

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

FEB 10 2012

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

RECEIVED

JUL 12 2011

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Moshe Bayuk Houseother names/site number Moses Bayuk House

2. Location

street & number 984 Gershal Avenue, Alliance☐ not for publicationcity or town Pittsgrove Township☐ vicinitystate New Jerseycode NJcounty Salemcode 033zip code 08318

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature]Date 1/30/12

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**0**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROCESS**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICKwalls BRICKroof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

Summary Description

The Moshe Bayuk House is a two-story, five-bay, brick masonry residence built in 1899 with frame additions constructed circa 1940. The footprint of the building is irregular, with two rooms offset from each other on either side of a hallway. A large concrete porch with four Ionic columns built in the early 20th century supports a bracketed roof. The house faces west and fronts on Gershal Avenue, which runs in a north/south direction. The front door is topped by a clear glass transom. Fenestration includes double-hung sash windows with large painted wood lintels and sills. Basement windows are three-pane casements, also with heavy wood lintels. The north elevation includes a second-floor polygonal bay window with three double-hung sash windows, the top light of which is composed of stained glass panes surrounding clear glass. The bay is topped by a conical roof. Otherwise, the house is covered with a hip roof with painted wood eaves, box cornice and ornamented paired brackets. The roofs are clad with asphalt shingles. The rear of the structure includes a two-story wood frame addition in an extreme state of disrepair, the original exterior cladding of which has been entirely removed by a previous owner.

The Bayuk House is arranged on the interior with a center hall plan. The hall is flanked by two rooms to the north and one to the south. The hall terminates in a small room as apart of the timber-frame addition. The second floor is arranged in an identical manner as the first, with two rooms to the north and one to the south. The house includes a full basement throughout.

The house has not been occupied since 1962, and was sporadically maintained until 1988 when the descendants of Moshe Bayuk left the community entirely. Consequently, the house is in a severe state of disrepair, with failing floors and walls and a damaged roof. In 2009, the property was purchased by the Jewish Federation of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties, which stabilized the structure and installed tarping to mitigate water infiltration. The Federation is currently in the process of raising funds to fully restore the house.

The lot on which the Moshe Bayuk House stands adjacent to Gershal Avenue in the center of what is historically referred to as Alliance. The house stands across the street from Shearith Israel Synagogue and just to the north of Alliance Cemetery. The residences which comprise Alliance are in large part surrounded by active farmland.

Exterior Description¹

Overall Building (Ref. Photos 1-6)

The Moshe Bayuk house is five bays wide by four bays deep. The building measures approximately 33 feet east/west (inclusive of rear addition and front porch) by 38 feet. The front porch is one story in height and is approximately 7 feet deep. The primary entrance to the building is via a wood paneled door located in the west center bay, which is flanked by one-over-one double-hung wood windows.

¹ Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants, Moshe (Moses) Bayuk House Preservation Plan (2010), p. 3-2 – 3-7.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 2

Roofs

The roof is nearly flat over the brick section and the frame sections, except for an added pyramidal structure over the southern half of the brick section and a conical structure over the second floor bay at the north elevation. The slightly sloped roofs of the additions are lower than the brick section. The roof over the front porch is a shallow hip roof that abuts the front façade along its west east side.

A small masonry chimney original to the house penetrates the roof approximately center on the brick section. The original roof drainage system consisted of a built-in gutter with round leaders that penetrated the roof soffits. None of these leaders remain.

West Elevation (Ref. Photos 2, 5 and 6)

The west elevation consists of two sections. The symmetrical northern section is two stories high and two bays wide. Two three-light awning windows, each with wood sills and lintels, are located at the basement level. The sills project slightly, which the lintels are flush with the brick face. The window trim has a simple cyma recta profile. At the first floor level, there are two one-over-one, double-hung windows with slightly-projecting wood sills and flush lintels. The trim around the windows is the same as the basement windows and there are pintles remaining from shutters. Many of the windows also have wood storm windows/screens. The two second floor windows, which are aligned with the windows below, are identical to the first floor windows except shorter. The second-floor windows also had shutters. The wood cornice has three pairs of scrolled brackets on a plain fascia beneath a box cornice faced with a fillet/cyma recta molding. The full-range red brick is set in a running bond.

The southern section is three bays wide and is nearly symmetrical. A one-story porch extends the length of this section and projects approximately two feet beyond the face of the northern section of the elevation. The porch, which has a poured concrete foundation formed to look like cast stone and a concrete slab floor, is three bays wide and is symmetrical, but not aligned with the fenestration on the elevation. The four Doric columns, which are set on cast-in-place concrete piers formed to look like cast stone. A set of concrete steps is located between the northern two columns. Pairs of scrolled brackets similar to those on the main cornice are set into the porch cornice, directly above each column. Like the main cornice, the brackets are mounted beneath the soffit of the box cornice against a plain fascia, while the fascia of the box cornice above terminates in a fillet/cyma recta molding. The ceiling of the porch is tongue-and-groove beaded board. The roof is flat-seam metal. At the first floor level, there is a doorway in the northern of the three bays, along with windows in the other two. The windows match those on the northern section of the elevation and still have wood storm windows. The door is missing, but the trim and single-light transom remain. The doorway trim profile matches the windows. At the second floor level, three windows similar to those on the second floor of the northern section are evenly spaced across the wall. The cornice continues across the elevation as well.

North Elevation (Ref. Photo 4)

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 3

There are three sections of north elevations. The eastern section is the north wall of the brick masonry section. This section is symmetrical, with two windows similar to those on the first floor of the west elevation. At the second floor level, a five-sided frame oriel projects from the elevation. The three center bays of the oriel each have a window with a multi-light stained glass sash over a single light (the stained glass is a series of small panes around a large, clear pane). The two outer bays are much narrower and contain only vertical trim. Each window is set over a recessed panel and the bays are separated by vertical trim. The panel profile is from the outside to the inside: quirked cyma reversa/fascia/quirked cyma reversa. The cornice of the oriel corresponds with the main cornice. The main cornice matches that on the west elevation and has two pairs of brackets, one to either side of the oriel. The oriel cornice has a bracket at each end of each bay face and a pair of brackets on each of the narrow faces. The underside of the oriel is tongue-and-groove beaded board with three boards in a radiating pattern.

To the west of the brick section there is a one-story addition built circa 1940 and, set back above it, a second addition also built circa 1940. The one-story addition has a parged masonry foundation with a centered three-light basement window and a centered one-over-one, double-hung sash above it. The window has a wood lintel and sill and flat trim. The addition is formed with wood sheathing under tar paper. The asbestos shingle siding that was previously installed was removed and the rake board at the eaves is missing. The roof on the section is a shallow shed roof extending down to the west from the brick wall at the east end.

The face of the frame second-story addition above has also lost its asbestos-shingle wall covering, exposing narrow board horizontal sheathing that has partially rotted away. There are no openings in the elevation. The cornice has rotted away.

East Elevation (Ref. Photo 3)

The east elevation consists of several sections. At the north end, an area of the east wall of the brick section is exposed at the second floor level. A two-story high strip of the brick is also exposed at the south end of the elevation. These sections have pieces of cornice similar to that on the west elevation, but without brackets (except one at the northern corner). The remainder of the elevation comprises the faces of the three additions. At the north end, the one-story addition has a tar-papered wall over a parged foundation and a pair of centered one-over-one windows with flat trim. The center addition, likewise consists of the tar-papered wall with a parged addition. There is a single window with flat trim at each level. The lower window is a single pane, while the upper is a one-over-one, double-hung sash. The cornice is not visible. A bulkhead basement entrance with metal Bilco doors straddles these two additions. The east elevation of the third addition primarily consists of exposed horizontal board sheathing with some remaining tar paper. A doorway at the north end of the first floor is the only opening. The door has been removed. The trim around the opening is flat. The foundation is concrete block. The cornice is not visible.

South Elevation (Ref. Photo 1)

The south elevation consists of three sections. The westernmost section is the south elevation of the third addition. This elevation, like the east elevation of the same section, has horizontal board sheathing with some

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 4

tar paper remaining. The asbestos shingles have been removed. The foundation is concrete block. There are two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with flat trim and a drip cap, one at each floor, along with a three-light awning window at the basement level. The cornice is a plain fascia following the angle of the shed roof.

The center section of the south elevation is the south wall of the southern half of the brick section. At the first floor level, there is a rectangular brick bay. The windows in this bay match the stained glass windows in the oriel on the north elevation. There are two windows on the southern side of the bay and one each on the east and west. The cornice matches the main cornice, except the brackets are not paired. The second floor level previously had two windows matching those on the west elevation, but, since this section of wall was collapsing, it was preemptively disassembled during the temporary deteriorated beyond repair before the stabilization. The deterioration of this window, combined with undirected rain water coming off the roof, contributed to the destabilization of the surrounding brick. The main cornice matches that on the west elevation.

The third section of the south elevation is the south wall of the northern half of the brick section. This section, which faces onto the porch at the first floor level, has a single first floor window and a single second floor window similar to those on the west elevation, along with a matching cornice. There is a ghost outline of the original porch posts and bracket in pain on the brick wall.

Interior Description²

General

The house has four rooms on each floor, two rooms of brick construction on the west side and two rooms of frame construction on the east. A central hallway divides the north parlor and kitchen from the south parlor on the first floor, while the southern frame addition beside the kitchen continues behind the hallway. At the second floor level, the center hallway divides the two northern rooms from the two southern rooms and a closet is located at the eastern end of the hallway.

Basement (Ref. Photos 16-19)

The basement of the Moshe Bayuk House is separated into three distinct rooms with crawlspaces under the front porch and the rear (east) addition. The first room (Room #001) is under the southern brick section of the house. It is accessed from the first floor by a wooden ladder stair with open risers. This stair is located beneath the stair between the first and second floors. The brick walls of the room feature inset arches and are plastered. The ceiling joists were originally exposed and pocketed into the east and west walls with supplementary iron hooks. The floor is a concrete slab. There is one opening on each wall of this room. On the north wall there is a doorway to an adjacent room (Room # 002). On the east wall an old basement window opening provides access to the crawlspace under the eastern addition. On the south wall, there is an opening to a brick vault under the

² Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants, Moshe (Moses) Bayuk House Preservation Plan (2010), p. 3-7 – 3-16.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 5

brick bay in the room above – the vault has inset arches with shelves on its east and west walls. The west wall had a basement window opening under the original wood porch; now this opening is blocked off, with the concrete porch structure beyond. An obsolete water heater is located in the room's northeastern corner.

To the north of the first room is a second room (Room #002) under the northwest corner of the brick house, which is similar to the structure and finishes in the previous room with inset arches, exposed ceiling joists, and a concrete floor slab. There are two doorways, one on the south wall providing access to the first room, and one on the east wall to a third room (Room #003). There are two three-light basement windows on the west wall. A brick chimney on the southeastern corner once served an oil-fired heater.

The third and last room in the basement corresponds to the expanded footprint of the kitchen above. The north and east walls are cinderblock; the south and west walls are brick and were originally exterior foundation walls for the two previous rooms. A series of bulkhead steps provides access from the exterior east wall.

First Floor

Hallway (Ref. Photo 7)

The first floor hallway (Room #101) extends from the center of the west side of the house to the east wall of the southern brick section. The floor in the hallway is 3" wide tongue-and-groove wood flooring, currently overlaid with plywood. The walls and ceiling are plaster, with vertical beaded-board wainscoting with a quarter-round cap on the north and east walls, plywood paneling over the rest of the wall plaster, and acoustic tiles over the plaster ceiling. A narrow set of open stringer stairs, missing its railing, runs from near the west end of the south wall up toward the east. The wall stringer is plain with a quarter-round cap molding. The wall beneath the stairs is finished with beaded board. There are seven doorways in the hallway. One each in the west and east walls lead to the front porch and the southern frame addition respectively. Two doors in the north wall lead into the north parlor (Room #102) and kitchen (Room #103), while two in the south both lead into the south parlor (Room #105). The east door leads into the southern frame addition room (Room #104). A doorway beneath the stairs leads to the basement. The typical trim on all the doors but the east door in the south wall (which has no trim) consists, from outer edge to inner edge of fillet/reeding/fillet/cavetto/ovolo/three-quarter bead. The doors are all missing except for the door into the southern frame addition. This door is a stacked five-panel door with slightly raised panels that is probably not original to the construction. There is an early twentieth-century light fixture at the western end of the hallway.

North Parlor (Ref. Photo 8)

The north parlor (Room #102) is a nearly square room with narrow tongue-and-groove flooring, plaster walls, and previously a plaster ceiling. It served as the family's living room. The floor is currently covered with plywood. A section has been cut away from north to south at the center of the room to permit the installation of shoring up from the basement to support the second floor framing. A second shoring wall that bears on the first floor at the northern end also supports the second floor framing, including that of the north elevation second floor oriel. Open shelves with a few base cabinets with doors were installed along the north wall in the mid-

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 6

twentieth century.³ There are five one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in the room, two in the north wall, two in the east, and one in the south. Each has trim matching that in the hallway. A chimney is located in the southeastern corner.

Kitchen (Ref. Photo 11)

The kitchen (Room #103) consists of the original frame section at its southern end and the one-story addition at its northern end. The section of original floor at the southern end appears to be narrow tongue-and-groove. The remainder is covered with modern materials. The walls have had a series of modern coverings, including drywall and fake tiles over plaster in some areas. There is a small modern baseboard with no cap molding throughout the room. The ceiling from the original frame section was 4" wide beaded board running north-south. Most of the later ceiling finishes are missing, but some applied modern materials cover part of the beaded board. There are three one-over-one windows in the room, one in the north wall and a pair at the northern end of the east wall, along with a single-light window at the southern end of the east wall. All have flat trim with quarter-round molding added around the outer edge on the northern window, but not the pair of windows. In the south wall of the room, the doorway to the hallway (Room #101) is at the western end and a shallow closet is located just east of that door. The doorway has flat trim.

Southern Frame Addition

The first floor room (Room #104) of the southern frame addition was added as a laundry room in the 1960s.⁴ It originally had a tongue-and-groove floor that has since been covered with other materials. The walls had plywood paneling and the ceiling was acoustic tile. There is a plain baseboard with no cap molding. At the southern end of the room there is a modern one-over-one window with flat trim. Two doorways at the northern ends of the east and west walls both have flat trim. The east door to the exterior is missing. The west door is a stacked five-panel door with slightly raised panels. A closet in the north wall had a sliding door and flat trim.

South Parlor (Ref. Photos 9, 10 & 12)

The south parlor (Room # 105) served as the family's dining room. It is a nearly square shape with a rectangular bay at the southern end. The floor was composed of 3" tongue-and-groove flooring, but is currently mostly missing, along with the floor framing. A temporary platform has been installed across the center of the room. Shoring up from the basement floor supports the second floor framing above. A section of flooring remains at the northern end of the room. The walls were plaster originally; some plaster remains on the west and east walls beneath plywood paneling. The plaster is missing from the southeastern corner of the room, exposing the brick. The ceiling is plaster covered with acoustic tiles. The baseboard is 6" high with a cyma recta cap molding. A molded chairrail carries the horizontal line to the sills and aprons of the two one-over-one sash windows in the west wall. There are four windows in the bay with stained glass in the upper sash. Each

³ Marsha "Sam" Levin Samuel, interview by Margaret Westfield and Matthew Pisarski, May 2010.

⁴ Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 7

has the same trim as found in the hallway. Doorways at either end of the north wall have the same trim as well. The west door is missing. The east door is a stacked-five-panel door. A chimney is located at roughly the center of the east wall.

Second Floor

Hallway (Ref. Photo 13)

The second floor hallway (Room #201) extends across the center of the house. The floor is narrow tongue-and-groove. The walls are plaster under plywood paneling. The baseboard is about 6" high and has a quarter-round cap molding. The ceiling is plaster under acoustic ceiling tiles. The stairwell opening is located against the south wall. A banister with turned balusters runs along the north and west sides of the opening. There are six doorways in the second floor hall, including: three in the north wall, leading into the bedroom (Room #202) and bathroom (Room #203), as well as a small closet located adjacent to the north bedroom entrance; one in the east wall to the closet; and one at either end of the south wall leading into the two south bedrooms (Room #204 and #205). The three doors at the west end of the hallway are all original four-panel doors with slightly raised panels and cyma recta trim on the panel. All three doors have typical trim. The east door on the north side is missing and the doorway has flat trim. The door to the closet in the east wall is a modern sliding door with flat trim. The east doorway in the south wall is a fine-panel door with ovolo/cyma recta panel molding and flat trim. A one-over-one window with typical trim is located in the west wall.

North Bedroom (Ref. Photo 14)

The north bedroom (Room #202) is rectangular in plan with a five-sided bay at the northern end. It served as the master bedroom. The floor is tongue-and-groove wood flooring, but is covered with plywood. The walls are plaster and the ceiling is acoustic tile over plaster. There is 6" high baseboard with a cyma recta cap molding. There are three windows in the bay with multi-colored stained glass in the upper sash, along with two one-over-one windows in the west wall and one in the south. The entrance to the room is a four-panel door in the south wall. The trim around the room is typical.

Bathroom

The bathroom (Room #203) is in the second floor frame addition that is located over the original frame kitchen section. The room has a linoleum floor, drywall walls and a plaster ceiling with plywood over it. There is a one-over-one window in the east wall with flat trim and a quarter-round molding around the flat trim. A doorway is located at the eastern end of the south wall. The door is missing. A bathtub is set against the west wall.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 7 Page 8

Southeast Bedroom

The second floor bedroom (Room #204) was adapted to serve as a second child's bedroom in 1944.⁵ Part of the southern frame addition, this room has tongue-and-groove flooring with a plain baseboard. The walls are plywood paneling. The ceiling is composition tile over plaster. There is a one-over-one window with flat trim in the south wall and a doorway in the north wall also with flat trim.

Southwest Bedroom (Ref. Photo 15)

The southwest bedroom (Room #205) served as the children's bedroom. It has a tongue-and-groove floor, plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. There are two one-over-one windows in the west wall and there were two more in the south wall prior to the selective dismantling of a portion of that collapsing wall. There is a four-panel door at the west end of the north wall with typical trim. The east wall has added modern shelving and clothing rods built in front of and to the north of the chimney, added in the 1940s. An older, probably original, shallow closet with typical trim is located to the south of the chimney on the east wall. The closet door is missing.

Attic

The attic is inaccessible, and is a very shallow space. The slightly taller space under the hipped roof structure over the southwest bedroom is exposed by the missing plaster. The pyramid can be seen to be over framing above the original shallow-pitch roof framing.

⁵ Ibid.

8 Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE/EUROPEAN

Period of Significance

1899-1932

Significant Dates

1899

1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Bayuk, Moses (a/k/a Moshe) (1850-1932)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unkown

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Jewish Federation of Cumberland County

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary Paragraph

The Moses Bayuk house, built in 1899, is one of the last remaining *in situ* buildings from the formative years of Alliance, the first and most successful in New Jersey of the Jewish agricultural settlements to relocate Jews persecuted under the pogroms of Eastern Europe and Russia. Bayuk (1850-1932) lived here from its construction until his death. He was a community and spiritual leader of the Alliance colony from its founding in 1882 through the next five decades, serving as Alliance's principal correspondent with the international Jewish aid societies which supported Alliance during its existence. The house meets National Register Criterion A with local significance in the area of community development for its association with the establishment of Alliance, and Criterion B with local significance in the area of Ethnic Heritage/European for its association with Bayuk.

Historical Background:

The property now containing the Moses Bayuk House began as a portion of a much larger tract of land of mostly scrub oak and pine along the western shore of the Maurice River. About halfway between the established towns of Millville and Salem and west of Vineland, this section along Maurice River was sparsely populated with timbermen and a few berry farmers. In the first half of the 1880's the Leach family, who owned much of the land to the west of the river, was approached by the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of New York City with an offer to purchase about eleven hundred acres for the establishment of a Jewish agrarian colony.¹ The offer for approximately 650 acres of this land was just over \$12,000, which the Leach family happily accepted.²

The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society (HEAS) was formed in 1881 to provide assistance for Jewish immigrants arriving to the United States. Its formation was necessitated by a tremendous influx of Jewish refugees from Russia and Eastern Europe to the United States. HEAS was led by a board of forty-five Directors, whose mission was to, "afford aid and advice to emigrants of the Hebrew faith coming to the United States from countries where they have suffered by reason of oppressive laws of a hostile populace; to afford aid and advice to emigrants desiring the help of the Society in settling in the United States upon lands of the Society or otherwise; and to check pauperism by discouraging the emigration of persons incapable of labor, and by assisting and directing the needy to industrial or agricultural employment or pursuits."³

In 1880, close to six million of the world's 7.7 million Jews, or about 75%, lived in Eastern Europe, and only 3% lived in the United States. By 1920 however, after a series of large-scale migrations, nearly 23% of world Jewry called America home. This remarkable shift was due in large part to the pogroms which swept Russia in the 1880's.⁴ Immediately following the assassination of Alexander II in 1881, the Russian government, in order to deflect peasant discontent and to defend itself against revolutionary criticism and attack, increased its accusations that Jews were responsible for the misfortunes of the nation. There followed hundreds of pogroms

¹ Deed Book 62, Page 618, Salem County Clerk's Office

² Leonard G. Robinson, "Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America," *American Jewish Year Book* (New York, American Jewish Committee, 1912), p. 63.

³ Adolphus S. Solomons, "Alliance: The First Successful Jewish Colony in America," *The Menorah* 5, no. 3 (September, 1888), p. 180.

⁴ Gerald Sorin, *A Time for Building: The Third Migration, 1880-1920* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995), p. 12.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 2

(a Yiddish term literally meaning 'devastation,' but more generally used to refer to an organized massacre of helpless people) in southern Russian towns and cities. In these riots, Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues would be ransacked and burned and Jews would be slaughtered. In the immediate aftermath of violence in 1881, thirteen thousand Jews emigrated from Russia to the United States.⁵

This wave of refugees created a crisis in the Jewish communities of the United States. Largely urban, these communities were comprised mostly of middle and upper income Western European families who viewed the influx of often poor, mostly Yiddish-speaking Jews problematic. In his book on the Jewish emigration experience, author Gerald Sorin describes the HEAS this way, "Although makeshift, short-lived, and led by German Jews ambivalent about, and often resistant to, large-scale immigration from eastern Europe, HEAS and the Hebrew Sheltering Society, organized in 1882, extended aid to some fourteen thousand Russian refugees between 1881 and 1883."⁶

HEAS was headquartered in New York City, and was tasked among other things with processing incoming Jewish refugees and relocating them to various colonies and communities throughout the United States. This was a difficult task, as was reflected in an article in *The New York Times* from 1882, which described the scene outside the HEAS offices on State Street. In August of that year, over 300 Jews were in line along the sidewalk to have their cases of hardship heard by the Superintendent on staff that day, Mr. Heilprin. Just before noon, the frustration of waiting in line all morning hit a breaking point, and the Jewish émigrés began to force their way into the HEAS headquarters. A fight ensued with local police, and several Jewish men were taken away. Mr. Heilprin was interviewed by the *New York Times* reporter who came upon the scene that day, and he explained that the trouble was due to the fact that since leaving Russia the immigrants had been subjected to "examinations" in various European cities and impatience had reached a boiling point. Superintendent Heilprin went on to explain that as family's cases are heard, they are assigned, "to farms in the vicinity of Hartford, Connecticut, or to colonies at Vineland, Colorado, and elsewhere."⁷

This article expresses the energies at play in this complex story of Jewish emigration. The Jewish establishment, while recognizing an absolute need to assist their brethren escaping the horrors of Russian programs, was adamant that their comfortable integration into American society would not be threatened by these foreign-speaking "huddled masses." As if in answer to this quandary, a social movement began to take hold within the international Jewish population known as Am Olam.

The Am Olam Movement:

Am Olam, or "Eternal People," was based on the belief that an agricultural life or "return to the earth" would mollify the afflictions of the Jewish diaspora. The theory went that modern Jews had to return to their ancestral foundations, which in this system revolved around a purely agricultural life. The tenets of this movement were expressed in a speech given by one of its disciples in 1889 at the West End Synagogue in London:

⁵ Ibid., p. 32.

⁶ Gerald Sorin, *A Time for Building: The Third Migration, 1880-1920* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1995), p. 49.

⁷ "Discontented Russian Jews," *New York Times*, 8 August 1882, p. 8.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 3

The overwhelming mass of the Jewish race is in direct conflict with its own most honorable past. The effects of this unwholesome change are to be seen in the hardships, the privations, the squalor, the wretchedness, amid which three-quarters of the Jewish inhabitants of every large town pass through existence. . . One thing appears certain: the social and material regeneration of Israel will not be worked out in large towns, or by the instrumentality of strikes and the like, but will depend in a great measure upon their return to more natural methods of living, and the resumption of their ancient character.⁸

Am Olam advocates, therefore, had no interest in joining the established Jewish communities in the urban centers, but rather yearned for rural settings and even wilderness. However, with this zeal for an agrarian lifestyle came a certain utopianism based on communal socialist leanings; after all, these immigrants were coming from a Russia fomenting with Bolshevik undercurrents. These political manifestations fell in sharp contrast to the goals of HEAS and other Jewish aid organizations.

While the advocates of Am Olam expressed socialist and communistic tendencies, the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society insisted that colonies based on principles of Am Olam not be communist in nature, writing, "No colony should be organized on a communistic and co-operative plan, and the refugees should not be disposed of collectively, but individually. Communist colonies have succeeded in this country but in very few instances. . . Colonization must be conducted strictly on business principles and not on charity."⁹ Consequently, while Jewish agricultural colonization was based on a secular and communistic social movement, funding for the colonization was provided by more orthodox Jewish organizations. Although some Jewish colonies in the Midwest followed strict communal stylings and Am Olam principles (and inherently failed within short order), the colonies established within New Jersey were largely more realistic and less fundamentalist.

Alliance Colony:

In May 1882, the first group of 43 Jewish families who would establish the colony of Alliance arrived in New York from Russia, mostly from the region around Kiev and Stalingrad. They had made the journey through the assistance of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society. This group of families chose two delegates to interact with HEAS - Moshe Bayuk (1850-1932) and Eli Stavitsky. These delegates were given the task of scouting the countryside of America for an appropriate site for a Jewish colony, although Moshe is primarily credited with selecting the final location of Alliance.¹⁰ They chose the area now known as Alliance due to its location along the Jersey Central Railroad, making it a convenient ride to Philadelphia and New York City, with their large and established Jewish communities. As with most issues in the field of real estate, it was the location of Alliance which proved most beneficial. Within less than a day's train ride, representatives from Alliance could stand before some of the wealthiest Jewish individuals and organizations in the United States with pleas of assistance. In addition, southern New Jersey is perfectly located between two large water bodies, the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean, which provide a microclimate particularly conducive to agricultural production. This, combined with close proximity to large urban markets in which fresh produce was in high demand, made for a

⁸ Moses Klein, *Migdal Zophim: The Jewish Problem and Agriculture as its Solution*, (Philadelphia: Jewish Emigration Society of Philadelphia, 1889), p. 67.

⁹ Yaacov Oved, *Two Hundred Years of American Communes*, (Piscataway: Transaction Publishers, 1987), p. 223.

¹⁰ Ande Manners, *Poor Cousins*, (New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan Inc., 1972), p. 157.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 4

stellar location for farming. Consequently, 1,200 acres were purchased for the creation of Alliance Colony at a cost of \$18,000.¹¹ It is no coincidence, that today these same agricultural lands of Salem and Cumberland Counties are known as "The Garden Spot of the Garden State."

It is important to note that Bayuk and Stavitsky may have been assisted in the decision to locate Alliance in South Jersey through events which occurred prior to their arrival. Just two decades before, Charles K. Landis had founded Vineland as a utopian agricultural colony, which was located just east of the Maurice River only a few miles from where Bayuk and Stavitsky would decide to establish Alliance. Landis had heavily advertised Vineland through New York City and throughout Italy in an interest in attracting Mediterranean émigrés. As well, The New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, seeing the influx of foreign agricultural labor as a benefit to southern New Jersey, sent flyers to southern and eastern Europe. These flyers extolled the climate of South Jersey as being, "like the south of France or the shores of the Mediterranean."¹² It is very possible that members of HEAS, or Bayuk or Stavitsky themselves, saw these flyers and advertisements in Europe or upon their arrival in New York City, which in turn could have influenced where they directed their search.

Of course, location alone does not guarantee success, and the colonists of Alliance were to find this out soon enough. The first year of residence in Alliance was spent in 1200 Army tents provided by the U.S. Department of War. Only slightly better accommodations were provided towards the end of the first year, when large barracks were built to house the 43 families, with each being assigned a cubicle 8 feet by 14 feet. These barracks were known as Castle Garden, named after the large, round-domed immigrant depot in New York City used during this time.¹³ There were three individual structures, two of which were dismantled as individual residences were slowly constructed. The third remained and was converted to a cigar factory.¹⁴

The Leaches owned a general store in the area, and became by necessity the primary supplier of goods for the colonists. In fact, the establishment of Alliance colony must have come as a real boon to the Leach family, since in addition to the sale of the land to the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society and the sale of goods to the colonists, the Leaches were also contracted to construct small two-room houses for the colonists and to dig the wells for the community.¹⁵

The colonists, few with any real farming experience, learned through trial and error how to prepare the soil for farming. The local inhabitants were noted as providing what assistance they could, but crop yields the first several years were meager at best. The staple crops of the colony were grapes, strawberries and blackberries, sweet potatoes, lima beans, tomatoes, rhubarb, white potatoes and peppers. These crop choices were not by chance, but specifically selected because few farm implements were required and could be grown by hand

¹¹ Adolphus S. Solomons, "Alliance: The First Successful Jewish Colony in America," *The Menorah* 5, no. 3 (September, 1888), p. 182.

¹² Ande Manners, *Poor Cousins*, (New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., 1972), p. 157.

¹³ Yaacov, p. 5.

¹⁴ Moses Klein, *Migdal Zophim: The Jewish Problem and Agriculture as its Solution*, (Philadelphia: Jewish Emigration Society of Philadelphia, 1889), p. 43.

¹⁵ Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 5

without the need for horses and plows.¹⁶ What meager crop yield existed was shipped to New York through an agreement struck with Alliance's benefactors. The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society had partnered with Alliance Israélite Universelle, and a committee of Jewish philanthropists known as the New York Committee to complete the groundwork for the establishment of Alliance. These groups were to be reimbursed their initial contributions with interest (3% annually), but the first years of Alliance proved less profitable than originally expected.¹⁷

Alliance Israélite Universelle, for which the colony was named and which contributed \$3,000 for its inception, was founded in 1860 to protect the human rights of Jews around the world.¹⁸ Still in existence today, this Paris-based organization operates under the motto, "All Jews bear responsibility for one another."¹⁹ This conglomerate of interests, within a few short years, had invested well over \$50,000 in the establishment of Alliance. By 1885, these investors had become concerned enough with the poor performance of the colony that they began to seek means by which they could divest and recuperate their initial investment.

In 1885, the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society and its partners sold the acquired acreage and improvements known as Alliance Colony to the Alliance Land Trust. The Alliance Land Trust, with the assistance of the Baron de Hirsch Fund (a \$400,000 fund to finance Jewish relief efforts), proceeded to split what had been until this time land leased to the families for farming into approximately 14-acre tracts. These farm lots were numbered and drawn out of a hat by the heads of the 43 original families to settle in Alliance. Each family received a deed and entered into a mortgage, paid in monthly installments of \$3.75²⁰, with the Alliance Land Trust for the sum of \$350.00, which included the land, a well and a two-room house (one room downstairs and one room upstairs).²¹ Families were charged \$125 per house and \$15 per acre.²² Moses Bayuk and his family acquired their 15-acre tract of land on which the Moses Bayuk House now stands in 1890.²³

Moshe Bayuk:

Yehuda Moses Bayuk (Moshe was his Hebrew name), was born in 1850 to Yaakov and Khana Bayuk (nee Penchuk). He was the third child and could trace his lineage directly back to Rabbi Eliyahu Goan Vilna (1720-

¹⁶ Senator William P. Dillingham, "Alliance, Rosenhayn, and Carmel, N.J., Small Fruit and Vegetable Growers" (paper presented at the 61st Congress, Washington, D.C., February 20, 1901), p. 102.

¹⁷ Moses Klein, *Migdal Zophim: The Jewish Problem and Agriculture as its Solution*, (Philadelphia: Jewish Emigration Society of Philadelphia, 1889), p. 45.

¹⁸ Leonard G. Robinson, "Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America," *American Jewish Year Book* (New York, American Jewish Committee, 1912), p. 63.

¹⁹ Lisa Moses Leff, *Sacred Bonds of Solidarity: The Rise of Jewish Internationalism in Nineteenth-Century France*, (Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2006), p. 171.

²⁰ Jacob A. Riis, "Making a Way Out of the Slum," *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (New York), (July 1900), p. 692.

²¹ I. Harry Levin, "History of Alliance, New Jersey: First Jewish Agricultural Settlement in the United States," *The Vineland Historical Magazine*, (Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, 1978), p. 5.

²² Adolphus S. Solomons, "Alliance: The First Successful Jewish Colony in America," *The Menorah* 5, no. 3 (September, 1888), p. 183.

²³ Deed Book 73, Page 387, Salem County Clerk's Office

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 6

1797), the foremost leader of non-hasidic world Jewry during his lifetime. Rabbi Goan is commonly referred to in Hebrew as *ha'Gaon ha'Chasid mi'Vilna*, "the Saintly genius from Vilna."²⁴

Moshe Bayuk was living in Bialystok, Russia when, in May 1881, Czar Alexander II was assassinated. Moshe was an advocate (lawyer) and belonged to a social club at the time that included Leo Tolstoy. Moshe enjoyed playing cards, often for high stakes. A member of the club in 1881 owed Moshe a large sum of money, and he had provided Moshe with a paper acknowledging the debt and agreeing to repay. As with many Jews at the time, Moshe was stopped and questioned by police regarding the assassination. The police found the debtor's paper and by chance the debtor was a political adversary of the monarchy and known by the authorities. Moshe was held and questioned for several days. This event likely influenced Moshe's intent to leave Russia.²⁵

With the assistance of HEAS and Alliance Israélite Universelle, Moshe and his family traveled to New York City and were among the original 43 families to be relocated to Alliance. Moshe quickly became a leader within the community, partly due to his diplomatic aplomb in handling community disputes and partly to his highly respected Talmudic ancestry and personal knowledge. During the winter of 1884, when Alliance colony was still struggling with its very survival, the community asked Moshe to represent them in an appeal to Alliance Israélite Universelle. In a letter Moshe wrote to Alliance Israélite Universelle he described the conditions in which he and his neighbors were living:

During the summer they feed themselves one way or another, but during the winter, nobody would envy their condition. Young and old people suffer from hunger and cold, and even the American adage, "help yourself," doesn't help here . . . The men were healthy during the whole time. . . However most women suffered. . . The doctors find the reason for that in the poorly built houses which don't protect from cold temperature and strong winds, and which are, during the summer, too hot.²⁶

It is interesting that Moshe would cite the residences themselves as a major inhibitor to health and success. Of these original structures only one remains largely unaltered from this period, the Eli Stavitsky house. As indicated below, many of the families would replace these original homes as soon as financially possible, and it is a wonder that any survive at all.

Although Alliance Israélite Universelle heeded Moshe's plea with more cash assistance and supplies, Alliance continued to fluctuate between success and turmoil for the remainder of the decade. Realizing that their investment was in jeopardy, the Alliance Land Trust partnered with the London Society in 1888, which had at its disposal the Mansion House Fund, which had been collected to aid Jewish refugees passing through England. The London Society invested an additional \$10,000 into Alliance. By this point some of the less successful of

²⁴ Immanuel Etkes, *The Gaon of Vilna: The Man and His Image*, trans. Jeffrey M. Green (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002).

²⁵ I. Harry Levin, "History of Alliance, New Jersey: First Jewish Agricultural Settlement in the United States," *The Vineland Historical Magazine*, (Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, 1978), p. 5.

²⁶ Ellen Eisenberg, *Jewish Agricultural Colonies in New Jersey, 1882-1920*, (Syracuse, Syracuse University Press, 1995), p. 100.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 7

the original 43 families to Alliance had left either to urban centers or back to Europe. It is noted, however, that Moshe Bayuk was a "notable instance among the original settlers who succeeded from the start."²⁷

Finally, with the injection of the London Society's funds, Alliance seemed to turn a corner and experienced consistent growth for the next several years. In July, 1888, the first temple dedicated as such in the colony was dedicated. At this ceremony, which was attended by the directors of the Alliance Land Trust, the announcement was made that the right of the leasees to their property was fully granted and the issuance of deeds soon followed.²⁸

Moshe's prosperity grew as well. He was sworn in as a citizen of the United State on October 22, 1889. This same year a visitor to Alliance from Russia commented, "Of all the varied scenes which America affords, none can be of greater interest for the Muscovite visitor than the sight of Jewish farmers of Russian birth rejoicing under the blessings of a free republic – a privilege for which their co-religionists of my country have so long struggled, alas, in vain."²⁹

Moshe Bayuk was an educated member of the community, having served as an attorney in Russia prior to taking up the profession of farming in Alliance. He knew several languages proficiently, including Russian, Polish, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Aramaic, French, Yiddish and English. He was well versed in the Talmud and Kabbala and served as a New Jersey Justice of the Peace for 40 years from 1882 to 1932. He adjudicated court matters for the members of Alliance while authoring five books in Hebrew on the Torah and Bible.³⁰

While the Bayuk family was originally provided a standard two-room house upon their arrival in Alliance, as with many of the more successful families in the colony, Moshe added to this original structure. In 1890 a newspaper reporter visited Moshe's residence and described the house as, "a small house, not unlike the ordinary farm house, and contained six rooms." This same reporter provided a description of the interior decorations as well, "Mr. Bajuk [*sic*] had evidently obtained his ideas of furnishing from his Christain neighbors. He had the cheap lace curtains, white as snow, the bright patterned carpet, the black walnut chairs, the prints in gilt frames, and the little glass vases to be found in nearly every farm house parlor."³¹ The reporter continued by noting that each doorway included a mazusa, and that wood cut portraits of Moses and Aaron of the Old Testament hung in the dining room. The Bayuk family owned 17 acres of land with 12 acres in fruit and 5 acres in vegetables, mostly sweet potatoes.³²

In 1899, Moshe demolished the two-room house which had been provided to him upon his arrival in Alliance and constructed the home known today as the Moshe Bayuk House. During the late 1890's, several of the farmers in Alliance mortgaged their farms to a building and loan association in Salem, New Jersey to build

²⁷ Moses Klein, *Migdal Zophim: The Jewish Problem and Agriculture as its Solution*, (Philadelphia: Jewish Emigration Society of Philadelphia, 1889), p. 79.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 45.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 51.

³⁰ I. Harry Levin, "History of Alliance, New Jersey: First Jewish Agricultural Settlement in the United States," *The Vineland Historical Magazine*, (Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, 1978), p. 8.

³¹ "Will They Make Farmers?" *The Sun*, 17 August 1890, p. 15.

³² Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 8

“better” houses and to buy livestock.³³ Although records of the building and loan association have been lost, the fact that the Bayuk family decided to construct a new home at this same time suggests that perhaps they utilized the association as well. Many of these mortgages could not be paid and were bought up by the Baron de Hirsch Fund to avoid foreclosure, although it is not known if the mortgage to the Moshe Bayuk fell into this category.³⁴

The construction of this new home, beyond its purely functional improvements over the original home, was also influenced by a Jewish sensibility identified in the term “balabatish architecture.” Balabatish architecture literally means, “respectable, good community standing” and refers to architecture which is meant to project growing affluence and familial standing within a community. The word itself is a Yiddishised running together of the Hebrew words ba'al and ha'bayit, meaning “owner of a house.”³⁵ Built of brick, with stained glass and classical fenestration and proportions despite its small floor space and overall size, the Moshe Bayuk House is clearly influenced by this intent.

Shearith Israel Synagogue, located directly across Gershal Avenue from the Bayuk House, was informally known as “Bayuk’s Shul”, exemplifying the esteem felt by the congregation towards Moshe Bayuk.³⁶

Moshe was married four times in his life. His first two marriages were entered into while still in Russia. Moshe married his first wife, Minna, when he was only fourteen. According to accounts by his family, he had two children with Minna, Jacob and Chasha Leah. Moses and Minna divorced four years after marriage, with Moshe maintaining custody of his son, Jacob. He married his second wife, Fanya, in 1867 and had three boys, Sam, Max and Meyer. Fanya died of “galloping consumption” in New York City soon after crossing the Atlantic and was buried in a Potter’s Field.³⁷ His third wife, Annette Gorofshofsky was also an émigré from Russia whose parents had been murdered by Cossacks. Moshe met Annette on a trip to New York City and upon their marriage brought her back to Alliance to share his home with his four boys. With Annette he had four more children, Lena, Bluma, Bertha and Eddie – all born in Alliance. Sometime later in life he married his fourth and final wife, Pearl Kleinbort, who after Moshe’s death in 1932 returned to Poland where she died in the Holocaust.³⁸

The house remained the primary residence of the Bayuk family until 1962, when a new home was built adjacent to it on Gershal Avenue. At this time, the Moshe Bayuk house became abandoned, although it was maintained to some degree by the descendants of Moshe Bayuk living in the adjacent home. In 1988, the descendants left the area at which point the Moshe Bayuk house was completely abandoned. In 2009, the property was subdivided to promote the sale of the adjacent house built in 1962. In this subdivision, the Moshe Bayuk house

³³ Senator William P. Dillingham, “Alliance, Rosenhayn, and Carmel, N.J., Small Fruit and Vegetable Growers” (paper presented at the 61st Congress, Washington, D.C., February 20, 1901), p. 92.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ www.thejc.com, *The Jewish Chronicle* (London), website.

³⁶ I. Harry Levin, “History of Alliance, New Jersey: First Jewish Agricultural Settlement in the United States,” *The Vineland Historical Magazine*, (Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, 1978), p. 9.

³⁷ Bluma Bayuk Rappoport Purmell, *A Farmer’s Daughter: Bluma*, (Los Angeles, Hayvenhurst Publishers, 1981), p. 6.

³⁸ Bluma Bayuk Rappoport Purmell, *A Farmer’s Daughter: Bluma*, (Los Angeles, Hayvenhurst Publishers, 1981), p. 269.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 8 Page 9

was provided 1.5 acres of land and subsequently sold later that year to the Jewish Federation of Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester Counties.³⁹

³⁹ Margaret Westfield, "Moshe Bayuk House Preservation Plan," (2010), p. 1-5.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography:

- Brandes, Joseph. *Immigrants to Freedom*. Lexington: Xlibris Corporation, 2009.
- Dillingham, Senator William P. "Alliance, Rosenhayn, and Carmel, N.J., Small Fruit and Vegetables Growers." Paper presented at the 61st Congress, Washington, D.C., 20 February 1901: 92-102.
- Eisenberg, Ellen. *Jewish Agricultural Colonies in New Jersey, 1882-1920*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1995.
- Etkes, Immanuel. *The Gaon of Vilna: The Man and His Image*. Translated by Jeffrey M. Green. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002.
- Klein, Moses. *Migdal Zophim: The Jewish Problem and Agriculture as its Solution*. Philadelphia: Jewish Emigration Society of Philadelphia, 1889.
- Leff, Lisa Moses. *Sacred Bonds of Solidarity: The Rise of Jewish Internationalism in Nineteenth-Century France*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2006.
- Levin, I. Harry. "History of Alliance, New Jersey: First Jewish Agricultural Settlement in the United States" *The Vineland Historical Magazine* (1978): 5-9.
- Manners, Ande. *Poor Cousins*. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., 1972.
- Oved, Yaacov. *Two Hundred Years of American Communes*. Piscataway: Transaction Publishers, 1987.
- Purmell, Bluma Bayuk Rappoport. *A Farmer's Daughter: Bluma*. Los Angeles: Hayvenhurst Publishers, 1981.
- Riis, Jacob A. "Making a Way Out of the Slum." *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (1900): 692.
- Robinson, Leonard G. "Agricultural Activities of the Jews in America." *American Jewish Year Book* (1912): 63.
- Solomons, Adolphus S. "Alliance: The First Successful Jewish Colony in America." *The Menorah* 5, no. 3 (1888): 180-183.
- Sorin, Gerald. *A Time for Building: The Third Migration, 1880-1920*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995.
- The Sun*, 17 August 1890.
- Westfield, Margaret. "Moshe Bayuk House Preservation Plan." 2010.

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 1.5 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 492660 4373150
Zone Easting Northing

2

3
Zone Easting Northing

4

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Matthew Edward Pisarskiorganization Pine Mount Consulting date June 2011street & number 1195 Sheppards Mill Rd. telephone (856) 455-2714city or town Greenwich state NJ zip code 08323**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name Jewish Federation of Cumberland Countystreet & number 1063 E. Landis Ave., Suite B telephone (856) 696-4445city or town Vineland state NJ zip code 08360

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The 1.5-acre lot is bounded to the north by a residence built in the latter half of the 20th century, to the east by woodlands, to the south by Alliance Cemetery, and to the west by Gershal Avenue and Shearith Israel Synagogue.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The Bayuk House stands in its original location. The lot at the time of the Bayuk House's construction was approximately 14 acres and has been subdivided several times resulting in the 1.5-acre lot in existence today.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County, N.J.

Section number Photos Page 1

Photographic Identification:

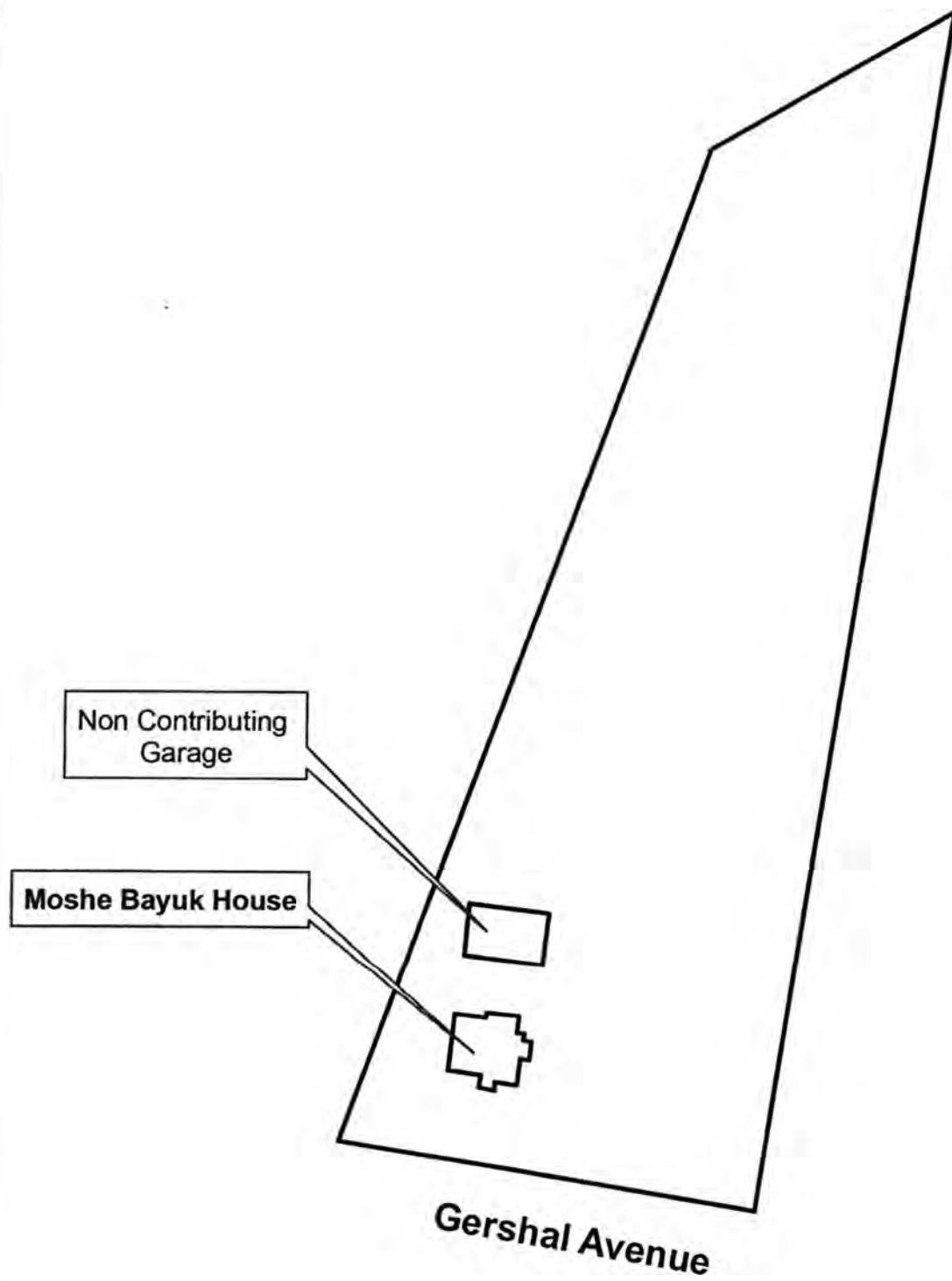
The following information is the same for all the photographs submitted:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Name of property: | Moshe Bayuk House |
| 2. Location: | 984 Gershal Avenue, Pittsgrove (Salem County), New Jersey |
| 3. Photographer: | Matthew E. Pisarski |
| 4. Date of Photograph | March 2008 |

Photograph Number (as marked on back of photos) and Description of View (room numbers correspond to those on enclosed Floor Plans):

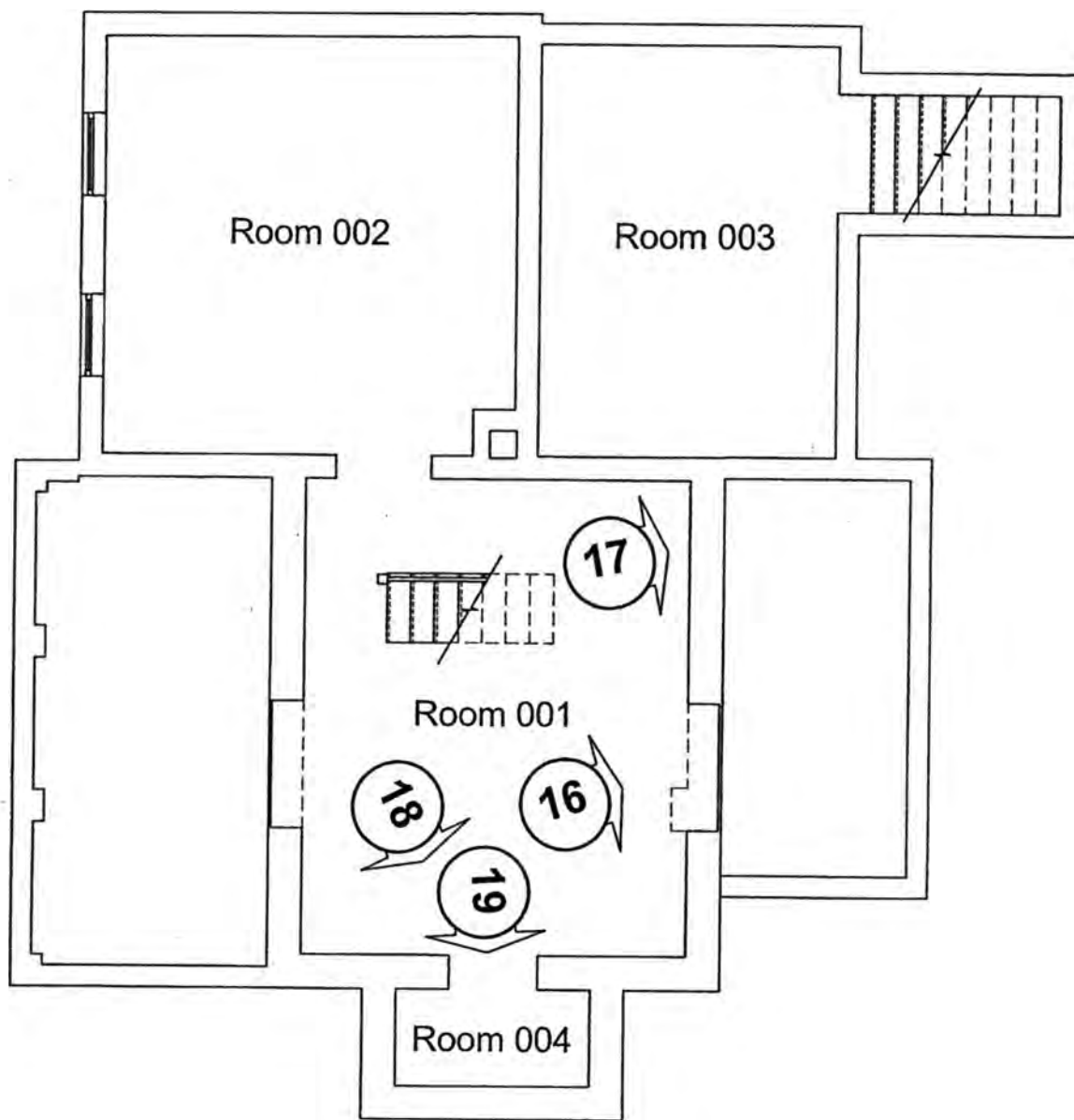
1. Exterior of Moshe Bayuk House; View looking north at the front (west) and side (south) elevations.
2. Exterior: View looking northwest at the front (west) elevation.
3. Exterior: View looking southwest at the rear (east) and side (north) elevations.
4. Exterior: Detailed view looking southeast at the second floor side (north) bay window.
5. Exterior: View looking east at the front (west) elevation.
6. Exterior: View looking east taken from across Gershal Avenue.
7. Interior: First Floor/Room 101 Hall, view looking east.
8. Interior: First Floor/Room 102 Front Parlor, view looking north.
9. Interior: First Floor/Room 105 Dining Room, view looking south.
10. Interior: First Floor/Room 105 Dining Room, view looking south at the collapsed floor and basement.
11. Interior: First Floor/Room 103 Kitchen, view looking northeast.
12. Interior: First Floor/Room 105 Dining Room, detailed view looking west at window molding.
13. Interior: Second Floor/Room 201 Hall, view looking east at the ceiling.
14. Interior: Second Floor/Room 202 Bedroom, view looking north.
15. Interior: Second Floor/Room 205, Bedroom, view looking west.
16. Interior: Basement/Room 001, detailed view looking east at alcove.
17. Interior: Basement/Room 001, detailed view looking east at tie rod.
18. Interior: Basement/Room 001, view looking south at alcove.
19. Interior: Basement/Room 004, view looking south at alcove.

Site Plan



0 25 50
Feet

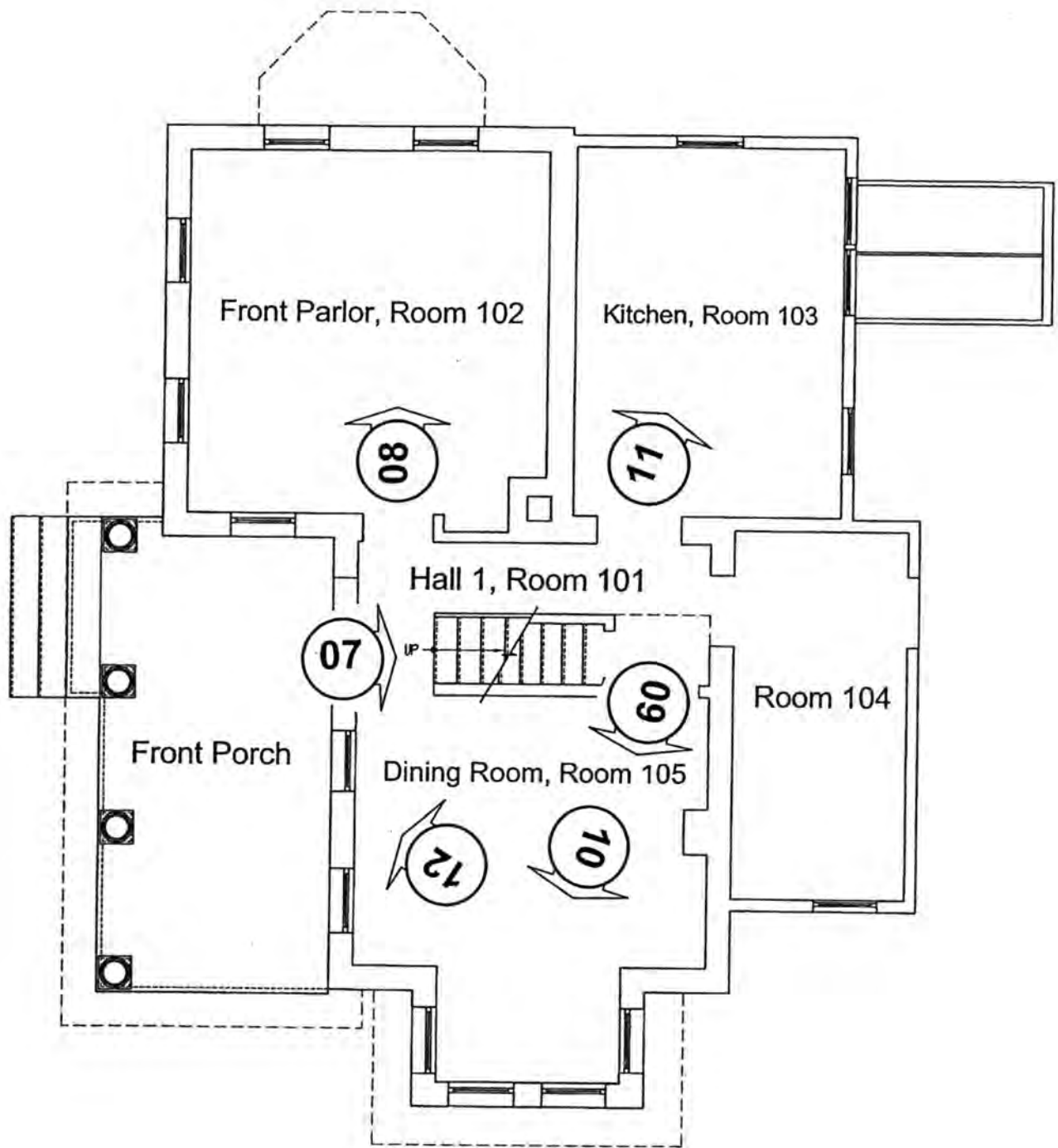
Moshe Bayuk House
Salem County
Pittgrove Township Block 2401 Lot 1



Bayuk House
Salem County, New Jersey

Basement Plan

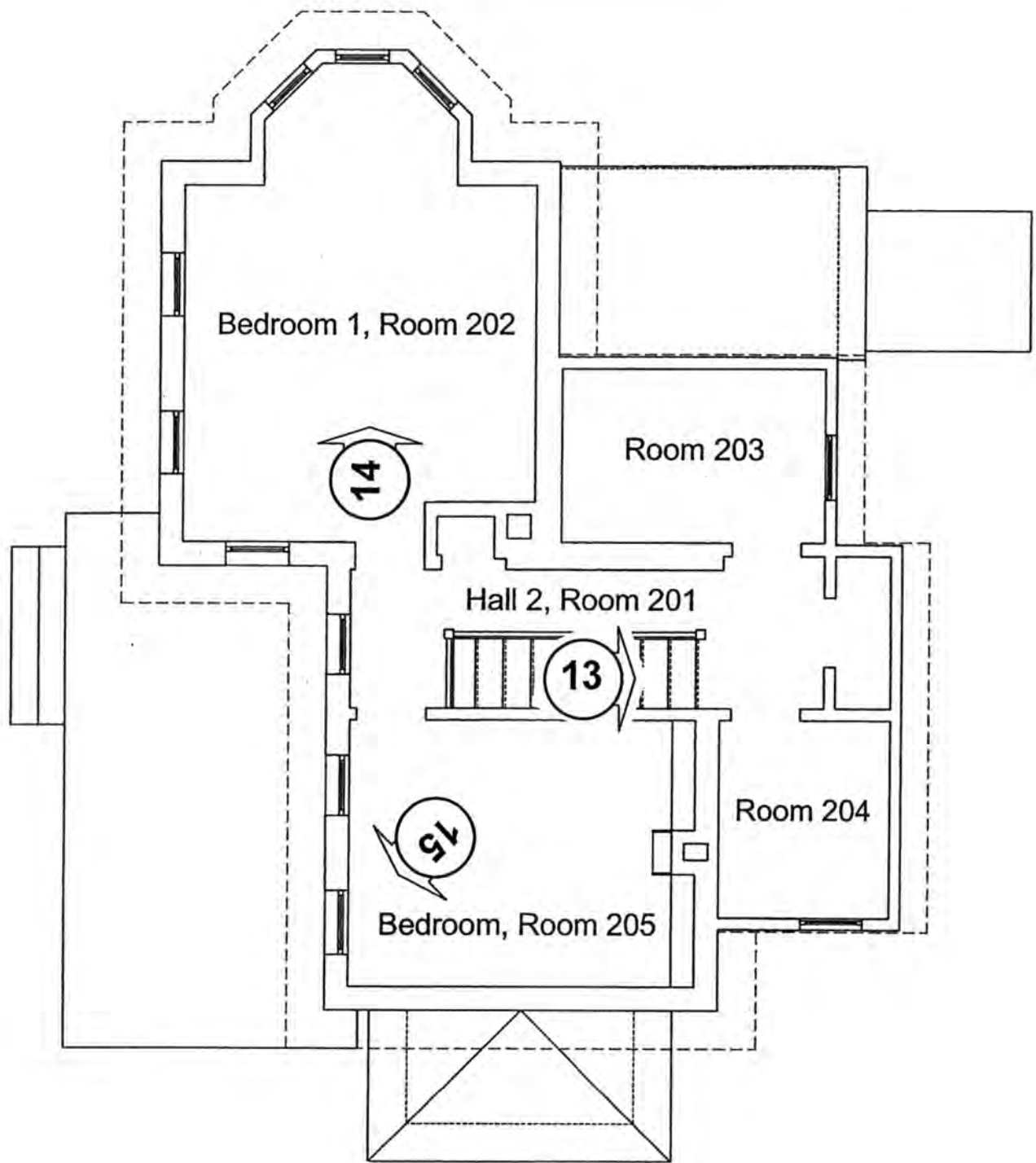




Bayuk House
Salem County, New Jersey

First Floor Plan





Bayuk House
Salem County, New Jersey

Second Floor Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bayuk, Moshe, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Salem

DATE RECEIVED: 2/10/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/19/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000159

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3-27-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

































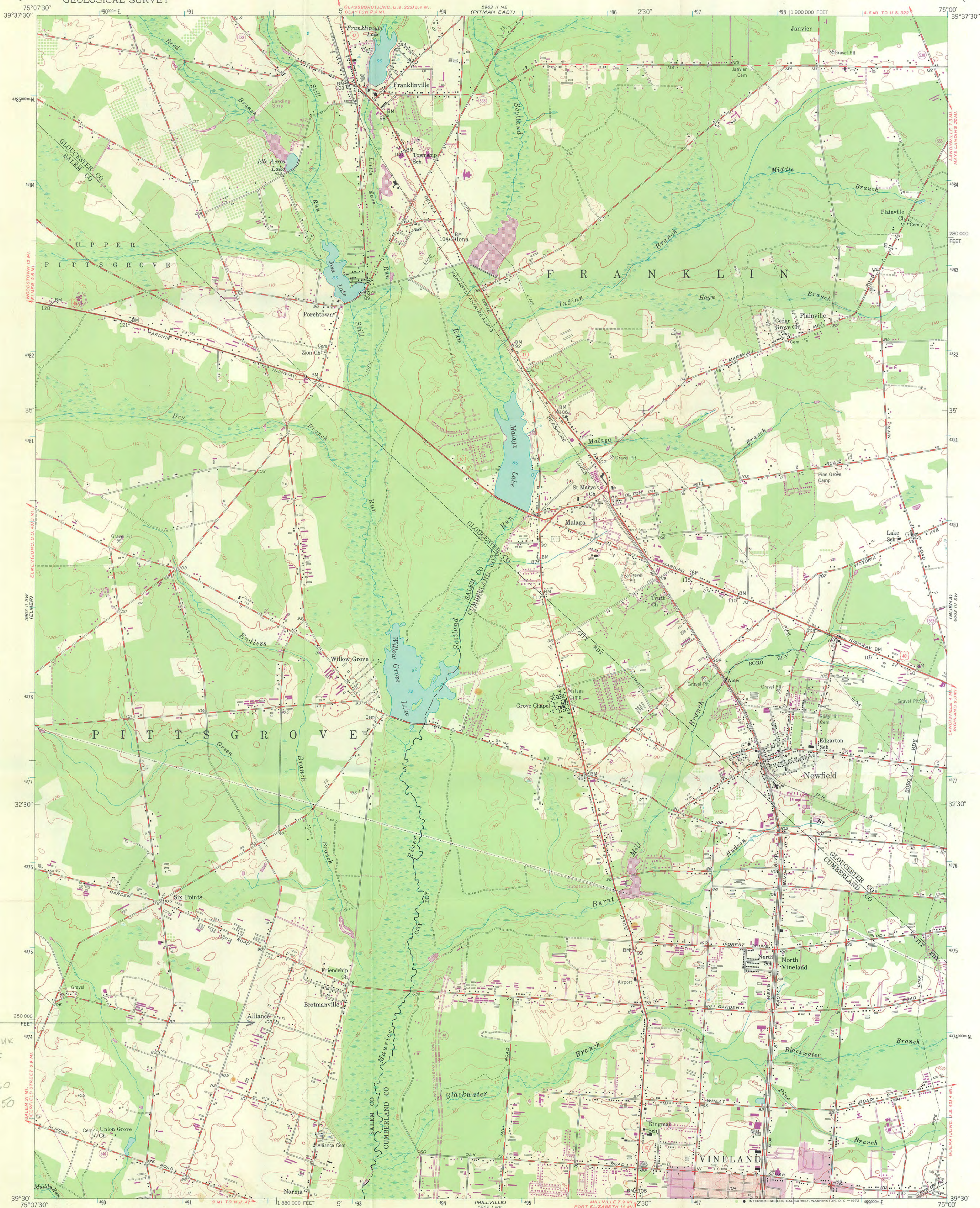






UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NEWFIELD QUADRANGLE
NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



MOSAE BAYUK
HOUSE
Z = 18
E = 492460
N = 4373150

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

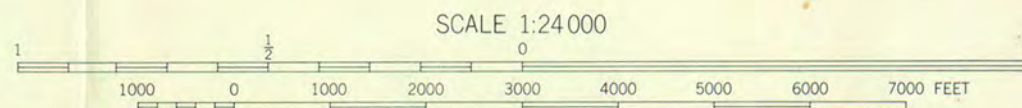
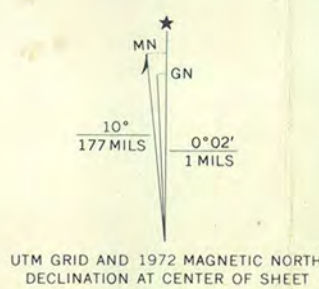
Control by USC&GS and New Jersey Geodetic Survey
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1951. Topography by plane-table surveys 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on New Jersey coordinate system
Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1972. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— 4 LANE 16 LANE Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— 4 LANE 16 LANE Unimproved dirt ———
U. S. Route ——— State Route ———



NEWFIELD, N. J.

N3930—W7500/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 5963 II SE—SERIES V822



HPO Proj. #08-1261-6
HPO A2011-078

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner
MAIL CODE 501-03A
PO Box 420

Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609-292-3541/Fax: 609-984-0836



BOB MARTIN
COMMISSIONER

CHRIS CHRISTIE
GOVERNOR

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

January 13, 2012

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the nomination for the Moshe Bayuk House, Salem County, New Jersey, for National Register consideration.

This nomination has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Amy Cradic
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer