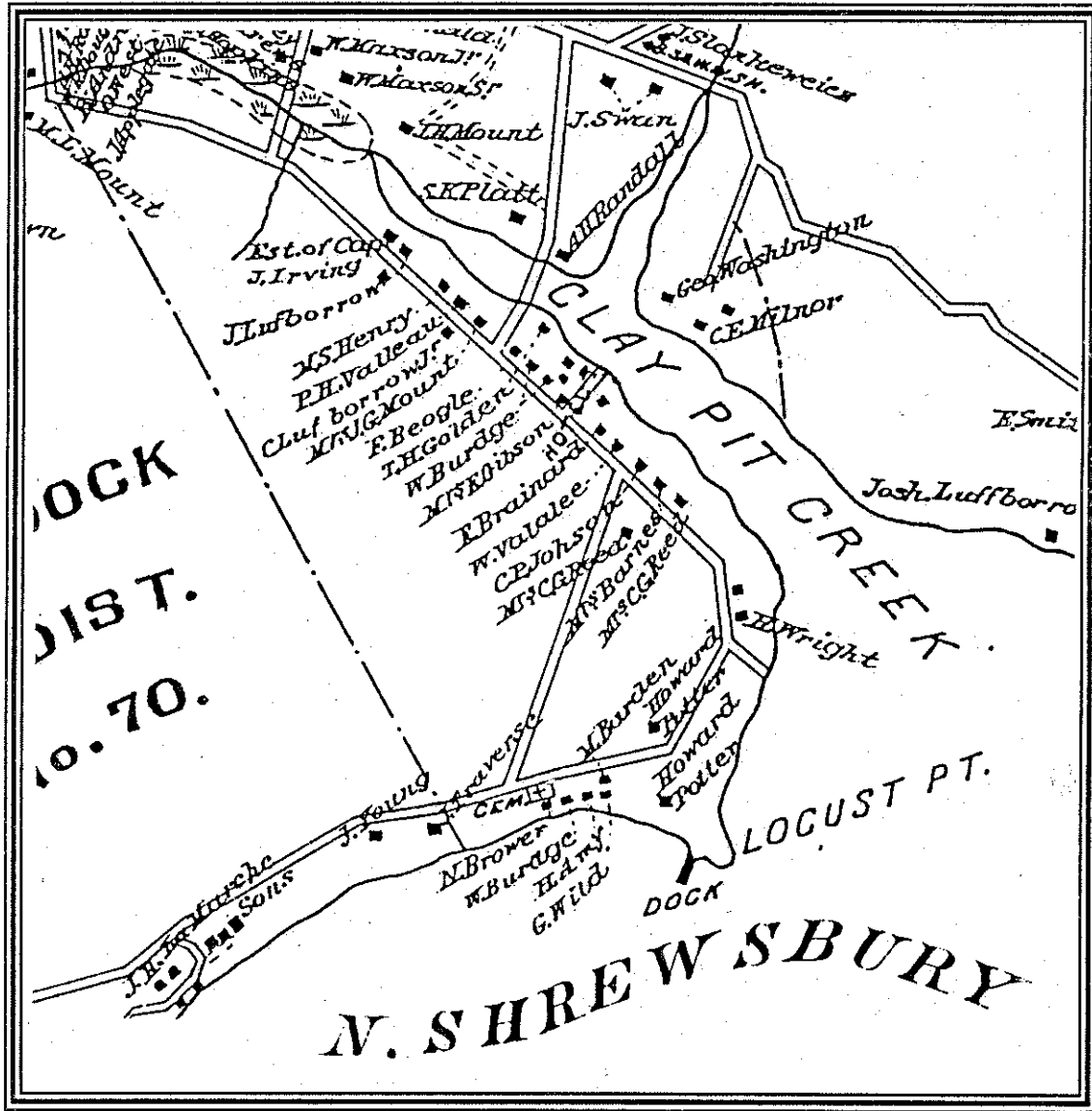


LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Township of Middletown



Middletown Landmarks Commission

An Inventory Report
for the
LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

prepared by:

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ACROTERION
Summit, New Jersey

in association with:

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CLARKE ♦ CATON ♦ HINTZ
Trenton, New Jersey 08628

August, 1996

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Commission regrets any inconvenience caused by the necessity for an Addendum listing the new block/lot numbers. The Locust Historic District Inventory was too far along after the State of New Jersey mandated the total renumbering system in 1996.

Middletown Landmarks Commission

Elaine Anderson
Merion Curtiss
J. Robert Johnson

Mary Ann Kiernan
Richard Murray
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Note: The cover map is from Chester Wolverton's Atlas of Monmouth County (1889), Plate 31.

THE LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Description:

Locust is a dispersed community that stretches along Locust Point Road and Navesink River Road. The Locust Historic District begins at Lakeside Avenue, runs northwest along Locust Point Road to its terminus with Navesink River Road, then continues east along Navesink River Road for 1.2 miles. The linear form of the community is the result of its close proximity to Clay Pit Creek and the Navesink River, two bodies of water which form the north and eastern boundaries of the district. Characterized by verdant, rolling terrain with framed views of the Navesink River, the Locust District is the site of numerous late nineteenth century, Shingle Style summer houses. Throughout the district, buildings are generally sited far off the road, and are hidden from passing view by mature trees and thick hedges.

Significance:

The Locust District is significant in Middletown's history as an early 18th century farming and fishing village which evolved into an important summer estate area after the Civil War. Its history has been profoundly influenced by its productive and scenic lands which border Clay Pit Creek and the Navesink River. The convenience of water transportation influenced the early settlement of Locust and has continued to shape its economy and lifestyle.

The precise date of settlement of Locust is unknown; however, on January 25, 1664 the Navesink Sachem Popomora sold the "Newesingh lands" to a group of Englishmen from Gravesend, Long Island, led by Captain John Bowne and James Grover. James Grover was one of the twelve men who were granted the historic Monmouth Patent in April 1665 by Governor Nicolls of New York, confirming their land purchases from the Native Americans. James Grover, who was one of the leaders of the Middletown settlement, was also one of the first owners of land bordering the Navesink River which today constitutes the Locust area.

The arrival of David Burdge from Hempstead, Long Island, marks one of the earliest permanent settlements in the area. In 1715 David and his wife Phoebe, their sons Jonathan, Uriah and David, left Hempstead and settled near the mouth of Clay Pit Creek on the south shore. His deed from Benjamin Borden clearly describes 357 acres of land which comprises all of modern day Locust, bounded by Clay Pit Creek and the Navesink River as far as Browns Dock Road. Burdge paid "two hundred eighty Pounds current money of New York" for this choice tract of land. The Burdges operated a grist mill adjacent to the creek near the Stone Church from the mid-18th to the early 19th century. Through the years members of the Burdge family have been active in the affairs of the community and their descendants still live in Locust today.

From earliest times farming and fishing were Locust's principal occupations. In the early 19th century the "Shrewsbury" or Navesink River oyster was considered a great delicacy. Clay Pit Creek became an active center of shellfishing, as well as an ideal harbor for the boat men who sailed to New York with clams and oysters for the restaurant trade. Locust still retains one original oyster house, which stands on the Captain Pitman Johnson property at 451 Locust Point Road. In the 1850s Joseph Mount built a large dock at Locust Point to employ the new, faster steamboats in

sending Locust produce and oysters to the city.

Those same steamboats returned with the first summer visitors to the area, and by the 1860s Locust had begun its transformation from a farming/fishing community into a haven of seasonal country residences for well-to-do New Yorkers. In 1869 Mrs. Sylvanus Reed of New York, a noted women's educator, bought the Captain William Johnson farm and subsequently the Benjamin Burdge farm. She built four summer cottages for herself and children and called the enclave "Reedmont." In 1898 Mrs. Reed founded, in her home, the Monmouth County Historical Association, a key organization in preserving the county's rich heritage.

Mrs. Reed and the Reverend Haslett McKim of New York, another summer resident, were instrumental in the development of the original Oceanic Bridge at the turn of the century. They donated the land for the approach and contributed to the construction of the causeway. The bridge connected the two larger communities of Middletown and the Rumson-Red Bank peninsula, thereby enhancing the prosperity of the entire river area.

By the late 19th century Locust had become a busy summer resort area capable of supporting three hotels. A special carriage met the "Sea Bird" at Mount's Dock and transported vacationers to the New Amsterdam Hotel, which still survives as a private home. The Willow Glen, built by Henry Wright in the 1880s on Clay Pit Creek, and the Locust Point Hotel, operated by Michael Despreaux, no longer stand.

Many homes were constructed in Locust during the growth period at the second half of the nineteenth century, and several bear the imprint of a remarkable local craftsman/builder named Nehemiah Brower. He worked in Locust for over fifty years and is known to have constructed eight houses within the historic district, as well as the General Barclay Parsons house at 421 Locust Point Road. Working with his son, Brower also constructed "The Ivy" at 534 Locust Point Road.

Despite some encroachment, Locust still retains a significant amount of its original building stock and reflects the prosperity of a community whose fortunes have depended on the surrounding waterways. Very few of Locust's historic buildings have been destroyed, although former summer houses and outbuildings from the nineteenth and early twentieth century were converted into year-round residences. Following World War II numerous buildings fell victim to insensitive alterations and modernizations. Although their interiors may retain original fabric, many of the structures can no longer be readily identified from the exterior as historic.

In those cases where the original core of the building is no longer visible, a designation of "Non-contributing" has been assigned. Several questionable properties have been heavily altered, for instance by the replacement of historic windows and siding. Those that retain an identifiable historic nucleus have been designated "Contributing." Because Locust is most significant as a late nineteenth century summer community, and in large part retains the appearance of a well-to-do resort area, "Key" designations have been applied to properties that support or contribute to an understanding of that era. These include those Reedmont properties that have not been significantly altered, several Shingle Style summer homes along Clay Pit Creek, the New Amsterdam Hotel and the Locust General Store.

GLOSSARY of TERMS

We have provided an explanation of some of the terms used in this report in order to enhance reader understanding.

Key - Any building, structure, site, or object that, in addition to meeting the criteria for status as "Contributing," retains an unusually high degree of historic architectural integrity, or that is associated with remarkable historic events or persons important to the history of the district.

Contributing - Any building, structure, site, or object that is a minimum of fifty years old and dates from a time period for which the district is significant, and is an integral component of the historic district zone because it represents a significant building type or method of construction, or is associated with persons or events significant in the history of the district.

Non-contributing - Structures or improvements that do not contribute to the significance of the historic district due to incompatible scale, massing, siting or materials, or that have been constructed within the past fifty years.

MCHSI - The Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory is a survey of the county's architectural and historic resources. The project identified and documented nearly 4000 buildings and structures which are significant and/or representative of the county's history, culture and architecture.

MTLC - The Middletown Landmarks Commission has a file for each of the approximately 600 individual historic sites identified in Middletown. Some are quite complete with pictures, history, newspaper clippings, deeds, while others have very little. The commission welcomes additions to its collection of historical information. The commission has regular open public meetings which the public is welcome to attend on the second Thursday of each month at the Middletown Public Library on New Monmouth Road. Meetings are held at 7:30 P.M in the Landmarks Commission Room.

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT
TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW JERSEY
LIST OF PROPERTIES
Page 1 of 3

<u>SITE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME/ADDRESS</u>	<u>BLOCK/LOT</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>
1	896 Navesink River Road	467/9,10,11	Non-contributing DELETED
2	900 Navesink River Road	467/12	Contributing DELETED
3	904 Navesink River Road	467/13	Non-contributing DELETED
4	906 Navesink River Road	467/14	House - Non-contributing Outbuilding - Contributing
5	914 Navesink River Road	467/15	Key
6	920 Navesink River Road	467/16	Contributing
7	926 Navesink River Road	468/1	House - Non-contributing Outbuilding Contributing
8	928 Navesink River Road	468/2,3,4,5	Key
9	932 Navesink River Road	468/6	Contributing
10	934 Navesink River Road	468/7	Key
11	936 Navesink River Road	468/8,9	Non-contributing
12	942 Navesink River Road	468/8.01, 9.01, 9.02, 9.03	House - Non-contributing Outbuilding - Contributing
13	944 Navesink River Road	468/11	Non-contributing
14	946 Navesink River Road	468/10	Non-contributing
15	421 Locust Point Road	470/1	House - Contributing Outbldg - Noncontributing
16	425 Locust Point Road	470/2	Non-contributing
17	431 Locust Point Road	470/2.01, 3	Non-contributing
18	437 Locust Point Road	470/4	Key
19	445 Locust Point Road	470/5,6,7,8	Non-contributing
20	451 Locust Point Road	470/9,10	Contributing
21	455 Locust Point Road	470/11,12	Key
22	459 Locust Point Road	470/13	Key
23	463 Locust Point Road	470/14	Contributing
24	467 Locust Point Road	472/10	Key
25	471 Locust Point Road	472/9	Contributing
26	475 Locust Point Road	472/8, 9.01	Contributing
27	479 Locust Point Road	472/7	Contributing
28	483 Locust Point Road	472/6	Contributing
29	487 Locust Point Road	472/4	Key
30	491 Locust Point Road	472/3	Contributing
31	201 Locust Avenue	472/5	Non-contributing
32	207 Locust Avenue	472/2	Contributing
33	211 Locust Avenue	472/1	Non-contributing

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT
TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW JERSEY
LIST OF PROPERTIES
Page 2 of 3

<u>SITE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME/ADDRESS</u>	<u>BLOCK/LOT</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>
34	501 Locust Point Road	473/1	House - Key Outbldg - Non-contributing
35	509 Locust Point Road	473/2,3	Contributing
36	513 Locust Point Road	473/4	Contributing
37	517 Locust Point Road	473/5	Non-contributing
38	521 Locust Point Road	473/6	Contributing
39	525 Locust Point Road	473/7, 8	Contributing
40	529 Locust Point Road	473/9	Non-contributing
41	531 Locust Point Road	473/10	Contributing
42	535 Locust Point Road	473/11	Contributing
43	539 Locust Point Road	473/12	Key
44	543 Locust Point Road	1427/16, 17	Non-contributing
45	547 Locust Point Road	1427/15	Contributing
46	555 Locust Point Road	1427/13.01	Contributing
47	551 Locust Point Road	1427/13.02	Contributing
48	563 Locust Point Road	1427/12	Non-contributing
49	571 Locust Point Road	1427/10, 11	Non-contributing
50	579 Locust Point Road	1427/9	Contributing
51	911 Navesink River Road	469/1, 5, 6	Key
52	931 Navesink River Road	469/2	House - Contributing Outbldg - Noncontributing
53	935 Navesink River Road	469/3	House - Contributing Outbldg - Noncontributing
54	422 Locust Point Road	469/7	Key
54A	420 Locust Point Road	469/4, 4.01	Non-contributing
55	426 Locust Point Road	469/8, 9, 13, 14	House - Key Original Garage - Key New Outbldg - Non-cont.
56	430 Locust Point Road	469/10,11	Contributing
57	440 Locust Point Road	469/12	Key
58	458 Locust Point Road	469/15, 15.01, 15.02	House - Contributing Outbuildings -Contributing Pool House - Non-cont.
59	470 Locust Point Road	471/26	Contributing
60	474 Locust Point Road	471/25	Contributing
61	466 Locust Point Road	471/24	Key
62	500 Locust Point Road	471/23	Contributing
63	504 Locust Point Road	471/21	Contributing

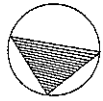
PLEASE SEE THE ADDENDUM FOR THE NEW (1996) BLOCK/LOT NUMBERS

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT
TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW JERSEY
LIST OF PROPERTIES

Page 3 of 3

<u>SITE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME/ADDRESS</u>	<u>BLOCK/LOT</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>
64	508 Locust Point Road	471/20	Contributing
65	26 Red Coach Lane	471/18	Non-contributing
66	524 Locust Point Road	474/36	Contributing
67	528 Locust Point Road	474/34	Contributing
68	534 Locust Point Road	474/35	House - Contributing Outbldgs - Contributing New Barn - Noncontrib. Non-contributing
69	538 Locust Point Road	474/33.01	House - Contributing
70	542 Locust Point Road	474/33	19c. Outbldgs - Contrib. New Garage -Noncont Non-contributing
71	546 Locust Point Road	474/32	Non-contributing
72	550 Locust Point Road	474/31	Non-contributing
73	Clay Pit Creek Bridge		Contributing
74	Oceanic Bridge		Contributing

Amended 12/12/96 - Sites 1,2,3 deleted



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDENDUM

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW JERSEY LIST OF NEW AND OLD BLOCK/LOT NUMBERS

(As amended by Resolution of the Landmarks Commission, 12/12/96-Sites 1,2,3 deleted)

Page 1 of 2

<u>SITE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME/ADDRESS</u>	<u>NEW BLOCK/LOT</u>	<u>OLD BLOCK/LOT</u>
1	896 Navesink River Road	886/12,13	467/9,10,11 DELETED
2	900 Navesink River Road	886/14	467/12 DELETED
3	904 Navesink River Road	886/15	467/13 DELETED
4	906 Navesink River Road	886/16	467/14
5	914 Navesink River Road	886/17	467/15
6	920 Navesink River Road	886/18	467/16
7	926 Navesink River Road	886/19	468/1
8	928 Navesink River Road	886/20	468/2,3,4,5,
9	932 Navesink River Road	886/21	468/6
10	934 Navesink River Road	886/22	468/7
11	936 Navesink River Road	886/23	468/8,9
12	942 Navesink River Road	886/24	468/8.01,9.01,9.02,9.03
13	944 Navesink River Road	886/25	468/11
14	946 Navesink River Road	886/26	468/10
15	421 Locust Point Road	841/21	470/1
16	425 Locust Point Road	841/20	470/2
17	431 Locust Point Road	841/19	470/2.01,3
18	437 Locust Point Road	841/18	470/4
19	445 Locust Point Road	841/16	470/5,6,7,8
20	451 Locust Point Road	841/15	470/9,10
21	455 Locust Point Road	841/14	470/11,12
22	459 Locust Point Road	841/13	470/13
23	463 Locust Point Road	841/12	470/14
24	467 Locust Point Road	841/11	472/10
25	471 Locust Point Road	841/9	472/9
26	475 Locust Point Road	841/8,10	472/8,9.01
27	479 Locust Point Road	841/7	472/7
28	483 Locust Point Road	841/6	472/6
29	487 Locust Point Road	841/5	472/4
30	491 Locust Point Road	841/1	472/3
31	201 Locust Avenue	841/4	472/5
32	207 Locust Avenue	841/2	472/2
33	211 Locust Avenue	841/3	472/1
34	501 Locust Point Road	792/17	473/1
35	509 Locust Point Road	792/16	473/2,3
36	513 Locust Point Road	792/15	473/4
37	517 Locust Point Road	792/14	473/5
38	521 Locust Point Road	792/13	473/6

ADDENDUM (continued)

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW JERSEY LIST OF NEW AND OLD BLOCK/LOT NUMBERS

Page 2

<u>SITE</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME / ADDRESS</u>	<u>NEW BLOCK/LOT</u>	<u>OLD BLOCK/LOT</u>
39	525 Locust Point Road	792/12	473/7,8
40	529 Locust Point Road	792/11	473/9
41	531 Locust Point Road	792/10	473/10
42	535 Locust Point Road	792/9	473/11
43	539 Locust Point Road	792/8	473/12
44	543 Locust Point Road	792/7	1427/16,17
45	547 Locust Point Road	792/6	1427/15
46	555 Locust Point Road	792/4	1427/13.01
47	551 Locust Point Road	792/5	1427/13.02
48	563 Locust Point Road	792/3	1427/12
49	571 Locust Point Road	792/2	1427/10,11
50	579 Locust Point Road	792/1	1427/9
51	911 Navesink River Road	840,69,70,70Q	469/1,5,6
52	931 Navesink River Road	840/68	469/2
53	935 Navesink River Road	840/67	469/3
54	422 Locust Point Road	840/66	469/7
54A	420 Locust Point Road	840/65	469/4,4.01
55	426 Locust Point Road	840/64	469/8,9,13,14
56	430 Locust Point Road	840/63	469/10,11
57	440 Locust Point Road	840/61	469/12
58	458 Locust Point Road	840/58,59,60	469/15,15.01,15.02
59	470 Locust Point Road	840/56	471/26
60	474 Locust Point Road	840/54	471/25
61	466 Locust Point Road	840/55	471/24
62	500 Locust Point Road	840/53	471/23
63	504 Locust Point Road	840/52	471/21
64	508 Locust Point Road	840/51	471/20
65	26 Red Coach Lane	840/29	471/18
66	524 Locust Point Road	840/28	474/36
67	528 Locust Point Road	840/27	474/34
68	534 Locust Point Road	840/26	474/35
69	538 Locust Point Road	840/25	474/33.01
70	542 Locust Point Road	840/24	474/33
71	546 Locust Point Road	840/23	474/32
72	550 Locust Point Road	840/22	474/31
73	Clay Pit Creek Bridge		
74	Oceanic Bridge		

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #1

Address: 896 Navesink River Road **DELETED**

Block/Lot: 467/9,10,11

Classification: Non-contributing

Description: Built in the early 20th century, this Colonial Revival dwelling has been significantly altered. Capped by a gable roof, the two-story asymmetrical facade contains paired windows on one side of the front door and single, double-hung windows on the other side. The semi-circular entry portico is a replacement, but the original fan light remains. The house is clad with synthetic siding and the foundation is brick. The open porch has been enclosed and the roof raised. The historic house has been completely covered with new materials and inappropriate additions, obliterating its historic architectural integrity.

The attached 2-car garage replaces a detached single car garage. The 2-story projecting wing originally housed servants' quarters.

Significance: Situated on the high bluff overlooking the Navesink River, this property was once part of the Benjamin Burdge farm. It was sold in 1872 by William and David Burdge (heirs of Benjamin Burdge) to Adelia Bently of Red Bank, who in 1887 sold it to Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed, owner of the adjacent estate "Reedmont," Locust's largest estate. Family history tells that Mrs. Reed's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Latham Gallup Reed, designed the house for her two unmarried sisters from Philadelphia, Gertrude Clarkson Welsh and Elizabeth Ralston Welsh, who summered here to be near their sister. In 1915 Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed's heirs sold the property to the Welsh sisters, who in turn left it to their sister's unwed daughter, Miss Elizabeth Reed, the granddaughter of Caroline Gallup Reed.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #2

Address: 900 Navesink River Road **DELETED**

Block/Lot: 467/12

Classification: Contributing

Description: This handsome Colonial Revival dwelling was built in 1924 by New York architect Arthur C. Jackson. It is a five bay, 2-1/2 story center hall plan with gable roof, clapboard siding and paired brick end chimneys. The attached two story servants' wing creates an "L"-shaped footprint. The symmetrical facade contains a tri-partite window over a centrally located entry portico which is supported by slender, paired columns. The arched pediment nicely frames the panelled front door which is marked by sidelights and an elliptical fan light. The house sits on a concrete foundation.

Also on the property is a wood-shingled gambrel-roof stable/carriage house. A 2-story rectangular tower located on the south elevation appears to have been a water tower. The stable has two dormer windows and sits on a brick foundation.

Significance: In 1886 and 1887 Nicholas P. Young of Lakewood bought two adjoining parcels of land. These were part of the Benjamin Burdge farm, which was gradually being sold. Young built a large frame house, a stable and laundry in 1887.

The property was sold in 1924 to Henry E. Meeker of Rumson and New York City, who demolished the 9-bedroom, 3 bathroom house in order to build a new, more fashionable home as a wedding gift to his daughter Elizabeth. Mr. Meeker hired architect Arthur C. Jackson, of 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, to design the new home. Jackson, a graduate of Harvard, received his architectural training at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, and had worked for Carrere and Hastings. The house remains unchanged, except for a small addition to the waterside.

The original stable survives today in an altered form.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #3

Address: 904 Navesink River Road **DELETED**

Block/Lot: 467/13

Classification: Non-contributing

Description: This modern house was designed and built in 1946 by the present owners, Jane and George Scott. It has an irregular plan and a low pitched, shingled roof with over-hanging eaves, exposed rafters, and vertical flush board siding.

Significance: This property was originally part of the Benjamin Burdge farm.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #4

Historic Name: Hurd House

Address: 906 Navesink River Road

Block/ Lot: 467/14

Classification: House - Non-contributing / Outbuilding - Contributing

Description: This contemporary house is the third erected on the present foundation. It was designed in 1954 by the architect Leiv Valand and exemplifies Frank Lloyd Wright's concept of "organic architecture." A one story house, it is dominated by low-pitched, front-facing gable roofs with broad, over-hanging eaves on all sides. The tiled entryway is flanked by a brick planter and a rustic stone wall from ground level to the eaves. A massive stone chimney rises above the roof. The fenestration on the street side is comprised of narrow, horizontal windows. On the riverside the walls disappear and floor to ceiling glass predominates. The siding is vertical flush cedar boards stained gray.

Located adjacent to the street is a quaint two-story structure which was constructed by Nehemiah Brower and is the former stable/carriage house/chauffeur's quarters. The stable evokes a feeling of the Shingle Style, with its steeply pitched roof lines and weathered shingles. Multi-light windows are flanked by false shutters and shed-roof extensions are located on each side of the building.

Significance: Richard M. Hurd of New York paid \$6000 in 1903 for five parcels of land, totaling a little over 4 acres, which originally had been part of the Benjamin Burdge farm. Upon acquiring the property, Richard sold a parcel to his brother George A. Hurd (see site #5). Nehemiah Brower built two very similar houses for the brothers. Richard's burned in 1917 and was replaced by a stucco replica of a Riviera villa known as "La Casa." This was taken down by his son Richard M. Hurd, Jr. who, in 1954, built the present house on the original brick foundation.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #4 (continued)

Historic Name: Hurd House

Address: 906 Navesink River Road

Block/ Lot: 467/14

Classification: House - Non-contributing / Outbuilding - Contributing



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #5

Historic Name: Lee-Hurd House

Address: 914 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 467/15

Classification: Key

Description: This house, built around 1903 for George A. Hurd of New York, is a fine example of the Shingle Style of architecture which reached its highest popularity in seaside resorts of the northeastern states between 1880 and the early 1900s. Typical of the style is the steeply pitched gable roof, the uniform covering of unpainted wood shingles from roof to foundation walls, the asymmetrical facade, and the extensive porch across the riverfront elevation. Other features of the style are the roof which sweeps to the first floor level over the pantry and kitchen, the eaves which are close to the shingled wall, and the gable end pent. The unique, charming entryway has posts with brackets which are repeated across the porch. The 1/1 windows are grouped into twos and threes. The chimney is located off-center between the two dormer windows and the foundation is brick.

Significance: Richard M. Hurd of New York paid \$6000 in 1903 for five parcels of land, totaling a little over 4 acres, which originally had been part of the Benjamin Burdge farm. Upon acquiring the property, Richard sold this parcel to his brother George A. Hurd.

This house is significant as the work of Nehemiah Brower, the carpenter/craftsman who was involved with many of the houses built in the Locust area from 1852 to 1914. It survives essentially intact; the two sleeping porches at the second floor level on the riverside constitute the only major alterations.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #6

Historic Name: Nehemiah Brower House

Address: 920 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 467/16

Classification: Contributing

Description: Although much altered, this is the house that Nehemiah Brower built for himself in 1855, and in which he died in 1915. The original structure was one room deep, two rooms across and two stories high. It was three bays wide, but has since been extended to the west. The street side has two, flat-roofed additions, while the riverfront elevation has been extended at the first floor level. A picturesque cross gable with a decorative roof truss, marks the river front elevation. Modern clapboards cover most of the house and although many of the windows are modern replacements, one original 6/6 unit remains. The entrance has been relocated to the east end, but the center stairway can still be seen. An old peanut stone well remains.

Significance: Nehemiah Brower was Locust's master carpenter/builder during the period in which the area was transformed from a farming/fishing community to a summer retreat for the well-to-do. During his working life, which covered the years 1852 to 1914, there was hardly a structure in Locust that Brower did not contribute to in some way.

This property is also significant as the site of the Burdge Family Graveyard, of which there are now no visible remains. It appears, however, on the 1873 Beers Atlas of Monmouth County and the 1889 Wolverton Atlas of Monmouth County. The Red Bank Register reported that Nehemiah Brower removed the graves in 1892 to Bay View Cemetery in Atlantic Highlands.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #7

Address: 926 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/1

Classification: House - Non-contributing / 2 Outbuildings - Contributing

Description: The symmetrical facade of this house is dominated by the central projecting hipped roof section with paired arched dormers. Two identical one-story hipped roof wings extend beyond the center section and the centered entryway is recessed. The arched casement windows are elaborated with panelling and shutters.

The original gambrel roof stable built by Nehemiah Brower survives and has been renovated with the addition of three pedimented dormer windows, a louvered cupola and 20th century, overhead garage doors. The boat house on the river, also built by Nehemiah Brower, is the only one of his boat houses still standing. The roof has been changed to a gable form, but the building retains its original doors, beams, and floor.

Significance: In 1967 Mr. and Mrs. Bernard B. White built this brick French Provincial style house, which replaced two 19th century houses that had been joined together. The hybrid house, known for years as "Homelands" was demolished in 1966 (see Site #8).

The outbuildings are significant as surviving examples of the craftsmanship of Nehemiah Brower.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #7 (continued)

Address: 926 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/1

Classification: House - Non-contributing / 2 Outbuildings - Contributing



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #8

Historic Name: L.H. Amy House

Address: 928 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/2,3,4,5

Classification: Key

Reference: MCHSI #1331-85

Description: This substantial residence, which was constructed by Nehemiah Brower, displays many characteristics of the Queen Anne style, most predominantly the steeply hipped roof with four lower cross gables that project on all four sides. In addition, the roof is busy with hipped dormers and two chimneys. The gable of the street facade is placed asymmetrically and projects like a tower. Very characteristic is the veranda which begins on the east end and extends across the width of the riverfront side of the house. The house is shingled and has a brick foundation.

Built between 1873 and 1880, the barn is a two-story structure with a polygonal cupola. The building is capped by a jerkinhead gable with eaves brackets, and rests on a peanut stone foundation. Attached to it is a one-story structure with small dormer windows; this may have been quarters for the groomsman. Nearby is a small early 20th century pump house.

Significance: The first house on this property was built by Eliza and Charles Yallalee between 1873 and 1880. In 1881 they sold the property to Henry Amy, a banker from New York. In 1900, Henry's son, Louis sold the original house to his next door neighbor George W. Kuper who moved it to his property (See Site #7). According to the Red Bank Register, Louis Amy then spent \$10,000 in 1900 to build his new 20-room mansion, which, because of its sophistication, is believed to have been designed by a New York architect.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #9

Historic Name: Mary Bardon Cottage

Address: 932 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/6

Classification: Contributing

Description: This is a simple, two-story gable-roofed house with an L-shaped plan and a one-story kitchen wing. It is one room deep, built on a peanut stone foundation and clad with horizontal siding. Although several original 6/6 sash windows remain, many others have been replaced with new multi-light units.

Significance: This site was originally part of the Horatio N. Wild property. Mrs. Wild, who was widowed, built the cottage around 1872 as a summer house for her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Bardon.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #10

Historic Name: Horatio N. Wild House

Address: 934 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/7

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #530

Description: Constructed in 1855, this is a 2-1/2 story gabled house with a two story kitchen wing. The high ceilings, floor-to-ceiling 2/2 windows and three attenuated chimneys with stuccoed decoration suggest the Italianate style. On the second floor of the kitchen wing a small arched window with its matching shutter is centered under paired windows at the attic level. The house was originally three bays wide, but has been extended on the east and fronted with a modern porch on the river side. The facade is clearly on the river side. The house is clad in replacement shingles and sits on a brick foundation.

Nearby to the house is the barn, undoubtedly built at the same time. It sits on a peanut stone foundation and retains many of its original features, including a horse stall, the fenestration and the original door to the hayloft. Contemporary garage doors are the only significant modern intrusion.

Significance: This was the first summer house to be built on the "Bluff" of Navesink River Road, the highest section overlooking the river. In January 1855 William Burdge sold approximately an acre and a half bordering the river to Mary and Horatio N. Wild of New York for \$1500. This was the first sale of property to a summer resident from New York, and marked the beginning of Locust's transformation from a farming/fishing community to a Victorian summer retreat.

It is significant also as the work of Locust carpenter Nehemiah Brower who, according to his workbook, started work on the house on April 3, 1855 for \$1.50 a day.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #11

Historic Name: Haslett McKim Estate

Address: 936 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/8,9

Classification: Non-contributing

Description: Possibly the third house constructed on this site, this contemporary house from the early 1960s has a long, low-pitched roof line and overhanging eaves. Picture windows wrap around the facade to take advantage of the dramatic location on the tip of Locust Point. Contrasting square cut stone surrounds the front entry.

Also on the property is a one story garage which pre-dates the house and which has been remodeled into an apartment. This building was the garage of the Rev. Haslett McKim estate.

Significance: This property is extremely important in the history of Locust, for it was here that Joseph G. Mount built the steamboat dock known for many years as Mount's Dock. (Remnants of the old pilings can still be seen at very low tide west of the Oceanic Bridge.) Mount's Dock, which was built around 1850, was instrumental in developing Locust from a farming community into a Victorian summer community. The steamboats calling at Mount's Dock brought Locust's first summer residents from New York City to their nearby homes on Locust Point and in the Clay Pit Creek area. This was the site of the Howard Potter estate with a large 3 ½ story house built by Nehemiah Brower. In 1884 Potter sold to the Rev. Haslett McKim who donated land along his waterfront in 1891 for the approach to the first Oceanic Bridge. In 1962 the McKim House was demolished and replaced by the present modern house.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #12

Address: 942 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/8.01, 9.01, 9.02, 9.03

Classification: House - Non-contributing / Outbuilding - Contributing

Description: This large 1-1/2 story center hall Cape Cod house has a sweeping view of the Navesink River. It was designed by architect J. Hallam Conover of Freehold and built in 1960 for Mr. and Mrs. Chester Baylis. The facade is dominated by a long sloping roof with two gabled dormers and an entry porch with a pedimented roof. Sidelights frame the paneled front door. Set back on either side of the main block are a garage wing and a kitchen wing. Rough-cut wood shingles cover the exterior walls and the decorative detailing is very simple.

Remaining from the late 19th century is the furnace house which supplied the heat for the original greenhouses. It is a small Shingle style building with a gable roof with flared over-hanging eaves, brick foundation and a tall brick chimney. Many of the original interior fittings, including, sink, furnace, and shelving remain. The foundations of the original greenhouses are visible nearby, along with a wealth of established plantings and shade trees.

Significance: This property was part of the Howard Potter-Haslett McKim estate and was sold in 1957 when the estate was subdivided. The original rusticated square stone entrance gates to the McKim estate still stand at the driveway. Traces of the driveway, which was bordered at one time by large twin trees, can still be seen.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #12 (continued)

Address: 942 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/8.01, 9.01, 9.02, 9.03

Classification: House - Non-contributing / Outbuilding - Contributing



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #13

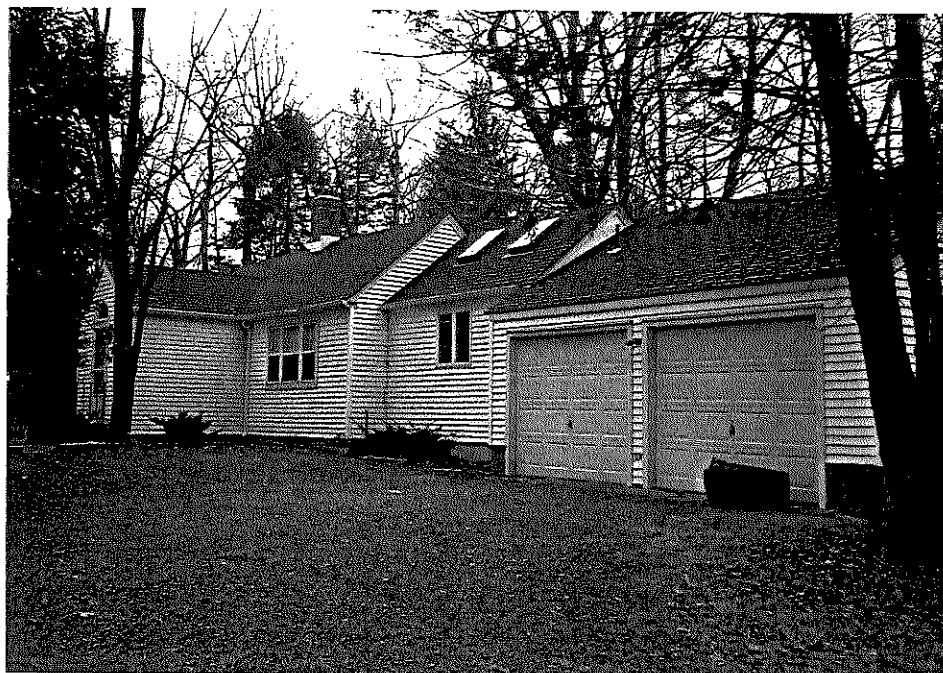
Address: 944 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/11

Classification: Non-contributing

Description: This house, which has been significantly altered, was constructed in 1952 by Mrs. Marian M. Strack as a one-story Cape Cod style building. The side-gabled roof is now pierced by skylights, and a cross-gabled front entryway with a semi-circular fan light has been added. Vinyl siding sheaths the walls.

Significance: This property was part of the thirteen acre Haslett McKim estate. It had originally been part of the Benjamin Burdge farm which Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed bought in 1875.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #14

Historic Name: Nathaniel Smith House

Address: 946 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 468/10

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MCHSI #1331-86, MTLC #209

Description: This early 18th century farmhouse was purchased in Massachusetts and reconstructed on this site in 1963. It is a center chimney saltbox, with a five bay plan. The first level fenestration consists of 12/12 sash windows with bold projecting lintels. The 12/8 upper story windows are integrated into the cornice which is enriched with small dentils. There is a five-light transom with bull's eye glass over the main entry, which is enframed with fluted pilasters, turned columns, and a heavy entablature. The coffin door on the north elevation has a triangular pediment. The coffin door on the north elevation has a triangular pediment.

During the 18th century the small wing on the south side served as a toll house. It retains the two 16-light windows which slid to receive tolls and the shutters which indicated whether the toll keeper was open for business. A modern barn and wing in the colonial style have been added to the house on the south side.

Significance: This is a well-preserved early 18th century saltbox with handsome Georgian details. The building was disassembled in the 1930s and stored in a warehouse until 1962 when it was acquired by Mary Lou and George Strong. Major framing members, facade clapboards, windows, doors, and interior elements are original.

The property on which the house stands was part of the Haslett McKim estate.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #15

Historic Name: General William Barclay Parsons House

Address: 421 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470 / 1

Classification: House - Contributing / Outbuildings - Non-contributing

Reference: MCHSI #1331-57, MTLC #207

Description: Originally constructed in 1891 in the Colonial Revival Style, this house has been severely altered and enlarged. The main block's dominant feature is the single-story entry porch with classical columns and balustrade. The facade is marked by slightly projecting wings at either end, capped with hip roofs and tall chimneys. Colonial Revival details include the symmetrical facade of the main block, the modillioned cornice, the broad frieze and the paired windows. Elements of the Shingle Style are evident in the eyebrow windows and the shingle siding. Extensive additions and alterations from the 1980s have reduced the historic architectural integrity of the building.

Outbuildings include a new guest house, and a garage heavily altered, built by Nehemiah Brower in 1891.

Significance: The house was built by General and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons who were prominent citizens of New York City and the Locust community. Mrs. Parsons was the daughter of Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed, and built her summer home on property which her mother had bought from William and David Burdge in 1875. General Parsons achieved world-wide recognition for his work as a civil engineer, including the planning and construction of New York's first subway and the Hudson tubes. He was involved with the construction of the Panama Canal and was the builder of the Cape Cod Canal. His house was constructed by Nehemiah Brower at a cost of \$7000. This was the site of the Benjamin Burdge homestead house which burned in the late 19th century.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #16

Address: 425 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470/2

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #206

Description: A small guest house/pool house built in 1991 has replaced an earlier home built in 1932 by Alice R. Smith of New York. The new building is a one-story rectangular structure with a hip roof, floor to ceiling paired windows and horizontal wood siding.

Significance: This property was part of the Benjamin Burdge Homestead Farm purchased by Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed in 1875. This parcel was sold by her daughter, Mrs. Barclay Parsons, in 1930 to Mrs. Alice R. Smith. The property has since been reunited with the property next door and the Smith house replaced with the present pool house.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #17

Historic Name: Site of Willow Glen Hotel

Address: 431 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470 / 2.01, 3

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #205

Description: This Ranch style house exhibits typical features such as one story construction, a low pitched roof with overhanging eaves, and an elongated facade. Picture windows on the water side overlook Clay Pit Creek. It was built in 1963 by Harold E. Robinson.

Significance: This property was originally part of the Benjamin Burdge farm and is very close to the site of the Burdge family homestead which was located at the mouth of Clay Pit Creek (See Site #15). This was the site of the Willow Glen Hotel, one of three summer hotels which existed in Locust in the late 19th century. The Willow Glen was built by Henry Wright in 1887. There were parties, hops, sailing regattas, and oystering in the creek, enjoyed by visitors but also supported actively by local people. Sometime in the 1940s the hotel burned. A surviving building was moved to Latham Avenue in the 1950s, and the property remained vacant until the 1960s.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #18

Historic Name: John Ashley-Captain William Johnson House

Address: 437 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470/4

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #204, MCHSI #1331-58

Description: The nucleus of this building, one of the oldest houses still standing within the Locust Historic District, dates from circa 1800. The original section is a 3-bay, side hall structure with a gable roof, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows and a chimney in the end wall. A 2-bay section was added circa 1840-1850, and additions made in the 20th century further extended the house. Also added were the Colonial Revival portico, tripartite window, and screened porch. The windows on the elevation facing the creek have been altered to take advantage of the fine view. The foundation is of fieldstone.

Significance: Although this house has been known for many years as the Lewis House or the Captain William Johnson House, it appears certain, based on recent research, that John Ashley of Middletown built the original three-bay section of the house in 1800 when he bought four acres from James Lewis.

Captain William Johnson, who purchased the house in 1826, became a prosperous farmer and commission merchant. In 1839 he bought the James Lewis farm of 100 acres which bordered the south side of the creek, and beginning in the 1840s he sold creekside lots to entrepreneurs who built the first local stores and storehouses. Later in the 1850s, he sold land to New Yorkers who were attracted to the area as a setting for summer homes.

Johnson was very involved with the lucrative oyster trade, a thriving local industry which contributed to the development of the communities bordering the Navesink River. Local Shrewsbury oysters had gained a national reputation and were much sought after by New York City restaurateurs. For over thirty years Johnson sailed his sloop, the *Seaflower*, loaded with local produce and shellfish, to Washington Market in New York.

In 1869 Captain Johnson sold his 59-acre farm to Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed and this acreage became the cornerstone of her estate "Reedmont." It was here that Mrs. Reed lived until the construction of her large Shingle Style house (Site #51) was completed.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #19

Address: 445 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470 / 5,6,7,8

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #203

Description: This large, handsome house was built by Mr. and Mrs. Ara Hovnanian in 1991. The main block is a five bay, rectangular structure capped by a gable roof and highlighted by a Palladian window over the centrally located entry porch. The paneled front door has pilasters framing two sidelights with a pediment enclosing an elliptical fanlight. The multi-light windows contain wood panels below and are flanked by shutters. There are two recessed two-story flanking wings and a one-story garage wing at the north end which makes an L-shaped addition to the main house. Also on the property, and contemporary with the main house, are a two-story carriage house, and a boat house which is located on the site of an earlier boat house at the edge of Clay Pit Creek.

Significance: This property was part of the Captain William Johnson farm which he bought from James Lewis in 1839. In 1893 David Reed purchased the property for \$4500 and in 1908 the three Reed daughters, Eleanor, Clara and Margaret, acquired the original house known for many years as "Blue Song", from their father. They relocated the house to the edge of the creek where it sat until it was torn down in 1988.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #20

Historic Name: Captain Charles Pitman Johnson House

Address: 451 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470 / 9, 10

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #202

Description: The central 1-1/2 story section of this house has a front-gabled roof which is bordered with an intricate, jigwsawn bargeboard. Paired multi-light windows are located in the gable and a two-bay porch stretches across the front. The foundation under the original section is peanut stone. A wing was added on the north side ca. 1887, while the south side addition was constructed in 1964. The siding is clapboard and the house contains two chimneys.

By the water's edge is a small, rectangular building with a gable roof. This early 19th century oyster house is built on brick pilings and is clad with shingles.

Significance: The property was originally part of the William Johnson farm. With its excellent location on the creek, this site was very important in the local oyster industry as both Captain William Johnson and his son Captain Charles Johnson sailed the sloop "Seaflower" from here to New York City, until the demise of the oyster trade at the turn of the 20th century due to the increasing pollution of the river.

The small building standing at the creek's edge is Locust's only original oyster house to remain in its original location.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #21

Address: 455 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470 / 11,12

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #201

Description: This Colonial Revival house is notable for its historic architectural integrity. The dominant feature of the 2-1/2 story structure is the cross-gambrel roof which has paired windows at the attic level surmounted by bold, carved semi-circular fans. The symmetrical facade contains a single central window, flanked by 2/2 windows at the second story. A one-story porch supported by four classical columns extends across the front. The gables are clad with patterned shingles and the foundation is brick. There is a one-story addition on the south side.

Significance: In 1889 this property on Clay Pit Creek was bought by Jennie and William P. Yallalee of New York City. Nehemiah Brower demolished the existing house and it is likely that he also built the new, more fashionable dwelling for the Yallalees in 1893.

From 1924 to 1940 the house was owned by Joseph E. Banfield, a well-known skiff and boat builder, and founder of the Banfield Sea Skiff Works in Leonardo. The mahogany woodwork in the center hall, living room and dining room was installed by Mr. Banfield.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #22

Historic Name: New Amsterdam Hotel

Address: 459 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470 / 13

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #200

Description: At present this 2-1/2 story house is distinguished by a straight-sided, mansard roof which may have been added during the early 1880s, when the building became the New Amsterdam Hotel. The structure, located at the edge of Clay Pit Creek, is symmetrical and has three bays with three pedimented dormers. Later additions include the 2-story, columned portico with a flat roof and railing, and the bay windows on either side of the front door. Twin chimneys are located on the north and south elevations. An arched breezeway connects the main house with a gambrel roofed barn/guest house on the north.

Significance: This site was originally part of the Captain James Lewis-William Johnson farm which extended to the present Locust Avenue. In 1843 Captain Johnson sold slightly over an acre to Augustus D. Tompkins of New York, who became Locust's first merchant when he built a storehouse and dock on the site.

In 1877 the "Store house and Dock property" was sold for \$1600 to Eliza and William Gibson of New York. After being widowed, in 1882 Eliza leased her "Dwelling, Store, Barn and Dock" to Michael Despreaux for 10 years for \$400 per year. The property was not to be used for "any other purpose than that of an Inn or Tavern including Hotel and Boarding House." The hotel that was created, The New Amsterdam, soon became a popular partying spot. Stages connected with the *Sea Bird*, docking at Locust Point, to bring guests to the hotel. The building was sold at public auction in 1910 for \$3000 to William Gibson, the son of Eliza Gibson, and was in business as late as 1922-23 when the famous composer Rachmaninoff was a visitor.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #23

Address: 463 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 470 / 14

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #199, MCHSI #1331-59

Description: The side-gabled, three bay, two story section is the original part of this house and dates to the 1840s. The original front door has been replaced by a window, and a more recent front entrance installed in the larger, front-facing, 2-1/2 story gable section. A simple Colonial Revival entrance porch and single-story wings were added in the early 20th century. The foundations are fieldstone, brick and concrete block and the building is sided with wood shingles.

Significance: This property, like its neighbors, was part of the James Lewis/Captain William Johnson farm. According to local tradition, the building served as the kitchen for the neighboring New Amsterdam Hotel and its history is closely intertwined with that of the inn.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #24

Historic Name: "The Shanty"

Address: 467 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 472 / 10

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #198 and #251 (Carriage House), MCHSI #1331-60

Description: This house is a handsome example of the fashionable shoreside summer dwellings built in Locust at the turn of the century and retains much of its architectural integrity. It combines elements of the Shingle Style with the Colonial Revival, using the native fieldstone to excellent effect in both the foundation and the two chimneys. The gambrel roof extends over the porte cochere on the south end so that even though the roofline is irregular, the general massing appears balanced. The gambrel cross gable at the second story is flanked by two hipped roof dormers, and a Palladian window is centered in the cross gable on the facade. The gables are clad with textured, round-end shingles and a semi-circular balcony, also shingled, is located over the porch. A polygonal gazebo on the north anchors the porch which extends partially across the front and is supported on Tuscan columns. Window sash are 1/1 with louvered shutters. Several of the windows on the first floor as well as the upper sash of the Palladian window exhibit Queen Anne tracery in the upper sash.

At the edge of the creek is a carriage house with a gable roof containing two hipped dormers. The upper level is clad with shingles, with clapboards below. Shed roofed extensions are located on both sides and the 6/6 sash windows are flanked by louvered shutters.

Significance: This well-preserved example of the Shingle Style is one of a number of large, late 19th century houses, many of which were built by New Yorkers as seasonal "country residences" in the Locust area. Margaret and Henry Demmert of New York bought this property in 1898 at which time the present house was constructed. The Demmerts whimsically named their new house "The Shanty". The Red Bank Register reported that the original house was relocated to the rear of the property and converted to a carriage house in 1899. Later owners transferred the large gilt letters of "The Shanty" to the carriage house, where they remain today.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #25

Historic Name: Despreaux Homestead

Address: 471 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 472/9

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #197

Description: Located well off of the road and perpendicular to the creek is this simple 1-1/2 story cottage, a number of which can still be seen along the banks in the area. The three bay rectangular main block is one room deep, with 6/6 windows on the first floor, and two small knee wall windows at the second floor. The entry door retains its original 3-light transom. The hip-roofed porch with square section posts covering this portion of the building was constructed prior to the 1880s. The original brick interior end chimney is located at the west end of the main block. A two-story, gable roofed wing is located on the west end. The original 6/6 and 6/1 windows remain but the doorway has been covered with a modern portico. The house is clad with synthetic siding and the foundation is local fieldstone.

Significance: This house has importance as the homestead of Captain Lewis Despreaux, a native of France who located in Locust Point at an early age and spent his life in the oyster and clam business. In 1845 he bought an acre along Clay Pit Creek from Captain William Johnson for \$125. The evidence strongly suggests that Despreaux built this house in 1845-46. During the early 20th century this became a boarding house for summer visitors to the area.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #26

Address: 475 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 472 / 8, 9.01

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #196

Description: This is a 2-1/2 story, 3-bay house with a cross-gabled roof and gable end returns. A gabled two-story wing is located at the rear. The symmetrical facade contains a centered gable with a small window at the attic level. Paired windows mark the attic level of the end gables. Window sash are 2/2 with louvered shutters and the fenestration is remarkable for the prominent frames and molded drip caps. The house is shingled throughout with decorative fish scale shingles used in alternating bands in the gable. A brick chimney is located at the north end and the foundation is brick.

Significance: Like the neighboring properties, this small lot was originally part of the James Lewis-Captain William Johnson farm. It was part of a larger parcel of 3/4 acre along the public highway, now Locust Point Road, sold by Captain Johnson to Lewis Despreaux in 1858 for \$225. In 1894 Lewis Despreaux Jr. sold this small lot for \$900 to Mary and Oliver Ayers of New York who built the present house, which served as the local post office for a brief period in 1910. It was also a boarding house during the community's heyday of the 1920s.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #27

Historic Name: William Albert Burdge House

Address: 479 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 472 / 7

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #195

Description: This pleasant house, built in the early 20th century, is a 2-1/2 story building with a front gabled roof with gable end returns. It has a two-bay facade with a one-story porch supported on three classical columns and enclosed with a square-section balustrade. The shingled wall surface is interrupted by wide horizontal belt courses at the first, second and attic levels above which the shingles are flared. A small rectangular window below the horizontal band at the first level is decorated with ribbons and flowers in stained and leaded glass. The windows of the main block are 1/1 and in the gable is a small octagonal window centered over paired 6/6 sash. The foundation is covered with a cementitious coating and a chimney is centered in the gable at the rear of the house.

Significance: This was part of the James Lewis-Captain William Johnson farm. Edwin Burdge, who owned the property in 1904, transferred it to, and built the house for, his son William Albert when he married Eleanor Bellingham that year.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #29

Historic Name: Locust General Store

Address: 487 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 472 / 4

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #190, MCHSI #1331-56

Description: A structure with great visual appeal and the focus of the neighborhood, this is a rectangular, wood-frame commercial building with a one-story gabled wing on the south side. It is distinguished by an elegant cast iron storefront, manufactured by Mesker & Bro., St. Louis, Missouri. It has a high false front, with a heavy modillioned cornice, engaged Corinthian columns, and a variety of surface ornamentation including fleur de lis, swags, and shell motifs. On the facade, the upper story windows are 2/2 and 1/1, with 4/4 sash on the side elevations. The plate-glass storefront windows have paneled aprons. The main door is double leaf, four paneled below, with single lights above. A paneled, double-leaf door is located on the north elevation. The foundation is fieldstone.

The interior is remarkable for the quality of the fittings. It retains the original pressed metal ceiling, round structural columns, shelves with turned spindles, and 12 foot counter.

Behind the store is a modest, two-story, gable roof building. This was originally a barn, but in 1948 it was converted to a house. The walls are clad with clapboards, the roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the windows are multi-light sash units.

Significance: This is one of a small number of unaltered 19th century country stores remaining in Monmouth County. It was the third store to be established in Locust Point and the structure's age and integrity make a significant contribution to the historical character of the Locust area.

The land, originally part of the Lewis-Johnson farm, was sold to Captain Lewis Despreaux in 1858. It was here, around 1860, that Despreaux built the rear half of the present store as a simple warehouse for farm produce waiting to be shipped to New York City markets. After his death in 1879, Despreaux's wife sold the property to William Burdge, who added the front half of the store, and converted it to a grocery store with an elegantly fashionable facade.

In 1893 a post office was opened in the store, which necessitated the construction of the one-story addition on the south side. Throughout the twentieth century the business changed hands several times. In 1960 the post office branch was moved to Rumson, and shortly thereafter the grocery store closed. Later in the decade it was reopened as the Locust Antiques Store.

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #29 (continued)

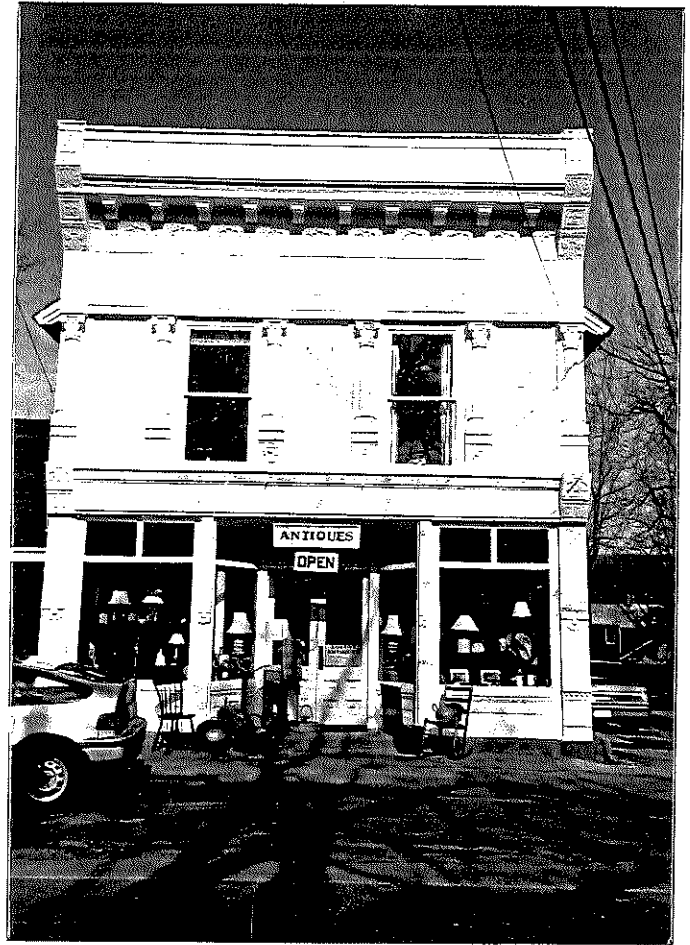
Historic Name: Locust General Store

Address: 487 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 472 / 4

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #190, MCHSI #1331-56



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #30

Historic Name: Frederick N. Boeckel House

Address: 491 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 472 / 3

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #189

Description: Although the original section of this 1-1/2 story cottage has been obscured by the addition of 2-story projecting wings on each end, it can still be identified by the characteristic kneewall windows. The building originally had a two-bay facade, a gable roof with a capped brick interior chimney and a shed-roofed lean-to. The entry is now recessed in a one-story shed addition on the front. Louvered shutters flank the multi-light windows and the building is clad with synthetic siding. Under the original portion of the house is a fieldstone foundation, now largely covered by a cementitious coating. The house is located behind a low picket fence and has lost much of its architectural integrity.

Significance: Local tradition claims that the house was floated here in the 1850s from Long Island, although this has not been substantiated. The small parcel on which it sits was originally part of the Lewis-Johnson farm. Johnson sold a parcel of 70/100 acre fronting Locust Point Road to Captain Lewis Despreaux in 1858. It is likely that Mary and Frederick Boeckel built the original 1-1/2 story cottage after purchasing the property in 1870.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #31

Address: 201 Locust Avenue

Block/Lot: 472 / 5

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #193

Description: Numerous alteration and additions to this house have obliterated its historic architectural significance. The original house was built in the mid-19th century, and a two-story wing on the east end was added by the present owners. There is a two-story addition on the west end, as well as a small shed addition on the front. Plate glass windows mark the Clay Pit Creek elevation, with new 1/1 windows throughout the remainder of the building. Unpainted clapboards side the house and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A full basement with a fieldstone foundation is located under the center portion of the house.

Significance: This is another small cottage built on land purchased by Captain Lewis Despreaux. In 1845 William Johnson sold Despreaux this 91/100 acre lot on the creek and is it believed that the original section of the house was constructed shortly thereafter. In 1880 the house passed to Michael Despreaux who was active in clamming and fishing and who also ran the nearby New Amsterdam Hotel.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #32

Historic Name: Golden House

Address: 207 Locust Avenue

Block/Lot: 472 / 2

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #191

Description: Capped by a hipped roof with flared eaves, this 2-1/2 story house is a simple rectangle in plan. A full width porch with classical columns extends across the front and around the creek side of the building. The front dormer has a hipped roof with paired nine-light casement windows, while the dormers on the side elevations have shed roofs. The front door is placed to the side, and above it at the second story level is a three-part bay window. Wide belt courses are located above the first and second levels. On the east elevation the belt course above the first floor is interrupted by a small 6/6 light sash window. The larger windows are 1/1 sash. The house retains its original shingles and except for an enclosed entry vestibule clad with vertical siding that has been added to the facade, it remains essentially unaltered.

Significance: When it was built by William Golden in 1911 this house was described in the Red Bank Register. "The house will be 24 x 28 ft. and will face Clay Pit Creek on the east and the main drive to Atlantic Highlands on the north. The building will have all improvements and will be one of the most modern houses in Locust Point: Leroy Carhart has the carpenter work and the mason work is being done by Mason & Curtis."

The house was built on land which originally was part of the adjacent property, now 211 Locust Avenue. These two properties together made up the one parcel sold by Captain William Johnson in 1845 to Jacob Morris. In 1910 the property was owned by William Golden, who, before constructing a new house, determined to improve his property values by moving the old Lewis Family Burying Ground which bordered his property on the west. The following year he built this Colonial Revival house and purchased the Locust General Store from Charles Mount.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #33

Historic Name: Smith-Golden Cottage

Address: 211 Locust Avenue

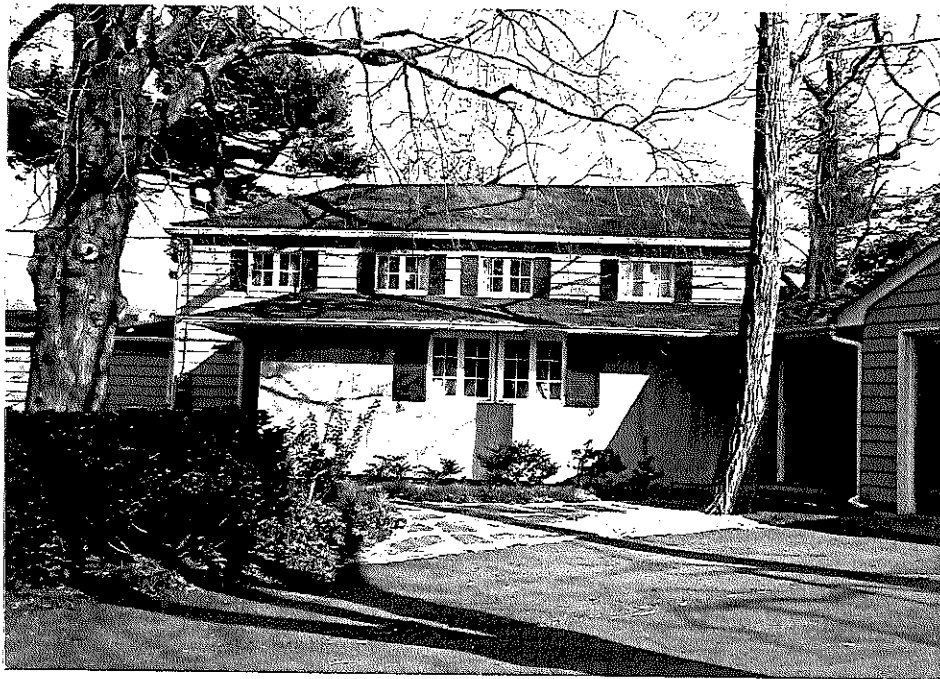
Block/Lot: 472 / 1

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #192

Description: The earliest section of this additive house was a three-bay structure with an "L" extension added on the west. The entrance has been moved to a knuckle connecting the house with the garage on the east, and a modern one-story addition runs across the front of the house. The original interior chimney has been removed. Knee wall windows have been replaced with multi-light casements. There is a small cellar with a fieldstone foundation under the oldest section of the house. The extensive alterations and additions to this house have obliterated its historic architectural significance.

Significance: In size and scale this house originally resembled several others built on the shores of Clay Pit Creek by the fishermen whose livelihood depended on the Navesink River. This property and the adjoining site at 207 Locust Avenue were part of the same parcel until 1942. In 1845 Jacob Morris of Middletown bought one acre on Clay Pit Creek for \$75 from Captain William Johnson who was engaged in selling off the 100-acre Lewis farm which he had bought in 1839. It is likely that Morris had built the present cottage on the edge of the creek by 1847 because at that time he sold the property to William Smith for \$350, a considerable profit.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #34

Historic Name: Mount House

Address: 501 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 1

Classification: House - Key / Outbuilding - Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #188, MCHSI #1331-61

Description: Extensive alterations and additions have been made to this house over the years. The original 1-1/2 story core of this building had a 3-bay, double pile plan with a fieldstone foundation, brick interior chimneys, 6/6 sash windows and three, three-light kneewall windows at the upper level. Located on the east facade, facing Clay Pit Creek, is a doorway with an impressive Greek Revival enframement with sidelights and a full transom. Because the staircase faces this entrance, it is believed that the principal entrance was initially located on the water side. The west (streetside) entrance is smaller in scale and has sidelights, but lacks a transom.

The larger, 2-story block appears to have been added in three sections, and includes distinctive Italianate details, such as a wide frieze board with paired brackets. The windows at the second level are 2/2 sash with pedimented caps and a 4-light Gothic arch window is located in the gable end. The end bays are constructed on a brick foundation. The center bays and chimney are built over a full cellar with a fieldstone foundation and hand hewn timbers. A large multi-paned window has replaced the earlier entrance door on the street facade. The last expansion was a kitchen shed added to the south side in the 1920s.

Located at the rear of the property, overlooking the creek, is a one-story guest house from the 1950s. Originally constructed as an ice house, it has a gable roof and casement windows, the walls are stuccoed and shingles cover the end gable. The front deck wraps around the north side and the foundation is brick.

Significance: Known locally as the Mount House, this was owned by members of the Mount family for over 140 years. The Mounts played significant roles in the development of Locust throughout the second half of the 19th century. In 1839 Captain William Johnson sold 48 acres of his farm to Edmond Woodward for \$2510. It is believed that Woodward constructed the original 1-1/2 story dwelling at that time. In 1845 Joseph Mount of New York purchased 31 acres, which included this lot, for \$3475. Near the site of today's Oceanic Bridge, he constructed Mount's Dock around 1850.

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #34 (continued)

Historic Name: Mount House

Address: 501 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 1

Classification: House - Key / Outbuilding - Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #188, MCHSI #1331-61



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #35

Address: 509 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 2,3

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #187

Description: This is a relatively pristine 1-1/2 story cottage, with characteristics of the Bungalow Style which was popular in the early 20th century. The house has a long, low-pitched overhanging roof, casement windows with small lights and wood shingled cladding. Long, sloping shed dormers provide light on the east and west side of the front-gabled roof. The chimneys are built of the local peanut stone.

Significance: This is an attractive example of the type of bungalow that served as a modest summer home on Clay Pit Creek. According to the Red Bank Register (Jan. 4, 1914), it was built by H. R. Leonard of Atlantic Highlands for Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey Burr of East Orange. The property had originally been part of the Joseph Mount farm.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #36

Address: 513 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 4

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #186

Description: Like its immediate neighbors on Clay Pit Creek, this house represents the popular Bungalow Style of the early 20th century. It has a high, steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with a large, boxy, centered gable dormer. Paired 1/1 sash windows are located in the dormer and on the facade at the first floor. Asbestos shingles clad the walls and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch, which shelters the side, originally extended across the front, but has been enclosed. The foundation is brick.

Significance: This property was part of the Joseph Mount farm which originally consisted of 31 acres. When Joseph Mount died in 1877, he left the farm to his children, Charles Mount and Virginia Allen. In 1893 Mrs. Allen sold her 17-acre share to Dr. Russell Andrew of Navesink, who divided this acreage into small creekside lots. This property was the first lot sold in 1903, being "Lot No. One" from the "Map of Building Sites at Locust Point, N.J. belonging to R.G. Andrew." It was sold to Bertha Ball of Brooklyn, who, with her husband Frederick, probably constructed the house in 1903-04.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #37

Address: 517 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 5

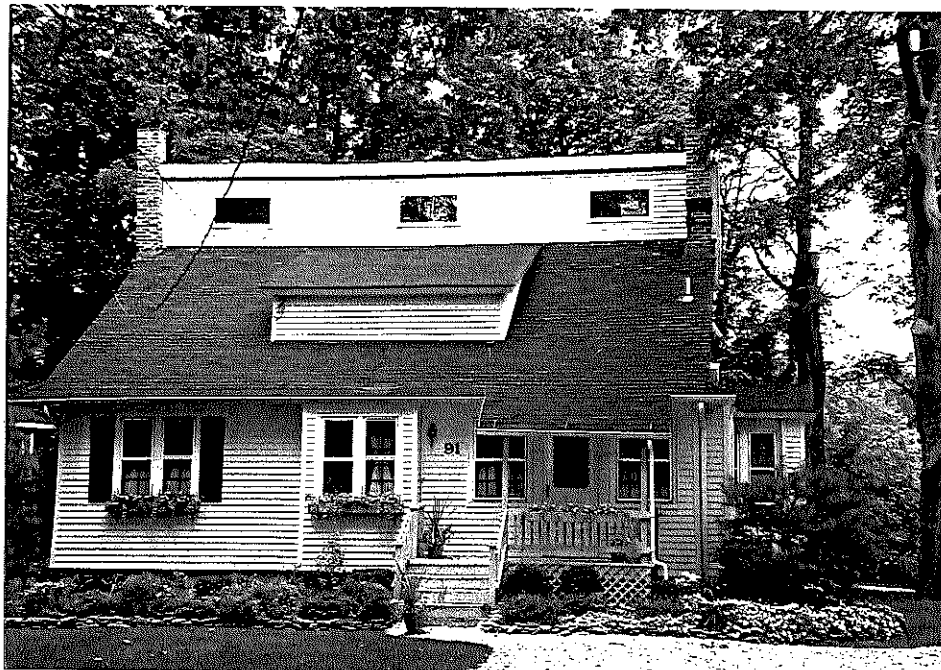
Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #185

Description: Now drastically altered, this was originally a 1-1/2 story bungalow. The side gabled roof has been modified by the addition of an extension and the windows have been removed from the centered shed dormer. The original chimney has been extended to more than double its height and the original cladding is obscured under vinyl siding. The front stoop with square section posts is protected by a jutting extension of the roof.

Significance: This is "Lot No. Two" from the "Map of Building Sites at Locust Point, N.J. belonging to R. G. Andrew." Dr. Andrew had died by 1912 when his executors sold this lot for \$1300 to Parker Johnson of New York. This was one of five parcels along Clay Pit Creek which Andrew had subdivided in the early 20th century.

Parker Johnson sold the lot to Hattie Ayars of South Orange, who built this cottage in 1914. According to the Red Bank Register (Jan 14, 1914), H.R. Leonard of Atlantic Highlands "will build bungalows at Locust Point for J. Howard Ayars and J. Kelsey Burr of East Orange. Mr. Ayars is cashier of the Drydock savings bank of New York. Mr. Ayars' bungalow will contain ten rooms and bath..."



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #38

Address: 521 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 6

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #184

Description: A very modest cottage, this is similar to the bungalows popularized by Sears, Roebuck & Co. from 1890 to the 1930s. It is 1-1/2 stories with a shallow pitched, front gable roof, boxed cornice and a tall brick chimney. A partial-width porch with shed roof covers the entry and the original sunporch at the front of the house has been converted into extra living space. Banks of 6/1 windows occur on either side of the front entry, which is located slightly off-center. The house is sided with white cedar shingles and the one car garage is original.

Significance: This was part of the Joseph Mount farm. Matilda Mountford of Hoboken, N.J. bought this lot from C.A. Mount in 1912. In all likelihood this is "Lot No. Three" from the "Map of Building Sites at Locust Point, N.J. belonging to R. G. Andrew" as Dr. Andrew had died by 1912 and the Mounts were executors of his estate.

Mrs. Mountford constructed the house and owned the property until 1943. The design of the building may have been based on a Sears' plan for a "Standard Built" six-room house and bath.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #39

Address: 525 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 7,8

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #183

Description: This house has a rectangular form and a five-bay facade with a center gable. The facade is marked by a full width porch with a shed roof and a center gable. A two-story projecting bay is located on the east end. The original fenestration has been replaced with 1/1 sash, and the gable windows are topped with pedimented caps and flanked by shutters. A transom is located above the front door and narrow oval windows are situated on either side. The original siding has been replaced with asbestos shingles and the foundation is brick.

A hip roofed, one-car garage is located at the back of the property.

Significance: This property, like its neighbors, was part of the Joseph Mount farm. It was one of the five Clay Pit Creek building lots which Dr. R.G. Andrew sold in the early 20th century. In 1904 Dr. Andrew sold this lot to Richard Greten of Hoboken for \$1000. On March 9, 1904 the Red Bank Register reported that "George Brower of Locust Point has the contract to build a new house at that place for Richard Greten on the Dr. Andrew tract. The house will cost about \$5000." George Brower was the son of Nehemiah Brower, the talented carpenter who was responsible for many of Locust's finer buildings.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #40

Address: 529 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 9

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #182

Description: When first constructed, this house served either as a garage or carriage house for the property to the east, however, it has since been heavily altered. It is a two story, front-gabled building with a gabled porch with turned posts and square section balustrade across the facade. The entry is centered in the gable end. It has new windows and is clad with vinyl siding.

Significance: Richard C. Greten, who in 1904 purchased the adjoining property to the east, bought this lot from Charles A. Mount in 1918. In 1926 Greten sold the carriage house to Charles Hunton of Brooklyn and it has been owned by the Rumph family for the past fifty years.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #41

Address: 531 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 10

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLIC #181

Description: This 2-1/2 story, cross-gabled house dates to the late 19th century. It is square in shape and has a strong vertical feeling which is enhanced by the elongated, 2/2 windows. The house has prominent eaves; cornerboards and the horizontal frieze were added when vinyl siding replaced the original wood shingles. In 1993 the present hip-roofed portico was added. At that time the front entryway was altered with the addition of a colonial style door. The bay window of the dining room appears to be original.

Significance: This lot is comprised of two parcels which were joined in 1945; an old boundary line formerly split the present property. The western half of the property, or "First Tract," where the house is located, was part of the Peter Valteau property. In 1896 John Valteau sold the "First Tract" to Joseph Lufburrow, a member of a prominent local land-owning family. It seems likely that Lufburrow built this house as a rental unit, prompted by the increasing number of people who were summering in Locust. The Red Bank Register reported on April 5, 1899 that "Joseph Lufburrow's new house at Locust Point will be finished about the 15th of the month. C. Mel Johnson has rented the house and he will occupy it as soon as it is completed." Lufburrow owned the house until 1920 when he sold it to Thomas Boeckel, a member of another long-established local family.

The eastern half of the property, the "Second Tract", was part of the Joseph Mount farm. Following Mount's death in 1877 the property changed hands numerous times until 1945 when it was sold to Weeber Brook who had also acquired the adjoining "First Tract".



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #42

Address: 535 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 11

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLR #180

Description: This is a modest 2-1/2 story, front-gabled house with a porch addition on the north side, the roof of which continues across the facade to form a shallow pent. There is a modern bay window on the first floor, however, the 2/2 windows at the second level are original. A small brick chimney is located along the ridge and the foundation is made of peanut stone. Horizontal lapped siding covers the body of the house, although the gable end is flushboarded with vertical boards.

Significance: This small cottage is associated with two long-established Locust families. According to the Red Bank Register (March 3, 1900), "Louis Boeckel is building a new house between where he now lives and the residence of C. Mell Johnson. The house will contain six rooms. George Brower is the builder." Louis Boeckel was one of three brothers who made their livelihood from fishing, oystering and clamming on the Navesink River at the turn of the century. Their father Frederick was the first Boeckel to settle in Locust in 1870, and family descendants still reside in the area. (See Site #26)

George Brower, son of local carpenter Nehemiah Brower, was the builder of the house as well as a neighbor and in-law, having married Lottie Boeckel in 1894.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #43

Historic Name: Wisteria Cottage

Address: 539 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 473 / 12

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #179, MCHSI #1331-63

Description: This is one of the most pristine houses in the historic district. The main block has a three bay facade with twin interior end chimneys, a side-hall entry and a double pile plan. The facade has 3/3 knee wall windows at the second floor, with 6/6 sash windows at the first level. The elaborate front entry has paired sidelights and a transom, while the porch with its Colonial Revival columns was added at a later period. The attached 1-1/2 story, two bay wing may predate the main house. It has the characteristic 2-light, knee wall windows and an interior gable end chimney. The gable roofs are covered with wood shingles and the house is clad with clapboards. The garage wing is a 20th century addition.

Significance: This house has an important association with James Lewis whose 100 acre farm occupied a large part of present-day Locust. In 1839 Lewis sold his farm to Captain William Johnson for \$4020 (See Site #18), out of which he retained this piece of land, where he is believed to have lived until his death in 1852. It is possible that Lewis built the 1-1/2 story portion of the house sometime around 1839, and added the main block at a later date.

Lewis's daughter Rebecca Loveridge sold the property in 1853 to Peter Valteau, a sail maker from New York City. By 1900 the Valleaus had sold most of the land, and upon Mrs. Valteau's death in 1901, this lot was sold for \$1000 at Public Auction.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #44

Address: 543 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 1427 / 16,17

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #178

Description: This is an example of the popular Ranch style house. Constructed in 1952 by Alice and Robert Young,, it has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with a moderate over-hang. There is a characteristic picture window on the facade, a recessed entry and an attached, one-car garage. The house has an exterior chimney, shingle siding and a concrete foundation.

Significance: The land on which the present house sits was part of the James Lewis farm which he sold in 1839 to Captain William Johnson. Lewis reserved a tract of three acres for himself, of which this lot was a small part.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #45

Address: 547 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 1427 / 15

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #177

Description: The exuberant details of this house distinguish it from many of the neighboring structures. The two-story house is rectangular in shape, with a low-pitched front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves which continue around the building. Projecting from the east elevation is a boxy porte-cochere supported on square section posts resting on peanut stone pillars which are connected by an arched peanut stone wall. A wide, decorated frieze is located under the projecting cornice and a circular louvered vent marks the attic of the front gable. The windows, which are 2/2, are taller on the first floor and the lintels are decorated with bull's eye corner blocks. The front entrance has double etched glass doors. A one-story porch with simple Doric columns extends across the front and partially around the west side. A small interior chimney projects from the center of the roof. The siding is clapboard and the foundation is brick.

Located behind the house is a two-car garage with a gable roof and novelty siding.

Significance: This property originally was part of the 3-acre parcel reserved by James Lewis for himself at the time that he sold his farm to Captain William Johnson in 1839. Peter Valteau acquired the Lewis parcel in 1853, and in 1880 sold a one-acre lot to William and Margaret Henry, who are believed to have constructed this house at that time. In 1899 Margaret Henry rented the building to William Mount of the Borough of Queens, N.Y., for five years at a yearly rent of \$100. She also agreed to pay \$25 for "necessary repairs" over the course of the lease, and granted him the option of buying the house for \$3000 at the end of the term. In 1904 Mount became the owner of the house.

Throughout the 20th century the house changed hands numerous times and much of the acreage was sold.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #46

Address: 555 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 1427 / 13.01

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #176

Description: This additive house is comprised of three distinct blocks--a 3-story portion at the north end, the original 2-1/2 core at the center and a 1-1/2 story extension of the south. Each section is capped with a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and brick chimneys are located at the south end of each bay. Because of the addition of a gabled entry portico with a Federal-style door surround, much of the original 19th century cottage at the core of this house has been obscured. The fenestration is a mixture of 1/1 and 6/6 sash and the siding is wood clapboard. The foundation under the two oldest rooms is fieldstone. A peanut stone well is located in the front yard and handsome, late 19th century peanut stone gate posts mark the driveway.

Significance: In 1817 Captain John Maxson sold three acres of land on the south side of the creek to his daughter Lydia and her husband Hiram Delevan. It is likely that the Delevans built the original section of the house at that time. In 1826 the Delevans sold the property to Timothy Mount, a descendent of George Mount, one of the original settlers of Monmouth County. It is probable that Mount, a shoemaker, added the larger structure to the east end. After Mount's death in 1863 the property was sold to Andrew J. Williams, who in turn sold this parcel, including the house, to Joseph Lufburrow. The site has changed hands numerous times throughout the 20th century.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #47

Address: 551 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 1427 / 13.02

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #176 and 248

Description: Originally built as a stable and carriage house, this is now a large, 2-1/2 story building with a mansard roof. Its exterior appearance has been altered by the addition of an outside stairway and a two-story extension of the east side, which converted this into a two family dwelling. Obscured now by the modern addition, on each side at the roof line is a centered gable which contains a small round louvered vent. Paired brackets extend down from the roof. The large cellar is accessible from both the north and south sides. The siding is clapboard and the foundation is brick. Past alterations and additions to the house have damaged its appearance and when completed, the current construction will have entirely obliterated its historic architectural significance.

Significance: William H. Mount of Queens, New York, purchased the Joseph Lufburrow property in 1901, of which this was originally a part (see Site 46). According to the Red Bank Register of July 29, 1903, "William H. Mount, who has a summer home at Locust Point, is building a stable and carriage house on his property. The rear of Mr. Mount's property borders on Clay Pit Creek and the stable is being built close to the creek. The bank is quite high at that point and there will be a basement under the stable." In 1985 the stable/carriage house was converted into this two-family house.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #48

Historic Name: James Irving House, "Sleepy Hollow"

Address: 563 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 1427 / 12

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #175

Description: This house was constructed in the first half of the 19th century as a one-room deep, 1-1/2 story cottage with knee wall windows. Later in the century a substantial 2-1/2 story dwelling with a hip roof and two large gabled dormers was added. The house has floor length windows on the front and large 2/2 windows elsewhere. Colonial Revival details such as the false shutters and the two-story columned portico with balustrade were added in the 1960s. An exterior chimney for the furnace is located on the east end, and a second chimney serves the parlor fireplace. There is a fieldstone foundation under the original structure. During the 1960s the clapboards were replaced with vinyl siding and a two-car garage was added. Alterations and additions to the house have obliterated its historic architectural significance.

Significance: In 1872 James Irving of New York acquired six parcels of land along Clay Pit Creek, including this piece of property which contained a small 19th century cottage. The Irvings incorporated it into their Victorian additions, and named their new house "Sleepy Hollow" in honor of Washington Irving, a distant relative. In 1895 the Red Bank Register reported that "Mrs. Elizabeth Irving will build an addition to her house at Locust Point. It will be 27 x 35 with a hall ten feet wide. Double parlors will be built off the hall, and the second floor will be three rooms and bath."



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #49

Address: 571 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 1427 / 10,11

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #174

Description: The main block of the house is a rectangular two-story structure with a wide overhang on the gable roof. It has four windows at the second story and a large bay window on the first level. Numerous Colonial Revival details have been added, such as the shutters and the front door with its pilasters and broken arch pediment. New wings have been constructed on both the east and west ends. A chimney is located on the west end and the siding is clapboard.

Significance: This property is a flag lot on Clay Pit Creek and was originally part of the seven-acre James Irving estate, known as "Sleepy Hollow" (See Site #48). On Sept. 26, 1946 the Red Bank Register reported the sale of the property, noting that "A substantial pegged barn, corn crib and engine house are also on the property." Loretta and Harold DeMing purchased the lot in 1947, and converted the barn into a residence.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #50

Historic Name: Maxson Family Graveyard

Address: 579 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 1427 / 9

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTL C #173

Description: The Maxson Family Graveyard marks the western edge of the Locust Historic District, at the intersection of Locust Point Road and Lakeside Avenue. Although it now appears more circular in shape, the clearly mounded area of the graveyard was 37 ft. square when it was first laid out. The cemetery is elevated above street level and marked with an attractive peanut stone wall. At either end of the wall are square stone posts topped with planters. Four intact headstones remain, three of which still retain their original footstones. Remains can be seen of two headstones which have broken off at ground level. The oldest stone now remaining is that of Leah, wife of Captain John Maxson, who died in 1847.

Significance: The Maxson Family Graveyard is the only family cemetery left in the Locust area. The first Maxson to emigrate to the United States was Richard Maxson who settled in Rhode Island in 1634. Joseph Maxson (born 1723) of the fifth generation was the first of that family to settle in the Locust-Navesink area, and his house still stands on Lakeside Avenue. In 1834 when his son Captain John Maxson sold 110 acres to Charles Lufburrow, he reserved out a "burying ground of about fifty links square in a southeasterly direction from the Mansion House, near the edge of the bank..." The following year, in 1835, Captain John Maxson was buried in the small graveyard.

The Maxson Graveyard's prominent location has made it a familiar and picturesque landmark which helps to recall the area's past as a small farming and fishing village of families who lived here for many generations.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #51

Historic Name: Reedmont

Address: 911 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 1, 5, 6

Classification: Key

Description: This house combines elements of both the Shingle and Colonial Revival Styles with its "H"-shaped plan and prominent front gables. The walls and gable ends are clad with wood shingles, and the roof is capped by a large brick chimney with a corbelled top. Numerous changes have been made to the original fenestration, including the introduction of a projecting bow window; the original multi-paned sash are flanked by paneled shutters with squirrel cut-outs. Molded eaves occur at both sides of the house and an enlarged, simple pediment shelters the Federal Revival entry. At the basement level, exterior peanut stone pillars support the front porch above. At the front of the house is the site of the "Reedmont" golf course, which is now a field. A shingle-sided, two-car garage with a gable roof and 6/1 windows is located at the edge of the property.

Significance: On Columbus Day 1898 Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed founded the Monmouth County Historical Association in this house. Mrs. Reed, the widow of Rev. Sylvanus Reed, was the leading educator of women in New York City. From 1864 to 1895 she was the principal of her own school, the Reed School, the profits from which enabled her to acquire two farms in the Locust area. The first of these was the Captain William Johnson farm of 59 acres, which she purchased in 1869 for \$14,500. In 1875 Mrs. Reed acquired the 96-acre Benjamin Burdge farm for \$36,000. It was this property that she developed into her summer estate "Reedmont." Until her new house was ready, Mrs. Reed and her children lived in the Johnson farmhouse (see Site #18). On Dec. 5, 1888, the Register reported that she had built two "Queen Anne cottages" of thirteen rooms, each at a cost of \$4000. O. E. Davis of Red Bank was the builder. One of these cottages was for herself; the second became the home of her son Sylvanus Albert Reed (see Site #54). Later, Mrs. Reed constructed a third house on a nearby hill for her son Latham (Site #55), and a fourth house on the creek for her daughter Anna Reed Parsons (site #15). In 1894 Sylvanus Albert, with his mother's consent, converted the farm land into a 9-hole golf course, which was one of the first such courses in Monmouth County. The peanut stone gateposts marking the entrance to the estate, inscribed "Reedmont 1869," still stand. They were built by Nimrod Woodward, a local stone mason, in 1900.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #52

Address: 931 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 2

Classification: House - Contributing / Outbuildings - Non-contributing

Description: Now clad with aluminum siding, this was originally a 2 story, "I"-house. The gambrel roof is pierced by two interior brick chimneys and a single-story wing is located over the basement level garage. The house faces the water and the entry is marked by a simple portico on piers over the brick stoop. Although the historic integrity of this building has been compromised by recent additions and alterations, it is considered a contributing structure because the core of the historic structure remains visible from the exterior.

Outbuildings consist of a one-story ranch-style, pool house, circa 1950, and a one-story frame horse shed with vertical siding.

Significance: This house was moved in 1958 by James and Marie Buchanan Clarke from across the street on the waterside of Navesink River Road (see Site #7). The house was originally a simple, one-room deep, 3-bay "I"-house located on a part of the Benjamin Burdge farm. The property was later acquired by Mrs. Caroline Reed, and remained undeveloped until the Clarkes moved their house into place.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #53

Address: 935 Navesink River Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 3

Classification: House - Contributing / Garage - Non-contributing

Description: Although the historic integrity of this building has been compromised by recent additions and alterations, it is listed as a contributing structure because the core of the historic structure remains visible from the exterior. This 1-1/2 story house formerly served as a gardener's cottage on the Rev. Haslettt McKim estate. The house is roughly square in form with numerous additions. Two internal peanut stone chimneys pierce the gable roof and the building is clad with shingle siding. Grouped French doors create the effect of a glass wall and there are numerous diamond paned casement windows. The most notable feature is the projecting hood at the peak of the gable which is carried on shingled, curvilinear wall brackets with rosettes at their bases. The house rests on a peanut stone foundation and the grounds include terraces and a former pool.

A new, wood frame, 2-car garage with shingle siding and a gable roof is also located on the property.

Significance: This charming building was originally the 6-room gardener's cottage on the Rev. Haslettt McKim estate. The land, originally part of the Burdge farm, was acquired by Mrs. Reed in 1875, who sold a 4-acre parcel the following year to Howard Potter. This piece became part of his 13-acre estate on the tip of Locust Point. In 1884, the estate was sold to Rev. McKim, who is believed to have constructed this cottage before the turn of the century.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #54

Historic Name: Reedmont

Address: 422 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 7

Classification: Key

Description: Located high on a hill overlooking the Navesink River is this Queen Anne Style confection with Tudor details such as half-timbered gables. The irregular massing of the 2-1/2 story house is comprised of numerous gabled wings and capped by four prominent brick chimneys. A carved sunburst highlights one of the attic gables. Shingles cover the second story while the lower level is clad with clapboards. The fenestration consists of paired and single multi-light sash flanked by louvered shutters. A wrap-around porch is located on the riverside elevation.

Also on the property is a 6-bay garage constructed of brick. The steeply pitched, modified hip roof is covered with wood shingles and a cupola marks the center of the ridge. Three gabled wall dormers accent the facade and the fourth bay is highlighted with a round-arched pediment.

Significance: This house is one of three constructed by Caroline Gallup Reed, high on the ridge overlooking the Navesink River. In 1888 O. E. Davis was hired to build this house for Reed's son, Sylvanus Albert Reed, a physicist and noted inventor of the thin metal airplane propeller. Upon completion it contained thirteen rooms and cost \$4000 and the building retains much of its original Queen Anne Shingle style features. Although nothing of it remains, Dr. Reed responded to the golf craze in 1894 by converting his mother's land into a 9-hole golf course, possibly the first in Monmouth County. A childless widower, in 1929 Sylvanus sold the house and 8.8 acres to Katherine Duane Jones, a member of a prominent local family. The six-car garage was built in the 1930's by Katherine's husband, Strother Jones. A large living room wing was added in the 1950s and the old pantry and kitchen were converted to a family room and new kitchen in the 1980s.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #54A

Historic Name: Reedmont

Address: 420 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 4, 4.01

Classification: Non-contributing

Description: This parcel of land located at the foot of the former "Reedmont" estate is the site of a new house. Completed in 1996 by Mrs. Deane Blaisdell Wolfe, it was designed by architect Jay Anderson of Anderson & Campanella, Rumson to evoke the feeling of a barn-carriage house.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #55

Historic Name: Reedmont

Address: 426 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 8, 9, 13, 14

Classification: House and original garage - Key / New garage - Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #211

Description: This 2-1/2 story, Shingle Style house is sited on a hill with a long sweeping view toward the Navesink River below. The cross-gambrel roof is highlighted by a group of three windows at the attic level. In a recent remodeling new 1/1 sash windows replaced the original multi-light fenestration throughout the house. A molded belt course caps the second floor and unpainted clapboard siding recently replaced the shingles that had contributed so much to the style and character of the building. A stick style portico covers the tiled entry stoop.

A new three-car garage with gambrel roof was constructed near the house. At the edge of the property is an original, hip-roofed, single-car garage with 6/6 sash and clapboard siding.

Significance: The third of the houses built by Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed along the ridge of her estate Reedmont, this was constructed in 1889 according to the Red Bank Register. It was built by Nehemiah Brower, Locust's master carpenter/builder, for Latham, the younger of the two Reed sons, and a lawyer. This property remained in the Reed family until 1980 when it was sold by Miss Elizabeth Reed, the great-granddaughter of Caroline Gallup Reed.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #56

Address: 430 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 10, 11

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #212

Description: This house was designed in 1948 by Alfred Easton Poor, a nationally known architect who designed additions to the U.S. Capitol Building. It is a 1-1/2 story, additive Cape Cod with a gambrel roof. Other details include the multi-light windows, horizontal siding and gabled dormers.

Significance: Originally part of the Reedmont estate, this property was sold in two parcels to Janet Sheppard Poor and Alfred Easton Poor in 1927 and 1945. The house was designed in 1948 by noted architect Alfred Easton Poor, for his son John.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #57

Historic Name: Reedmont Clubhouse

Address: 440 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 12

Classification: Key

Reference: MTLC #214

Description: This charming Shingle Style cottage of 1-1/2 stories is capped by a low-pitched gambrel roof marked by a brick chimney. The most prominent feature is the rectilinear strapwork found in the attic gables and in the tympanum of the front and back porches. Multi-light sash and single-pane casements occur at the upper level and the paired 1/1 windows at the first floor are flanked by louvered shutters. The walls are clad with wood shingles to the eaves line. Vestiges of a former tennis court are located in the woods beside the house.

Significance: According to a privately printed family history, The Life of Caroline Gallup Reed, written by her son Sylvanus Albert in 1931, the old Johnson barn was moved across Locust Point Road in 1899 and remodelled for use as the Reedmont Club House. With a tennis court nearby and a small neighborhood golf club, "the new Golf Club brought a novel element into the life at Navesink, which centered around this Club, and every Saturday during the summer the ladies took turns giving tea at the Club House." Though overgrown with trees, the tennis court can still be seen. In 1927 Sylvanus and the other Reed heirs sold the former Club House to Janet Sheppard Poor, who lived nearby at "Locust Lodge" (Site #58). Her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Sheppard of New York used it for many years as a summer cottage.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #58

Historic Name: "Locust Lodge"

Address: 458 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 469 / 15, 15.01, 15.02

Classification: House, barn, water tower - Contributing / Pool house - Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #215

Description: What at first glance appears to be a large Tudor Revival Style house, is in fact a Shingle Style structure that has been resided with brick veneer. Although the historic integrity of this building has been compromised by recent additions and alterations, it is considered a contributing structure because the core of the historic structure remains visible from the exterior. The 2-1/2 story massing is broken up by numerous gabled extensions and wall dormers and a large brick chimney with clay pots is visible from the back. The multi-light sash at the lower levels are completed with louvered shutters. A gabled portico shelters the front door and a single-story porch supported on tapered, square-section columns overlooks the swimming pool at the back of the property.

Also on the site is a 2-story, shingled garage with a gambrel roof. Three overhead doors are located in the gambrel end. A water tower is also on the site.

A non-contributing, one-story, brick pool house is located at the side of the property.

Significance: By 1874 Caroline Reed, who originally owned the property, was engaged in selling off tracts of land to people whom she believed would make proper neighbors. Formerly part of the "Reedmont" estate, this property was purchased by New York artist and architect, Allen Tucker, in 1897. The house was constructed the following year. The gambrel-roofed shingled carriage house was completed at approximately the same time. In 1922 Allen Tucker sold the property to John Sheppard of New York.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #59

Historic Name: Kennedy Field

Address: 470 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 471 / 26

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #253

Description: Now part of the Monmouth County Park System, this undeveloped property is marked by a pair of peanut stone gateposts, formerly part of Reedmont. A small wood frame shed, once used as a produce stand, is located near the road.

Significance: Owned by the Monmouth County Parks System since 1977, this four acres of open space has been known locally for many years as the Kennedy corn field. Martin Kennedy emigrated to the United States in 1909 from Ireland. He moved to Locust in 1941 when he purchased the Locust General Store (Site #29) from William Golden. For many years he farmed this field and was a familiar sight selling corn and other produce from his roadside stand. A pair of peanut stone gateposts by the road, now in ruinous condition, formerly marked the private road entrance to Reedmont. These posts, which match those at 420 and 426 Locust Point Road, were built in 1901 by Nimrod Woodward, a noted local mason, and formerly bore the legend "Reedmont 1869".



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #60

Address: 474 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 471 / 25

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #254

Description: A tree-lined drive forms the approach to this house, which is set back from the road. The 2-1/2 story structure has a gable roof and is faced with imitation brick. The symmetrical 3-bay facade is framed by artificial stone quoins and a single paneled door in a low-arched frame is centered at the first floor. Arched lintels top the windows and a single round arch window is located in the gable end. An exterior brick chimney rises beside the north gable end.

A 2-story carriage house is located northwest of the house. The gable roof is pierced by a shed dormer on the south elevation. The shingle-sided building has one cross-braced vertical board door in the west bay and 2 new overhead garage doors in the center bays. Windows throughout are 2/2 sash. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the interior gable ends.

A much-altered 2-story cottage is located adjacent to the north elevation of the house. Covered with clapboards and placed on a stone foundation, the structure is topped with molded eaves beneath a steep gable roof with a synthetic slate roof. An undercut porch was formed from the west half of the first floor of the structure through the removal of the walls. A round stone well curb is located at the south elevation of the cottage. A small, square-plan playhouse with a hipped roof is located west of the house. Sided in clapboards, it has tiny casement windows and a center door.

Significance: This property was originally part of the James Lewis farm, which was sold in 1839 to Captain William Johnson. In 1869 when Johnson sold 59 acres to Sylvanus and Caroline Gallup Reed, he retained the "Old Lewis House Lot". In 1871 Sarah Johnson paid \$500 to Mrs. Reed for the purchase of 1-1/3 acres of land to give them frontage "on the highway leading to Riceville," now Locust Point Road.

The Johnsons are believed to have built the main house around 1870. The large shingled barn/carriage house was built around 1900 by the owners at the time, David and James Reed.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #61

Address: 466 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 471 / 24

Classification: Key

Description: The central portion of this house is 2-1/2 stories, with a gambrel roof and heavy interior brick chimneys at either end. It is flanked on both sides by 2-story wings. Single and grouped windows with multi-light sash highlight the facade and the front door is marked by a simple pedimented portico supported on round columns and edged with a square-section balustrade. The house is clad with wood shingles.

Significance: In 1901 Caroline Reed sold three plus acres to Anna Lincoln, wife of Lowell Lincoln, Jr., of New York. According to William Leonard in his book Concerning Summer Homes Along the Shores of Monmouth County, published in 1903, "Mr. Lowell Lincoln, Jr. has built his very handsome cottage...on the Reed tract." The shingled barn with gambrel roof was probably constructed at about the same time. This property marked the northern boundary of Reedmont and the house is largely unaltered and retains much architectural integrity.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #62

Address: 500 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 471/23

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #255

Description: This 1-1/2 story "T"-plan Craftsman bungalow house has a cross-gable roof and a single-story gable-roof addition to the rear. The style was most popular during the 1920s and 1930s. Sided in clapboards, the structure sits on a rusticated block foundation. The notable feature of this house is the front gable-end porch which is supported by tapered columns resting on brick piers. Square-section balusters form the porch railing. Paired and single 3/1 sash windows are located throughout. A 2-story addition is under construction at the rear over the existing one story wing. The rear yard is fenced.

Significance: This house and lot and the greenhouse next door (Site #63) were originally one property. In 1938 Charles A. Mount, a member of one of Locust's oldest families, sold this parcel of land to Edward F. Von Bargaen of Jersey City. Mount had inherited seventeen acres of land on the west side of Locust Point Road from his father, Joseph Mount. Van Bargaen built the present house and after WWII sold it to Edna and Walter Johnson. Walter Johnson and his brother Ralph started Johnson's Florist which continued in business until 1985.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #63

Historic Name: Johnson's Florists

Address: 504 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 471 / 21

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #256

Description: This single-story, clapboard-sided frame structure, which contains a plant store and greenhouse, sits on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The low-sloping gable roof has exposed rafter ends. Located in the attic are paired jalousy windows framed by paneled shutters. The front door is sheltered by a simple pediment and flanked by replacement picture windows on either side. Multi-light sash windows are located on secondary elevations. A greenhouse is attached to the rear elevation. It is constructed of wood and glass, and the walls are covered with plywood.

Significance: This property has been a florist since 1945 when the greenhouse was acquired by brothers Walter and Ralph Johnson. The property was part of the house lot next door (Site #62), and the house and greenhouse had been built by Edward Von Bargaen. The Johnsons also had a post office in the greenhouse which only took packages. This was closed in 1960 when the Locust Post Office was moved to Rumson.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #64

Address: 508 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 471 / 20

Classification: House - Non-contributing / Outbuilding - Contributing

Reference: MTLC #257 and #258

Description: This 1960s French Provincial house has a hipped roof and round-topped wall dormers. The house has an "L"-plan, with a single story main block; a 2-story wing contains the 2-car garage in the lower level. A center entry with single-light sidelights is located on the east facade.

The outbuilding on the property is located along Red Coach Lane. This frame structure with a basilica form is sided in replacement shingles and sits on a concrete foundation. While it probably originally served as a carriage house or small barn, alterations to the structure have converted its use into a residence. A small, louvered cupola and modern skylights pierce the gable roof. Fanciful bargeboards adorn the gable ends. Fixed and sash multi-pane windows are located at the first and second floor.

Significance: Originally part of the Mount farm, this property was acquired in 1948 by Agnes and August Schilling. On the property was a bungalow constructed by the Mounts in the 1920s, which was converted into a ranch house. In 1983 the two-story section was added. The charming carriage house was moved to the property in 1898. According to the Red Bank Register, "C. A. Mount of Locust Point has moved the wagon house which stood on the east side of the road leading from Locust Point to Navesink. The building was moved to the farm property across the road."



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #64 (continued)

Address: 508 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 471 / 20

Classification: House - Non-contributing / Outbuilding - Contributing

Reference: MTLC #257 and #258



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #65

Address: 26 Red Coach Lane

Block/Lot: 471 / 18

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #259

Description: This is a Cape Cod style house with numerous additions. It has a gable roof with three gabled dormers. The windows are paired 1/1 sash and the entry is located under a mansard-roofed portico. The door contains round-arched panels and sidelights. The exterior is clad with a variety of materials including aluminum siding, clapboards and wavy-edge shingles. A two-car garage addition is located at the rear of the house.

Significance: Originally part of the Mount farm, this property was sold in 1968 to Christos Malakates by John Wesley Reed, who was probably responsible for construction of the house.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #67

Address: 528 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 474/ 34

Classification: Contributing

Reference: MTLC #217

Description: This two story house is a 3-bay plan with two large gabled wall dormers located on the facade. A one-story addition is located at the rear and multi-light sash occur throughout. The entire house, including the lower pitch of the gambrel roof, is clad with horizontal lapped siding. A Victorian style porch with columns stretches across the front, terminating in a polygonal gazebo. The foundation is constructed of pre-cast, glazed blocks and a stuccoed chimney is located at the center of the house.

A hip-roofed storage shed, clad with clapboards and exhibiting 2/2 sash windows, is contributing. At the rear is a non-contributing garage with rustic vertical siding and two overhead vehicle bays.

Significance: This house sits on property that was part of the three-acre parcel reserved for his own use by James Lewis when he sold his farm to William Johnson in 1839. Peter Valteau, who bought the Lewis parcel in 1853, sold this one-acre parcel to Dr. A. D. Edwards of Kearny, N.J. in 1897. It is likely that Dr. Edwards built the present house shortly thereafter.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #68

Historic Name: "Ivy Cottage" / George Brower House

Address: 534 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 474 / 35

Classification: House, 2 outbuildings - Key/

20th century barn with vertical siding - Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #218

Description: This 2-1/2 story Queen Anne/Shingle Style house has been altered very little and retains a high degree of historic architectural integrity. It has a cross-gable roof, a brick chimney and molded eaves with a wide frieze. "Kicked" shingles are located above the beltcourse which separates the first and second floors. A pedimented gable front faces the street and a hipped-roof frame porch shelters the entrance at the west cross-gable which features a sweeping roofline that meets the porch roof. The half-glass entry door has Queen Anne-style lights and a molded architrave. Turned supports and a square-section balustrade enclose the porch. Queen Anne-style "tartan" windows are located at the first floor, 2/2 windows light the second floor and lunette windows are placed at the gable peaks. All have louvered shutters.

A single-story gable-roof frame shed with board-and-batten walls is located south of the well. It sits on low brick piers and the roof is covered with wood shingles. A beaded-board door and a single window are located on the north facade. Louvered shutters flank 6/6 sash windows with original moldings on the east and west elevations and replacement 1/1 sash windows are located at the rear elevation. A 20th-century vertical-board barn with a gable roof is located southeast of the house. It sits on a concrete foundation and has a multi-light window in the south elevation.

Significance: The December 13, 1893 Red Bank Register reported that "George Brower is finishing his new home at Locust Point and it will soon be ready for his occupancy." The design may have been influenced by one of the pattern books popular at the time. An article from the following January described the wedding of Brower and Lottie Boeckel at All Saints Church, "After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Brower held a reception at their house at Locust Point which the groom had built and furnished for his bride." The house remained in the family until 1995 when it was sold by George Brower's great grand-niece.

Also on the property is a small outbuilding called the "Wick House" by the family. This originally stood on Nehemiah Brower's homestead property (Site #6) and was used for storing oil lamps, wicks and fuel.

LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #68 (continued)

Historic Name: "Ivy Cottage" / George Brower House

Address: 534 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 474 / 35

Classification: House, 2 outbuildings - Key/

20th century barn with vertical siding - Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #218



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #69

Address: 538 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 474 / 33.01

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #219

Description: Clad with horizontal lapped siding, this is a large, 2-1/2 story, 6-bay house with additions at both sides. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney is located at one end. Louvered shutters held with cast iron dogs flank the multi-light windows and a flat-roofed portico supported on square-section columns shelters the centrally located front door.

Significance: This large tract of land was once part of the Charles Lufburrow farm. In 1872 Lufburrow sold roughly equal portions of acreage to his two sons, Charles Jr. and Joseph. This parcel of land was purchased by Joseph, who in 1920 deeded his property to his daughters. The Lufburrow sisters sold their land in 1944, and the following year it was acquired by Thomas Downs who subdivided the tract into four lots. This parcel was sold to Mary and Charles Arliss in 1960, at which time they began construction of this colonial home.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #70

Address: 542 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 474 / 33

Classification: House and 19th c. outbuildings - Contributing /
Concrete block garage - Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #220

Description: This 1-1/2 story house appears to have been constructed in the Craftsman style, but many of the identifying features have been removed and the house remodeled in a Colonial Revival style. An exterior brick chimney rises beside the east gable end and remaining Craftsman-style features include the exposed rafter ends, the truncated dormer roof, and the shed-roof dormer at the northwest corner of the house which shelters a sun-room enclosed by a row of 9-light casement windows. Sash windows with 9/9 lights are located throughout the remainder of the house; those at the first floor are flanked by functioning paneled shutters. A Colonial Revival pedimented door frame is placed above the 4-panel front door. A single-story hipped-roof wing is attached to the east gable end and a single-story addition is attached to the south elevation of the house.

A slate-covered, gable-roof shed is located southeast of the house. The single-story vertical board-and-batten structure, which sits on a brick foundation has an opening, in the north gable end. A frame corn crib with exposed rafter ends and a side-hinged door is located south of the house. A 2-story concrete block and synthetic shingle garage with 1/1 windows and a modern overhead door is located southwest of the house. A 1-1/2 story, gable roof garage is located south of the more recent garage. A brick well curb with a modern gable roof is located southwest of the house.

Significance: In 1920 this lot was part of the parcel deeded by Joseph Lufburrow to his two daughters. It was owned by the Lufburrow sisters until 1945, and after changing hands numerous times, the property was purchased in 1963. It is believed that the house is a cottage surviving from the Lufburrow era.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #71

Address: 546 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 474 / 32

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #221

Description: This one-story ranch house has a low, gable roof pierced by a brick chimney. The center portion of the house is clad with brick veneer, the roof is asphalt shingles and the foundation is concrete. A bank of hopper windows is located at the center of the structure; other fenestration consists of 1/1 windows. A row of mature maple trees lines Locust Point Road.

Significance: Formerly part of the acreage sold by Charles Lufburrow to his son Joseph, this lot was purchased by Helen and Thomas Downs in 1945. It was subsequently purchased by Anna Mae Hetem and her husband who built the present house in 1958. A fire on November 28, 1906 destroyed Joseph Lufburrow's house which is believed to have stood either on this site or next door (See Site 70). A Red Bank Register article reported that "the Lufburrow house was one of the finest houses in the neighborhood. It contained twelve rooms...It was completely destroyed." Although the location of the house has not been verified, during construction of the current house old pipes were found.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #72

Address: 550 Locust Point Road

Block/Lot: 474 / 31

Classification: Non-contributing

Reference: MTLC #222

Description: This split-level contemporary house is sheathed in unpainted vertical boards and sits on a concrete foundation. The low-sloping roof shelters the elevations pierced by single-light windows in metal frames. The house has a brick center chimney.

Significance: Bordering on the brook that feeds into Clay Pit Creek on the north, this property was part of the Charles Lufburrow farm, which was sold to Jean and Andrew Zurich in 1956. The present house was built at that time.



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #73

Historic Name: Clay Pit Creek Bridge

Address: Locust Avenue

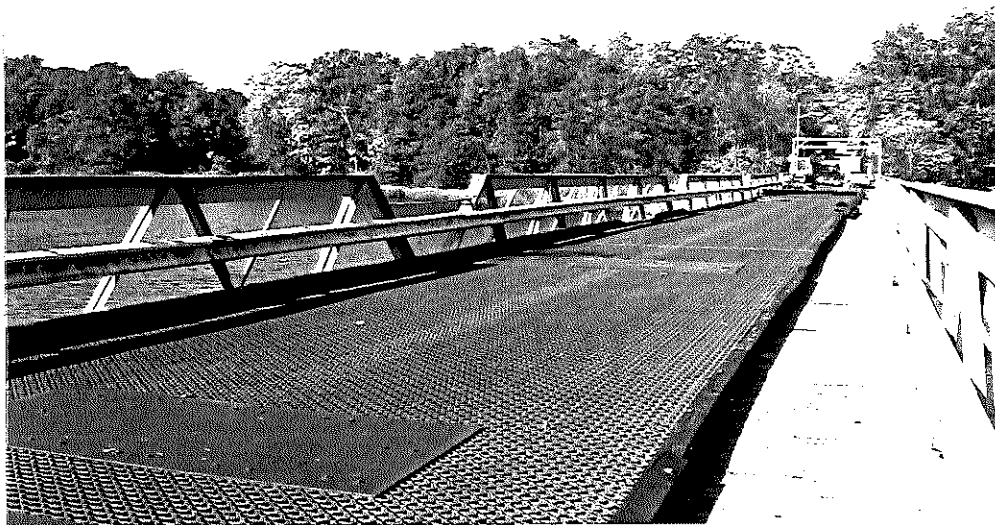
Classification: Contributing

Reference: MCHSI #1331-55

Description: Flat "arches" mark the entry to this 408 ft. long, Warren Pony truss style bridge with bolted joints and open metal deck. It retains a wood plank sidewalk and a modern "W"-section rail is located on the inside of the bridge.

Significance: Slated to be restored in about 1999, the historic value of the bridge was studied by Cultural Resources Consultants Group. In the study of Monmouth County's historic bridges, it was concluded that the Clay Pit Creek bridge is the longest truss bridge in the state, has the most spans and is the only one to have caissons. An early example of a Warren Pony truss structure, this bridge, which was constructed by Cofrode and Taylor of Philadelphia for \$10,000, replaced an earlier wood span across Clay Pit Creek. The Register reported on April 5, 1893 that "The freeholders will meet today at the Claypit Creek bridge, which was badly damaged by the ice last winter. The bridge is hardly safe for travel and a new iron structure will probably be built." A July 26, 1893 article in the Red Bank Register noted that "The bridge over Claypit creek is completed and open to travel."

The Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory cites the bridge as "one of a small number of truss bridges remaining in Monmouth County" and describes the structure as "notable for its length of span relative to other existing truss bridges in the county, and strongly contributes to preserving the human scale and historic/scenic character of the surrounding area of Locust..."



LOCUST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site: #74

Historic Name: Oceanic Bridge

Address: Locust Point Road

Classification: Contributing

Description: This wide-span, concrete drawbridge with regularly-spaced, prominent lighting standards joins Locust Point with the Rumson/Red Bank area.

Significance: Heralded in the March 21, 1940 Red Bank Register as "the new million dollar bridge over the North Shrewsbury connecting Rumson and Middletown," this bridge replaced an earlier span that stretched between the two communities. The opening of that first span on Decoration Day, 1891 was described by the local press as "one of the greatest [events] that had transpired in the locality since the war of 1812."

In a recently completed State study the current Oceanic Bridge was found to be historically significant, due to its unique construction.



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