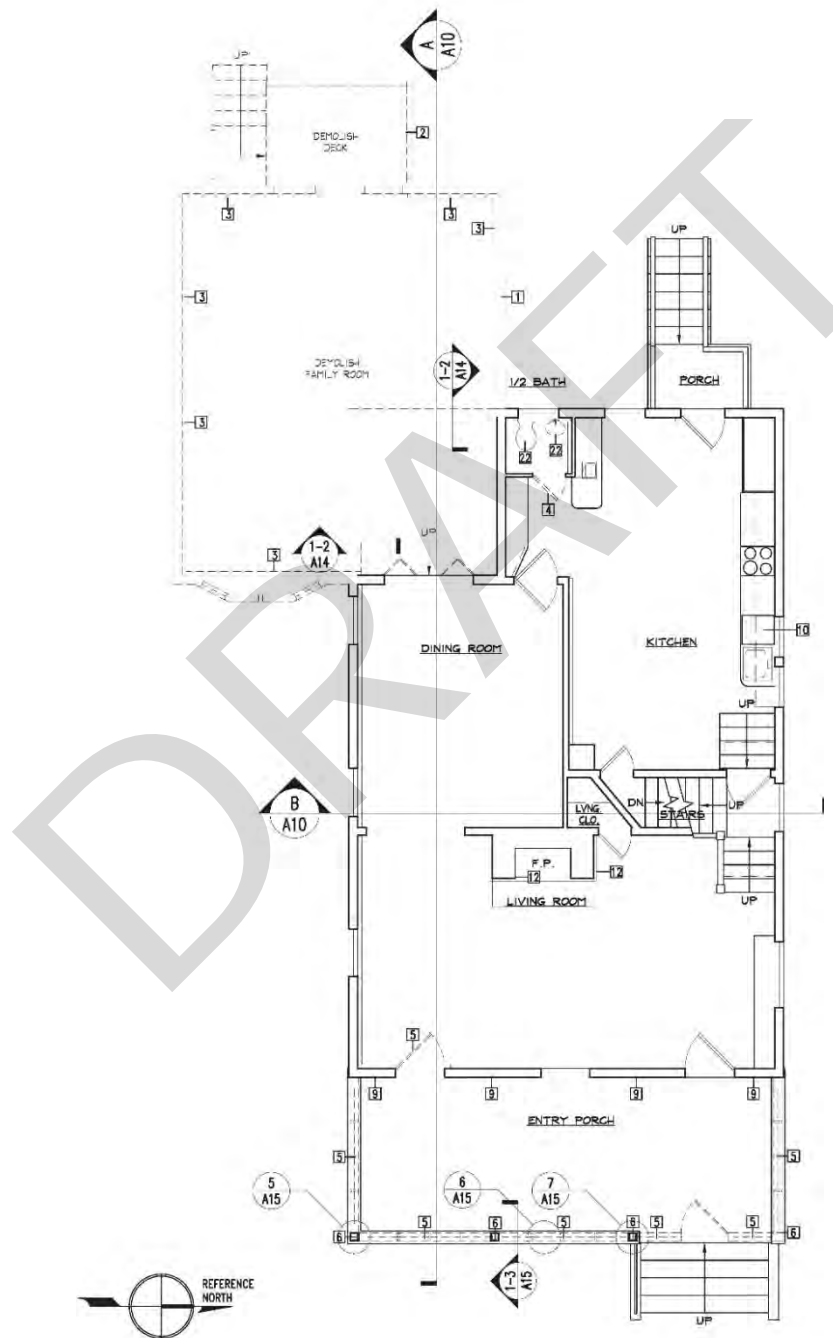


Figure 5. First Floor Plan prior to restoration (a. 2010). Note enclosed porch, door openings from living room onto porch, and family room addition at southwest corner. (Detail, Drawing A3, Gensler 2011)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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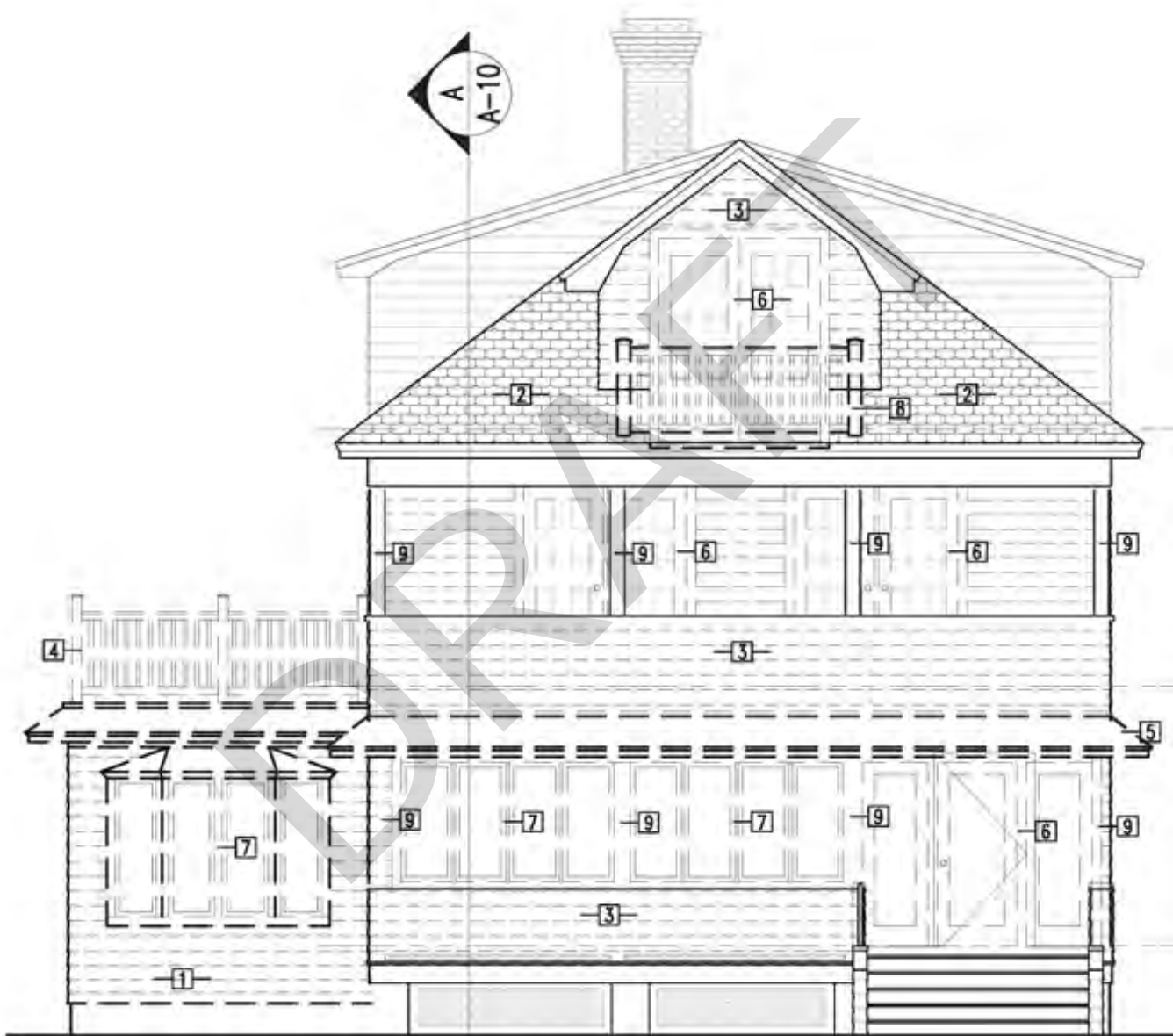


Figure 6. East Elevation showing conditions prior to restoration (ca. 2010)  
(Detail, Drawing A5, Gensler 2011)

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L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
Ocean County, NJ

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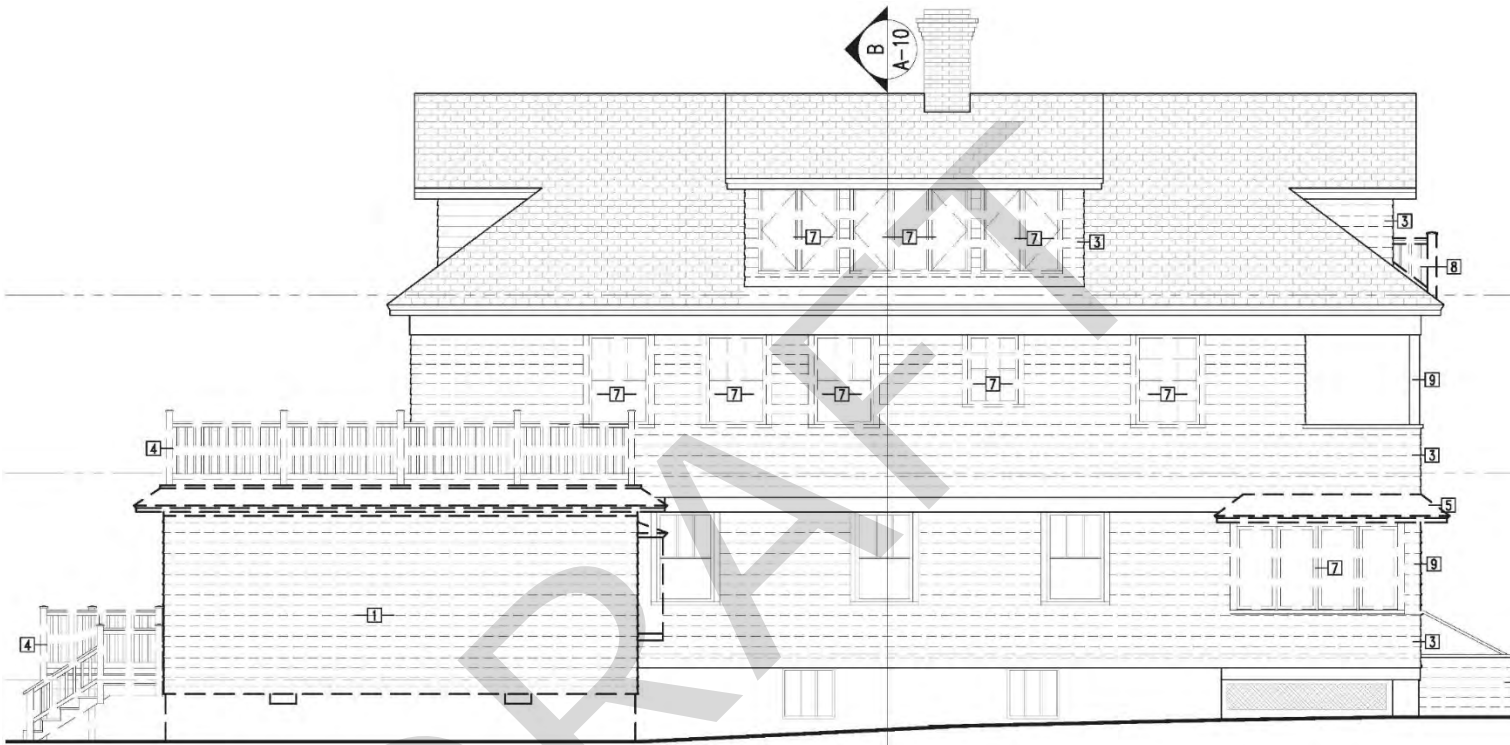


Figure 7. South Elevation showing conditions prior to restoration (ca. 2010)  
(Detail, Drawing A5, Gensler 2011)

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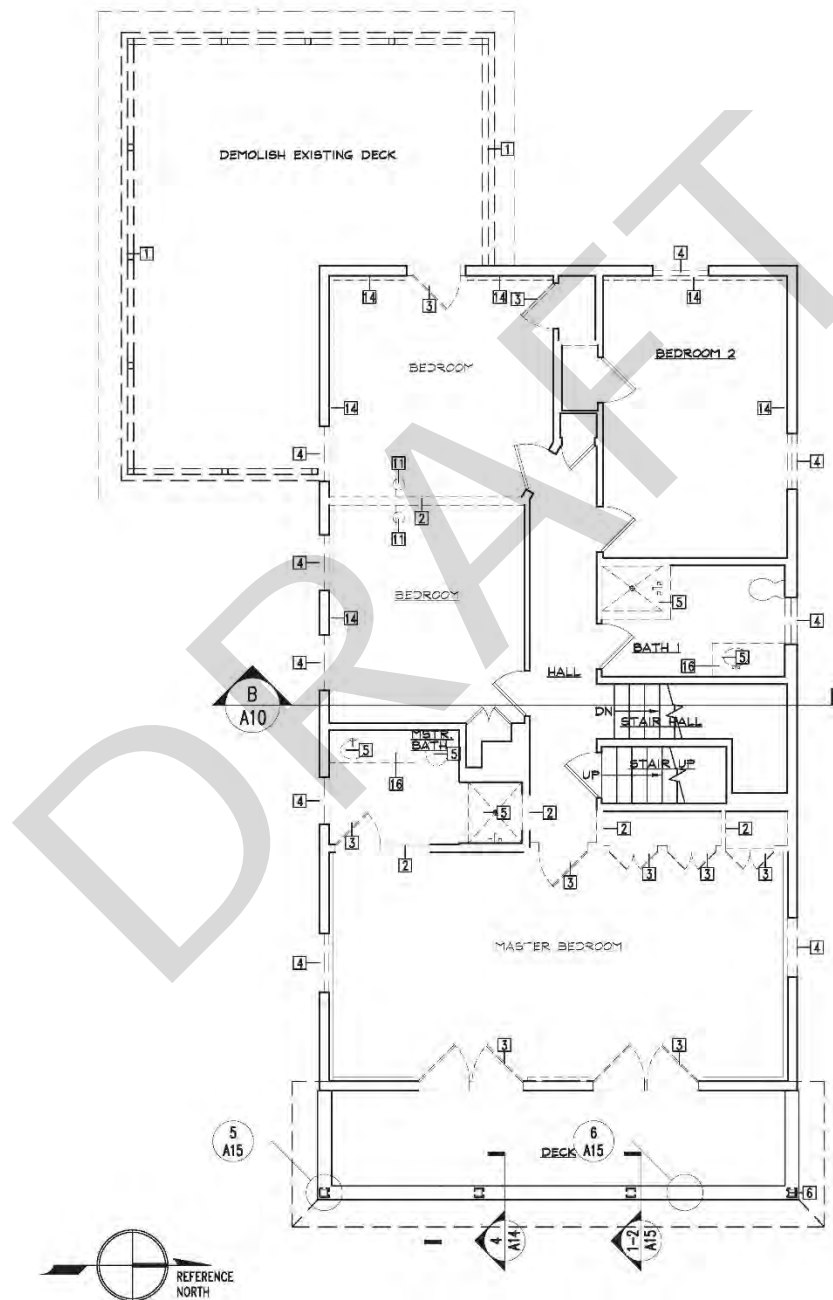


Figure 8. Second Floor Plan prior to restoration (ca. 2010) showing enlarged master bedroom at front and two bedrooms at rear (west) that now comprise the media room (Detail, Drawing A4, Gensler 2011)

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**L. Ron Hubbard Residence**  
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Historical Photograph 1. L. Ron Hubbard Standing in front of 666 East Avenue, ca. 1949  
(Courtesy of Church of Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA.)

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Historical Photograph 2. Front elevation of house prior to restoration (ca. 2010), showing enclosed porch, family room addition, and other alterations.

Courtesy of Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

L. Ron Hubbard Residence  
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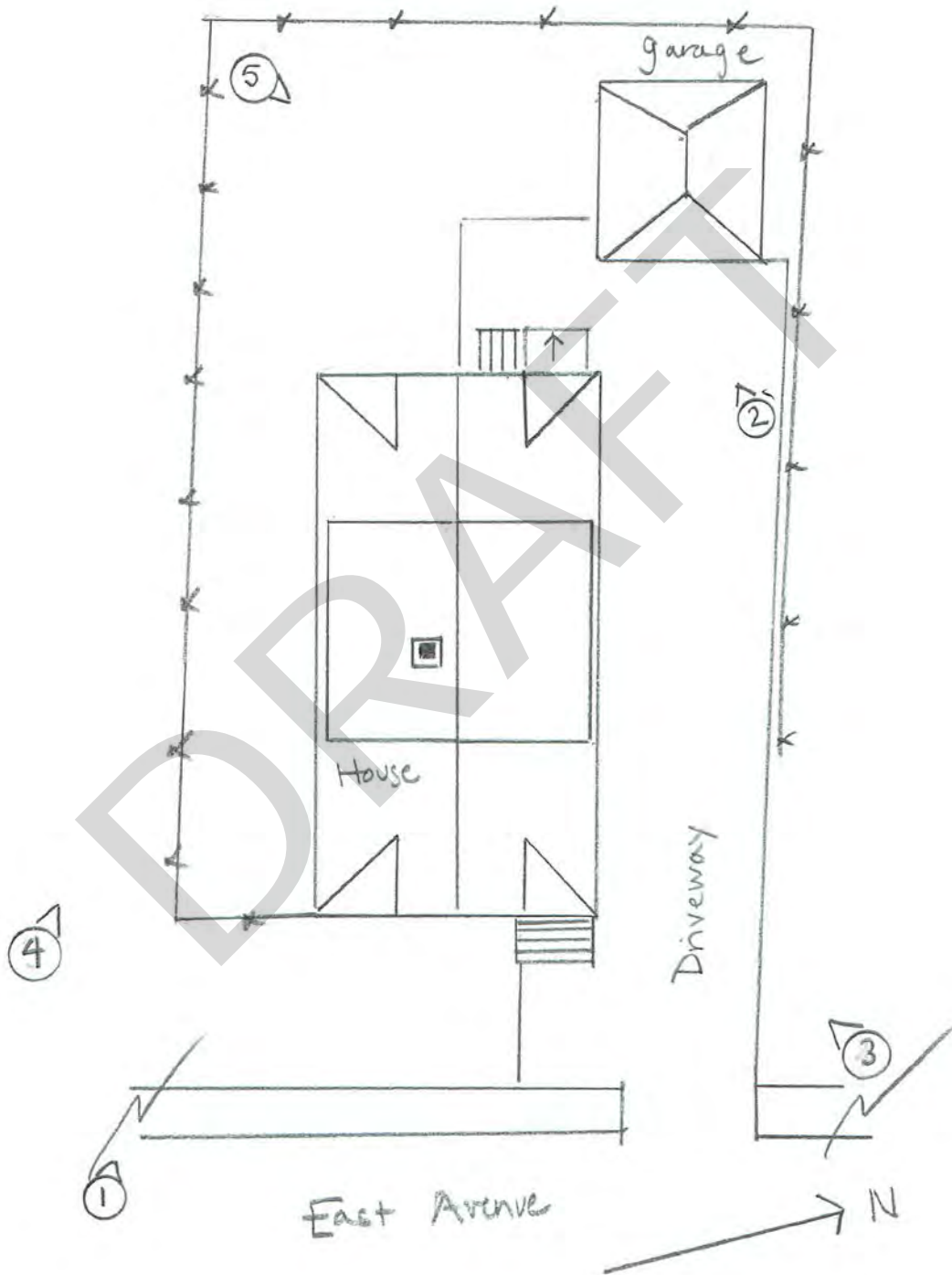


Historical Photograph 3. Interior of porch prior to restoration, looking S.  
Courtesy of Church of Scientology International, Los Angeles, CA.



**Photo Locations (Exterior)**

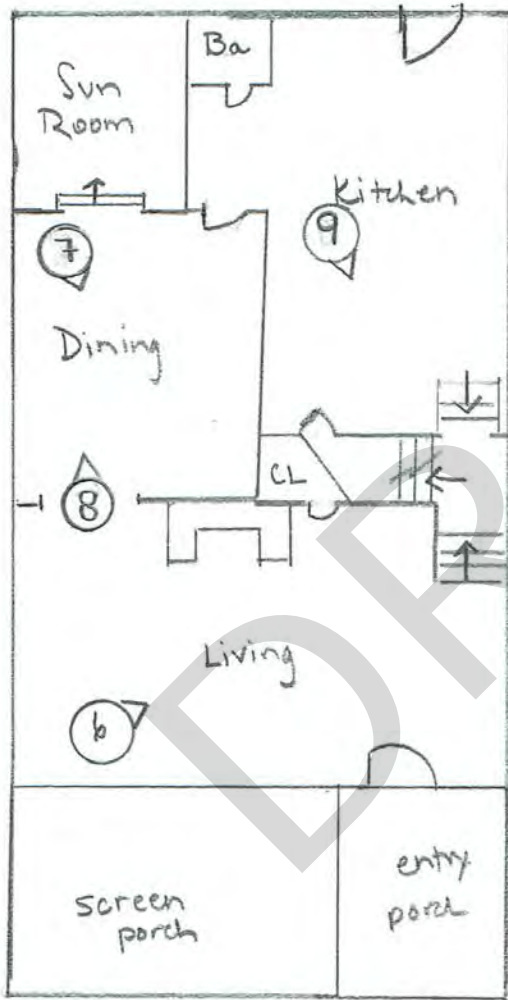
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Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County, NJ  
NTS



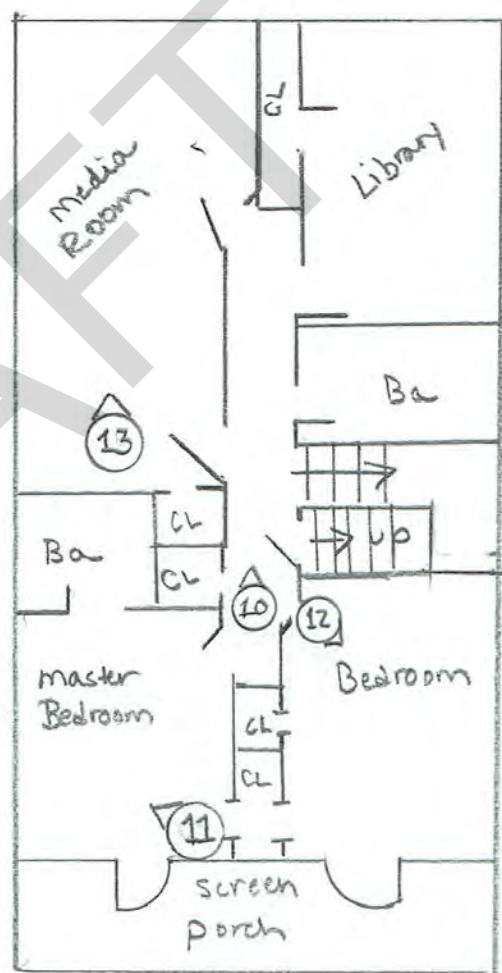


**Photo Locations (Interior)**

Resource Name: Hubbard, L. Ron Residence  
Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County, NJ  
NTS



First Floor



Second Floor



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 1



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 2





L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 3



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 4



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 5



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 6





L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 7



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 8



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 9



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 10





L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 11



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 12



L. Ron Hubbard Residence, Borough of Bay Head, Ocean County  
Photo # 13