

UNION TOWNSHIP



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Barneгат Historical Society

Barneгат Planning Board

Cecil Collins

Dean Haines

Edith Reeves

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## BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP

Barnegat Township, (formerly Union Township), located on the west shore of Barnegat Bay, is bordered on the north by Lacey Township, to the south by Stafford Township and to the west by Burlington County. Barnegat contains approximately 8,305 residents over 34.9 square miles and like neighboring townships has large areas of both wetlands and pine forest.

Barnegat derives its name from the Dutch word Barendegat, meaning an inlet with breakers. Its major settlement, also named Barnegat, is found along Route 9, however many small 18th and 19th century settlements, such as Cedar Bridge and Reevestown, have been forgotten or have vanished over the years. Today new areas have been settled due to modern housing tract developments.

Similar to other municipalities, Barnegat Township has increased its population drastically in the last few decades due to the construction of developments along the bay and in the pine forest. Although large areas have been developed (primarily on vacant land) much of the township's architectural heritage remains intact.

The first settlers in the township built homes along the bay near what are now Lower Shore and Collinstown Roads and Bay Avenue. The exact date of the first settlement is not known; however, Jonas Tow, one of the first settlers in the area, is known to have built a house as early as 1720. Other settlers soon followed, including William and Levi Cranmer, Timothy Ridgeway, Stephen and Nathan Birdsall, Ebenezer Mott, and Ebenezer Collins, many of whose descendants are still found in the area.<sup>1</sup>

Little is known about Barnegat's 18th century history, but like other



settlements in the county, the bay (with its clams, oysters, and fish) and subsistence farming were the early means of survival. In 1767, a number of Quaker families who had settled in the area constructed a meetinghouse that still stands along East Bay Avenue. Edwin A. Salter, in his History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, states that only a handful of settlers were found in the Barnegat area during the Revolutionary War, most of whom were scattered on farms found close to the meadows.<sup>2</sup>

The Revolution brought new industry to Barnegat, including two or three saltworks which flourished around the meadows, and the beginnings of a shipping trade.

In the 18th century, the pine forests were opened to the lumber, bog ore and other industries. Barnegat, with its natural harbor and easy access to the sea, became a major port soon after the Revolution. Here vessels loaded with cedar and pine wood traded to New York and even places as far as the West Indies. Shipbuilding was also begun at this time.

Roads leading from the small bay communities and the pine forest also began to be developed. At the end of the 18th century parts of the Main-Shore Road were established as was the road leading from Cedar Bridge (Bay Avenue) in the pine forest. These roads also helped to expand the sea trade at Barnegat by providing better access to raw materials in the pines. Along the roads, taverns and inns were built for those traveling to and from the bay. The Cedar Bridge Tavern on Cedar Bridge Road was built circa 1740, and still stands today in western Barnegat Township. In Barnegat, John Oliphant built the first inn at the cross roads of Main-Shore and Bay Avenue in 1820.<sup>3</sup> Eli Collins soon followed with a tavern of his own at Bay Avenue. Collins' inn operated until the Civil War and was patronized by distinguished visitors including Prince Murat and Joseph Bonaparte.<sup>4</sup>

During most of the 19th century, Barnegat was a thriving village. By the 1830s a number of structures were built including a Methodist Church, a schoolhouse and sea captains' homes. By 1834 Barnegat reported 50 dwellings, 3 taverns, and 4 stores, making the town one of the largest in Ocean County (a later report states that only 30 dwellings existed in 1844.)<sup>6</sup>

In the 1830s and '40s Barnegat, along with Toms River and Tuckerton, was a principal port in South Jersey. By 1844 at least 15 to 20 vessels sailed regularly from Barnegat carrying large quantities of charcoal, pine and cedar.<sup>7</sup> In 1846, Barnegat and its surrounding area were so self sufficient that they formed their own township called Union, from Dover and Stafford Township (all of which, at that point, were still part of Monmouth County.)

Although the area remained prosperous, the cedar and pine lumber trades began to diminish in the second quarter of the 19th century. By 1830, most of the prize cedar and pine forest in the area had been depleted, causing the exportation of charcoal to become Barnegat's major industry. The long ranks of cordwood along the docks off Bay Avenue now gave way to piles of charcoal. However, like the lumber trade, the charcoal industry was also short-lived, declining soon after the Civil War due to the discovery and exploitation of new fuels in other parts of the county.

Due to diminishing raw materials, many of Barnegat's seamen turned to the transportation of freight from New York to points in New England, and the southern coast. This type of commercial shipping continued until the late 19th century, but the shipbuilding industry, which had begun in the area as early as 1790, declined by the 1850s due to the exhaustion of top quality lumber.<sup>8</sup>

By the late 1860s Barnegat's wealth increased due to the numerous sea

captains who prospered from the Civil War era.<sup>9</sup> Many summer visitors now came to Barnegat and soon hotels were expanded and more commercial and residential buildings constructed.

By the 1870s, the town boasted 100 dwellings, a Presbyterian and a Methodist Church, a Quaker Meeting house, two schools, four or five stores, two hotels and a cranberry bog.<sup>10</sup> The railroads which ran from Toms River, Whiting and Tuckerton were also completed during the decade, but unlike towns on the ocean which benefited from rail service, the railroad helped to slow Barnegat's summer resort and shipping trades. The sea continued to dominate life in the area, however, and in the late 1870s the first plank road in Barnegat was constructed, not near the railroad, but to the mouth of Double Creek, near the shore of the bay.<sup>11</sup>

Later in the century, glass-making was introduced to the area north of town. The Atlantic Coast Glass Company, as it was called, was founded in 1894 and remained in business until 1914. It supplied glass to many resort communities including Ocean Grove.

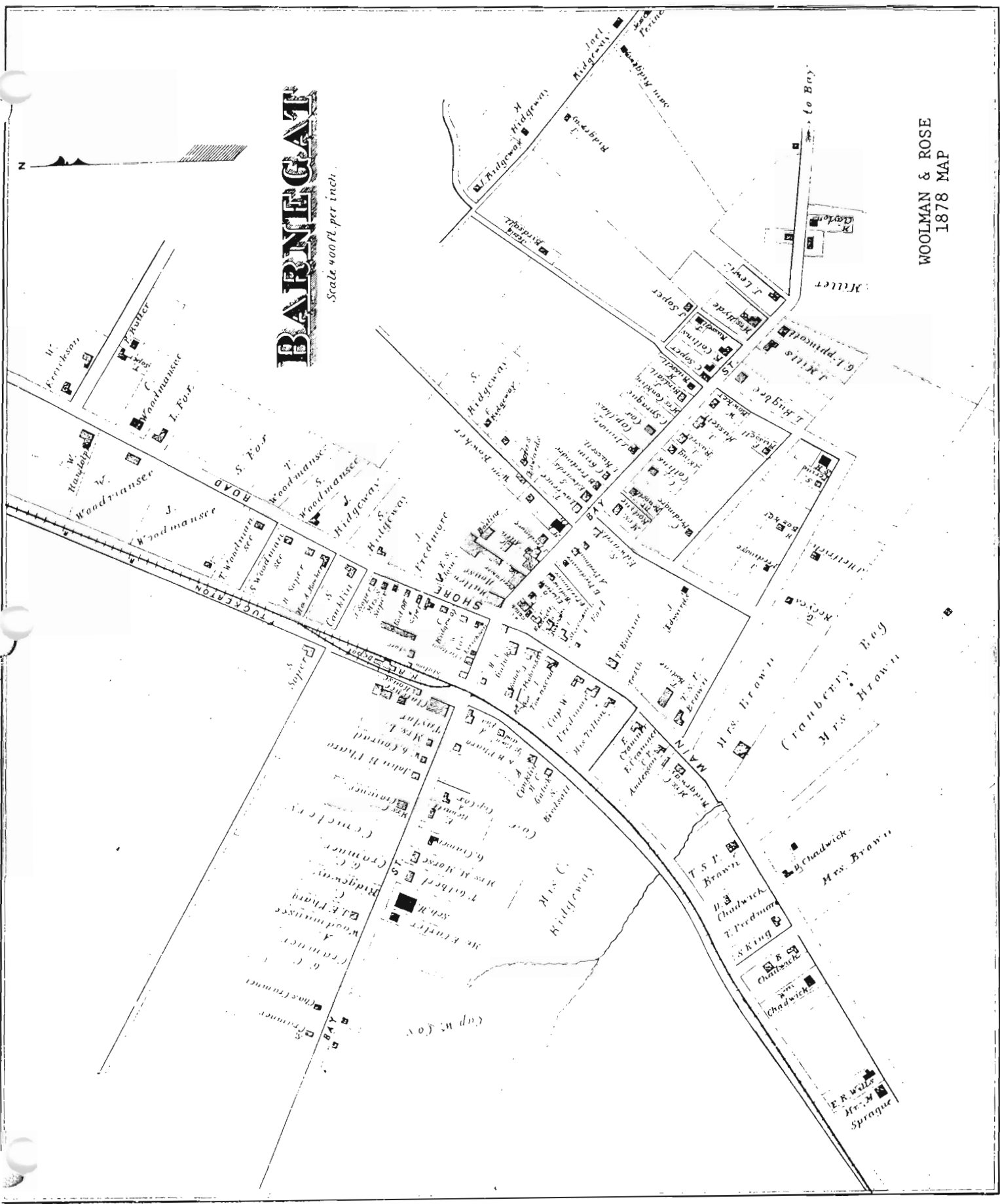
By the end of the century, the township had seen its heyday and in 1900 Barnegat Township's 1,000 residents again turned to the sea for their livelihood. At the time, oystering, fishing and clamming were its major industries, according to Nelson's History of the New Jersey Coast. Nelson also states that "great quantities of cranberries are sent into market from Barnegat, and the greater number of the florists and seedmen in the United States and Canada draw upon the area for sphagnum moss and peat, taken from cedar swamps and bogs."<sup>12</sup> Salt hay gathering was also popular.

The 18th and 19th century architecture of Barnegat Township consists of both vernacular and high style structures. Much of the area's early 18th century architecture has been destroyed, but many examples of later 18th and

# BARNEGAT

Scale 400 ft. per inch.

WOOLMAN & ROSE  
1878 MAP



early 19th century vernacular buildings remain. Small one and one half story, three bay, gabled roof houses built in this era can be found scattered throughout the village of downtown Barnegat. These structures often contain 6/6 windows, short 3/3 second floor facade windows, lean-to side and rear wings and clapboard exteriors.

Larger 18th century buildings can also be found in the township, such as the Cedar Bridge Tavern, originally a two story, two bay structure, (now five bays wide.) The original section has a center door flanked by 6/6 windows. The structure is clapboard and contains a large end interior chimney and steep gabled roof. Other properties along East Bay Avenue may also date from the second half of the 18th century, however, they have been extensively altered.

During the first half of the 19th century, a number of structures were built along Main and Bay Avenues in downtown Barnegat. Greek Revival buildings such as # 651 Bay Avenue, with porticos, window shoulders and a dentilled cornice were constructed. During this period, buildings were constructed on smaller lots near the road. Five bay, two and one half story structures with center doors, 6/6 windows, clapboard exteriors and gabled roofs were common. Later in the century, vernacular Gothic Revival structures were popular, containing cross gabled roofs and pointed arch windows. Vergeboard, pendants and turned and sawn porch elements could be found in structures built in several styles during the second half of the century. # 93 Memorial Drive is perhaps one of the best Gothic Revival buildings in the county containing a cross gabled roof, vergeboard peaks, finials, pendants and an elaborate front porch.

Late 19th century structures were often L-plan in design with front porches and pointed arch attic lights. Decorative gable peaks, turned porch elements, and Queen Anne details were also popular. Colonial Revival buildings such as # 7 North Main Street were also constructed. This building is perhaps

the largest private home in town containing a hipped roof, captain's walk and bay windows.

Commercial buildings from the 19th century are found in Barnegat along East and West Bay Avenue. These buildings often have their gabled ends facing the street and contain modern first floors. A small early 20th century bank is located at Memorial and West Bay Avenue; it has brick quoins, large arched windows and a parapet roof.

Many recent commercial intrusions dot Route 9 in Barnegat, however, few large intrusions are found off the main route in the old sections of the township.

Modern housing developments are primarily outside downtown Barnegat along West Bay Avenue and along Barnegat Bay, north of town.

BARNEGAT TOWNSHIPFOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Ocean County Principals', Tides of Time. (Toms River: Published by the Council, 1940), p.12.

<sup>2</sup> Edwin Salter. A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties. (Bayonne: E. Gardner and Son, Publishers, 1890), p.240.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p.239.

<sup>4</sup> Tides of Time. p.14.

<sup>5</sup> Harold F. Wilson, The Jersey Shore, Vol. 1. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1953). p.261.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p.261.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p.357.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p.368.

<sup>9</sup> Alfred M. Heston, A History of New Jersey - 1664 - 1924, Vol. 1. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), p.257.

<sup>10</sup> Woolman and Rose, Atlas of New Jersey. (1879), p.36.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p.36.

<sup>12</sup> William Nelson, ed., History of the New Jersey Coast in Three Centuries, Vol. 2. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1902), p.103.

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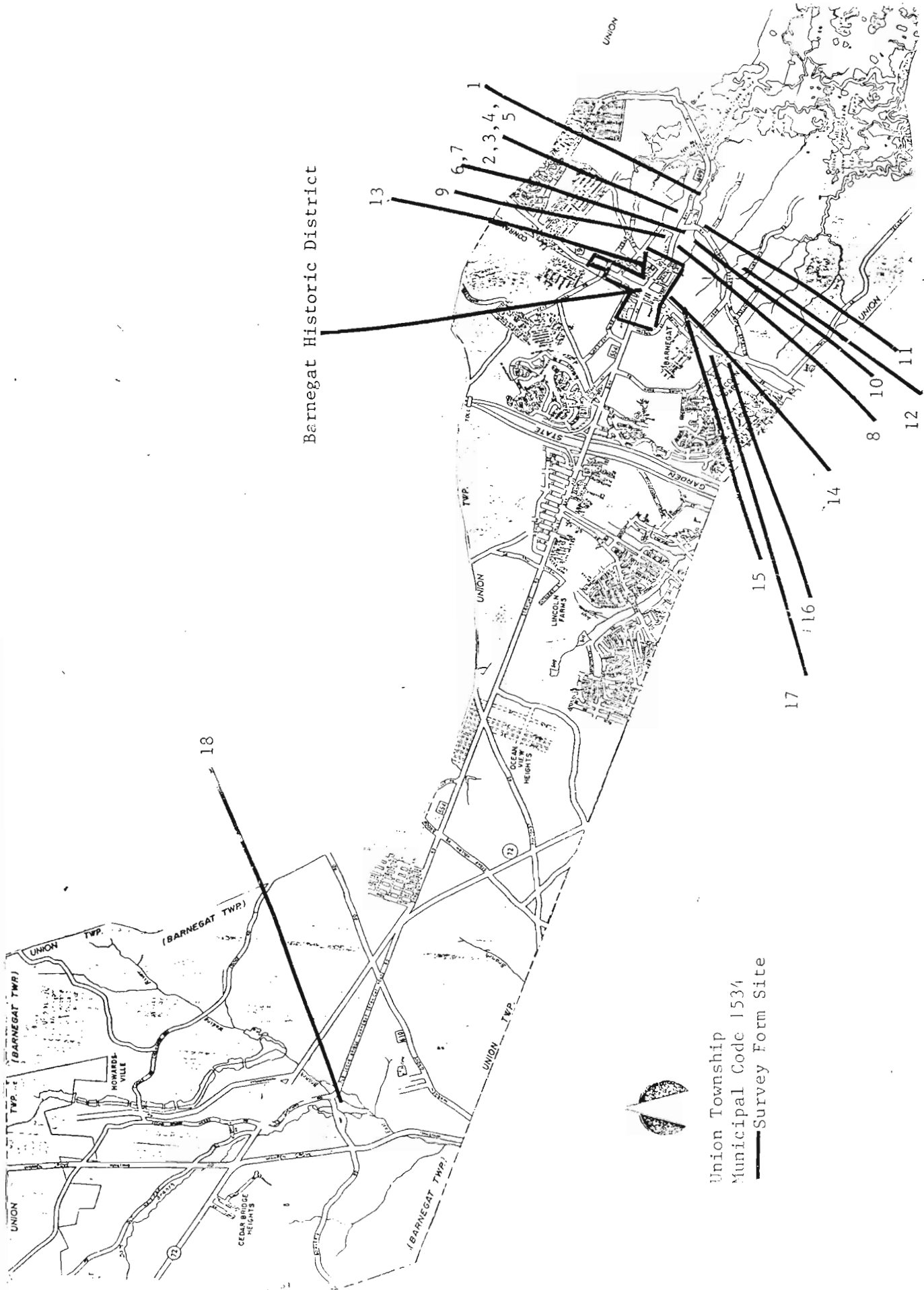
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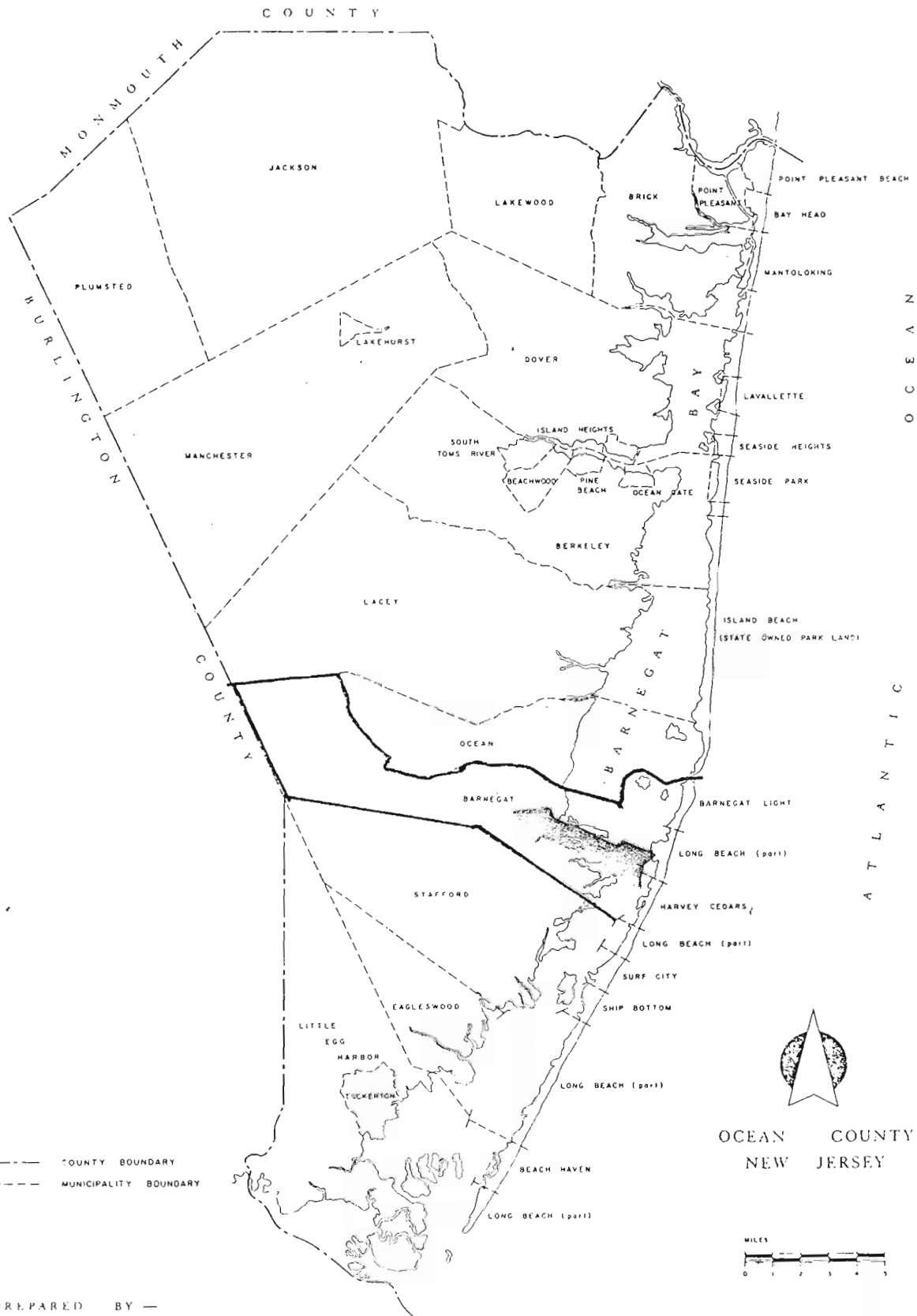
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- Reeves, Interview by M. May, Barnegat, New Jersey, April 1981.
- Salter, Edwin. A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties. Bayonne: E. Gardner and Son, Publishers, 1890.
- Wilson, Harold F. The Jersey Shore, Vol. 1. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1953.
- Woolman and Rose. Historical Atlas of New Jersey, 1879.





Barnegat Historic District

Union Township  
 Municipal Code 1534  
 — Survey Form Site



PREPARED BY —

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-1

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 565 East Bay  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: John H. & Joanne Barrick  
Box 29, Sewell Road  
Sewell, N.J. 08080

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 259/7  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

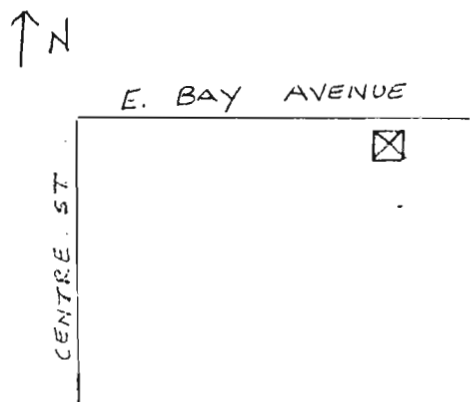
Construction Date: late 19th c. poss. 1860s      Source of Date: style  
Architect:      Builder:  
Style: Vernacular / Gothic Revival elements      Form/Plan Type: rectangular  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: low, stone foundation  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
Fenestration: 3 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof  
Additional Architectural Description:

An open front porch contains a hipped roof, square posts, and a decorative balustrade with cut-outs. Windows are 2/2 and have louvered shutters. A shed roof addition is located to the rear. Pointed arch windows are found in the gable peaks. Two small outbuildings and a barn are located in the rear yard.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-1



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is near the roadway across from a late 18th century structure. To the east is marshland.

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 late 19th century architecture of the area. The structure, like many in the area, has pointed arch windows in its peaks, an elaborate front porch, and 2/2 windows with shutters.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-2

HISTORIC NAME: Lippencott/Fallinberg House  
LOCATION: East Bay Avenue

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Barnegat Historical Society

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1800

Source of Date: style, Historical Society

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular / saltbox

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation: low, modern concrete block

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable, end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

Windows are 6/6. Six paned second floor eyebrow windows are found on the facade. A lean-to is located to the rear. The door is centered and is panelled.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1534-2

Map (Indicate North)



↑ N

E. BAY AVE.

LOWERSHORE RD.



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located near the road across from modern "ranch" style houses. A number of early and late 19th century structures are located on the same lot and have been preserved.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is one of the few early 19th century "saltbox" structures remaining in Barnegat. It is an excellent example of vernacular architecture of the region, containing short second floor windows, 6/6 windows, a center door and a rear lean-to.

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:

The structure was moved to its present location and preserved as a museum by the Barnegat Historical Society.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M. May  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located near the road across from modern houses. Other 19th century structures are found on the same lot.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is one of the earliest structures remaining in Barnegat. It is a good example of 18th and early 19th century vernacular architecture since it contains 6/6 and 3/3 windows, a lean-to rear, and a clapboard exterior

ORIGINAL USE: Residential 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:

The structure was moved from North Main Street to its present location by the Barnegat Historical Society.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M. May  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981



DPF 054  
9/80

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-4

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: East Bay Avenue  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Barnegat Historical Society

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

DESCRIPTION

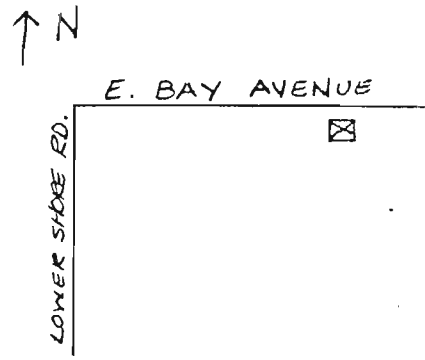
Construction Date: late 19th century      Source of Date: style  
Architect:      Builder:  
Style: vernacular / 19th c. commercial      Form/Plan Type: rectangular  
Number of Stories: 1  
Foundation: low, concrete block (modern)  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
Fenestration: 2 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: parapet roof  
Additional Architectural Description:

This small, narrow structure has a stepped parapet front and door with transom. A large 1/1 window is found on the facade.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-4



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 structure is found behind older (early 19th century) structures across from modern housing.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure served the residents of Barnegat as a butcher and meat shop at the turn of the century. It is one of the few remaining one room, one story commercial structures in the township.

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial PRESENT USE: Museum  
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 building was moved from East Bay Avenue in the commercial area. It has been preserved at its present location by the Barnegat Historical Society.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M. May  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-5

HISTORIC NAME: Barbershop  
LOCATION: East Bay Avenue

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:

USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Barnegat Historical Society

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 19th century

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular / 19th c. commercial

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation: low, concrete, (modern)

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof

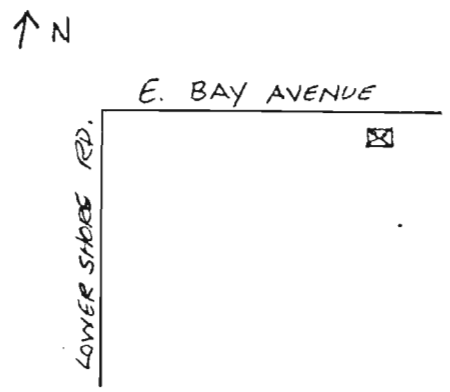
Additional Architectural Description:

An open front porch runs across the facade. The structure contains only one room. Windows are 1/1.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-5



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) 292-5023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is found along the road surrounded by other 19th century structures preserved on the property. Across the road are modern 20th century houses.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure was a barbershop and meeting place at the turn of the century. It is one of the few one story, one room commercial structures in Barnegat Township.

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial PRESENT USE: Museum  
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 building has been preserved by the Barnegat Historical Society. It originally was located in the commercial downtown area.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: M. May  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-6

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 595 East Bay Avenue

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 258/42

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: H. & W. Liebley c/o Archie Bennett  
595 East Bay Avenue  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 19th century  
poss. 1860s

Source of Date: style

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular / Gothic Revival elements

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: low, stucco

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos siding

Fenestration: 3 bay

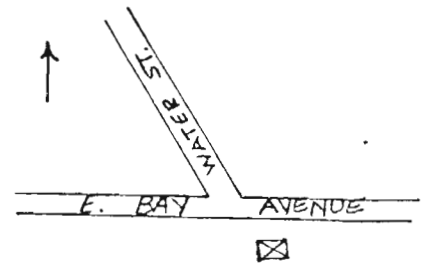
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / central chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

Windows are 2/2. Off center door with transom. Pointed arch attic lights in peaks. An open front porch contains square posts.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-6

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is near the roadway across from an intersection. Similar structures are found nearby. Modern housing is found to the north.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is a typical example of mid-late 19th century architecture of the region, containing pointed arch attic lights, 2/2 windows, and a door with transom.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-7

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 601 East Bay Avenue  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Warren & Charlotte Griffin  
601 East Bay Avenue  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 258/40  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

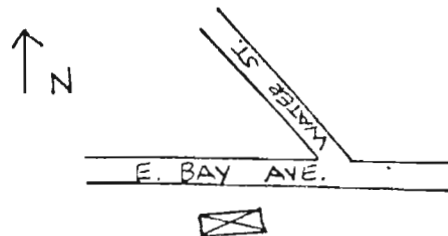
Construction Date: late 18th or early 19th c. Source of Date: style  
Architect: Builder:  
Style: Vernacular / side hall plan Form/Plan Type: rectangular with siding  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: low, covered  
Exterior Wall Fabric: painted shingle  
Fenestration: 4 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable, returns  
Additional Architectural Description:

The structure was built in two sections, each two bays wide. The eastern end is smaller in scale and has narrow second floor windows. Windows are 6/6. An open porch runs across the facade. A modern wing is found on the south elevation. Outbuildings are located in the rear yard.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-7



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 structure stands at an angle to the road. Two 19th century structures are adjacent to the building. Open fields are found to the south and north.

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 18th / early 19th century architecture containing two sections of two bays. A smaller wing is typical of many buildings in the area since it has short second floor facade windows.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981



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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-8

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 607 East Bay Avenue  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert L. & Susan L. Becker  
202 Federal Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19147

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 258/39  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

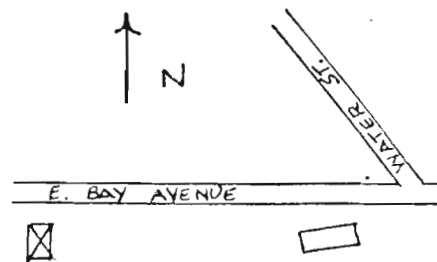
Construction Date: late 19th century c.1870      Source of Date: style  
Architect:      Builder:  
Style: Vernacular / Gothic Revival      Form/Plan Type: rectangular  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: low, covered  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
Fenestration: 2 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable  
Additional Architectural Description:

An open front porch has a hipped roof, square posts, and sawn brackets. Windows are 2/2 with louvered shutters. Pointed arch attic lights are found in the gable peaks. The gable end faces the street.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-8



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is situated near the road and is surrounded by open fields and scattered buildings. Structures built earlier are found nearby.

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 vernacular / Gothic Revival architecture containing sawn brackets and turned porch elements, vergeboard, pointed arch attic windows, and 2/2 windows with louvered shutters.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-9

HISTORIC NAME: Friends Meeting House  
LOCATION: East Bay Avenue  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD: Friends Meeting House  
OWNER/ADDRESS: East Bay Avenue  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 253/20  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

Source of Date: see references  
Builder:  
Form/Plan Type: rectangular

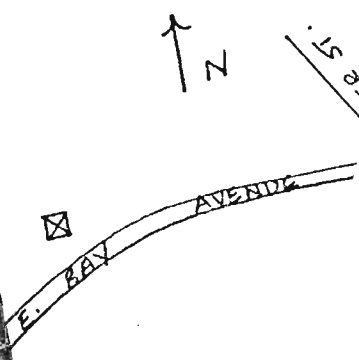
DESCRIPTION  
Construction Date: c. 1767  
Architect:  
Style:  
Number of Stories: 1  
Foundation: low, stone  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
Fenestration: 3 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable / center chimney  
Additional Architectural Description:

Windows are 12/12 with panelled shutters. A wide center door is panelled. An open porch with chamfered posts extends across the facade. The structure is built on a gentle slope, containing a high exposed foundation in the rear.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-9



Map (Indicate North)



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

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:  
The structure is located on a wooded lot, surrounded by a stone fence and small cemetery.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure was the first house of worship in Barnegat Township and the third in the county. The meeting is still active although its membership has fallen over the years. The cemetery in the meetinghouse yard is the oldest in the area. Old stones date over one hundred forty three years. Besides members of the meetings, shipwreck victims are also buried here.

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

REFERENCES:  
Barnegat Friends Meeting House. Pamphlet. Library Files.

RECORDED BY:  
INDEXED BY: M. May  
Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-10

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: Lower Shore Road

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT 258/48

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Alex & Alice Bolen  
193 Lower Shore Road  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: poss. late 18th century  
with mid 19th c. additions

Source of Date: owner

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: low, possible brick, now stuccoed

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard, shingle

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable

Additional Architectural Description:

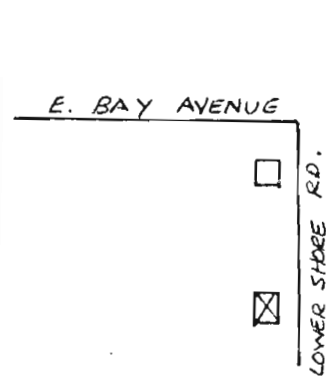
An open porch with Doric columns and a standard railing is located on the facade. Windows are 2/2 with louvered shutters. Numerous outbuildings are found in the rear yard.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1534-10



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is near the road on a large wooded lot. Buildings constructed in the same era are also found along the road.

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 an early building with later 19th century addition. Elongated windows, an open front porch with Doric columns and its clapboard facade are among its fine features.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: Lower Shore and Mill Road

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 262/2

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township

COUNTY: Ocean

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS:

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: possibly late 18th century Source of Date: style

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular / saltbox Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: low, brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: natural wood shingle

Fenestration: 4 bay

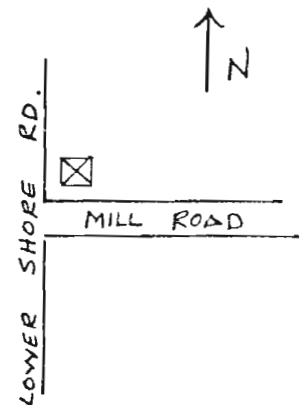
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / 1 chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

The structure's main section is two bays. A small wing, also two bays wide, is located on the west side. A lean-to section extends to the rear. Two doors are found on the facade. Windows are 6/6.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-11

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a corner outside downtown Barnegat. Pine forest and scattered buildings 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 an excellent example of late 18th / early 19th century architecture of the region. Similar to other buildings from this period, lean-to additions, two bays wide sections, 6/6 windows and small proportions are found.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981



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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-12

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 100 Lower Shore Road  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Emma T. Seaman  
P.O. Box 12  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 262/39  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 19th century      Source of Date: style  
Architect:      Builder:  
Style: Vernacular / Gothic Revival elements      Form/Plan Type: rectangular  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: low  
Exterior Wall Fabric: staggered butt shingle  
Fenestration: bay  
Roof/Chimneys: cross gable

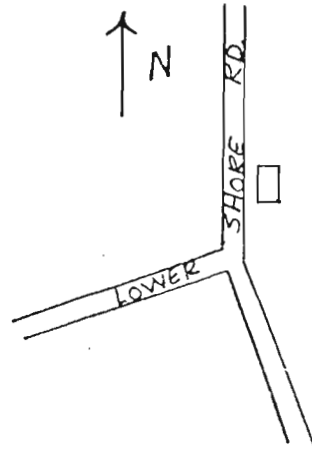
Additional Architectural Description:

Windows are 6/6. An enclosed porch runs across the facade. Numerous out-buildings can be found on the property, including a small one and one half story house with gable roof, lean-to additions, and narrow second floor windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-12

Map (Indicate North)

Not Available



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located near the road across from a pine forest. Numerous outbuildings are found to the rear (east.)

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

Although altered over the years, the property contains a number of outbuildings, one main house, and an early 19th century or late 18th century building. The property is one of the few farms in the area.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-13

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: 26 Birdsall  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Anna Welsh  
32 Slingerland Road  
Pequanock, N.J. 07440

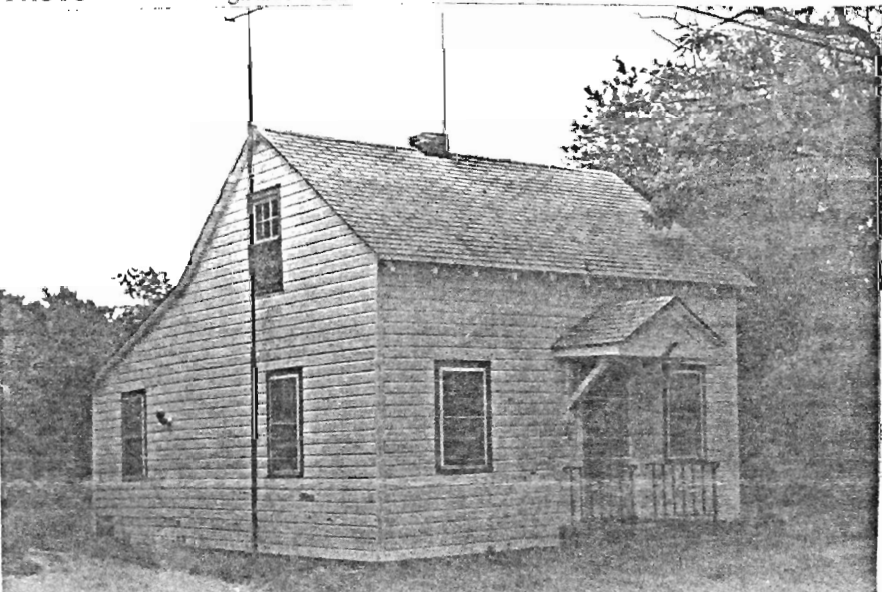
COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 251/13  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

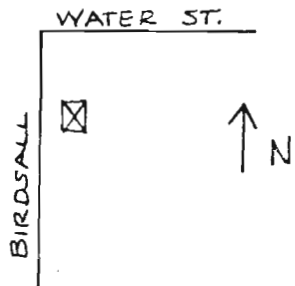
Construction Date: possible late 18th century      Source of Date: style  
Architect:      Builder:  
Style: Vernacular / saltbox      Form/Plan Type: rectangular  
Number of Stories: 1½  
Foundation: low  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
Fenestration: 3 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / central chimney  
Additional Architectural Description:

This structure has small proportions. Windows are 6/1 and 6/6. A lean-to addition is located to the rear. The door is off center and is flanked by windows. Exposed rafter tails are found along the facade.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-13



Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located near the road across from a large empty lot. Scattered 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 structure is a good example of late 18th and early 19th century vernacular architecture of Ocean County.

ORIGINAL USE: Residential 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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-14

HISTORIC NAME: Brown House  
LOCATION: S.E. corner of Main & Brook

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 258/3

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Alexander O. Zariski  
320 South Main  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: pre 1878

Source of Date: Woolman map

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular / early 19th century

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: high, cemented over

Exterior Wall Fabric: asbestos siding

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable / 1 corbelled chimney

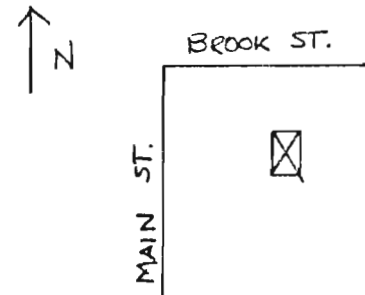
Additional Architectural Description:

A large enclosed porch runs across the facade. Windows are 6/6.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1534-14

Map (Indicate North)



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located on a large lot surrounded by shrubs and trees.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

John Ashley Brown, a sailor, built this house prior to 1878. Brown and his family grew cranberries around their home in the late 19th century. The structure is unusual for the area since it contains a full basement.

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:

Asbury Park Press. Date unknown (library files.)

RECORDED BY: M. May  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-15

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: South Main  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Albina Schmidt  
310 South Main  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 258/2  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

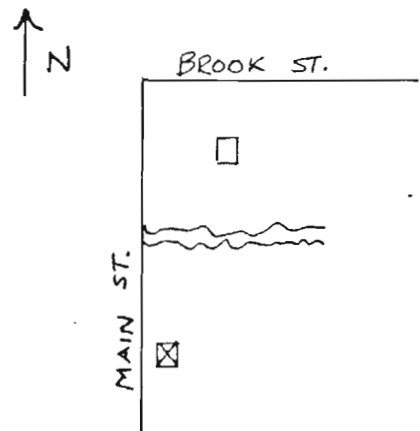
Construction Date: mid 19th century      Source of Date: style  
Architect:      Builder:  
Style: Vernacular / Greek Revival elements      Form/Plan Type: rectangular  
Number of Stories: 2½  
Foundation: low, possibly brick  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard and shingle  
Fenestration: 3 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable  
Additional Architectural Description:

Windows are 6/6 with louvered shutters. The door contains sidelights and a transom. An open front porch has square posts.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-15



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 structure is near the road on the outskirts of downtown Barnegat. Wooded lots and open fields surround the structure.

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 mid 19th century architecture of the region containing 6/6 windows, a front entrance with sidelights and transom, and a clapboard exterior.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981



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

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-16

HISTORIC NAME: Birdsall House  
LOCATION: South Main

COMMON NAME: c.1809 House Antiques  
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: early 19th c. poss. 1809 Source of Date: style, date on structure

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular / saltbox Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 1½

Foundation: low, possibly brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay

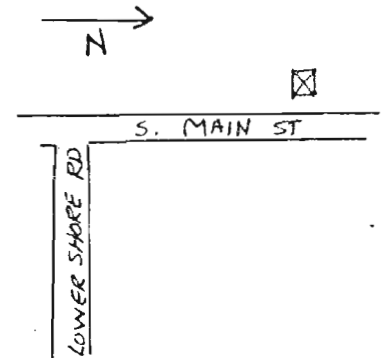
Roof/Chimneys: gable / central chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

An open porch with square posts extends across the facade, sheltering two entrances. First floor windows are 6/6. Second floor windows are short 3/3. A modern shop front window has been installed on the facade. A lean-to addition is located to the rear. There are two outbuildings.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-16

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is near the road outside downtown Barnegat. Later 19th and 20th century structures can also be found along the road.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is an excellent example of late 18th and early 19th century vernacular architecture of the region containing 6/6 windows, rear lean-to, short second floor facade windows, a center chimney, and a clapboard exterior.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-17

HISTORIC NAME:  
LOCATION: South Main Street  
MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Gustav E. & Rita Jung  
1147 Constantinople St.  
New Orleans, La. 70115

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 174/44  
COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

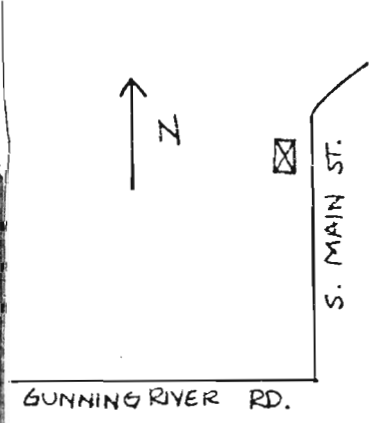
DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 18th/early 19th c. Source of Date: style  
Architect: Builder:  
Style: Form/Plan Type: rectangular  
Number of Stories: 2  
Foundation: low, poss. brick  
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
Fenestration: 3 bay  
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof / central chimney  
Additional Architectural Description:

Windows are 2/2 on the first floor and short 3/3 on the second. An open porch with square posts extends across the facade. Two asymmetrically placed doors are also found on the facade. The gabled peaks are covered with staggered butt shingle.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1534-17

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 structure is located at a bend on the main road. The building is surrounded by pine forests and open fields.

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 vernacular architecture of Ocean County. Typical of late 18th and early 19th century structures are its short second floor facade windows, its clapboard exterior, and massing.

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  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

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

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1534-18

HISTORIC NAME: Cedar Bridge Tavern  
LOCATION: Cedar Bridge Road

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 51/4 B

MUNICIPALITY: Barnegat Township  
USGS QUAD:  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rudolph Koenig  
RD 2 - Box 220  
Barnegat, N.J. 08005

COUNTY: Ocean  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c.1740

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular / side hall plan

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: low, unknown material

Exterior Wall Fabric: vertical and horizontal wood siding

Fenestration: 5 bay

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof

Additional Architectural Description:

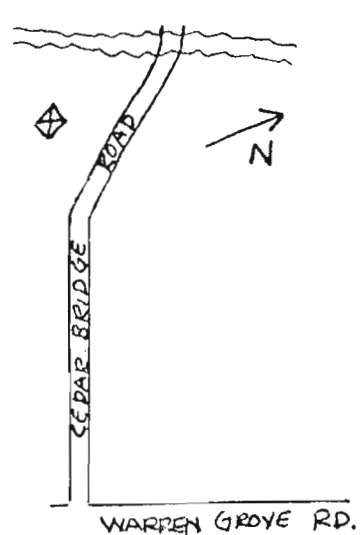
An enclosed porch with a blind balustrade runs across the facade. 6/6 windows are employed. A modern "picture" window has been installed on the east elevation.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 1534-18



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) 292-2025

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located south of the Cedar Bridge on an unpaved 18th century road. The house rests near the road and is surrounded by woodland.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Cedar Bridge Tavern, built c.1740, is perhaps the oldest standing tavern in Ocean County. The structure and its setting remain much as they did in the 18th century. The building has seen few alterations over the years and is still surrounded by pine woods. The tavern was originally a resting stop on the stagecoach route between Camden and the bay communities (Tuckerton, Manahawkin and Barnegat). Due to the construction of new roads and the introduction of new transportation systems in the 19th century, the structure and its surrounding area remain intact.

ORIGINAL USE: Tavern  
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:

Asbury Park Press. March 6, 1977.

RECORDED BY: M. May  
ORGANIZATION: Heritage Studies

DATE: April 1981

BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP

STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

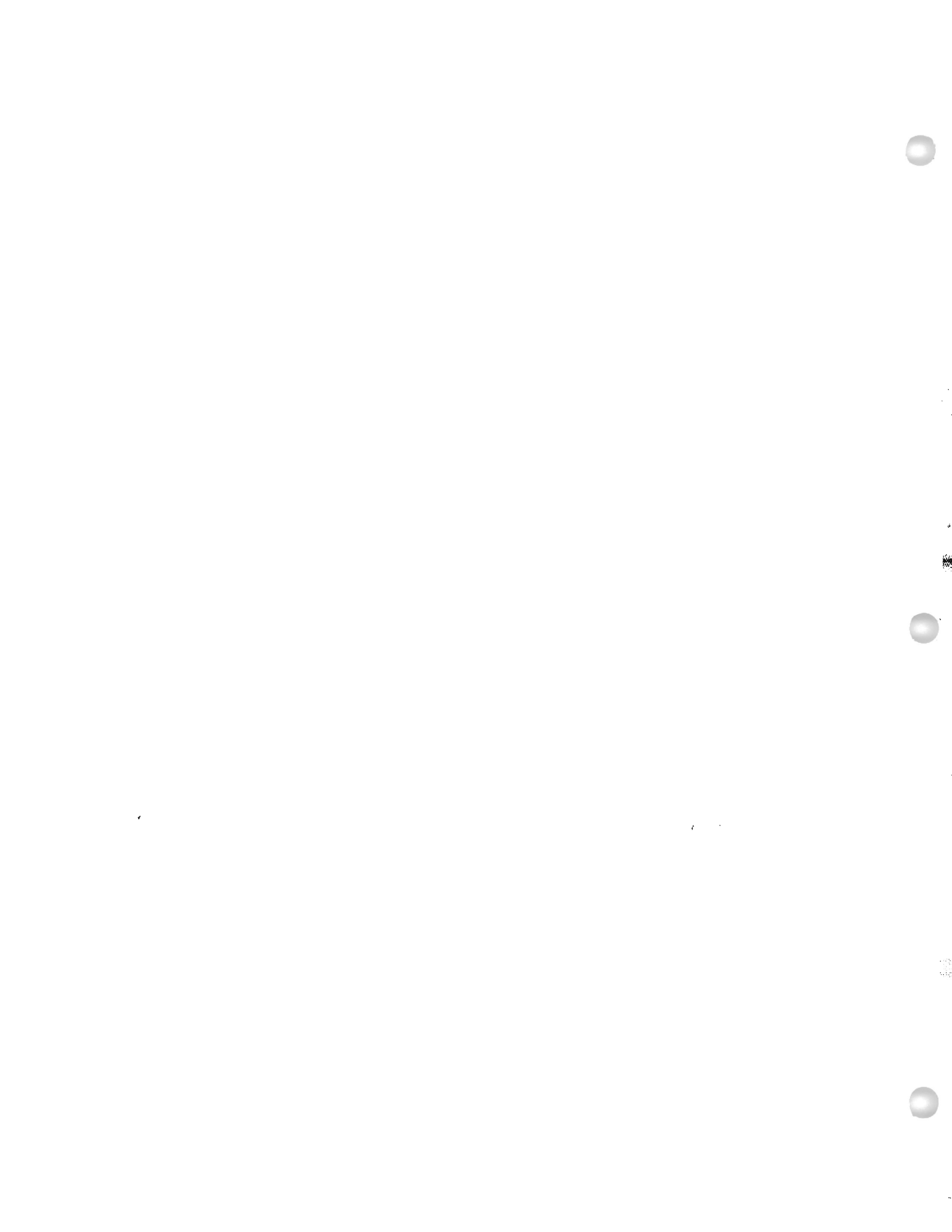
ON REGISTERS:

PENDING STATE REVIEW: Barnegat Historic District (157 Buildings)

RECOMMENDED FOR STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS

The following list of buildings, districts or sites have been reviewed by the survey team and are considered eligible to be placed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. For a complete explanation of the register program and criteria, contact the Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, 109 West State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08625. Telephone: (609) 292-2023.

FORM #	NAME AND ADDRESS	PART OF	
		YES	POSSIBLE DISTRICT
1534-1	565 East Bay Ave.		X
1534-2	Lippencott Fallinberg House, East Bay Ave.		X
1534-3	East Bay Ave.		X
1534-4	East Bay Ave.		X
1534-5	Barbershop, East Bay Ave.		X
1534-6	595 East Bay Ave.		X
1534-7	601 East Bay Ave.		X
1534-8	607 East Bay Ave.		X
1534-9	Friends Meeting House, East Bay Ave.	X	
1534-10	Lower Shore Road		X
1534-11	Lower Shore and Mill Road		X
1534-16	Birdsall House, South Main St.		X
1534-17	South Main St., (Block 174 Lot 44)		X
1534-18	Cedar Bridge Tavern, Cedar Bridge Road	X	





RESOLUTION 1981-343

WHEREAS, the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission has been conducting a county-wide historic sites survey over the past 15 months; and WHEREAS, part of the survey includes nominating five historic districts to the State and National Registers of Historic Places, and

WHEREAS, due to the high concentration of 19th century structures reflecting Barnegat's historical development the town will be nominated as a historic district, and

WHEREAS, the Barnegat Historic District contains 157 structures principally located in the commercial section of town along Main Street and Bay Avenue, and

WHEREAS, listing on the National Register will afford property owners the opportunity to participate in the Federal Historic Preservation Matching Grant-in-Aid Program.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Township Committee of the Township of Barnegat, County of Ocean, State of New Jersey, that this governing body whole heartedly supports this thorough nomination as it will help promote and preserve Barnegat's historical heritage as an important South Jersey coastal port and commercial center.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC Barnegat Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

## 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Generally along Route 9, E. and W. Bay Ave., Memorial, Brook, Maple,  
and Center

CITY, TOWN

Barnegat

\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

New Jersey

\_\_ VICINITY OF  
CODE

COUNTY

CODE

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" 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

Multiple public and private

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Ocean County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Toms River

STATE

New Jersey

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Ocean County Historic Sites and Structures Survey

DATE

1980-81

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Services

CITY, TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input 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 Barnegat Historic District, located in Ocean County a few miles west of Barnegat Bay, contains 157 residential, commercial and religious structures, of which 11 (7%) are intrusions. The district encompasses the 19th century commercial center of Barnegat which developed along two late 18th and early 19th century roads. Bay Avenue, the major colonial east/west roadway leading from the Pine Barrens to the Bay, contains the majority of Barnegat's 19th and early 20th century commercial structures. Main Street, a late 18th and 19th century stagecoach route from Freehold to Tuckerton (now Route 9), links the shore communities and was originally residential in character, but today contains many 19th century houses converted to commercial uses, and a handful of 20th century intrusions.

The district extends along the major roadways and a number of small side streets which have a high concentration of 19th century structures. Although the Township of Barnegat has had the greatest population increase in Ocean County over the last decade, little new population growth has occurred in the downtown area. Today the village is surrounded by modern residential communities, shopping malls and patches of pine forest.

One of the focal points of the district has been the intersection of Main Street and Bay Avenue, where a high concentration of structures are located. Most of these buildings are commercial in character and are found close to the street on small lots. During the 19th century this commercial center expanded east towards the Bay along East Bay Avenue due largely to the importance of the Bay for trade. Later, this commercial center expanded to the west along Bay Avenue with the introduction of the Central and Tuckerton Railroads in the 1860's. Along East Bay Avenue a one-block strip of 13 commercial buildings is defined by the Methodist Church and Maple Avenue. Many of these structures, built in the 19th century, were altered somewhat in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. This block still remains the commercial center of the village. A railroad station (#69), a bank (#45), a printing shop (#66), and a few small commercial buildings, converted to houses, still stand along West Bay Avenue. Unlike East Bay Avenue, large open spaces between structures are common. The old railroad track area is bordered by the western commercial center.

At the extreme ends of Bay Avenue are tree-lined residential sections with larger lots, greater setbacks and landscaped yards. These areas are highly developed due to the importance of the avenue throughout the 19th century. A few 20th century residential structures can be found along the blocks; however most are compatible with the 19th century buildings.

Main Street (Route 9), the major north-south route, has fewer 19th century buildings, which tend to be farther apart with greater setbacks and side yards. A number of compatible 20th century structures and a few intrusions have been built among the 19th century structures in recent years.

Because of the nature of a crossroads trading center which prospered in the 19th century, the district contains a mixture of building types and a broad range of styles.

Eighteenth and early 19th century residential structures are found scattered along the main roads of the district. These structures often include lean-to side and rear sections, clapboard exteriors, gabled roofs, center doors, and 6/6 windows. The buildings are usually 1 1/2 stories high and 2-3 bays wide. Two 2 1/2-story, 5-bay structures, however, were also built during the period.

These 5-bay buildings, constructed in the first half of the 19th century, usually have center doors with transoms and sidelights, 2/2 or 6/6 windows, and bracketed cornices. Three-bay side-hall plan structures with similar elements were also popular during the 19th century.

Both 19th century house types can be found in a number of styles including the Greek Revival, French Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne. Popular elements of these styles found in the district include molded and bracketed cornices, vergeboard and rakeboard trim, finials, pendants, molded window surrounds and Queen Anne, pointed arch, and round arch windows. Other elements include crossgabled and mansard roofs, and porticoes and porches with columns, sawn brackets and turned elements.

Nineteenth and early 20th century commercial structures are also found in the district, usually with few decorative elements.

One of the most predominant features in the district is the use of clapboard and shingle, due to the abundance of lumber in the 18th and 19th centuries.

In general, a variety of architectural types can be found in the residential areas, including both high-style and more common vernacular houses.

Most houses have front porches and are distinguished from the commercial core by a rich variety of architectural ornament. The residential areas also contain other structures and sites, such as schools, churches, and cemeteries. Unlike the core of the district, many of the outlying residential areas are bordered by open fields or woodland. Few 20th century developments abut the district.

A number of exceptional structures built over the course of the 19th century are found in the district. The largest home in the district, 353 Main Street (#23), has Colonial Revival elements including a hipped roof with captain's walk, Palladian and bay windows, and a center door with transom and sidelights. An open front porch with Doric columns runs across the facade. The house has been well maintained and is surrounded by a landscaped yard and turn of the century fence.

Number 731 W. Bay Avenue, one of the earliest structures in the district, has little ornament. Known as the E. Bennett House on the 1878 Woolman and Rose map, (#59 below), the structure is 2 stories high, 4 bays wide, with eyebrow windows, a steep gabled roof, and rear lean-to.

The Captain A. Cox House, on W. Bay Avenue (#60 below) is another exceptional building, employing French Second Empire elements. It has a mansard roof, bracketed cornice, 2/2 windows and an elaborate front porch with sawn and turned elements. The house is typical of structures built by the captains who profited

from trade during the Civil War.

Vernacular/Gothic Revival structures are perhaps the most numerous in the district. A typical example is 647 East Bay Avenue (#131 below) which has a cross gabled roof, pointed arch attic lights, 2/2 windows with molded surrounds, center door with transom and sidelights, and an open front porch.

One of the most elaborate structures in the district is 93 Memorial Avenue, owned by B. Townsend in 1878 (#70 below). This building contains elements common to the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles. It is 2½ stories high, 3 bays wide with a clapboard exterior and cross gabled roof. Vergeboard, finials, pendants and scroll brackets decorate the roofline. Pointed arch attic lights and 2/2 windows are employed. Similar to other residential structures in the district, a porch runs across the facade and contains modillions, chamfered posts, and sawn brackets.

Number 673 East Bay Avenue, known as the Bodine House on early maps, is one of the finest Greek Revival structures in the district. Built in 1849, the house has a parapet roof with molded cornice, 6/6 windows with molded surrounds, and a flat roof portico with modillions and Doric columns.

Buildings included in the Barnegat Historic District are listed below. Each structure was placed in one of the following categories.

1. Pivotal buildings are those which possess distinct architectural and/or historical significance, and which act as landmarks against the architectural matrix of the district.
2. Contributing buildings are those which date from the period of the district's significance and contain some architectural and/or historical importance. They may have minor alterations and as a group create the streetscapes characteristic of the district.
3. Harmonizing buildings are those which date from the period of the district's significance which have undergone more extensive alterations, or newer buildings which are architecturally compatible with pivotal and contributing buildings.
4. Intrusions are those buildings which detract from the historic character of the district.

Buildings within the Barnegat Historic District are as follows:

1. 423 North Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, painted shingle and clapboard exterior, 1/1 windows, screened front porch, decorative gable peaks.
2. North Main Street - Intrusion, mid 20th century, 1-story, 3-bay, stucco, flat roof.
3. 417 North Main Street - Harmonizing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, enclosed front porch, 1 interior chimney, dentilled cornice, 6/6 windows.
4. 413 North Main Street - Harmonizing, early 20th century, bungalow, 1½-story, 3-bay, natural wood shingle exterior, gable roof with large brackets, 1/1 windows, center door, open front porch with blind balustrade, and square piers; parkerstone foundation.
5. 411 North Main Street - Harmonizing, early 20th century, bungalow, 1½-story, 3-bay, shingle and asbestos exterior, gable roof with flares, enclosed front porch.
6. 409 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, asbestos shingle exterior, gable roof, enclosed front porch, 1 interior chimney.
7. 405 North Main Street - Intrusion, 20th century, 2-story, 2-bay, aluminum siding, gable roof.
8. 403 North Main Street - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, asphalt shingle exterior, gable roof facing street, open front porch with square piers and balustrade.
9. 401 North Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular / Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard and shingle exterior, gable roof facing street, 2/2 windows, elongated first floor windows, pointed arch attic lights, vergeboard peaks, front porch removed, stone foundation.
10. 399 North Main Street - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof.
11. 391 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 6/6 windows with shutters, 2 interior chimneys.
12. 389 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2-story, 4-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, 6/6 windows, 2 center doors, screened front porch, rear additions, 1 interior chimney.
13. 381 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, L-plan design with 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights and enclosed front porch.

14. 379 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with peak facing street, 2/2 windows, screened front porch with turned posts and railing, cement block foundation.
15. 377 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Greek Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof with returns, 6/6 windows with molded surrounds, end panelled door with transom and sidelights, rear additions, screened porch with blind balustrade, 2 interior chimneys.
16. 373 North Main Street - Contributing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, clapboard exterior, hipped roof, paired 1/1 windows, hipped center dormer, enclosed front porch.
17. 371 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2-story, 3-bay, asphalt siding, hipped roof, 6/6 windows, elongated first floor windows, panelled door, open side and front porches with square piers and standard railings.
18. 369 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, center door, modern windows and porch.
19. 369 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, 6/6 windows, center door, two rear lean-to additions, open front porch with hipped roof.
20. 365 North Main Street - Contributing, possibly late 19th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 2/2 and 6/6 windows.
21. 361 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gable roof, 2/2 windows, enclosed front porch, 2 corbelled chimneys, decorative rakeboard.
22. 359 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, L-plan in design with 2/2 windows, louvered shutters, elongated first floor windows, tripartite pointed arch window on second floor, double-leaf door with transom, open porch.
23. 353 North Main Street - Pivotal, pre 1878, 2½-story, 5-bay, clapboard exterior, hipped roof with captain's walk, 1/1 windows, Palladian-window dormers, second floor bay windows, center door with transom and sidelights, open front porch with Doric columns and a standard railing, turn of the century iron fence, rear out-buildings.
24. 427 North Main Street - Contributing, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 6/6 windows, open front porch with square posts, rear additions, 2 chimneys.
25. 430 North Main Street - Contributing, early 19th century, 1½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 1/1 windows, off-center door, short second floor windows, lean-to rear and side additions.



26. 424 North Main Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, 1-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, rear additions, screened front porch.
27. 1 Cedar Street - Contributing, possibly mid 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, gabled roof with returns, 6/6 windows, door with transom, open front porch with chamfered posts, rear additions.
28. 8 Cedar Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof with returns and brackets, 1/1 windows, pointed arch attic lights, enclosed front porch with brackets. Building has been moved from West Bay Avenue where it was used as a bank.
29. 10 Cedar Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 6/6 windows, panelled door with transom, open front porch with square posts, stone foundation.
30. 12 Cedar Street - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Greek Revival, 2½-story, 5-bay, clapboard and shingled exterior, cross gable roof, 6/6 windows, center door with transom, screened front porch with exposed rafters, stone foundation.
31. 418 North Main Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, hipped roof with exposed rafter tails, paired 1/1 windows.
32. 408 North Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, 1/1 windows, enclosed front porch.
33. 408 North Main Street - Pivotal, pre 1878, vernacular/Greek Revival elements, 2½-story, 5-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof with returns, built in two sections (2 + 3 bays), 6/6 windows, door with transom, sidelights, and portico with fluted posts, corbelled brick chimneys.
34. 402 North Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular, 2½-story, 2-bay, clapboard exterior, gabled roof facing street, 2/2 windows, staggered-butt shingle peaks, central chimney.
35. 396 North Main Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, 1½-story, 2-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, 1/1 windows, large central dormer, recessed porch with Doric-like columns, exterior end chimney, stone and parkerstone foundation.
36. North Main Street, Old Barnegat High School - Harmonizing, c. 1930, 2-story, 15-bay, yellow-brick exterior, parapet roof, limestone dentil and molded band cornices, paired windows with brick lintels and continuous limestone silled, center door, center pavilion with cartouches, first floor quoins and tympanum and decorative voussoirs.
37. 376 North Main Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, bungalow, 1½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, exposed rafter tails, enclosed front porch, parkerstone foundation.

38. 374 North Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival elements, 2½-story, 3-bay, painted shingle exterior, cross gable roof, cruciform in plan, 2/2 windows, corbelled interior chimney.
39. 372 North Main Street - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos shingle exterior, gable roof, boarded windows, enclosed front porch.
40. 370 North Main Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, bungalow, 1½-story, 1-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof with flares, shed roof dormers, enclosed front porch, parkerstone foundation.
41. 362 North Main Street, Meyer's Liquors - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, 2-bay, cement block exterior, parapet roof.
42. 360 North Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Queen Anne, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 1/1 windows, open porch with turned posts and standard railing.
- 43A. 358 North Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular / Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, stucco exterior, gabled roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic windows, vergeboard peaks, open front porch with Doric columns on piers and a standard railing.
- 43B. 352 North Main Street - Harmonizing, early 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with returns, 6/1 windows and short third floor windows, a large 1-story, stucco addition is found on three sides and alters the building considerably; 2 large chimneys.
44. West Bay Avenue - Contributing, early 20th century, vernacular/Italianate elements, 2-story, 2-bay, stucco exterior, parapet roof, bracketed cornice, 2/2 windows on second floor, projecting pavilion with double-leaf door, first floor bracketed cornice.
45. West Bay Avenue, First National Bank - Contributing, c. 1914, 1-story, 3-bay, yellow brick exterior, hipped roof, brick corbelled and dentilled cornice, rusticated brick quoins, large rounded arch windows with rusticated voussoirs and stone sills, 8/8 windows, center door with fanlight, modern glass and metal entrance foyer, fieldstone foundation.
46. 714 West Bay Avenue - Intrusion, 20th century, 2-story, asbestos siding, gable roof.
47. 716 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, possibly late 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with end facing street, 2/2 windows, pent roof, decorative panel in peak, open front porch with turned posts and standard railing.
48. 718 West Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, 20th century, 2-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with end facing street, enclosed front porch, parkerstone foundation.

49. West Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, cross gable roof, pointed arch attic windows, center door with transom and sidelights, exposed rafter tails.
50. 724 West Bay Avenue, St. Mary's Rectory - Harmonizing, 20th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, hipped roof, paired windows, hipped roof dormers, enclosed front porch.
51. 728 West Bay Avenue - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof.
52. 730 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/ Gothic Revival elements, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 2/2 windows, bay windows on first floor, pointed arch attic windows, enclosed front porch.
53. Masonic Cemetery - Contributing, organized 1857, parkerstone fence with crenellation erected in 1967.
54. 742 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, painted shingle, gable roof faces street, 2/2 windows, open front porch with columns and hipped roof.
55. 744 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival elements, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, enclosed front porch.
56. West Bay Avenue, St. Mary's Catholic Church - Contributing, pre 1878, 1-story, 3 x 4 bays, asbestos siding, hipped roof with belfry, round arch windows, new front addition. Originally a schoolhouse.
57. 741 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 5-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 1/1 windows, center door, screened front porch with hipped roof, two chimneys.
58. 737 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/ Gothic Revival 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, cross gable roof, 2/2 windows, central second floor tripartite window, pointed arch attic lights, center door with transom, open front porch with square posts and decorative span.
59. 731 West Bay Avenue - Pivotal, early 19th century, vernacular, 2-story, 4-bay, asphalt shingle exterior, steep gable roof, 2/2 windows, 3/3 (short) second floor windows, off-center door, lean-to rear, two massive interior chimneys.
60. West Bay Avenue, Capt. A. Cox House - Pivotal, pre 1878, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, mansard roof, bracketed cornice, 2/2 windows, molded surrounds, dormers, end bay windows, double-leaf center door with transom, open front porch with panelled posts, sawn brackets, bracketed cornice, turned railing, high brick foundation.

61. 725 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic and Colonial Revival elements, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard and staggered butt shingle exterior, gable roof with end facing street, 2/2 windows with louvered shutters and molded window surrounds, double-leaf door with transom, incised rakeboard ornament, open front porch with square posts.
62. 721 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, Italianate, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with end facing street, 2/2 windows with louvered shutters, modern door, pent roof between first and second floors, round arch attic lights.
63. 719 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 1/1 and 2/2 windows, enclosed front porch, two chimneys.
64. 717 West Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 4-bay, aluminum siding, hipped roof, 1/1 windows, turret in northeast corner, front porch.
65. 715 West Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, painted shingle exterior, hipped roof, 6/1 windows, hipped roof dormers, open front porch with square piers, blind balustrade and dentil cornice.
66. West Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular (commercial), 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with end facing street, 2/2 windows with shutters, elongated first floor windows, pointed arch attic light, hipped roof porch with square posts.
67. Railroad Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, cross gable roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, open front porch, two corbelled chimneys.
68. Burr Street - Contributing, possibly early 19th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, natural wood shingle exterior, gable roof, 2/2 windows, open front and side porches with square and turned posts, four chimneys, numerous rear additions.
69. 109 Memorial Avenue, Tuckerton Railroad Depot - Contributing, c. 1870, 1-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, jerkin-head roof, Queen Anne/1 windows, end brackets with vergeboard, enclosed front porch.
70. 93 Memorial Avenue - Pivotal, late 19th century, Victorian Gothic, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gable roof with vergeboard, finials, pendants and scrolls, 2/2 windows, elongated first floor windows with louvered shutters and segmental arches, pointed arch attic lights, double-leaf door with segmental arched transom, open front porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, modillion and bracketed cornice, sawn railing with cut-outs.
71. 89 Memorial Avenue - Pivotal, mid 19th century, 1½-story, 4-bay, painted shingle exterior, gable roof, 6/1 windows, short second floor 3/3 windows, center door, open front porch with square posts and blind balustrade, lean-to rear, belt course between first and second floors, decorative board at roofline, brick foundation.

72. 87 Memorial Avenue - Contributing, mid 19th century, 2½-story, 5-bay, painted shingle exterior, gable roof, 1/1 windows, center door, enclosed hipped roof porch, lean-to rear.
73. 85 Memorial Avenue - Pivotal, pre 1878, 1½-story, 2-bay, shingle exterior, gable roof, 2/2 windows, short second floor facade windows, open front porch with turned posts.
74. 83 Memorial Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, 1½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 6/6 windows, short second floor windows, screened porch with turned balustrade and square posts, lean-to rear addition, two chimneys.
75. 104 Memorial Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 5-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, two sections, 2/2 windows, three front entrances, enclosed and open front porches.
76. Memorial Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, pent roof across facade, 2/2 windows, paired attic lights.
77. 94 Memorial Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, natural wood shingle exterior, gable roof, L-plan in design, enclosed front porch, decorative rakeboard and pendants.
78. 96 Memorial Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, natural wood shingle exterior, gable roof with end facing street, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, enclosed front porch.
79. 98 Memorial Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, natural wood shingle exterior, gable roof with end facing street, 2/1 windows, pointed arch attic lights, enclosed front porch.
80. South Main Street - Harmonizing, late 19th or early 20th century, 2½-story, 4-bay, asbestos and shingle exterior, gable roof, first floor commercial, continuous windows along north and east sides.
81. 347 South Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic and Colonial Revival elements, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gable roof, 2/2 windows, Palladian-like second floor center window, enclosed front porch, pendants in peaks.
82. 345 South Main Street - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, 1-bay, stucco exterior, parapet roof.
83. 339 South Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, Victorian Queen Anne, 2½-story, 2-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gable roof, 12/1 windows, half-timbering in peaks, porte-cochere, open porch with heavy railing and dwarf posts on piers.

84. 333 South Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival elements, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding exterior, gable roof, T-shape in plan, 2/2 windows, elongated first floor windows, pointed arch attic lights, porte-cochere, open porch with Doric columns and a standard railing.
85. 331 South Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 5-bay, clapboard exterior, gabled roof with full returns, 6/1 windows with molded surrounds, wall dormer with returns, open front porch with paired piers with posts and a standard railing, two interior chimneys.
86. 329 South Main Street - Contributing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 4-bay, clapboard exterior, hipped roof, 1/1 windows, hipped roof dormer with tri-partite windows, open front porch with Doric columns on piers, and a standard railing, rusticated block foundation.
87. 327 South Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 5-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof, 6/1 windows, center door with transom and sidelights, two interior chimneys.
88. 348 South Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 4-bay, painted shingle exterior, gabled roof, 6/6, 2/2, 1/1 windows, hipped roof dormers, two corbelled brick chimneys, north addition.
89. 346 South Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof, L-plan in design; 2/2 windows with segmental arches, pointed arch attic lights, enclosed front porch, exposed rafter tails.
90. 344 South Main Street - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, stucco and brick exterior, parapet roof.
91. 340 South Main Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, vertical board siding, cross gabled roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, door with transom and sidelights.
92. 338 South Main Street - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, 4-bay, brick exterior, gable roof.
93. South Main Street, Gulf Station - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, brick-faced exterior, parapet roof.
94. 332 South Main Street, Presbyterian Manor - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding exterior, hipped roof with gables, 2/2 windows, enclosed front porch.
95. South Main Street, Wright Memorial Presbyterian Church - Pivotal, c. 1880, 1-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, north tower stained-glass pointed arch windows, 12/12 side windows with molded surrounds, center door, tower with hipped roof and gables, and incised scrolls, carved portico, two corbelled chimneys.

96. South Main Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 3-bay, stucco facade, gabled roof with returns, bracketed cornice, 1/1 windows, enclosed front porch.
97. 121 Brook Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, 1½-story, 3-bay, stucco exterior, gabled roof.
98. 119 Brook Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, 1½-story, 1-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof, enclosed front porch.
99. 3 Maple Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, clapboard exterior, hipped roof, 1/1 windows, shed dormers, open front porch with square piers and blind balustrade.
100. 5 Maple Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, clapboard exterior, hipped roof, 1/1 windows, shed dormers, open front porch with columns and standard railing, concrete foundation.
101. 7 Maple Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, natural wood shingle, cross gabled roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, door with transom, open front porch with hipped roof, square piers and a blind balustrade, decorative rakeboard.
102. 9 Maple Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Greek Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, cross gabled roof, 2/2 windows, louvered shutters, molded surrounds, pointed arch attic lights, enclosed front porch.
103. 11 Maple Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Queen Anne, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, L-shape in plan, 1/1 and 2/2 windows, pent-like roofs across peaks, dentilled cornice, front porch and second floor balcony with dentils, turned balustrade and sawn brackets, rear additions.
104. 13 Maple Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Colonial Revival elements, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, hipped roof, L-shape in plan, 2/2 windows, hipped roof dormer, louvered shutters, 1-story facade bay window, open porch with square piers and a blind balustrade.
105. 15 Maple Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, cross gable roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, 2-story bay window on south end, screened front porch with sawn brackets.
106. 3 Center Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, enclosed front porch.
107. 5 Center Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with returns, 6/6 windows, open front porch with square posts, corbelled chimney.

108. 7 Center Street - Harmonizing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, aluminum siding, gable roof, 2/2 windows, enclosed front porch.
109. 9 Center Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, clapboard with fish scale shingle gabled peaks, gable roof, L-shape in plan, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, sawn decorative rakeboard, enclosed front porch.
110. 13 Center Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, 1½-story, 2-bay, natural wood shingle, gable roof, shed roof dormers, screened front porch.
111. 15 Center Street - Harmonizing, 20th century, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos with brick veneer front, gable roof, 2/2 windows.
112. 17 Center Street - Contributing, pre 1878, 2-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 6/6 windows, lean-to addition on east end, gabled portico, one interior chimney.
113. East Bay Avenue, Gulick House - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 5-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic windows, two asymmetrically placed front doors, open front porch with square posts, two corbelled chimneys.
114. East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, late 19th century, vernacular/Italianate elements, 2-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, parapet roof, bracketed cornice, modern brick first floor addition.
115. East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, commercial, 3½-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof with exposed rafter tails, 2/2 windows, center door, 20th century store front, stone foundation.
116. East Bay Avenue - Intrusion, 20th century, 1-story, 3-bay, brick exterior, parapet roof.
117. East Bay Avenue - Contributing, possibly early 19th century, 2-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof, modern first floor addition, lean-to rear, central chimney.
118. 679 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Italianate elements, 2½-story, 2 x 3 bay, clapboard exterior, gabled roof with decorative rakeboard, 2/2 windows, Roman arched attic lights with keystone, bay window on north end with decorative cornice, screened porch.
119. 677 East Bay Avenue, Methodist Parsonage - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 3 x 6 bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof with dormers, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic lights, porch with turned posts.
120. 673 East Bay Avenue - Pivotal, c. 1849, Greek Revival, 2-story, 6-bay, asbestos siding, parapet roof, modillion cornice, 6/6 windows with molded surrounds, door with transom and sidelights, flat roof portico with modillions and Doric piers, numerous side and rear additions.



121. 671 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, mid 19th century, vernacular/Greek Revival elements, 2½-story, 5-bay, asbestos shingle, gabled roof with dentilled cornice, 6/6 windows, panelled center door with transom and sidelights, brick foundation.
122. 669 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof.
123. 667 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2-story, 4-bay, asbestos siding, hipped roof with gabled dormers, enclosed front porch.
124. 665 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Queen Anne, 2½-story, 2-bay, asphalt shingle exterior, gabled roof, elaborate bay windows with balconies, 1/1 and multi-paned windows, tower with sloping lower roof and hipped roof with ball finial, porches with turned posts, sawn and spinwheel brackets.
125. 663 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 5-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gabled roof, 2/2 windows, center door, small front porch with square posts and arched spans with sawn ornaments, two corbelled chimneys.
126. 661 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 1½-story, 3-bay, painted shingle exterior, gabled roof, paired windows, center door, case-cement foundation.
127. 659 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof, L-shape in plan, 2/2 windows, enclosed front porch.
128. 657 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gabled roof, 2/2 windows, 3-part center (second floor) window, elongated first floor lights, pointed arch attic windows, center door with transom, open front porch, decorative rakeboard.
129. 653 East Bay Avenue - Pivotal, mid 19th century, vernacular/Greek Revival, 2½-story, 5-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof with returns, 6/6 windows with louvered shutters, center double-leaf door with transom and portico.
130. 651 East Bay Avenue - Pivotal, mid 19th century, vernacular/Greek Revival, 2½-story, 5-bay, clapboard exterior, gabled roof, 6/6 windows with molded surrounds and louvered shutters, center door with transom, sidelights and flat roof portico containing a balcony, fluted Doric columns and returns, two chimneys, 2-bay east wing.
131. 647 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gable roof, 2/2 windows with shoulders on the first floor, segmental arches on the second floor, and pointed arch attic lights, center door with transom and sidelights, open front porch, east bay window with balcony.

132. 643 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, cross gable roof, 2/2 windows with molded surrounds, center double-leaf door with transom, open front porch with Doric columns and standard railing.
133. 696A East Bay Avenue -Contributing, late 19th century, commercial, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, gabled roof with full returns, 1/1, 6/6 windows, modern store windows on first floor.
134. 696B East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, commercial, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, gabled roof with full return, semi-detached, 1/1 windows, center door flanked by modern store windows.
135. East Bay Avenue, Masonic Hall - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2-story, 3-bay, yellow brick, parapet roof, corbelled brick cornice, decorative brick bands, panels, pilasters, 1/1 paired windows, center door, limestone foundation.
136. 690 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, 1½-story, 3-bay, brick and shingle exterior, jerkin-head roof with pent, modern shop windows, recessed center door.
137. 688 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, possibly late 19th century, 1½-story, 3-bay, natural wood shingle, gable roof with pent, modern store front windows, center door, panelled frieze above first floor.
138. 686 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, early 20th century, 2-story, 2-bay, yellow brick exterior with parapet roof, stone lintels and quoins, brick sills, 1/1 windows.
139. 684 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, (rear section possibly pre 1878), 2½-story, 3-bay, asphalt siding, cross gabled roof, 6/6 windows, center door, modern store front, stucco and case-concrete foundation.
140. East Bay Avenue, Barnegat United Methodist Church - Pivotal, c. 1880, 1½-story, 3-bay, asbestos shingle, gabled roof, stained-glass windows with molded hoods, modern entrance, projecting center bay, stucco foundation.
141. 678 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, natural wood shingle exterior, cross gabled roof, 2/2 windows with segmental arches, pointed arch attic lights, center door with transom and sidelights, open front porch with Doric columns and a standard railing.
142. 676 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, possibly late 19th century (altered), 2-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, enclosed brick entranceway.
143. East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, 2½-story, 3-bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, 2/2 windows, center door, open front porch, one chimney.

144. 670 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, 2½-story, 3-bay, shingled exterior, gable roof with full returns, 1/1 windows and diamond panes/1 in attic level, partially enclosed front porch with dentil cornice.
145. 668 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878 (possibly mid 19th century), 2½-story, 4-bay, asbestos shingle, gabled roof, 6/6 windows, open front porch with brackets and square posts, two stucco chimneys.
146. 666 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878 (possibly mid 19th century), 2½-story, 3-bay, asphalt shingle, gabled roof, 2/2 windows, pointed arch attic light, open front porch with square posts and sawn brackets.
147. 664 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, 2½-story, 3-bay, aluminum siding, gable roof with full return, 6/1 windows, center tripartite dormer window, enclosed front porch.
148. 662 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, Victorian Queen Anne, 2½-story, 2-bay, natural wood shingle and clapboard exterior, gable roof, 2/2 windows, 2-story bay window with stained-glass on west end, vergeboard in peaks, open front porch with Doric columns.
149. 660 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with full return, 2/2 windows, screened front porch.
150. 658 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, 20th century, 1½-story, 2-bay, clapboard and shingle exterior, gable roof, enclosed front porch, case concrete foundation.
151. 656 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, 2½-story, 2-bay, aluminum siding, gable roof, 1/1, 2/2 windows, enclosed front porch.
152. 654 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, 2-story, 5-bay, asbestos and clapboard exterior, gabled roof, 1/1 windows with molded surrounds, center door with transom and sidelights, open front porch with square posts and turned railing.
153. 652 East Bay Avenue - Harmonizing, 20th century, 2-story, 3-bay, aluminum siding, gabled roof with flares, 1/1 windows, open porch with Doric columns, case concrete foundation.
154. 650 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, pre 1878, vernacular/Gothic Revival, 2½-story, 2-bay, asbestos siding, cross gabled roof, L-shape in plan, louvered shutters, pointed arch attic lights, open front porch with cross railing and chamfered posts.
155. 646 East Bay Avenue - Contributing, late 19th century, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof with full return, 6/1 windows, open front porch with turned posts, dentil cornice, and spinwheel brackets.

156. 6 Walnut Lane - Contributing, possibly early 19th century, 1½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, 1/1 windows, center door, enclosed front porch.
157. Walnut Lane - Contributing, possibly pre 1878, 2-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof, 1/1 windows, center door.
158. 12 Ridgeway Street - Contributing, late 19th century, vernacular/Gothic revival, 2½-story, 3-bay, asbestos siding, gabled roof, 2/1 windows, enclosed front porch.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" 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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Barnegat Historic District is one of the last Jersey coastal ports to retain its 19th century commercial core and residential neighborhoods. Spared the fire, demolition, and new construction that dramatically altered nearby towns, Barnegat's architectural heritage still has a decidedly 19th century character. Its historic district contains a concentration of buildings representing 100 years of its evolution from a Quaker hamlet to a major South Jersey coastal port. Barnegat's steady decline through the early years of the 20th century undoubtedly helped to preserve its architectural past.

Barnegat was originally settled by Quakers who came to the area in the early 18th century to create a separate community where they could practice their religious beliefs. As early as 1720 Jonas Tow built a house in the meadows near the bay (outside the nominated area). Tow's contemporaries constructed scattered homesteads along what are now Bay Avenue, Main Street, and Collinstown and Lowershore Roads. Few of these earliest structures remain, however, due to fire and demolition.

In the early years of the settlement the Quakers made their living by hunting, fishing and subsistence farming. But by the last quarter of the 18th century, trading had become popular and other new industries such as saltworks and shipbuilding began to flourish. The growth in trade began with the shipment by wagon of fish, oysters and clams along what is now Bay Avenue to West Jersey and Philadelphia. This trade route was complemented by the growth of stage coach service along the shore road (now known as Main Street and Route 9) which connected Barnegat with coastal communities to the north and south. Soon, however, Barnegat's new traders took advantage of the village's excellent harbor and easy access to the sea. The rapid development of sea trading, spurred by the growth of bog ore furnaces in the nearby pinelands, helped to establish Barnegat as one of South Jersey's principal ports by the early years of the 19th century.

In addition to providing jobs for sailors and sea captains, the growth of maritime trade enhanced Barnegat's fledgling shipbuilding industry. Sloops and schooners were needed to carry the pig iron and other goods to New York and to return manufactured goods to the expanding village. The growth of shipbuilding led to a sharp increase in the demand for lumber. The seemingly limitless supply of good timber in the Pine Barrens and the network of roads built to transport raw materials to the bay allowed the rapid development of the lumber industry in Barnegat's outlying areas. As the demands for ship-

building lumber were met, Barnegat's traders began to export wood and lumber to New York and other cities for use as fuel and building materials.

By 1844 as many as 15 to 20 vessels were reported to be sailing from Barnegat regularly, carrying lumber and other goods, including charcoal, to markets in New York.<sup>1</sup> Although small compared to the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, Barnegat was one of the largest ports in the area. Along with Toms River, Forked River, Manahawkin and Tuckerton, Barnegat remained an important supplier of fuel for New York City during much of the 19th century.

The race to develop the region's forest to meet the demand for lumber and fuel caused the pineland's supply of prime cedar and pine lumber to be depleted by mid century. However, charcoal soon became the major resource exported from Barnegat's dock, rescuing the town from an early decline. The charcoal industry helped to support Barnegat's traders until the late 1860s when new fuel sources were discovered.<sup>2</sup>

As the importance of Pine Barrens natural resources diminished, Barnegat's ship-building and trading industries entered a period of decline. In this period, many of Barnegat's sea captains turned from the exportation of regional goods to the transportation of freight from New York to points in New England and along the southern coast. These traders made large profits during the Civil War, boosting Barnegat's economy in the postwar years.<sup>3</sup>

The major benefit resulting from this new influx of wealth was the establishment of a bayside summer resort in the late 1860s, where boating, fishing and swimming could be found. By the end of the decade the sea captains investing in the resort had helped to establish railroad service between Barnegat and New York and Philadelphia. The Tuckerton and Central Railroads helped to attract more summer visitors to the area. But as access to new ocean front resorts was improved Barnegat's role as a summer resort declined.

These 19th century developments helped to establish the thriving village west of the docks and meadows. In the early 19th century the road leading to the landing was lined with small 1½-story, 3-5 bay clapboard structures decorated with elements from a broad range of styles. With the establishment of Barnegat as a major Jersey port small businesses took root along the roadway where goods from New York were sold. Travel between the coastal communities, which shared the role as shipping ports for inland products, were linked by a shore road which intersected the bay avenue near the new village.

After the establishing of stage coach service in the early 1800s development quickened at this intersection. The cross roads became the center of town where commercial structures were built, including John Oliphant's tavern circa 1820, located at the northeast corner of the roads (now extensively altered).

By 1834 the success of the port could be seen in Barnegat's rapid growth. At this time 50 dwellings, 3 taverns, and 4 stores were reported to have been located in the downtown area<sup>4</sup> (a later report states that only 30 dwellings were found in 1844<sup>5</sup>).

The quality of early 19th century architecture also indicates that the citizens

of the town were prosperous during this era. During these years large structures containing elements of the popular Greek Revival style were constructed. These prominent buildings, common along Main Street and Bay Avenue, were generally 2½-story, 5-bay structures containing 6/6 windows, molded surrounds, porticos with columns and center doors with sidelights and transoms (408 North Main Street, 673 East Bay Avenue). Several buildings of this kind, most with less ornamentation, continued to be built well into the 1850s.

After the Civil War, which brought large profits for Barnegat's sea captains, a new building boom began. The influx of wealth during this period is evident in the architecture of the 1860s and 1870s. Among the high-styled architecture found in the village was the French Second Empire. These structures contained mansard roofs, bracketed cornices, 2/2 windows with molded surrounds, decorative dormers and elaborate porches with sawn and/or turned elements. Other popular styles included the Colonial Revival, the Gothic Revival and the Italianate. The Colonial Revival often contained hipped roofs, Palladian windows and center doors whereas Gothic Revival and Italianate structures had cross gabled roofs, verge-board, and pointed arch (Gothic Revival) and Roman arch windows (Italianate).

The sea captains also helped to revive Barnegat's economy by establishing hotels such as the Carlestone (now demolished), a 3-story, French Second Empire structure, and organizing its railroad and banking facilities.

By the end of the 1870s a dramatic increase in the number of structures in the town could be found. According to the Beer's Atlas of 1872, and Woolman and Rose 1878, over 100 dwellings, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, a Quaker Meeting House, two schools, four or five stores, two hotels and a cranberry bog were found at Barnegat.<sup>6</sup>

By the end of the 19th century, Barnegat's economy had slowed considerably causing many of Barnegat's men to again turn to the sea for their livelihoods, planting oysters, fishing, and clamming. Shipping of cranberries and moss by train also became important functions of the community; however, like other 19th century industries, the cranberry and moss booms were short-lived.

With the introduction of the automobile in the first years of the 20th century, Main Street (Route 9) became Barnegat's major thoroughfare and developed into the commercial center. The importance of downtown Barnegat grew as thousands of summer travellers stopped on their way to ocean beaches. With the construction of the Garden State Parkway, which bypassed Barnegat, Route 9 declined in importance as the major shore route and Barnegat's share of tourist dollars dropped off sharply.

Today Barnegat is preserved due to the village's decline in the 19th and 20th centuries as a major port, bay resort and commercial center. Its location, which originally helped it grow to become one of South Jersey's most important 19th century towns, later helped it to preserve it's 19th century character into the 1980s.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Harold F. Wilson, The Jersey Shore, Vol. I. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1953), p. 357.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 367.

<sup>3</sup>Alfred M. Heston, A History of New Jersey - 1664-1924, Vol. I. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1924), p. 257.

<sup>4</sup>Wilson, The Jersey Shore, p. 261.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p/ 261.

<sup>6</sup>Woolman and Rose, Biographical and Historical Atlas of New Jersey Coast. (Philadelphia: Woolman and Rose, 1879), p. 36.



Bibliography

Beers, F.W. Historical Atlas of Ocean County, NJ. New York: Beers, Comstock and Cline, 1872.

Heston, Alfred M. A History of New Jersey - 1664-1924. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1924.

Wilson, Harold F. The Jersey Shore, Vol. I. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1953.

Woolman and Rose. Biographical and Historical Atlas of New Jersey Coast. Philadelphia: Woolman and Rose, 1879.

## Boundary Justification

Boundaries of the Barnegat Historic District were drawn to encompass, to the greatest extent permitted by the area's integrity, historically and architecturally significant buildings dating from the area's period of greatest importance. A survey of all 18th and 19th century structures was undertaken revealing a grouping of significant buildings along the major roadways and a handful of Barnegat's side streets. The Woolman and Rose Atlas of 1879 indicates that this cluster of structures comprised the major portion of town in the 19th century.

The northern boundary was chosen since large wooded lots and 20th century commercial and residential buildings are found north of the district. One northern side street (Cedar Street) was included in the district since it contains three structures built in the 19th century.

The western boundary is at the edge of Barnegat's 19th century development. Scattered buildings are found west of the district, but they are separated from it by a large wooded area.

The extension of the southern boundary to include six structures built in the 19th century was considered but rejected due to long stretches of woodland and modern commercial development.

The eastern boundary is bordered outside the district by early-mid 20th century structures. East Bay Avenue contains a number of 18th and early 19th century buildings not in the district including the Friends Meeting House, and the Historical Society buildings. These structures were considered for inclusion in the district, but rejected since they are scattered along the road and are separated by modern housing.

## Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of the western curbline of South Main Street with the extension in a westerly direction of the southern curbline of Brook Street, the boundary proceeds generally eastward along said southern curbline of Brook Street to the intersection with the extension in a southerly direction of the eastern curbline of Maple Street; thence generally northward along said curbline to the intersection with the southern curbline line of Center Street; thence generally eastward to the intersection with the extension in a southerly direction of the western property line of 17 Center Street; thence generally northward along said extension and property line to the corner of that property; thence generally eastward along the rear (north) property line of 17 Center Street and following the back property lines of the southern side of East Bay Avenue, incorporating any irregularities therein, to the southeastern corner of the property at 643 East Bay Avenue; thence generally northward along the eastern property line of 643 East Bay Avenue to the intersection with the northern curbline of East Bay Avenue; thence generally westward to the intersection with the eastern property line of 646 East Bay Avenue; thence generally northward to the corner of that property and westward to the intersection with the eastern curbline of Walnut Lane; thence generally northward along said curbline to the rear property line of Walnut Lane; thence generally westward along the northern boundaries of the properties on the north side of Walnut Lane to the intersection with the eastern curbline of Ridgeway Street; thence south along said line to the intersection with the rear (north) property line of 650 East Bay Avenue; thence generally westward along the back lot lines of East Bay Avenue, incorporating any irregularities, to the intersection of the rear property line of North Main Street; thence proceeding northward along the property lines to the intersection of the back lot line of 14 Cedar Street; thence generally westward to the southeast corner of 12 Cedar and northward to the intersection of the northern curbline of Cedar Street; thence generally westward to the intersection of the rear lot line of 1 Cedar Street; thence generally northward along said rear property line, following the back lot lines along North Main, incorporating any irregularities, to the northeast corner of 430 North Main Street; thence generally westward along the northern property line to the intersection with the western curbline of North Main; thence south along said curbline to the intersection with the northwest corner of Rose Hill Road; thence generally westward to the intersection with the extension of the western property line of 423 North Main and continuing south along the said line, incorporating any irregularities to the intersection of the southwest corner of 371 North Main; thence westward along the northern property line, to the intersection with the eastern curbline of Memorial Drive; thence generally north to the extension of the northern property line of Memorial Drive and westward along that line to the northwest corner of that property; thence generally southward along the rear lot lines of the properties on the western side of Memorial Drive to the intersection of the northeast corner of 714 West Bay Avenue; thence generally westward along the rear property lines of those lots along West Bay Avenue, incorporating any irregularities, to the northwest corner of 744 West Bay Avenue; thence generally southward to the southern curbline of West Bay Avenue; thence east along that line to the western property line of St. Mary's Catholic Church; thence generally southward along that said line to the rear

lot line; thence generally eastward along the back property lines of the properties bordering on the south side of West Bay Avenue to the intersection with the rear property line of 93 South Memorial Drive; thence generally southward along that said line to the intersection with the south property line of 83 Memorial Drive; thence generally eastward to the intersection of the far-east curblines of Memorial Drive; thence north along the said curbline to the intersection of the southern property line of 98 Memorial Drive; thence eastward to the rear property lines of South Main Street and Memorial Drive; thence south along the said rear property line, incorporating any irregularities, to the southern property line of 327 South Main Street; thence eastward along said property line to the western curblines of South Main Street and south to the point of beginning.

BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP LISTINGS

1534-L1



East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 4 bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, poss. early 19th century. Built in 3 sections, a 1½ story west wing is located along the facade as is a lean-to section at the western end. Windows are 6/1 and 1/1. Modern windows have been added to the 1st floor. An enclosed porch is found across the facade.

1534-L2



East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding, gable roof, poss. mid 19th century. Windows are 6/6. Rafter tails are exposed.

1534-L3



564 East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 4 bay, stucco exterior, gable roof, c.1770. A rear lean-to has been added. Modern 1/1 windows and new louvered shutters have been installed. The facade has two entrances and a small open porch.

1534-L4



197 Lower Shore Road

2 story, 2 bay, natural wood and painted shingle exterior, gable roof, stucco foundation, early 19th century. 6/6 windows and an enclosed porch are found on the facade.

1534-L5

Not Available

17 Lower Shore Road

2½ story, 3 bay, natural wood shingle, gable roof, late 19th century. Windows are 2/2. A center door contains a transom. Pointed arch windows are found in the gable peaks. A screened porch runs across the facade. Numerous outbuildings can be found in the rear yard, including a silo.

1534-L6



S.E. corner of Lower Shore Road and Mill

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof, late 19th century. Windows are 6/6. An enclosed front porch and a modern shed roof rear section have altered the appearance.

1534-L7



617 East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos and shingle exterior, gable roof, late 19th century. Windows are 2/2. An enclosed porch runs across the facade.

1534-L8



621 East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos exterior, gable roof. An open porch with square posts runs across the facade. Windows are 6/6. The door is centered.



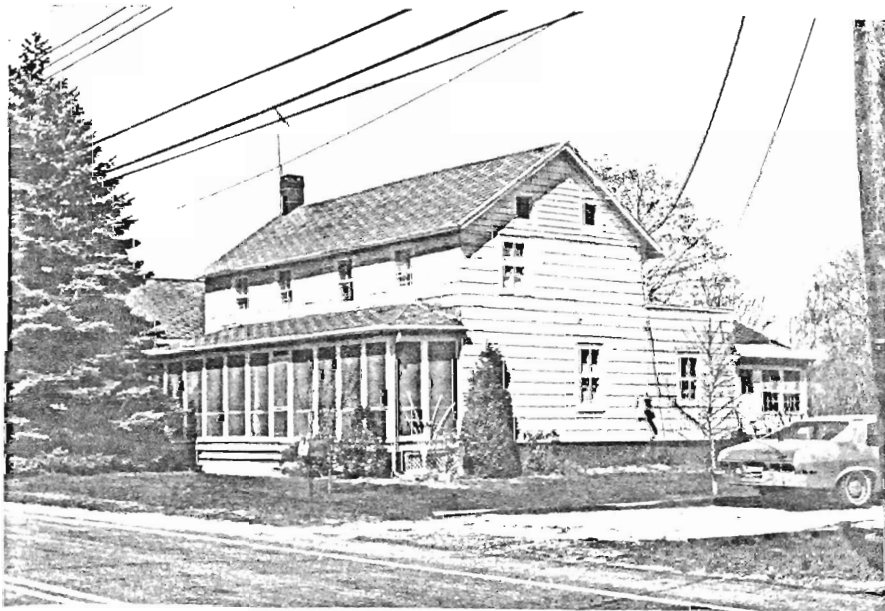
1534-L9



623 East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asphalt shingle, cross gable roof. Windows are 2/2. Pointed arch attic lights are found in the gable peaks. An enclosed late 19th century porch runs across the facade. Poss. c.1870.

1534-L10



632 East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 4 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. A screened front porch contains turned posts. A center door has a transom and sidelights. Windows are 2/2. Mid 19th century.

1534-L11



635 East Bay Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof with returns, high cement block foundation. Windows are 2/2. Two corbelled brick chimneys are centered on the roof. A modern center door has been added. Mid 19th century.

1534-L12



Water Street

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable roof. An enclosed porch is found on the facade.

1534-L13



55 Water Street

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof. Windows are 6/2. Stone foundation. A small side wing and a rear lean-to. Poss. early 19th century with later additions.

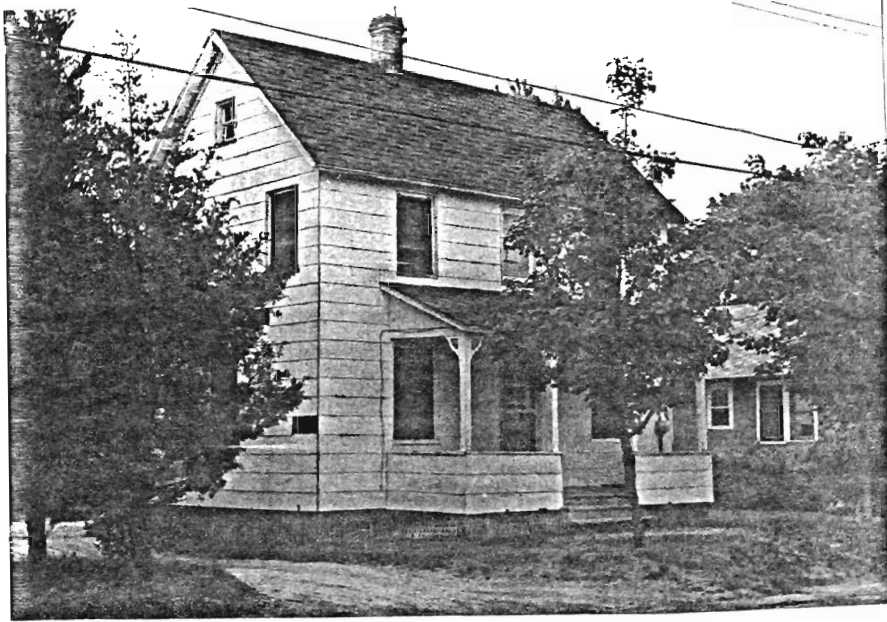
1534-L14



58 Water Street

1½ story, 2 bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof, center chimney. An enclosed porch runs across the facade. Narrow second floor windows are found on the facade. Poss. early 19th century.

1534-L15



Birdsall Avenue

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. An open porch contains square posts and sawn brackets. Windows are 6/6.

1534-L16



South Main

2½ story, 2 bay, asbestos siding, gable roof. L-plan. Windows are 2/2. Pointed arch attic lights are found in the gable peaks. An open front porch has square posts. The foundation is parkerstone. Late 19th century.

1534-L17



284 South Main

2½ story, 3 bay, clapboard, gable roof, late 19th century. 1/1 windows. Open porch with turned posts and balustrade.

1534-L18



287 South Main

2 story, 2 bay, clapboard exterior, gable roof. Poss. early 19th century. Windows are 2/2. An enclosed porch runs across the facade. A rear lean-to was added in the early 20th century.



1534-L19



Cedar Street

2½ story, 3 bay, asbestos siding, cross gable roof, stone foundation. This early 19th century building has narrow second floor windows and a center door. A cross gable was added later in the 19th century.

HISTORIC SITES  
1534-L20



Warren Grove Road

A small saw mill settlement once was located in western Barnegat Township near Reevestown cemetery. Today only cellar holes mark where buildings once stood. Only the cemetery remains intact. Saw mill, dwellings and a schoolhouse were located here prior to a fire in 1936.

1534-L21



Old Cedar Bridge Road

Cedar Bridge Road, an unpaved road was once the major route between Philadelphia and the towns along the bay. The road which has been in existence for over two hundred years still passes the Cedar Bridge Tavern, once a stopping point along the stage coach route. Today the road runs between Clayton's Log Cabin on Route 72 and the Warren Grove Road. Some modern housing can be found northwest of the tavern.

1534-L22

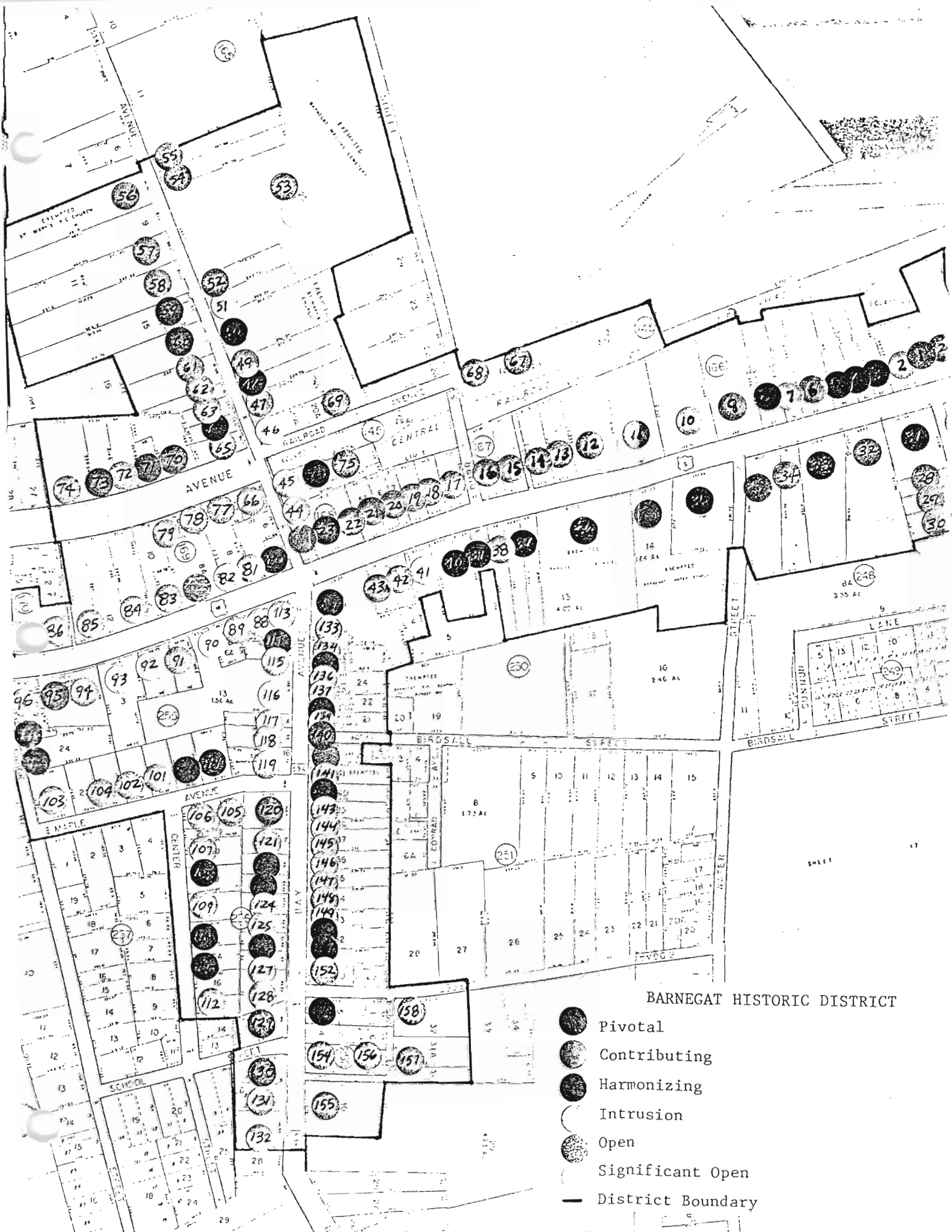
Not Available

#### Barnegat Glass Making Company








In the late 19th century, glass making at Barnegat was found north of town along Route 9. Green-glass bottles, glass vials and pocket bottles are known to have been made in the area. Local residents believe three succeeding glassworks existed at Barnegat. The Atlantic Coast Glass Company was incorporated in 1897, the Barnegat Glass Company incorporated in 1907 and the Co-operative Glass Company in 1908. The summer of 1913, Barnegat Glassworks ceased operations.







BARNEGAT HISTORIC DISTRICT

-  Pivotal
-  Contributing
-  Harmonizing
-  Intrusion
-  Open
-  Significant Open
-  District Boundary





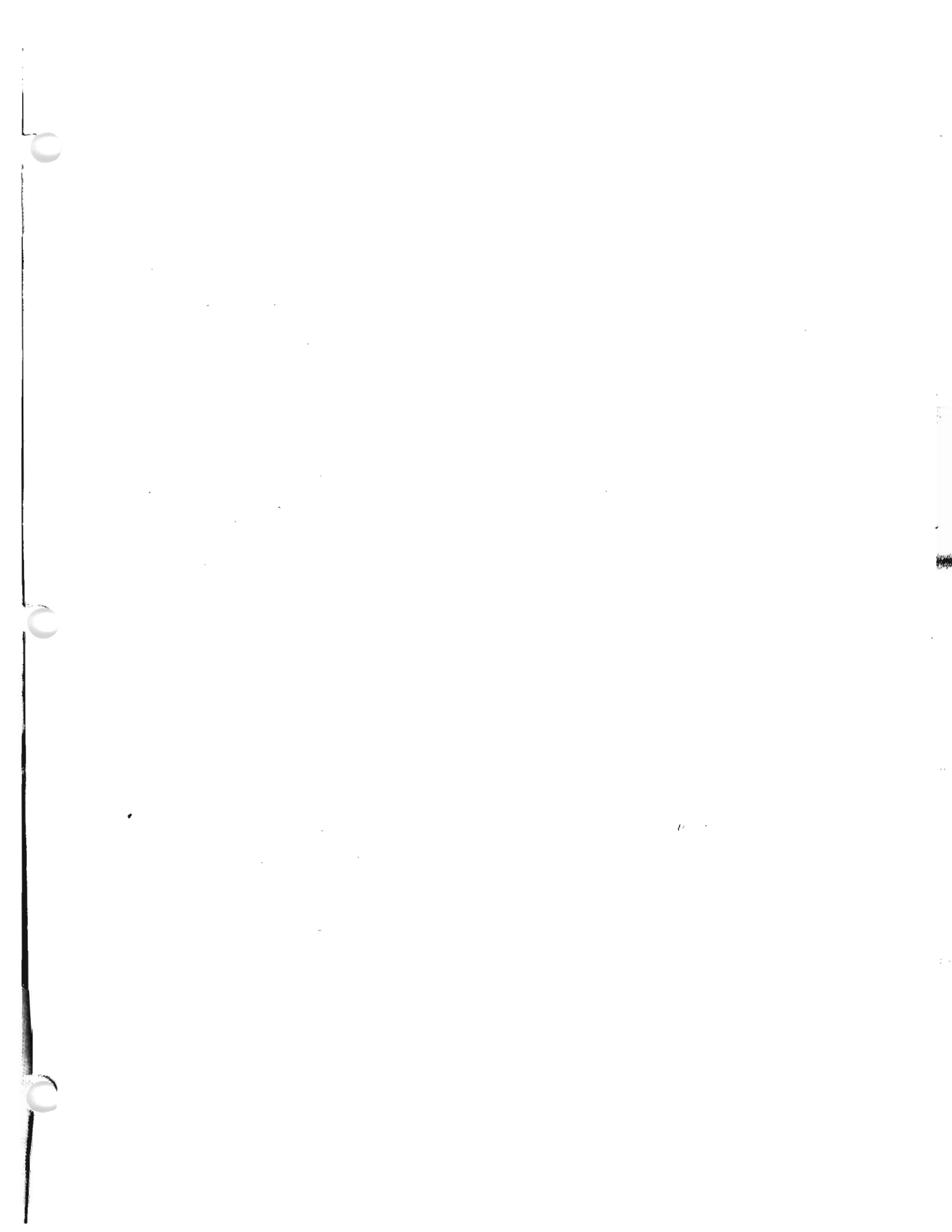
Barnegat Historic District  
93 Memorial Avenue (70)  
Barnegat, New Jersey  
Photographer: Michael May  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: West

Barnegat Historic District  
North Main Street  
Barnegat, New Jersey  
Photographer: Michael May  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: East



Barnegat Historic District  
East Bay Avenue - Commercial Center  
Barnegat, New Jersey  
Photographer: Michael May  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: Northwest

Barnegat Historic District  
353 North Main Street (23)  
Barnegat, New Jersey  
Photographer: Michael May  
Negative: Commission Office  
View: West







# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael S. May

ORGANIZATION

Heritage Studies, Inc.

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

RD 4 Box 864 Mapleton Road

TELEPHONE

(609)452-1754

CITY OR TOWN

Princeton

STATE

New Jersey

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



## APPENDIX \*

### THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND THE REVIEW PROCESS

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C., 570 to 470n) directed the Secretary of the Interior to maintain an expanded list of sites, buildings, objects, structures and districts that are historically, culturally and architecturally significant at the federal, state or local level. This list is the National Register of Historic Places.

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for the determination of which properties are eligible for inclusion on the National Register. He, in turn, has delegated this responsibility to the Keeper of the National Register. Most nominations are submitted in either of two ways: from the states by the State Historic Preservation Officer or from the federal agencies as per Executive Order 11593 which directed them to survey lands in their jurisdiction. The criteria for eligible properties are broad because a key concept of the Register is "local significance". A property need not be of national significance to be listed on or eligible for the Register.

Many kinds of buildings, objects, sites and districts are eligible for entry in the National Register. Examples in New Jersey range from such obvious landmarks as Morven, the Governor's mansion, to the town of Roebling, a planned early 20th century "company town", and from the Monmouth Battlefield, to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company Warehouse in Jersey City. They include Indian and industrial archaeological sites,

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\* Adapted from "Participants in the Historic Preservation Process: Federal, State, and Local" (Trenton: County and Municipal Government Study Commission, 1980).

great mansions and worker's cottages, railroad stations, seaside resorts, country villages and city neighborhoods. In short, places that retain the physical aura of many aspects of the past are eligible for the National Register. The Register criteria follows:

The quality of significance in American History, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A.) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B.) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or

C.) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D.) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Certain properties shall not ordinarily be considered for inclusion in the National Register. They include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A.) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

B.) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C.) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

D.) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E.) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

F.) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

G.) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

As the National Register program evolved each state, in order to participate and receive grants for survey and planning was required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer. States were given the power of preliminary review of National Register nominations, Section 106 cases (see below) federally-assisted preservation projects, and tax act certifications. To carry out these functions, each state is required to maintain a State Historic Preservation Office, staffed by personnel qualified in the disciplines of history, architectural history, and archaeology. The State Historic Preservation Office is therefore the primary interface between local preservation efforts and the federal program.

In New Jersey, the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The State Historic Preservation Office is the Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, whose Chief serves as Deputy SHPO. It is located in the Commissioner's Office.

Nominations can be submitted to the Office of Cultural and Environmental Services from a variety of sources, including individuals, organizations and local governments. Most, however, are now prepared by professionals, and are generated as a result of local surveys.

The nominations are first reviewed for technical completeness and content by the state office's professional staff. They are then submitted to

the State Review Board. This board, appointed by the Governor, is composed of professionals in the disciplines of history, architecture, architectural history and archaeology, who serve without compensation. Review by such a board is a requirement of the federal program.

If approved by the board, nominations go to the SHPO for signature. When the nomination is signed by the SHPO, the property or district is entered on the State Register. The nomination is then forwarded to Washington for review by the National Register staff, signature by the Keeper, and entry in the National Register.

Being listed on or determined eligible for the Register is a very important step in protection for a historic property. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (16 U.S.C. 470) directs that the head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally-assisted undertaking in any state must take into account the effect of such undertaking on any site, district, building, object or structure that is included on or eligible for the National Register. This is a flexible standard because the "taking into account" standard is a balancing test. The fact that a structure is listed on the National Register does not guarantee that it will not be destroyed. There must be a weighing of all factors involved in the undertaking. Section 106 does guarantee that the preservation values will be considered.

The use of the word "undertaking" in Section 106 is also an attempt to insure the widest possible consideration of historic values. Case law has determined that in addition to projects, other types of federal assistance such as loans and mortgages fall within Section 106.

Except for those few properties where full federal protection is extended through ownership, Section 106 review is the broadest form of protective

system currently available through the federal government. It must be remembered, however, that this review affects only properties on the National Register, or found eligible for the Register. Furthermore, it only applies to projects with federal participation in the form of funding, permits, licenses or guaranteed loans.

The review process is defined by regulations promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR part 800). The federal agency undertaking a project bears the ultimate responsibility for the identification of properties on or eligible for the National Register that may be affected. Identification, like all subsequent steps in the review process, requires adequate documentation by the agency and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). If potentially eligible sites are identified, a determination of eligibility is sought from the Department of Interior. The federal agency then, again in consultation with the SHPO, applies criteria of effect to determine the potential impact of the project on listed or eligible properties.

If a determination of "No Effect" is found and there are no objections to the finding from the SHPO or the public, the project may proceed.

If it is found that the project will affect historic resources, criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR Sec. 800.3(b)) are applied. If the agency determines that there is "No Adverse Effect", there are three possibilities:

- 1) The Executive Director of the Advisory Council agrees and the project proceeds.
- 2) The Executive Director disagrees, but states the conditions under which he would agree. If the agency and SHPO accept the conditions, the project proceeds.

- 3) If the conditions are not accepted the case goes into consultation.

Consultation is the process whereby the parties involved in the project consider ways to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effect. It is an intervening step before a full Council hearing. If agreement is reached, then a Memorandum of Agreement is issued and the project proceeds as stipulated. A failure to reach agreement may result in referring the case to the full Advisory Council or to a panel of five of its members. The federal project may not proceed during this commentary process. When agreement is reached, a Memorandum of Agreement is issued and the project proceeds as stipulated.

If the agency finds that a project will produce an adverse effect, it may recommend avoidance or mitigation. Again there are three possibilities:

- 1) The Executive Director agrees with the findings and recommendations and the project proceeds.
- 2) The Executive Director makes additional recommendations for avoidance or mitigation. If the agency and SHPO concur, a memorandum of agreement is issued and the project proceeds.
- 3) If no agreement is reached, the case goes to consultation.

The process of Section 106 review offers a large measure of protection, but this protection is not absolute. Review is a form of mediation, a balancing act. The importance of the project may override the preservation issues, and it may be decided that a project that is damaging to historic resources must proceed. Furthermore, the Advisory Council only has the power to comment and negotiate, not the power to approve or veto. The ultimate



decision is up to the federal agency, which may decide to proceed despite failure to reach agreement with the Advisory Council. In effect, then, the review process only insures that preservation issues will be given a thorough hearing. However, because, under law, federal agencies are charged with preservation responsibility, relatively few cases that come before the Advisory Council result in an agency proceeding with a project without agreement having been reached. A more serious flaw in the system is that, because of the sheer number of projects with federal involvement, many miss Advisory Council review due to lack of supervision, circumvention of the requirement, or genuine lack of knowledge.

In 1970, legislation was passed (N.J.S.A.13: 1B-15.128) establishing the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (sometimes referred to as the State Register). This parallels the National Register as a listing of sites of national, state and local significance, with stress on the last two categories. The same criteria, application forms, and state administrative agency are used to process nominations to both registers. Properties approved on the state level for forwarding to the National Register are automatically entered in the State Register.

The most important provision of the New Jersey Register Law is the requirement for review and consent of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection of state, county or municipal projects that encroach on listed properties. The process is analogous to Section 106 review on the federal level, with the role of the Advisory Council being played by the New Jersey Historic Sites Council. However, in cases where there is federal funding or other involvement, the federal review process takes precedence, and no additional review is required under the State Register.

In cases where a project impacts properties listed only on the State

Register, the initiating agency is responsible for identifying such properties. If a registered property is identified, the agency must inform the Commissioner, describing the property, explaining the need for the project, describing the impacts, and if they are adverse, suggesting means of avoiding or mitigating them.

Like Section 106, the protective mechanisms of the State Register have been extended to eligible properties by Executive Order 53. This Order affects only projects with a total cost greater than \$1,000,000. Projects costing less than that sum may also require review if they are in "fragile" areas and would cause significant damage.