

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1177

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and 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 from 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 Frederic A. Duggan First Aid and Emergency Squad Building

other names/site number Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad Building

2. Location

street & number 311 Washington Ave. NA  not for publication

city or town Spring Lake  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Monmouth code 025 zip code 07762

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby 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] Date 6/30/98  
Signature of certifying official/Title  
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources /DSHPO  
State of 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 the property is:

- 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): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 9.18.98  
Robert H. Beall

**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	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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)

Other/first aid squad

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

first aid squad

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete block and brick

walls brick

roof slate

other half-timbering on facade

**Narrative Description**

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

Duggan, Frederic A. Memorial First  
Name of Property Aid and Emergency Squad Building

Monmouth County, NJ  
County and State

### 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.)

N/A

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):

N/A

- 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)

Health/Medicine

Architecture

#### Period of Significance

1929 - 1934

#### Significant Dates

September 8, 1934 catastrophe:

Morro Castle

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Schmieder, Emil Henry

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

NJ First Aid Council Archives,  
Spring Lake Historical Society

Duggan, Frederic A. First Aid and  
Name of Property Emergency Squad Building

Monmouth County, NJ  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

Asbury Park, NJ Quad

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	8	5	8	2	6	8	0	4	4	5	2	2	0
Zone		Easting						Northing					

  
2 

Zone		Easting						Northing					

3 

Zone		Easting						Northing					

  
4 

Zone		Easting						Northing					

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

please see map

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Patricia F. Colrick/advisor  
organization Committee to Preserve Duggan Memorial date Nov. 1, 1997, Feb., 1998 <sup>expanded</sup>  
street & number P.O. Box 160 telephone 732-449-8608  
city or town Spring Lake state NJ zip code 07762

**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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Borough of Spring Lake  
street & number Fifth & Warren Aves. telephone 732-449-0800  
city or town Spring Lake state NJ zip code 07762

**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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Emergency Squad Building  
Spring Lake, Monmouth County, NJ

## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building (1) is located at 311 Washington Avenue, mid-block between Third Avenue, Spring Lake's main commercial street, and Fourth Avenue. This one-block portion of Washington Avenue, a street which runs east-west, has shops and offices toward its eastern end closest to Third Avenue. Single-family homes are on the north and south sides of the western portion of the block. To the immediate east of the Frederic A. Duggan First Aid and Emergency Squad Building is the Police and Fire Building, built in 1991 on the site of the former North Spring Lake water plant building, which dated from the 1880's and served as a borough hall, and later as a police and fire headquarters. By 1928, when Spring Lake's first aid squad was formed, the unimproved lot to the west of the police and fire building was used to park the first ambulance. It was on that borough-owned land that the Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building was constructed in 1930.

The free-standing, Tudor Revival building is set back from the street to a depth ample enough to accommodate the parking of ambulances. Its facade is gable-fronted, flanked by two dormer-type extensions which are original to the building. The entire exterior of common bond red brick, accentuated by wide verge-boards and half-timbering on the facade and second-story dormers. Two ambulance bays are slightly asymmetrically-placed on the facade. A third ambulance bay was set into the rear facade, and is now blocked by a cinderblock addition which extends out into the driveway area behind the building. A one-story, three-bay wide concrete garage is set to the north of the southern lot boundary line, and is a free-standing, non-contributing building on the site. The area adjoining the foundation of the Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building is now paved in asphalt, and appears to have always been surrounded by concrete paving. To the east of the garage doors of the facade is a single wooden door, which opens to a flight of stairs which leads to an assembly room on the second floor, with windows to the north and south and with an adjoining small, renovated kitchen. A bay with five multi-paned casement windows with rectangular lights is located at the second floor level of the facade, above the ambulance bays. The windows are set off by decorative half-timbering, and flanked by spandrels of brick in a basket-weave pattern. The attic also features a symmetrically-placed casement window on the facade. The half-timbered spandrels below this window and above the second story windows feature woodwork in an open-cross pattern. Just beneath the pendant at the gable's apex is a small, electrified (possibly neon) gold cross, the symbol adopted by the New Jersey First Aid Council by 1933, when the familiar "red cross" emblem was no longer permitted to be used by volunteer squads. A rectangular, painted plaque above the single entry door bears the name of the organization: "Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad." The roof is of gray, rectangular-shaped slates. One brick chimney rises from the small bay on the southeast corner of the building.

On the interior, the utilitarian building features a ceiling of pressed tin and walls of light yellow, glazed brick (2), a material found in places such as hospitals and quarantine buildings also known as "sanitary brick." Most of the space on the first floor is devoted to the parking of ambulances in the apparatus room, which measures approximately 25 feet along its east/west axis and 30 along its north/south axis. The concrete floor of the apparatus room is sloped

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gradually toward recessed drains set into the floor, with wall-mounted hoses for cleaning. On this level, some storage space was provided, as well as a single restroom, a boiler room is located in a semi-recessed area. The walls of the stairhall are stuccoed, and the wood-floored assembly room has a wood panelling which is not original to the building. The assembly room is set directly over the apparatus area of the first floor, and therefore follows the same dimensions. The original, outward-swinging wood and glass ambulance bay doors which appeared in photographs as late as 1956 have been replaced by brown wood and glass upward-retracting doors. Apart from the cinderblock extension of the rear ambulance bay and minor changes to kitchen and wall surfaces, the building has undergone few alterations.

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## ENDNOTES

1. By ordinance adopted Sept. 3, 1929, the Borough of Spring Lake consented and gave permission to Frederic L. Duggan and Florence L. Duggan to cause to be erected and constructed at their own expense a building as a memorial to the late Frederic A. Duggan. In accordance with the plans and specifications for the building, the ordinance states that, when completed, the building "...shall be known as the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad building." The ordinance also states that, when completed the building ..."shall be accepted by and become the property of the Borough of Spring Lake as a memorial to the late Frederic A. Duggan." At the dedication of the building on May 13, 1930, the building was accepted as the "Frederic A. Duggan Memorial Building." For descriptive purposes in this nomination, the "historic name" is the "Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building" incorporating the name under which the building was delivered and accepted by the Borough as a gift from the Duggan family, as well as the descriptive portion of the name which reflects the building's intended purpose. In the years after its construction, the building was alternatively called the "Duggan Memorial Building" as well as the "Spring Lake First Aid Building." Eventually, the former name became less commonly used, which is why under "other name" on the first page of the nomination form, "Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad Building," is indicated.

2. According to two undated building specifications in the possession of the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad, the original specifications for the first aid building apparatus room's interior walls Section 15, under "brick and hollow tile work," called for "Sayre & Fisher Brick Co. 98-C Glazed Stretchers..." Addenda (under "mason work") from E.H. Schmieder, listing John R. Miller & Son as "Contractors-Builders," specified the substitution of "National Fireproofing Co's Nacto Vitra Tile having a 12" X 5" face by 3 3/4" thickness." However, a subsequent change-order apparently followed, as the walls were laid in common bond, glazed brick which scale to a measurement of 2" by 8".

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building holds an exceptional place in the history of health /medicine category under Criterion A as the specially-designed first home of one of the country's earliest volunteer first aid squads. Based upon investigations into publications and other documentation on volunteer first aid activities, it appears that the building is the oldest surviving first aid and emergency squad building in America. It has further significance under Criterion C in the way that the Tudor Revival style of architecture was applied to a building of this utilitarian type. It was built to provide the first home of a volunteer first aid and emergency squad in 1929, at a time when towns and cities throughout the nation were striving to improve public health services in a variety of ways. The building is associated with individuals who were instrumental in organizing the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad in July of 1928. In a gesture of great generosity, the family of Frederic A. Duggan, had this structure specially designed and built on borough-owned land as a living memorial. In its design, believed to be the first of its type, the Tudor Revival brick building fits harmoniously within its environs. Its architect, Emil Henry Schmieder, was responsible for several notable and ambitious civic structures in Spring Lake, each of which improved public amenities and embodied civic pride. It is further significant under Criterion A for its association with the rescue effort involved in the Morro Castle disaster off the New Jersey coast in 1934.

**The Nature of First Aid Work**

According to an early first aid textbook used for training by the American Red Cross, "first aid" is defined as "the immediate treatment given by a trained person in case of accident or sudden illness before the services of a physician can be secured." The purpose of training was to prevent accidents, to educate the individual to come to a decision as to the nature and possible extent of injuries, and to give appropriate care depending upon the condition of the injured person. (1)

In the years following World War I, the American Red Cross (which had begun first aid training in 1909) devoted itself to domestic aid, coming to the assistance of victims of floods and other natural disasters, expanding its public health programs with visiting nurse programs for urban and rural areas, as well as offering first aid training. Physicians, nurses and other specially trained instructors travelled widely throughout the country to provide specialized training to police and fire departments as well as to lifeguards and private individuals, some of whom attained a level of training sufficient enough to become qualified instructors in first aid work. (2)

**Public Health and Safety Concerns in the 1920's**

The growing popularity of the automobile in the 1920's led to an alarming number of road and highway deaths, which grew steadily. According to statistics gathered by the Department of Commerce, there were 15,528 deaths from automobile and other motorized vehicles throughout the country in 1924. (3) By 1926, reportedly one new car was sold every six seconds, and one highway death occurred every sixteen minutes. (4)



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Concern about the rate of accidents was shared by public health officials, who convened the first National Conference on Street and Highway Safety in 1924 in Washington, D.C., followed by the first American Health Congress in Atlantic City in 1926. These conventions focused public attention on street and highway safety by recommending development of programs to improve traffic conditions. (5) The second National Health Congress called for education in safety and accident prevention, and research into the causes of accidents by gathering statistics on them. The sample questionnaire developed for use by policemen making accident reports sought to accurately record the facts by asking questions about road conditions and lighting, as well as the condition of drivers, passengers and pedestrians. (6) A standardized accident record form was adopted by the state of New Jersey in 1939. (7)

In the mid to late 1920's, traffic signage for such essential items including " stop" signs, was yet to be standardized. Drivers needed to be educated as to the meaning of traffic signals, such as yellow, red and green lights, and to driving rules in general. There was a great need to develop street signage that would be visible to motorists. In cities and large towns, automatic and manually-operated traffic signals or "synchronized signal systems" were being introduced and perfected." (8) In addition, road conditions were far from uniform, ranging from paved to uneven, gravel or unpaved roads. The science of street lighting was just emerging in the late 1920's with the boulevard lights developed by the Westinghouse Corporation; cities, towns and states were being urged by public safety officials to provide ample lighting along roadways. (9) Auto manufacturers were encouraged to make improvements such as shatter-proof glass for windshields, and to set the gas and brake pedals further apart to avoid driver confusion. Based on statistical evidence gathered, it was learned that driving "half blind," i.e. with one headlight "out," contributed to many accidents, and so a public campaign was launched by local police departments to have drivers better maintain their headlights, which led to the eventual vehicle inspection system.

New Jersey enacted a traffic law, which became effective in September of 1928, setting speed limits of 20 m.p.h. in business and residential districts, 40 m.p.h. in the "open country," and placing responsibility for accidents upon drivers not adhering to the regulations. It was reportedly considered "probably the most up-to-date law enacted in any state in the Union " because "...it seems to recognize the changing traffic conditions on city streets as well as on the open highway and to give consideration to the remarkable improvement in motor cars, especially in engines, steering equipment and brakes." (10)

#### American Red Cross Initiatives

In response to an alarming increase in highway fatalities--in 1930, there were 31,000 deaths and one million injured--the American Red Cross set up an experimental system of "emergency first aid stations" on public highways through its chapters. (11) The stations were located near important crossroads and other dangerous points where medical assistance would not have been available. According to a write-up in 1930: "Wayside stores, community centers, suburban stations of state police, etc. are suggested as locations where continuous and permanent service can be carried on. The service is not intended to take the place of medical aid given by

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physicians and hospitals, but covers only the necessary emergency care to the injured before the services of a physician can be secured. Part of the equipment of a station will be an up-to-date list of physicians, hospitals and ambulance services in the immediate vicinity, approved by the local medical society, together with the addresses and telephone numbers." First aid supplies were furnished by local chapters, and it was recommended that at least one person trained in administering first aid be available at each station at all hours. Care and supplies were provided free of charge, financed from the annual Roll Call of the Red Cross. The method of transporting the injured to a hospital also involved the use of volunteers: "A list of persons who are willing to allow the use of their cars in emergency will be kept on hand and arrangements made that at least one car is available at any given time of day." These first aid stations were not established on a national basis until the mid 1930's. By 1936, 867 stations had been established nationwide. The number of Red Cross highway emergency first aid stations approached 5,000 by 1939. (12) News of the Monmouth County Red Cross initiative to form first aid squads in each of the larger municipalities in the county appeared in Spring Lake's local newspaper in September 1928, in which the existence of squads in Belmar and Spring Lake were noted, with ones forming in Keyport, Asbury Park and Manasquan. (13)

**Emergence of Volunteer First Aid Squads**

Concurrent with its experimental highway emergency stations was the continuing work of first aid training by the American Red Cross. During 1930, 3,836 individuals completed and passed the tests required to obtain Red Cross certificates in New Jersey; an additional number of people took part of the instruction or attended demonstrations. (14)

The role of municipal ambulance service in relation to public safety was explored by an article in the August, 1929 issue of *The American City*, a magazine with a national audience devoted to municipal planning issues. *The American City* reported on the results of a survey of over 200 municipalities across the country, and found that the respondents generally agreed on "certain phases" of the ambulance question, they disagreed widely on others. The survey found that 110 of the 200 municipalities queried operated an ambulance service, 80 of which were furnished through the police departments. City hospitals operated ambulances in 11 of the municipalities, an equal number were based in fire departments, 5 in health departments, 2 in welfare departments and 1 in a public safety department. The respondents differed as to whether or not it would be feasible for a police or fire department to operate a combination patrol wagon and ambulance. It was found that in the 110 towns operating ambulances, 40 were using combination types, which respondents favored as a practical option for small towns. Those opposed to combination types cited the potential difficulties in maintaining sanitary conditions. It was found that fire departments tended to be better trained in first aid work and accident work than police departments, with the training levels in many towns light. Due to the limitations of staffing police and fire departments in small cities, one director of service and safety in an Ohio community concluded that "...the ambulance service rendered by undertakers is just as satisfactory, and in many cases of accidents it is an undertaker who is needed." (15)

\* The "fire department first aid squads" were noted for the

... interesting development in several resort cities of Monmouth County, N.J. ... the formation of first aid and safety squads as adjuncts to the local fire departments. The first

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of this type was established among the volunteer firemen of Belmar, N.J. This squad, which responds to all kinds of emergency and accident calls, has a well-equipped first aid car. The ambulance carries inhalators to be used in artificial respiration work, twelve tanks of oxygen, smoke and ammonia masks, hot and cold water bottles, electric pads, blankets, a full supply of all kinds of splints, bandages and medical prescriptions for burns, cuts, breaks, etc., flexible stretchers for removing patients from cramped quarters, life-preservers for drowning cases, rope, iron bars for raising overturned automobiles, and a variety of other appurtenances. (16)

According to J. Raymond Bergen, secretary of the Belmar squad, other New Jersey resort boroughs carrying on such work were Spring Lake, Keyport, Neptune, Long Branch, Asbury Park and Sea Girt —each had either an ambulance or was planning to acquire ones, all through private subscription. The Belmar squad members and others who mastered the first aid work were issued instructor's certificates by the National Red Cross, and reported annually to their mayors and town councils, the Monmouth County chapter of the Red Cross, and the national headquarters. (17)

The terms "rescue" and "ambulance" have historically encompassed various embodiments in times of war, catastrophe and general medical need. The image of a horse-drawn ambulance of the late 19th century, driven by the hospital administrator of New Jersey's McKinley Hospital was contrasted with an up-to-date motorized ambulance of the Liberty Rescue Squad, with its trained first aiders on the cover of the *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey* in 1977. (18) Apart from the obvious advances in comfort and speed of transport provided by up-to-date ambulances is the highly significant concept of providing immediate medical care. An overview of first aid and rescue squads from New Jersey and elsewhere reveals that they have been developed to meet community needs. They reflect the nature of the areas served, varying from urban, industrial, recreation, rural, etc. (19)

Dr. Marcellus A. Johnson, Jr. active in first aid training in both world wars and first president of the International Rescue and First Aid Association (f. 1948) recalled the training work he undertook with the Roanoke, Virginia First Aid and Rescue Squad in the early 1930's. The mountainous area bordering the Roanoke River featured one of the largest ports in the world, and was a terminus for the Norfolk and Western Railroad. First aid work centered about water rescue work since the area was prone to severe flooding, as well as industrial, rural and recreational activities. The Roanoke First Aid Squad, combining Red Cross first aid methods, lifesaving and rescue work, was formed in 1928 by the pioneering first aid worker Julian S. Wise, who also formed the Virginia Association of Rescue Squads. (20) Roanoke's Dr. Johnson was perhaps overly generous in acquiescing his own role as a first aid squad pioneer, nonetheless, the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad was certainly one of the earliest such organizations in the country. Writing of the early years of rescue squad work for the New Jersey State Association of First Aid Council newsletter, *The Gold Cross*, in 1948, Dr. Johnson stated: "So far as I know, the Life Saving Crew was formed in Virginia and...have been inspired by their great results in the last 20 years. I have also heard that a few years previous to the Life Saving Crews of Virginia there was an organization started in New Jersey. This is fine and accepted by me as factual and without question." (21)

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First aid work in the late 1920's and early 30's has been described as part of a "revolution in medicine" by Spring Lake resident and physician Dr. Louis F. Albright, who had firsthand experience in the workings of the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad dating from 1929, which was its second year of operation, and responded to the first aid call for Frederic A. Duggan's fatal car accident. According to Dr. Albright, hospitals that formerly dealt only in surgical cases and the care of convalescents were beginning to find ways of treating medical illnesses in patients who seldom sought care at hospitals. New initiatives in healthcare delivery replaced earlier, archaic-seeming "brutal" treatments such as "blood-letting," plasters and poultices, which had negligible or even harmful effects on patients in the early part of the 20th century. They were giving way to more reasonable therapies, due in part to the emergence of homeopathic remedies (Spring Lake's Ann May Hospital had a homeopathic orientation when founded in 1904). By the late 1920's, hospitals began to develop out-patient emergency rooms. The concept of starting treatment as soon as possible, prior to bringing a patient to a hospital, was the basis of first aid squad work and a significant factor in patient care. Dr. Albright has likened the volunteer first aid movement to a "wave set in motion" from Monmouth County's coast, with widespread reverberations. In the case of medical emergencies in the home, Dr. Albright recalls that not every household that had a car always had someone who knew how to drive one, and many households did not have cars at all. For these cases, a motorized ambulance squad was especially appreciated. (22)

**70 years of First Aid Work in Spring Lake**

The resort communities of Monmouth County were experiencing the effects of increased automobile traffic in the late 1920's as increasing numbers of year-round and seasonal residents and visitors travelled by car. Belmar, N.J., organized its first aid squad in November 1927, after a police officer was injured at the scene of a fire. The first ambulance was purchased in March of 1928, followed by two others which had been donated. By 1931, the squad's building on 9th and D Streets was constructed. In those first years, the squad responded to calls between Bamegat and Perth Amboy. (23) Charles Measure, Captain of the Belmar First Aid Squad, assisted in instructing members of the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad, formed in July of 1928. In August of that year, Mr. Frederic A. Duggan announced to the squad he was donating a fully-equipped Studebaker ambulance for the squad's exclusive use. To express their gratitude, squad members resolved to inscribe "The Frederic A. Duggan Safety Patrol" on the new ambulance. (24) In announcing the delivery of the ambulance later that August, the headline in the *Spring Lake Gazette*, the local newspaper, declared: "Spring Lake's Hope is Realized." (25)

The pride and excitement of the early days of the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad are reflected in the pages of the *Spring Lake Gazette*. News of first aid assistance was reported on the front page, telling the circumstances and names of people requiring help. Some curious individuals were so fascinated by this innovative and humanitarian work that they sometimes flocked to accident scenes, impeding the rescue work. An ordinance was passed in 1929 prohibiting speeding after an ambulance, fire truck, driving over fire hoses, or following closer than 200 feet from the emergency vehicles. (26) In the squad's early days, Dr. R. Donald Patterson, who was an early squad founder, remembered how the companion of a woman who had fallen from her horse in the Wall township area fought off the uniformed squad (in their white suits and pith helmets at the time) as they attempted to be of assistance. (27)

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Spring Lake was the site of the Ann May Hospital at the time the Spring Lake first aid squad was formed. It was founded in 1904 as a convalescent hospital, but grew to become a medical and surgical hospital, training student nurses. Its plans for expansion in 1919 were met with opposition from some neighbors in the quiet and rural north end. When Dr. Albright came to it in 1929, answering an ad for an intern to start a medical department at a "country hospital," it was a few years from moving north to Neptune to become part of the new Fitkin Memorial Hospital (now Jersey Shore Medical Center). Ann May Hospital did not operate an ambulance, therefore people were required to provide transportation to the sick and injured. (28)

The existence of a first aid squad with its own ambulance was an important amenity, especially for a resort. The Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad responded to calls as far west as Farmingdale and south as Seaside Park in its early days. Mr. Duggan, the owner of the Monmouth Hotel and a man active in civic, business and social activities of the borough, died in an auto accident in Spring Lake on July 8, 1929, when his convertible "Locomobile" skidded and flipped, fatally crushing him. His body was transported in the ambulance that he had earlier donated. Out of his tragic death came the remarkable gift of a memorial first aid building, which Mr. Duggan's son, Fred (who was active in business and civic affairs, and a first aid squad member) and wife offered to have custom-designed and built on borough-owned property just west of the borough hall on Washington Avenue, together with the gift of a second ambulance. (29)

The news of this memorial gift was well-received within the town, as rescue squads were getting their starts with equipment, and sometimes were fortunate enough to have the use of a bay in a firehouse or police station to park ambulances. Squads who eventually outgrew shared quarters struggled to purchase land and fund-raise for new buildings in which to park equipment, store supplies and conduct training. Within this context, the two story brick structure with a meeting room was unusual for its time. The plans were drawn for the Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building in August of 1929, the month after Mr. Duggan's death, by architectural engineer E.H. Schmieder. The building, approved by an ordinance in September of 1929, was dedicated on May 13, 1930, at which time a dedication address was presented by Dr. Reeves. (30)

Soon after its construction, the first aid squad's first "home" became fully utilized for its intended purpose, including training classes. Doctors associated with the squad in its early years gave weekly continuing education classes to the squad members. Dr. Robert L. Leighton offered further instruction on poison control and Dr. Louis Albright lectured on the heart and circulatory system. Annual squad banquets were held in the building. The souvenir programs of the 25th and 50th anniversaries of the squad described the squad's building as "a great inspiration to the membership." (31)

The Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad was organized at a time when emergency medical service was in its infancy. It was the second volunteer squad to be formed in New Jersey, and, as one of the eight founding members of the NJ First Aid Council in 1929, was part of the nucleus of an important statewide organization. By 1948, there were 119 first aid and rescue squads having membership in the NJ First Aid Council, and an additional 114 non-member squads. The Spring Lake squad was also one of the first 11 charter member squads of

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the International First Aid and Rescue Association when that organization was founded in 1948. Four of the first 97 charter members in the entire nation to join the IFARA as individual members were also Spring Lake first aid squad members. In emergencies such as the Morro Castle Disaster (discussed in the final section) and the 1937 Hindenburg airship fire, when the squad was the second to arrive in Lakehurst, N.J., the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad has conducted its humanitarian work with devotion and dedication.

### Architectural Context

In the late 1920's and early 1930's, the town of Spring Lake had several projects underway that contributed to its image as a resort of distinction, offering residents and visitors various amenities. With the construction of its impressive Memorial Community House in 1923, the town gained a cultural center in a building that combined a library, civic meeting rooms, an elegant reception room and impressive theatre. Built as a living memorial to those who served in World War I, it represented a sense of fellowship and embodied civic pride. The English Tudor details, such as its dark wood trim, slate roof, multi-paned lancet and casement windows, underscore the conservative and traditional tastes of the era in a public building that is an ornament to its surroundings. The Masonic building, a conversion of a public school building to an impressive center of activities, (now Spring Lake's borough hall) was also accomplished in 1923 (E.H. Schmieder designed the enlargement and alteration of the former school). In the area of public buildings, Spring Lake took bold steps in replacing the two frame bathing pavilions at the north and south ends of the beachfront with the ambitious bathing groups built in brick and steel in 1928 and 1932, also designed by Mr. Schmieder. Although Belmar's first aid squad was organized earlier and their plans for a building were drawn earlier, Spring Lake's first aid building was completed first because of a private donation for the express purpose of building a first aid squad (32). The borough also made advances in modernization by completing its Water Treatment Plant at the beachfront in 1932 and a garbage incinerator at the borough yard. In their design, these reflected up-to-date concepts and the borough's commitment to maintaining a high level of service and high sanitary standards. They were cited, as well as the first aid building, in a promotional radio address given by Spring Lake Mayor Daniel H. Hills as part of a program that included classical music selections by local musicians and vocalists, broadcast over the Newark radio station WOR in May of 1932: "... Our First Aid and Emergency Squad are all Red Cross graduates; their home is a very attractive building, and splendid ambulances are a memorial to the late Frederic A. Duggan." (33) The squad building's design reflected an emerging architectural trend which sought to make utilitarian public buildings aesthetically fit within their settings. (34) Its deliberately picturesque detailing, which relates to that of the Community House to some degree, effectively communicates a sense of security and durability.

### Spring Lake's First Aid Station's Role in Shipwreck and Fire Disaster

The Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building is associated with the rescue and emergency care of survivors of what has come to be known as the Morro Castle Disaster, a tragedy which occurred off the coast on September 8, 1934, claiming 134 lives. The luxury cruise ship of the Ward line became incapacitated by a fire of unknown origin in the early morning hours when it was en route to New York from Havana. An S.O.S. signal was first sent at 3:15 AM, and as northeast winds fanned the flames and the liner was headed toward the coast near the Manaquan Inlet, a rescue armada consisting of a Coast Guard boat, charter fishing boats and cruise ships raced toward the scene of the tragedy. The lack of two-

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way radios aboard the ship, whose captain had died of a heart attack in the hours before the fire was discovered, the stormy weather and flammable paints and furnishings contributed to the rapid spread of the fire.

As alarms were sounded on land in the pre-dawn hours, eventually 42 ambulances provided by local squads, the Red Cross, Army and American Legion members and police departments flocked to the beaches where survivors were landing. A temporary morgue was set up at the Sea Girt Army camp (to the immediate south of Spring Lake), as survivors who were either rescued from the surf or landing in boats were brought via ambulances to the first aid station. Dr. Albright was among those giving medical attention to the survivors, determining the severity of injuries requiring hospitalization. Capt. Charles Brahn of the Spring Lake squad directed the work of the first aid squads on the scene. Miss Madelaine Clancy, a local resident and Red Cross chapter secretary, assisted with Red Cross activities in the First Aid building, which had been turned into a field hospital, together with the neighboring police and fire building. With the steady flow of survivors filling the first aid and fire/police building, residents opened their homes to help in the case of those in need. Microphones were set up by NBC and CBS to record the unfolding event. Accounts differ, but easily over 100 people were treated by the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad in the aftermath of the fire. In the days following the disaster, the first aid building served as an information center between 'Ward Line officials and the rescue effort, fielding hundreds of calls regarding the fate and identities of survivors and of those who had perished. In the aftermath of the disaster, the *Spring Lake Gazette* included the following reflection :

Of the 150 [sic] receiving aid here, all survived. The speed in which survivors and victims were handled through these agencies (Red Cross, first aid squads, police, Army and American Legion) , though handicapped by enormous crowds, was amazing...Anyone who doubts the efficiency of the Spring Lake First Aid squad should have been present on Saturday to watch them, each and all at work. Their quick and efficient treatment showed careful training, and their efforts were rewarded in that all of the 150 patients [sic] brought in were restored to normal health. (35)

Captain Jeffrey Monroe, Executive Director of the Maritime Industry Museum at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., and curator of the museum's permanent display on the history of seafaring and historic events, speaking at a reunion of Morro Castle survivors on September 9, 1989 at the Fort Schuyler museum, underscored the impact of the Morro Castle Disaster:

Disasters like the General Slocum, the Empress of Ireland, the Titanic, the Morro Castle, the Andrea Doria ... each has resulted in safe ships and lives saved, but none like the Morro Castle....More regulations regarding safety at sea developed because of her than any other single disaster in history. People are safer and the Morro Castle is the reason. (36)

A display devoted to the Morro Castle, including before and after photos of the vessel and related artifacts is part of the Maritime Industry Museum's permanent display. The many reforms instituted as a result of the Morro Castle, including the use of fire retardant materials in ship building and emergency equipment gave not only cruiseships but the thousands of service men

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and women during World War II a fighting chance. (37) Among the many statutory requirements instituted are those pertaining to sprinkler systems (38) and vessel inspections and approval of ship plans by the Coast Guard (39). Further reforms in the area of admiralty law ensued as well after the Morro Castle's owners petitioned to limit their liability to \$20,000. According to *The Law of Admiralty* :

The Morro Castle disaster stirred wide interest which became indignation when the peculiar (from a layman's point of view) provisions of the Limitation Act came to public attention. The subsequent hue and cry led to the first major amendments to the Limitation Act since its passage in 1851." (40)

The heroic efforts of the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad and many other volunteer groups important to the rescue efforts provides testimony to the significance of the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad in its formative years. On September 17, 1934, a resolution was passed in the New Jersey State Legislature commending the efforts of the Spring Lake and other first aid squads in Monmouth and Ocean counties for their role in the rescue effort and authorizing the issuance of scrolls for each organization to commemorate their humanitarian deeds. (41)



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ENDNOTES

Endnotes

1. The American National Red Cross, *American Red Cross First Aid Text-Book* (York, Pa.: 1933; reprint ed., 1940), p. 3.
2. Wilbert E. Longfellow, "New Emphasis on Life Saving and First Aid in Police Department Training," *The American City*, November 1927, p. 644.
3. *Ibid.*, February 1926, s.v. "Automobile Fatalities Continue to Increase," n.p.
4. *Ibid.*, March 1926, s.v. "First American Health Congress to Be an Important Event," p. 311.
5. *Ibid.*, June 1926, s.v. "Testing the Accuracy of Observation of Patrolmen in Automobile Accidents," n.p.
6. *Ibid.*, April 1926, s.v. "Final Report of the Second National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, p. 380-B.
7. *New Jersey Municipalities*, July 1, 1939, s.v. "Department of State Police Officially Adopts a Standard Uniform Accident Investigation Report Form," n.p.
8. *The American City*, February 1926, s.v. "Synchronized Traffic Signaling Systems," p. 203
9. Otto P. Ortlieb, "To-night's Hazard," *New Jersey Municipalities*, April 1934, p. 6.
10. "Points in New Driving Rules Effective September 1st," *Spring Lake Gazette*, 17 August 1928, p. 1.
11. *The American City*, July 1930, s.v. "Red Cross Emergency Aid for Accidents," p. 23.
12. Patrick F. Gilbo, *The American Red Cross: the First Century*, (New York: Harper & Row, 1981), p. 119.
13. "Red Cross to Form First Aid Squads," *Spring Lake Gazette*, 21 September 1928, p. 1.
14. "Red Cross First Aid Treats Road Accidents," *Ibid.*, 27 November 1930, p. 1.
15. *The American City*, August 1929, s.v. "Municipal Ambulance Service in Relation to Public Safety," p. 99.
16. *Ibid.*, p. 100.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 100.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 100.

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18. *Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey*, November 1977, s.v. "Ambulance Service 1909-1977" (cover and editorial).
19. Richard V. McEvilly, *History and Facts of Volunteer First Aid, Emergency and Ambulance Service in NJ* (Trenton: NJ First Aid Council, 1968), n.p.
20. Dr. Marcellus A. Johnson, Jr., "Give Thou," text of an address given by Dr. Johnson to the International Rescue and First Aid association on Sept. 20, 1948, reprinted in *The Gold Cross*, November 1948, p. 26.
21. *Ibid.*, p. 29.
22. Telephone interview, Dr. Louis F. Albright with Patricia F. Colrick, February 26, 1998.
23. N.J. First Aid Council, *Convention Booklet*, historical section (Trenton: NJ First Aid Council, 1968), n.p.
24. Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad, *Squad History, 25th Anniversary Dinner Program* (Spring Lake, NJ: Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad, 1953), n.p.
25. "Spring Lake's Hope Realized," *Spring Lake Gazette*, 10 August 1928, p. 1.
26. Borough of Spring Lake, *Council Minutes Book*, (1929), p. 327.
27. Interviews, reminiscences of Dr. R. D. Patterson as told to daughters Elizabeth P. Robinson and June P. Rounds of early days of Spring Lake first aid squad, February 1998 with Patricia F. Colrick.
28. Interview, Dr. L. F. Albright with Patricia F. Colrick, 1998..
29. "'Frederic A. [sic] Duggan Has Submitted an Offer to Build First Aid Headquarters as a Memorial to His Father,'" *Spring Lake Gazette*, 1 August, 1929.
30. The following are the remarks made by Dr. Joseph M. Reeves in presenting the Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Building at its dedication on May 13, 1930, excerpted from the complete address which appeared in the article: "Many Present at the Dedication of the Duggan Memorial Building," *Spring Lake Gazette*, 15 May, 1930, starting on p. 1:  
    "...We are meeting tonight for two distinct purposes, one, to dedicate this beautifully planned and well-constructed building in loving memory of a very dear friend of this community who, with his family, had made Spring Lake his summer home for many years, and secondly to present the building to the Borough of Spring Lake Beach... for the purpose of housing the ambulance and providing a home for the First Aid and Emergency Squad as well as that of the Borough of Spring Lake Beach: It scarcely seems believable that up to within the past one and a half years there was no such thing as an ambulance either belonging to the borough or the hospital until it entered

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the mind of the one in whose memory this ediface is dedicated, so he gave the ambulance. Co-incident with that gift was formed the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad....Strange as it may seem it was in that ambulance the donor died while being rushed to the hospital after his accident in his own car...By and with the same authority of the sid donors, to-wit, Mrs. Frederic A. Duggan and Mr. Frederic L. Duggan, we dedicate this structure in loving memory of Frederic A. Duggan and to be forever known as the Frederic A. Duggan Memorial Building.

31. Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad , *Squad History*, 1953 and 1968 Anniversary Programs.
32. The architect of Spring Lake's first aid building, Mr. Schmieder, was also the designer of a first aid building in Belmar, evidenced by a rendering he produced (no date), which has been reproduced by the Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad. Plans for that building were being made in February of 1929, but the one-story building was not completed until April of 1931. It is located at 9th and D Streets, surviving in a much altered condition from its design. It is significant that Mr. Schmieder designed both early buildings, of which Spring Lake is certainly the most architecturally intact.
33. "Spring Lake Featured on WOR by Local Talent," *Spring Lake Gazette*, 26 May 1932, p. 1-5.
34. Spring Lake's first aid building seems to be unprecedented in its design; attempts to relate it to an existing prototype were unsuccessful. It appears to be a hybrid between an ambulance garage and two-story firehouse, cf. "Firehouses Need Not be Eyesores," *The American City*, October 1927, p. 437.
35. "First Survivors Land Here: Autos, People Jam Streets," et al., *Spring Lake Gazette*, 13 September 1934, p. 1.
36. Videotape "Tragedy at Sea: The Morro Castle Disaster," including Sept. 9th, 1989 Morro Castle Survivors' Reunion, Exhibit and Reception, with historical perspective by Capt. Jeffrey Monroe, Collection Spring Lake Historical Society.
37. Ibid.
38. United States Code 46 S 464, "fire pumps and hose: sprinkler systems."
39. United States Code 46 S 367, "seagoing vessels propelled by internal-combustion engines," and 46 S 368, "examination and approval by Commandant of the Coast Guard--Technical staff...duty to pass on plans and specifications; notice of disapproval."
40. *The Law of Admiralty*, Gilmore & Black, 2nd edition 1975, p. 919.
41. "First Aid Squads to Receive Scrolls," *Spring Lake Gazette*, September 20, 1934, p. 1.

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- New Jersey Municipalities*, (1925-1940) Special Collections, Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

publicity and other records and memorabilia, provided by administrator, Freda Morris.

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**Archives and Special Collections**

The American National Red Cross, Archives, Museum and Electronic Media, Washington, D.C. provided by Mary Doering, Museum Curator.

The American Red Cross, Monmouth County Chapter, Shrewsbury, N.J. First Aid Training, publicity and other records and memorabilia, provided by administrator Patricia Murtha.

Borough of Spring Lake, architectural plans, "First Aid and Safety Squad," August 12, 1929, E.H. Schmieder, Architectural Engineer.

Duggan, Mrs. Jeanne J., Spring Lake, N.J., collection of Spring Lake memorabilia, including Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad materials.

Maritime Industry Museum at Fort Schuyler, Bronx, N.Y., housed on the campus of the State University of New York Maritime College, is the largest collection of maritime industry materials in the nation, including a display section devoted to the Morro Castle Disaster.

New Jersey First Aid Council, *The Gold Cross and Bulletin*, other related information provided by NJFAC Historian Susan DeWitt.

Spring Lake Historical Society, permanent memorabilia display, including Spring Lake First Aid and Emergency Squad/Morro Castle artifacts, and research files, including newspaper clippings.

*Spring Lake Gazette*, (1924-1948) Spring Lake Historical Society.

To the Rescue Museum, a 3,000 square-foot museum maintained by the Julian Stanley Wise Foundation, located at the Tanglewood Mall, Roanoke, Virginia, devoted to "the history of volunteer rescue and EMS (emergency medical service) today, including a display of memorabilia of early first aid and rescue squads in the United States." Founded by the family of Julian S. Wise, founder in May of 1928 of the Roanoke Life Saving and Rescue Squad. On April 3, 1993, the museum instituted a national EMS "Tree of Life" memorial to recognize providers who have died in the line of duty.

**Court Case**

Morro Castle (Settlement), Petition of AGWI Navigation Co. and New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co. for Limitation of Liability, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, published in *American Maritime Cases*, The Maritime Law Association of the United States, Vol. XVII, July 1939.

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United States Code, 46, S 367, 369, 464.

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**Videotape**

*Tragedy at Sea: The Morro Castle*, John Geary, producer, 1990, McDonnell-Rasmussen  
Collection, Video Collection of the Spring Lake Historical Society.

**Interviews**

Telephone interview, Dr. Louis F. Albright, a doctor who began practicing medicine in  
Spring Lake in 1929, with Patricia F. Colrick, February 25, 1998.

Telephone interviews, Elizabeth P. Robinson and June P. Rounds, daughters of Dr. R. D.  
Patterson, Spring Lake Borough Health Officer and early advisor to Spring Lake's first  
aid squad, and Borough Historian, regarding Dr. Patterson's reminiscences, February, 1998.

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## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are the lot lines of Lot 7, Block 81 of the Tax Map of the Borough of Spring Lake. The lot frontage is 50' and depth is 150'.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries are the same as those established when the building was constructed. They remained constant during the period of significance.

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Frederic A. Duggan Memorial First Aid and Emergency Squad Building
2. Monmouth County, New Jersey
5. Negatives held by Mike Jones, Brick, New Jersey  
1956 Municipal Tax survey, Spring Lake Historical Society, Spring Lake, New Jersey  
Edward F. Colrick, Spring Lake, New Jersey\*

\*photographs taken by Councilman Colrick during an open house at which the first aid squad displayed plans of the new building they had proposed for the site after demolishing the present one.

**List of Photographs**

3. Photographer unknown
4. November 1956
5. Spring Lake Historical Society
6. Washington Avenue elevation , looking south.
7. photograph 1 of 8
  
3. Mike Jones. Photographer
4. February, 1998
6. Washington Avenue elevation, looking southwest
7. Photograph 2 of 8
  
3. Mike Jones, Photographer
4. February, 1998
6. View looking northwest toward rear of building, showing storage annex
7. Photograph 3 of 8



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3. Edward F. Colrick, Photographer

4. October, 1997

6. View looking north toward westernmost garage bay

7. Photograph 4 of 8

3. Edward F. Colrick, Photographer

4. October, 1997

6. View looking south toward interior of storage annex

7. Photograph 5 of 8

3. Edward F. Colrick, Photographer

4. October, 1997

6. View looking south, in lower stairhall

7. Photograph 6 of 8

3. Edward F. Colrick, Photographer

4. October, 1997

6. View looking southeast, from kitchenette window, second floor

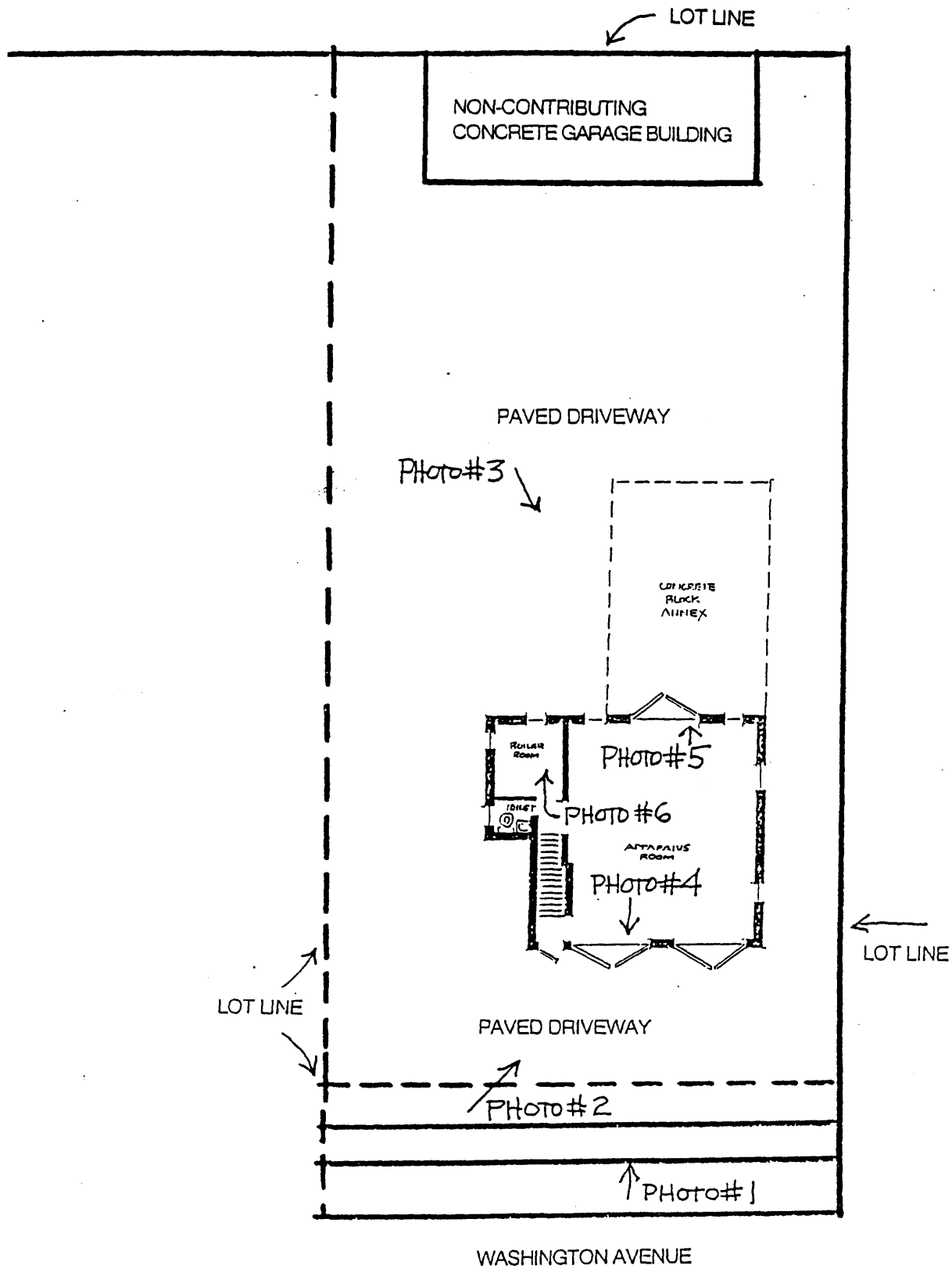
7. Photograph 7 of 8

3. Edward F. Colrick, Photographer

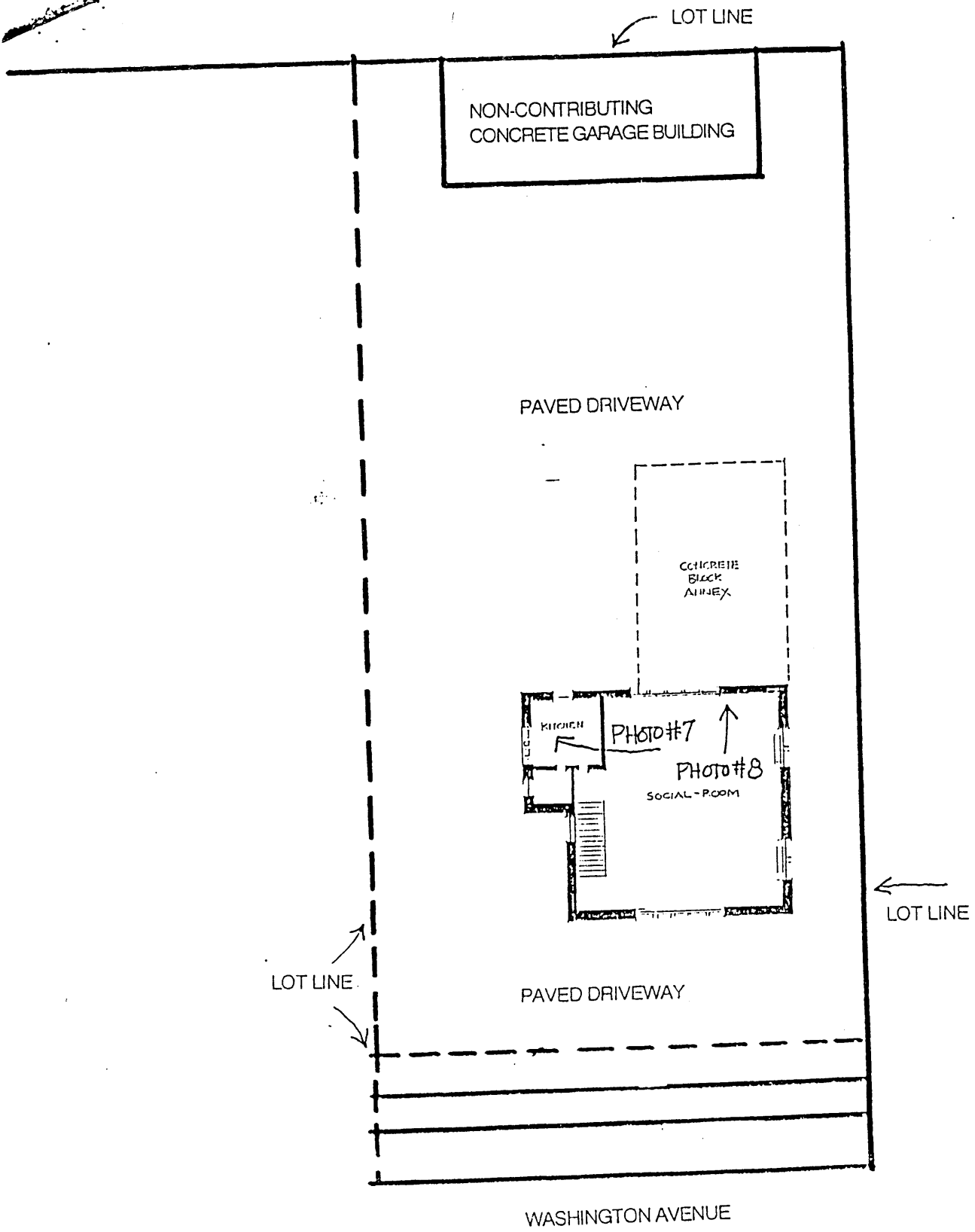
4. October, 1997

6. View looking south, second floor assembly room

7. Photograph 8 of 8



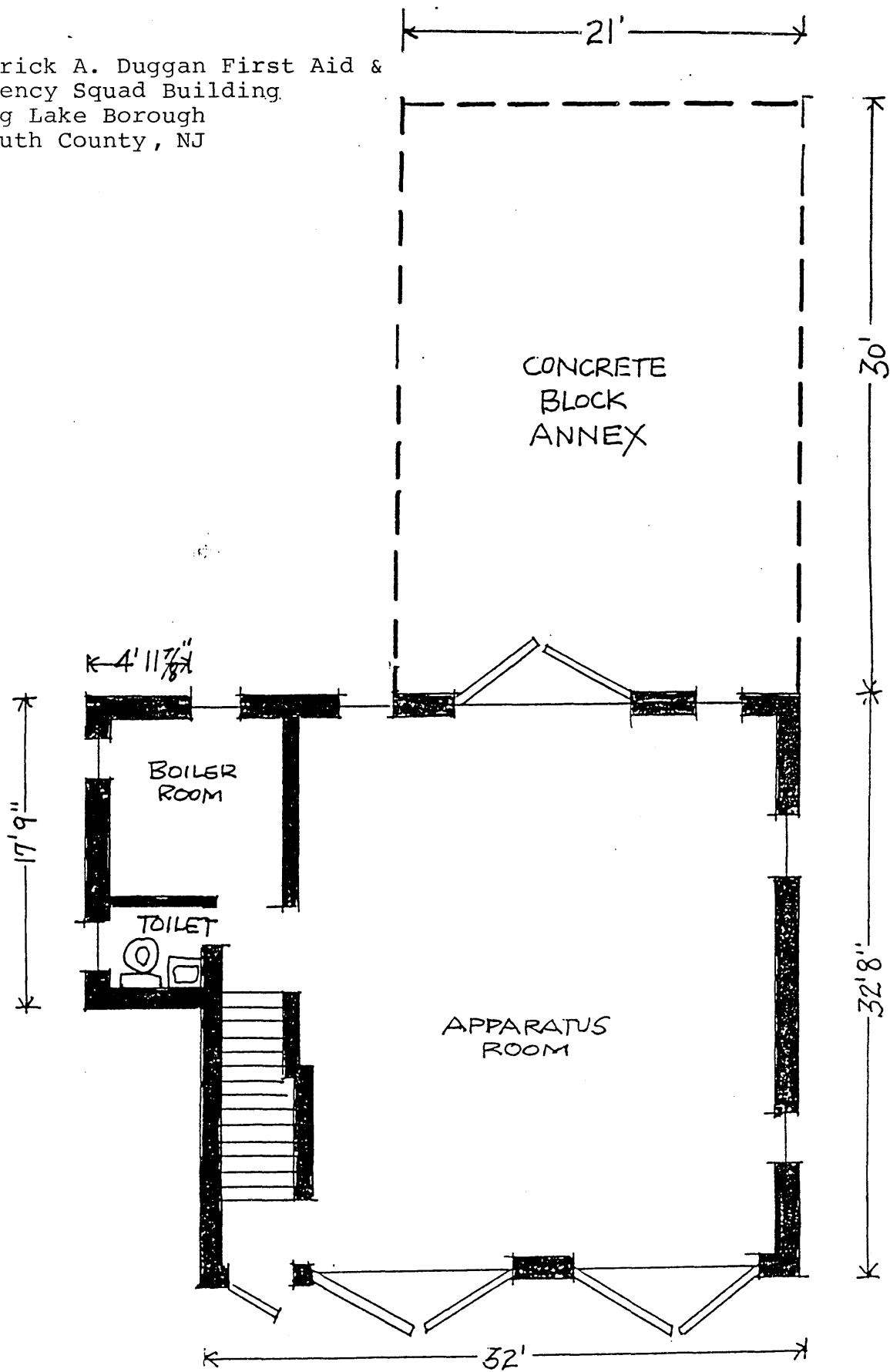
Site Plan (including photo keys) FIRST FLOOR  
 FREDERIC A. DUGGAN FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY SQUAD BUILDING  
 311 WASHINGTON AVE., SPRING LAKE, NJ 07762 (Monmouth County)



Site Plan (including photo keys) SECOND FLOOR  
 FREDERIC A. DUGGAN FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY SQUAD BUILDING  
 311 WASHINGTON AVE., SPRING LAKE, NJ 07762 (Monmouth County, NJ)

No scale provided.

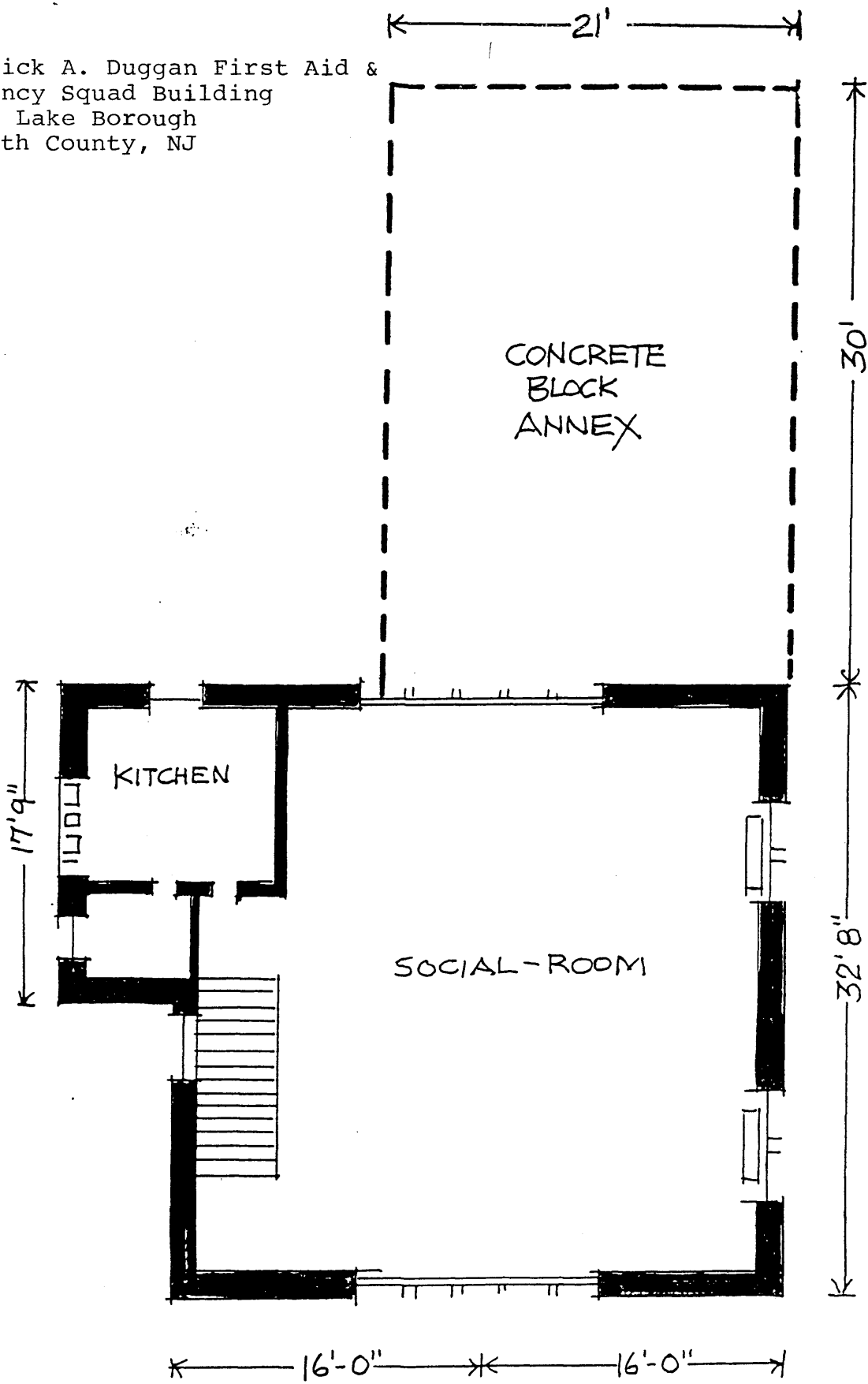
Frederick A. Duggan First Aid &  
Emergency Squad Building  
Spring Lake Borough  
Monmouth County, NJ



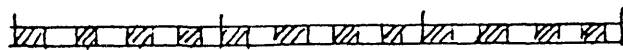
FIRST-FLOOR-PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" TO 1'

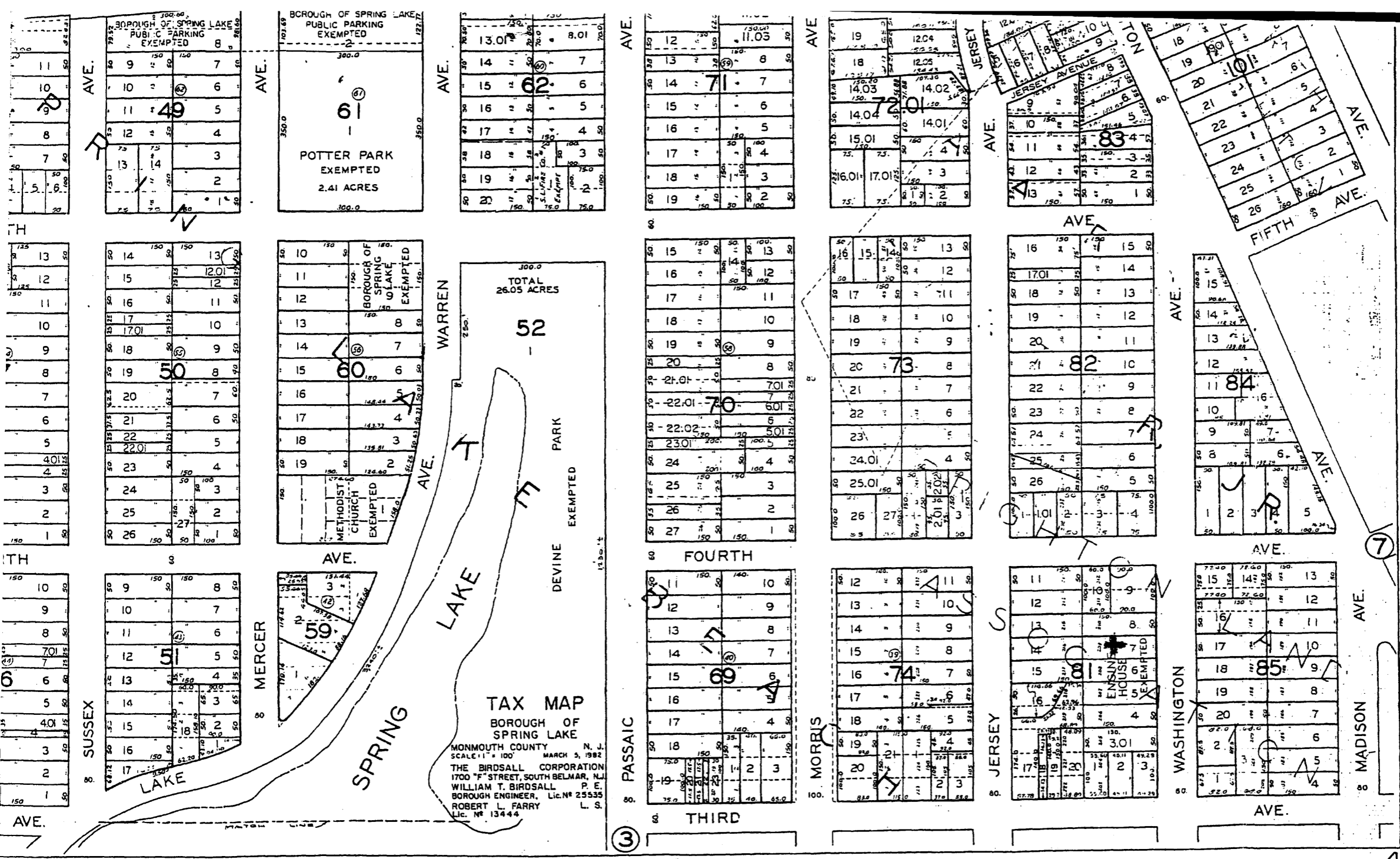


Frederick A. Duggan First Aid &  
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Monmouth County, NJ



SECOND-FLOOR-PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" TO 1'





**TAX MAP**  
 BOROUGH OF SPRING LAKE  
 MONMOUTH COUNTY N. J.  
 SCALE: 1" = 100' MARCH 5, 1982  
 THE BIRDSALL CORPORATION  
 1700 "F" STREET, SOUTH BELMAR, N. J.  
 WILLIAM T. BIRDSALL P. E.  
 BOROUGH ENGINEER, Lic. # 25535  
 ROBERT L. FARRY L. S.  
 Lic. # 13444

Frederick A. Duggan First Aid & Emergency Squad Building

STEEL JOIST SCHEDULE

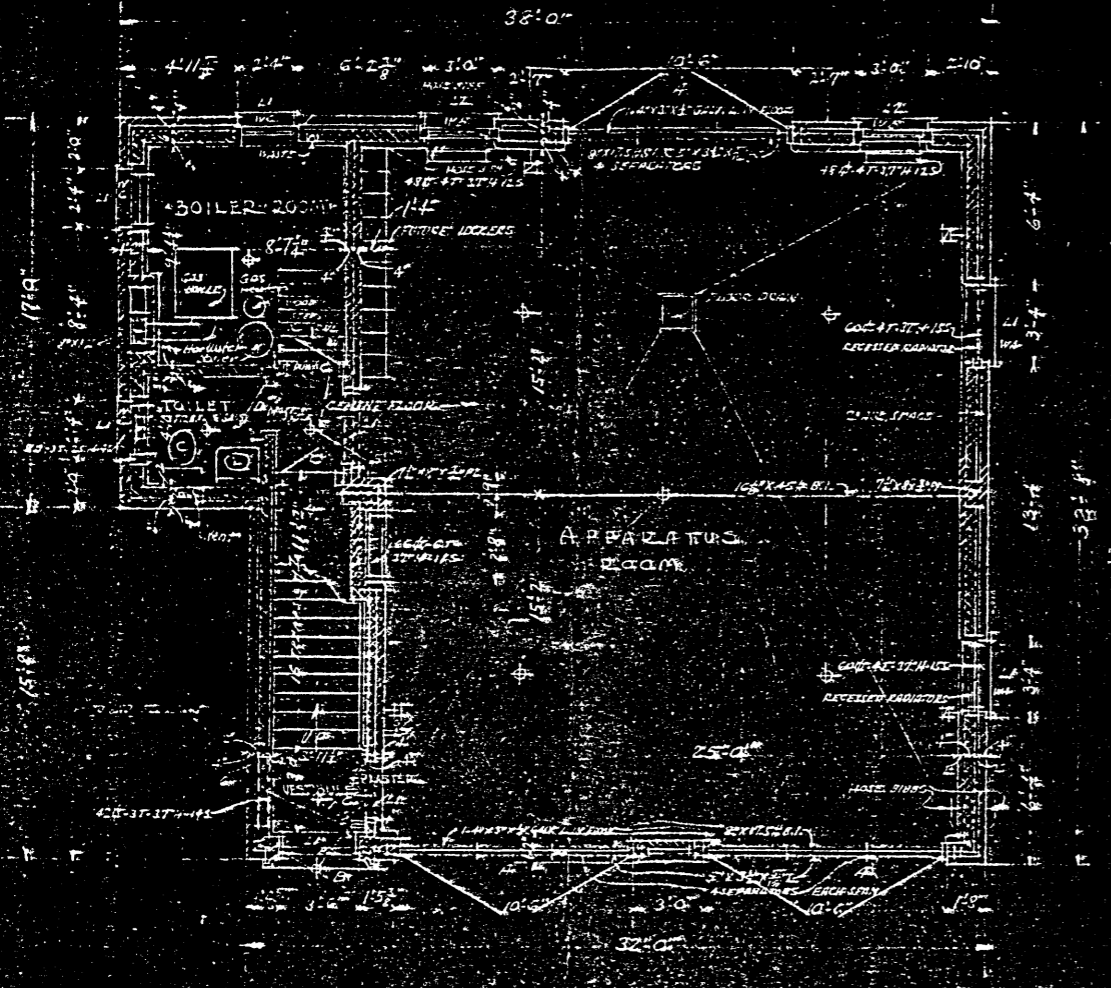
MARK	SIZE	NOTE	REQUIRED
L1	2-32" x 3-7/8" x 1/4"	200 LB	3-NO
L2	2-24" x 3-7/8" x 1/4"	100 LB	2-NO
L3	2-18" x 3-7/8" x 1/4"	50 LB	2-NO

STEEL LINTOL SCHEDULE

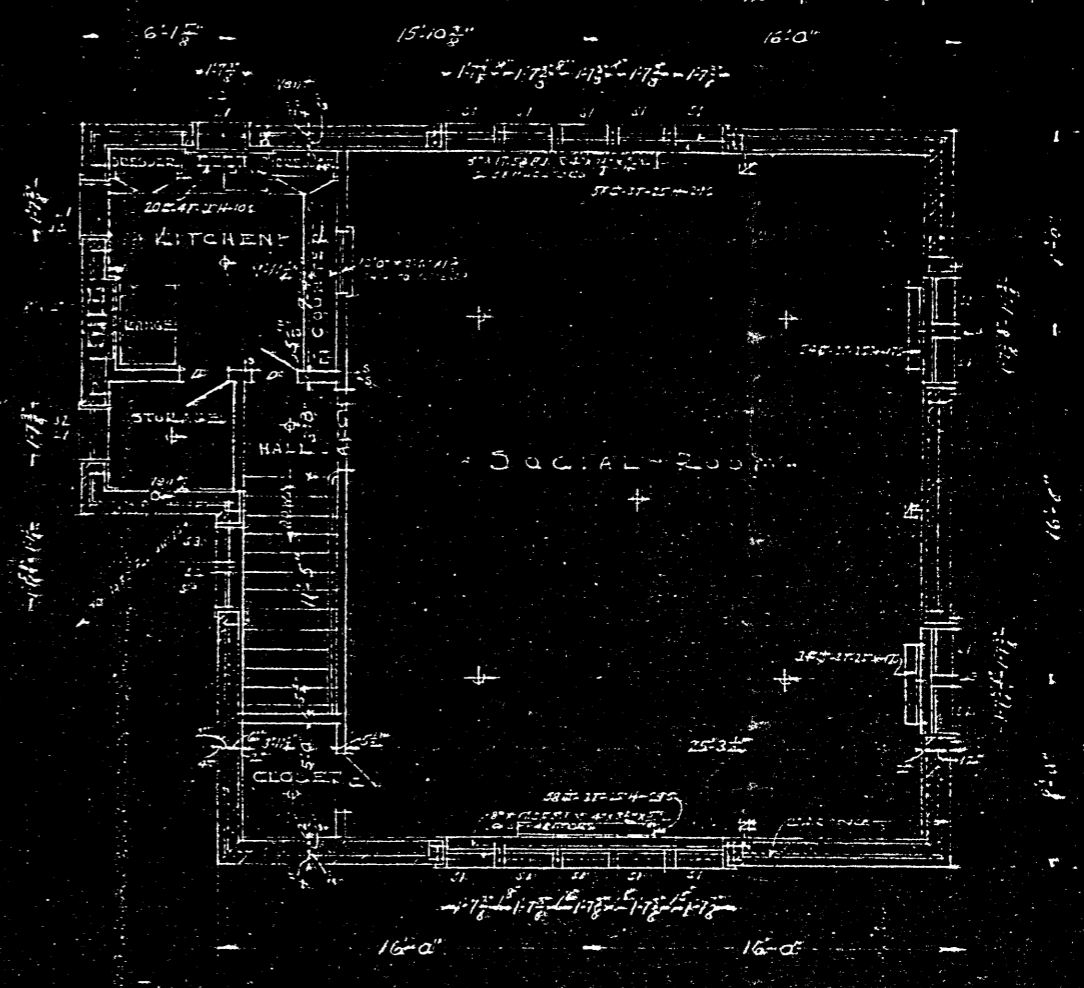
MARK	SIZE	NOTE	REQUIRED
L1	2-32" x 3-7/8" x 1/4"	200 LB	3-NO
L2	2-24" x 3-7/8" x 1/4"	100 LB	2-NO
L3	2-18" x 3-7/8" x 1/4"	50 LB	2-NO

WOOD JOIST SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	NOTE	REQUIRED
A	2" x 8" x 16'	200 LB	3-NO
B	2" x 6" x 16'	100 LB	2-NO
C	2" x 4" x 16'	50 LB	2-NO



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



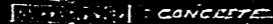
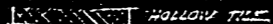
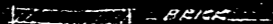
SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

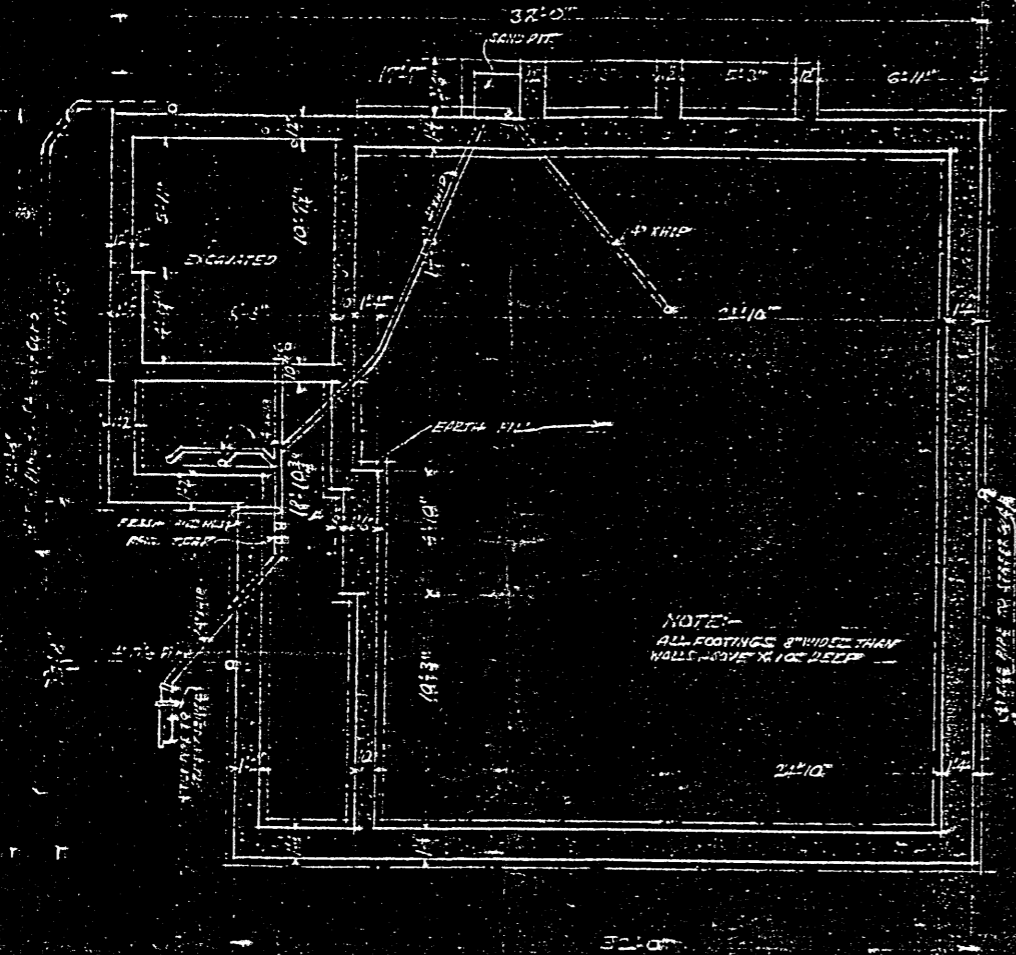
10-30-2-2-27  
DRAWING NO. 2  
DRAWN BY W. J.  
CHECKED BY J. H. C.

FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY SQUAD  
SPRING LAKE, N.J.

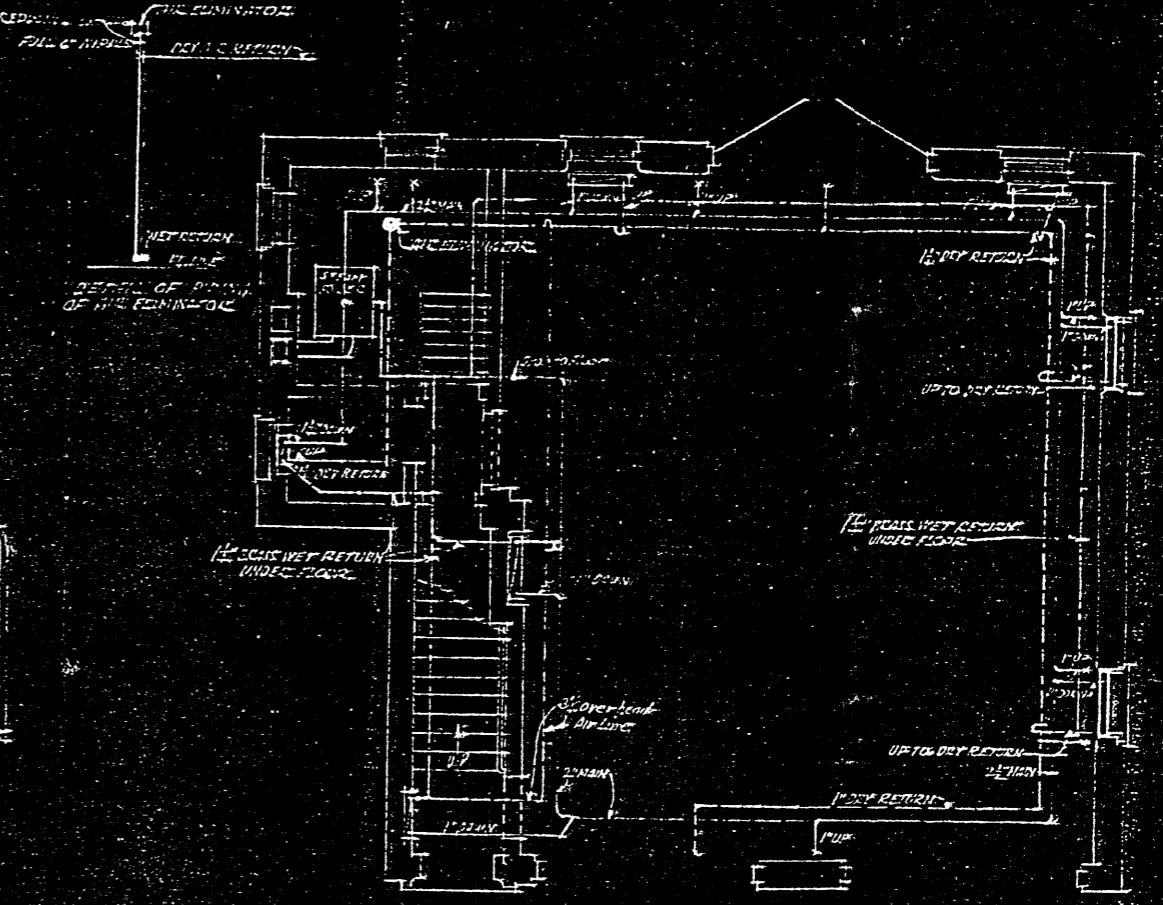
E. H. SCHWEDER  
ARCHITECTURAL FIRM  
SPRING LAKE, N.J.

INDICATIONS

-  CONCRETE
-  HOLLOW TILE
-  BRICK



FOUNDATION PLAN



HEATING PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

100-30  
DRAWING NO. 1  
DRAWN BY W.K.  
CHECKED BY W.K.  
DATE 10-12-20

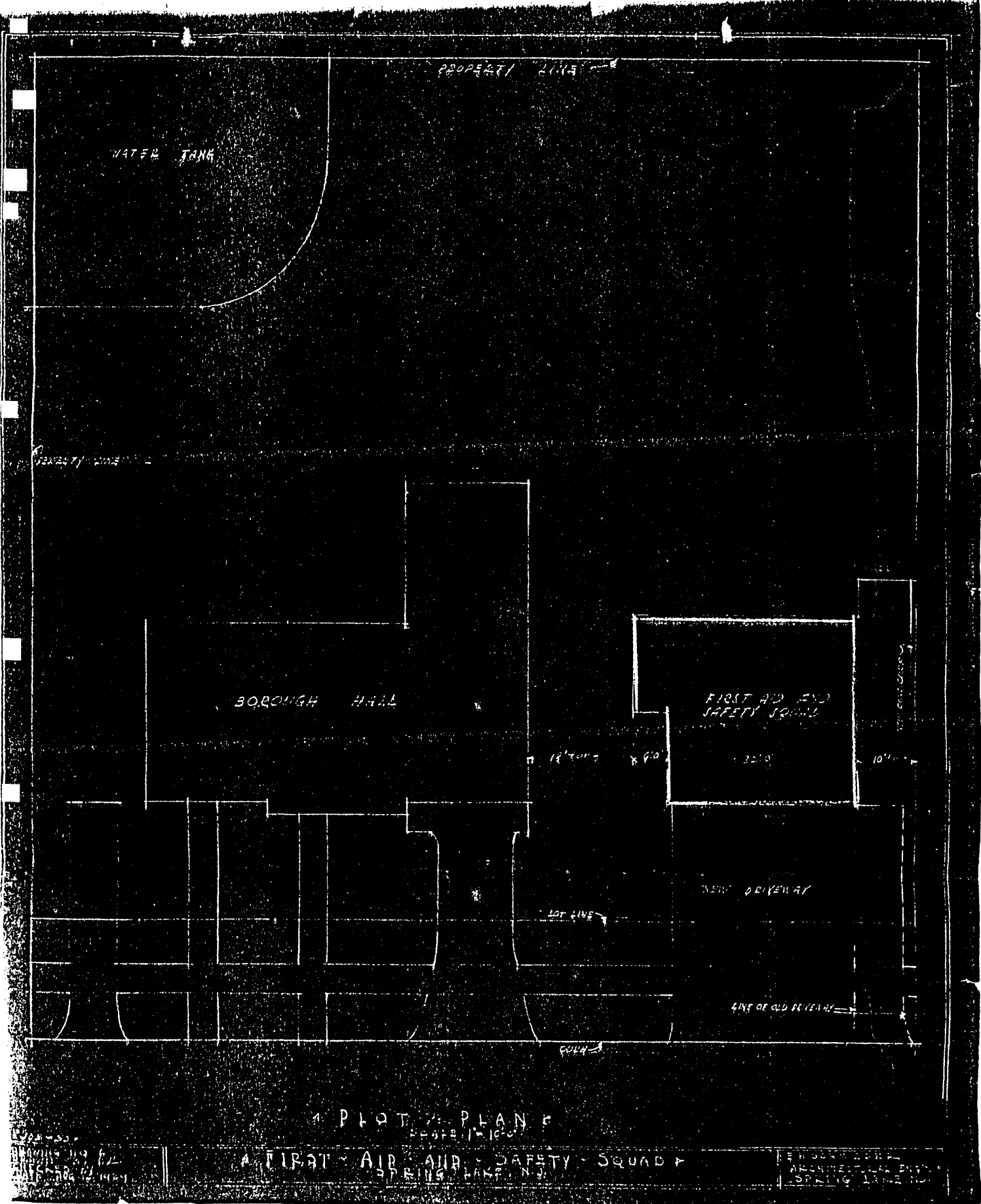
FIRST - AID - AND - SAFETY - SQUAD  
SPRING LAKE, N.J.

E. H. SCHMIEDER  
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER  
SPRING LAKE, N.J.

Frederick A. Duggan First Aid & Emergency Squad Building, Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, NJ



Frederick A. Duggan First Aid & Emergency Squad Building  
Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey



A PLOT PLAN  
SCALE 1" = 10'

A FIRST AID AND SAFETY SQUAD  
SPRING LAKE, N.J.

FREDERICK A. DUGGAN  
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER  
SPRING LAKE, N.J.

1922-33  
1922-33  
1922-33  
1922-33



CROSS - SECTION

EAST - ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

FIRST - AID SQUAD BUILDING

DRAWING NO. 117-20  
 DATE AUG 12 1954

W. SCHAEFER  
 STRUCTURAL ENGINEER



SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

JUL 20 1908