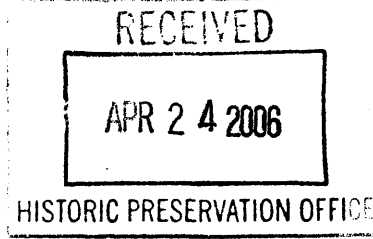
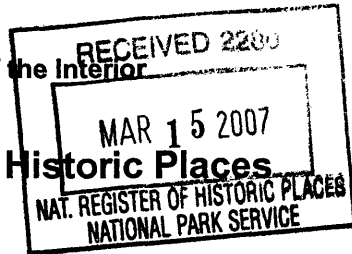


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church

other names/site number Memorial Hall

2. Location

street & number 108 Stokes Road N/A not for publication

city or town Medford Lakes N/A vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Burlington code 005 zip code 08055

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 *Amy Cradic* Date 2/7/02
Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
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:
- 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 of the Keeper *Patrick Andrews* Date of Action 4/27/2007

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____ 1 _____	_____ buildings _____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites _____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects _____
		_____ 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)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Religion/Religious facility</u>	<u>Religion/Religious facility</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Other: Log Cabin</u>	foundation <u>Concrete, masonry units</u>
_____	walls <u>Cedar logs</u>
_____	_____
_____	roof <u>Asphalt shingle</u>
_____	other _____
_____	_____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See Continuation Sheet.

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.
[X] 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:

- [X] 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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1931

Significant Dates

1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property Less than 1 acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	516665	4412300	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				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 Sheila K. Koehler, Associateorganization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 4/13/06street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 547-0465city or town Haddon Heights state New Jersey zip code 08035-1706**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 Protestant Community Church (Cathedral of the Woods)street & number 100 Stokes Road telephone (609) 654-4220city or town Medford Lakes state NJ zip code 08055**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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*St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church
Burlington County, New Jersey*

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Narrative Description

Summary

St. Mary of the Lakes is a rectangular, one-story, three-bay, log cabin structure with a dual-slope gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, a square log cupola, a log vestibule, and a frame rear addition clad in vertical board siding. (photographs 1 through 5) Details include notched cedar log construction over conventional floor framing, an open-truss configuration in the main space, wood flooring and exposed log walls on the interior, cedar log posts, six-over-six double-hung windows, and original diagonal-board doors at the two original south elevation exterior doors and between the sanctuary and vestibule. (photographs 11, 12, and 13) The building is located on a wooded, roughly triangular site bounded by roads on two side (east and northwest) and backing up against wooded residential lots on the south side. (photograph 1) The property, which generally slopes down from east to northwest and is bounded by split rail fences along the east and northwest sides and privacy fences on the south side, is typical of lots throughout the Medford Lakes community, exhibiting mature evergreen trees and mature landscaping primarily consisting of rhododendrons and similar shrubs around the building and on a terraced slope down to the road at the northern point of the property. The southern portion of the lot is a gravel lot and concrete paths surround the building. The property is in good condition and has undergone few changes since its construction.

Description

The front (north) elevation is a gable-end, three-bay facade with six-over-six, double hung sash windows with pebbled glass on either side of the center entrance, as well as above the entrance in the gable end. (photograph 2) The logs are notched and lapped at the corners. A shallow, log vestibule with modern flush double doors on the north side and four-over-four windows on the west and east sides projects at the center of the elevation. A modern porch consisting of log posts and an open-rafter gable roof over concrete steps with wrought iron railings in turn projects from the vestibule. The gable end of the porch roof is infilled with vertical boards. The raking eaves of the building are open with plain bargeboards at the outer edge.

The east and west elevations are identical five-bay elevations with four six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with flat white trim and a sash door with nine lights over two vertical panels in the second bay from the south end. (photographs 3 and 5) An internal log wall (the north wall of the altar) locks into the logs of the east and west walls between the fourth and fifth bays from the north end. The eaves are open rafter. The foundation is concrete masonry units. The side walls of the one-story frame addition are visible from both sides. Each has vertical board siding and a single, modern-one-over-one, double-hung sash window. Outside the west elevation door, there is a set of wood steps with wrought iron railings, while outside the east door, there is a wood handicapped ramp and steps.

The one-story frame addition with vertical siding is located on the south elevation. (photographs 4 and 5) It has a shed roof, four one-over-one, double-hung sash, and a center eight-panel door. The panels of the door are decoratively

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carved in a foliated pattern. A set of brick steps with wood railings leads up to the door. The south log wall of the main building is visible above the addition, as is an exterior brick chimney. The raking cornice is like that on the north elevation. The east and west walls of the altar are framed into the south elevation, so the log ends of those wall project through.

The cupola, located at the ridge near the north end of the building, is square, of log construction, with a pyramidal roof topped by a wood cross. (photograph 2) A single, long, narrow window is located on each side of the cupola.

The interior of the original building is divided into four spaces: a large open room (formerly the sanctuary), an altar (now used as a stage or secondary room and storage space), and two small rooms flanking the altar (the eastern one now serves for food preparation, the other has been divided into a hallway and three closets). (photographs 9 and 15) The one-story addition consists of a long hallway along the east, west, and south walls with a kitchenette in the space along the north wall at the east end and two bathrooms along the north wall at the center and west end. (photograph 18)

The former sanctuary is finished with narrow tongue-and-groove wood flooring, chinked log walls, and an open truss/open beam ceiling filled with fiberboard between the beams. (photographs 8 through 11) The trusses and beams have a finish casing with beaded edges. (photograph 8) Two beams run north south along the ceiling approximately ten feet in from the east and west walls. The scissor trusses over the center of the room frame into these beams. Other beams run perpendicular from these beams to the exterior walls, where they frame into another set of north-south beams. Both sets of beams are supported by log posts (four per beam) and frame into the end walls as well. There are four trusses altogether, but they are not evenly spaced across the ceiling. The northern two are spaced closer together to support the cupola above. The scissor trusses at the north and south walls (aside from the four listed above) are completely encased in bead board. The windows and doorways to the side vestibules are trimmed with split logs, while the exterior doors are trimmed with flat boards. (photograph 11) The north doorway is original, retaining its double-leaf doors with diagonal boards on the interior side and vertical boards on its exterior side. (photograph 12)

The altar is raised about two feet above the former sanctuary floor while the side vestibules are one step up from the former sanctuary floor. (photograph 14) The former altar space has a carpeted floor, beaded-board paneled walls, and an open beam ceiling with fiberboard in between the beams. The small room on the east side has exposed log walls, a linoleum floor, and an open beam ceiling with fiberboard. The west room has a linoleum floor and drywall on the walls and added flat ceiling. In the south wall of the original building, two original doorways lead to the addition. Each retains its original door with diagonal boards with a natural finish on the original interior side and painted vertical boards on the original exterior side. (photographs 16 and 17) The addition is finished with linoleum, plywood paneling, and drywall. (photograph 18)

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History of Alterations

St. Mary of the Lakes has undergone minor alterations since its construction in 1931. As originally constructed, the building had a pier foundation over a crawlspace. Small logs standing on end filled in the spaces between the piers. The first floor framing was wood and log with tongue-and-groove pine finish flooring, while the exterior and interior walls were logs with chinking and the roof framing, which was open to the interior, was rough pine lumber with tongue-and-groove sheathing above. The roof, based on the cupola roof visible in the early photograph, appears to have been asbestos shingle. The windows were six-over-six sash, the exterior doors and the doors between the front vestibule and sanctuary were diagonal and vertical boards, while the interior doors appear in the early photograph to have been two-panel doors.

The configuration of the building was the same as it is now. There was a main space — the sanctuary — a front vestibule, and two side spaces, also called vestibules for the purposes of this document. Alterations to the building, most of which occurred c.1970 after the building was sold to the Protestant Community Church of Medford Lakes were as follows. A porch and concrete steps were added onto the front vestibule in lieu of the original wood steps and rustic wood railing. The fourth windows from the north end on the east and west elevations were converted to doors and steps were constructed outside those doors. An addition was constructed along the south elevation. On the interior, the roof framing was encased in finish boards and the sheathing was covered with fiber board. Modern wood paneling was installed against the walls on the altar and the floor of the altar was raised to create a stage. The installation of paneling covered an original window in the south wall of the altar. Finally, the doorways between the sanctuary and the side vestibules were widened, modern flooring was installed on the vestibule floors over the original wood flooring, and closets were constructed in the west vestibule. In 2003, the east door steps were replaced with new steps and a handicapped ramp.

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Narrative Significance

Summary

St. Mary of the Lakes is significant under Criterion C, Criteria Consideration A for its architectural significance as an individually noteworthy example of the use of the type of log construction that was popular in the 1920s and 1930s, especially in resort communities. The church, constructed in 1931, was the fourth public building constructed in the Medford Lakes community and one of only two still standing. Medford Lakes was developed as a summer resort community in which all buildings were required to be constructed from logs. The former church, which is typical of the early development in the community, is constructed of cedar logs with the bark still in place with mortar chinking on the interior and exterior. The logs are lapped and notched at the corners the full height of the walls. The logs continue up in the gable ends, framing into end rafters. In keeping with the log cabin design, the details are rustic in nature. The cupola, like the building, is of log construction, as is the vestibule. The added front entrance porch continues the building theme with log posts and an open-rafter gable roof. On the interior, the windows are trimmed with split logs, while the exteriors are trimmed with flat boards, painted white. The exterior door frames are plain, unmolded lumber. The chinked log walls and the open truss ceiling with exposed scissor trusses and supporting log posts reinforce the rustic appearance of the interior. The finish casing around the roof framing beams, a later alteration, adds the only refined touch.

Historical Background

The Medford Lakes Development Corporation was created in 1926 and the land was surveyed and a community map developed. Construction on the summer resort community began in 1927. Camden realtor Leon Todd was the moving force behind the transformation of thirteen hundred acres of undeveloped pinelands into a summer resort community of log cabins.¹ Leon Todd was born in Camden, NJ in 1893. Todd was an entrepreneur working his way through school by selling newspapers and working at a local grocery. After completing Pierce Business College, he worked in a commission house, later going on the road as a salesman. Todd later became the office manager and house secretary of the Camden Young Men's Christian Association before moving on to a Camden real estate firm. He opened his own real estate agency in Camden in 1918 and operated it for many years, developing several neighborhoods.²

Todd's interest in the Medford Lakes development project began when Captain Clyde A. Barbour, the lamp black king from Houston, Texas, asked him to find a development project in which he could invest. Barbour soon lost interest, but Todd continued to work toward the establishment of the community. The aesthetic for the resort as envisioned by Todd was one of log cabins set on rustic, fir-tree covered lots with plenty of open space, a golf course, almost two dozen lakes, recreation areas (baseball fields, tennis courts, athletic fields, playgrounds, bathing beaches, a children's camp, and a community center), and all the modern conveniences, such as transportation, sewers, water, electricity, and telephone.³

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The Medford Lakes Colony Club was organized in November, 1927. The development of Medford Lakes as a log cabin resort was linked closely to the career of Mancill Gager and his sons. Mancill was the pioneer builder of log cabins in the resort and constructed more than all the other contractors combined. Starting with the Administration Building, he erected cabins on contract, buying up cedar groves within a radius of 15 miles, hauling and cutting and fashioning the wood into the log cabins that dot the resort. Gager was the likely builder of St. Mary of the Lakes.⁴

Early in the summer of 1928, immediately after the construction of the original Colony Club Pavilion (the second public building in Medford Lakes), religious services became a regular part of the weekly program at the Pavilion. Mass was offered each Sunday morning by Rev. Thomas Shalen of Camden and Rev. John F. Foley of Mount Holly Parish. At the close of the 1930 summer season, members of the community decided that a log church structure was needed. Land was donated by the Medford Lakes Corporation, St. Mary of the Lakes was constructed, and its dedication took place in July 1931, becoming a mission of Sacred Heart in Mount Holly. For the Protestant members of the community, the Protestant Community Church of Medford Lakes was constructed at the same time across the road from St. Mary's. Medford Lakes separated from the Township of Medford in 1939.⁵

From 1934 to 1943, The Rev. J. Arthur Hayes, of Mount Holly served St. Mary's during the summer months. Winterizing in 1943 provided year round service for Catholic families over an extended area. In 1943, the parish was established and Rev. Paul A. Grieco served as Pastor.⁶ In February 1944, a parish house was purchased on Lower Aetna Lake and the development company donated additional land for parking. Rev. Raymond T. Hurley was appointed Pastor in 1948. Rev. William Campbell replaced Rev. Raymond Hurley in 1959. The old St. Mary's Log Cabin Church was closed in 1967 and the congregation relocated to Jackson Road in Medford Township. The building was purchased by the Protestant Community Church of Medford Lakes in 1969. It was renamed Memorial Hall and put to a new use as an activities building for the active and growing Protestant Community Church.⁷

Historical Context

The log construction mandate at Medford Lakes and the subsequent construction of St. Mary of the Lakes in the style of a log cabin was the result of several broad historic trends coming together: a history of log construction in New Jersey; a history of resort development in New Jersey, primarily along the coast but also around lakes, encouraged by the rise of the railroads and continued with the advent of the automobile; and, an on-going interest in harmony between the built environment and the wilderness, dating from the early nineteenth century Romantic movement, and encouraged by the Great Camp movement in the 1870s and the development of Rustic Architecture in the National Parks beginning in the 1880s.

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Log Construction

The history of log construction in the United States goes back to the earliest mid-seventeenth century Swedish settlements in Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey. Settlers from other European countries, including Germany and Switzerland, followed, bringing their own knowledge of log construction. Log buildings were constructed throughout the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth in the eastern half of the United States as a viable alternative to heavy-timber framing. Log construction began to die out, however, in the latter-half of the nineteenth century in the more populous areas when balloon framing became more common. Its use continued on the American frontier, however, where it was a logical means of constructing a home when there was no access to lumber mills to obtain balloon framing.⁸

There are several types of log construction, defined by the shape of the log and the type of notching used. Logs might be unhewn (round), rough hewn (sides debarked and slightly cut), square hewn (cut square), planked (vertical sides hewn), half log, or hewn half (half log hewn on the outside). Notches include: saddle (u-shaped groove in the top of each log); V notching (top shaped like an inverted V and a second inverted V cut into the bottom); Diamond notching (ends cut into a diamond shape); full dovetail (log's end is a splayed tenon); and square notching (end of log is cut square, forming a tenon). Round logs with saddle notching are considered the most primitive and impermanent.⁹ It should be noted that most log cabins had gable roofs and frame construction at the gable ends, since interlocking log construction was not possible above the eaves.

Other features of log construction include the plan (single or double pen, saddlebag, or dogtrot), chinking and daubing, stone foundations, exterior wall finishes, wood shingle roofs, chimneys, windows, and interior finishes. Log construction buildings, by their nature, were square or rectangular, so simple one or two room plans predominated. Chinking and daubing consisted of materials placed between the logs, either prior to or after construction to fill gaps, followed by the application of either mud or a mortar material. This entire process is generally referred to as chinking today, although technically the chinking was the first part and daubing the latter. Many log cabins were constructed on top of dry-laid or mortared stoned foundations, although other there were other options, such as laying the logs directly on the dirt. Log buildings with hewn logs and notches that didn't leave crowns (the end of the log that sticks out) were often covered with whitewash, clapboard or stucco for additional insulation and reduced maintenance (daubing had to be renewed yearly). Early roofs were typically wood shingle and chimneys were constructed of available materials, usually brick or stone. Log cabins usually had at least one window opening, although early ones may not have had glass, and interior walls were sometimes finished with boards covered with newspaper or fabric to provide additional insulation.¹⁰

Log cabins and other log buildings in New Jersey built in the eighteenth century that were recorded by the Historic American Building Survey are primarily of two types: buildings with square hewn logs and dovetail corners that show evidence of having been clad on the exterior, and unhewn logs with saddle notch corners that did not show signs of

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having been clad. All had framed clapboard gable ends, however. Examples of hewn-log cabins include: the Shinn-Curtis House (c.1712) in Mount Holly, Burlington County; the Mench-Reall Log Cabin (late 18th century) in Friesburg, Salem County (*supplemental photograph #1*); and, the Vanleer Cedar Log Cabin (c.1750) in Swedesboro, Gloucester County. Examples of the round-log cabins include the Peter Bard Log Cabin (1720) in Upper Mill, Burlington County (*supplemental photograph #2*) and the Hockamick Log Cabin (18th century) in Hockamick, New Hanover Township, Burlington County.¹¹

While log cabins from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries were constructed as such for practical purposes, twentieth-century log buildings like St. Mary of the Lakes were designed to evoke an aesthetic of a simpler, more romantic time. St. Mary of the Lakes does, however, employ the major historic log construction techniques, including the use of unhewn logs and saddle-notched corners. In lieu of true chinking and daubing, which would have involved the use of materials such as shingles or moss for chinking, a simpler lime and portland cement daubing was used, and modern conveniences, such as modern floor framing and multiple windows were employed. These modern touches illustrate that the building is essentially a product of the twentieth century. One deviation from true log architecture was also noted. The gable end walls of St. Mary of the Lakes were constructed in logs as well, since modern wire nails were cheap and plentiful, allowing the logs to be nailed into end rafters. In historic construction, this would not have been easily accomplished, but it helped achieve the desired rustic aesthetic.

Resort Development in New Jersey

The history of resort development in the United States and in New Jersey in particular began with an interest in creating spas modeled on the English health spas, such as Bath, that were known for their healthful waters. In the late eighteenth century, several such destinations had developed in the America as well. The rich traveled to places such as Newport Rhode Island and Saratoga Springs New York for the mineral water and healthy activities advertised, as well as for the social interaction with other wealthy elite. Resorts along the New Jersey coast developed in the nineteenth century as the areas up and down the coast became more accessible via steamboat, sloop, and stagecoach at first. This initial development was followed by a building boom fueled by the extension of the railroads across the state and up and down the eastern coast. These seaside resorts were not limited to the wealthy, however. The nineteenth century saw the rise of the middle class and an increase in leisure time and entrepreneurs took full advantage, planning towns and drawing tourists to the coast with entertainments and enticing them to purchase properties.¹²

Although the seaside resorts receive most of the attention from historians in terms of resort development in New Jersey, the state boasted many other nature-related recreational opportunities in the form of lakes and mountains. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, resorts also began to develop along railroad routes at lakes and mountains, encouraged by the railroad companies. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company and the Wharton and Northern Railroad even produced brochures (with as many as 128 pages) advertising the lake and mountain resorts along their routes.¹³ Lake Hopatcong in Morris County was one such resort. Some of these communities may have been

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planned, while others simply sprang up as an almost inevitable consequence of the proximity of such resources to more populous areas. Kirkwood Lake in Voorhees, Camden County was an example of a planned resort community. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad bought 60 acres of land along the lake adjacent to its Kirkwood Station in 1854 and built picnic areas and summer cottages along the lake, creating a recreation destination and boosting travelers on its lines. By the mid twentieth century, however, six more lakes on the east side of Voorhees became accessible with the increased use of the automobile and were used for recreational purposes, developing into resort areas.¹⁴ Medford Lakes, as a planned community with a recreational focus based on natural resources and dependent on vehicular transportation, is a natural outgrowth of the history of resort development in New Jersey.

Rustic Architecture

The term “rustic architecture” refers to buildings designed to harmonize with their natural environment, using locally-available, “natural” materials, such as logs and undressed stone. Rustic architecture is not generally recognized as a style in the way that Georgian architecture is, for example, but it does provide a label for an architectural movement that began in the United States in the mid nineteenth century and continued well into the twentieth century. Over the course of the nineteenth century, artists and writers such as John James Audubon and James Fenimore Cooper brought about a sea change in the perception of the wilderness from something to be feared and tamed to something to be treasured and preserved. Out of this changed perception grew the movement to create the national parks to preserve our natural national monuments. Management of those parks, and the development of visitation to them, however, demanded the construction of buildings, some constructed by the National Park Service and others by the railroads that brought tourists to the parks. Over a period of several decades, a recognition that the buildings ought to blend with their environment and represent it in built form took hold. As a result, many structures built in the national parks, particularly in the western United States, were based on local architecture, frontier architecture, or Native American architecture. This collection of buildings, most built of stone and wood and including examples of log cabins, became known as rustic architecture.¹⁵

In the eastern United States, the new romanticism with regard to nature was expressed in architecture primarily through the Gothic Revival style advocated by landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing. His emphasis was on form and color. Other movements, however, were more complementary to the evolving rustic architecture movement in the west. One example is the Great Camp Movement for rustic vacation retreats in the Adirondack Mountains, which became popular in the 1870s. Developers used natural materials including logs, stone, and wood shingles to design summer houses and lodges that harmonized with nature for the wealthy. A second example is the Craftsman movement, in which Gustav Stickley and other leaders of the movement at the beginning of the twentieth century promoted the use of exposed log construction. Finally, during the same period that Medford Lakes developed and flourished, the Civilian Conservation Corps, established in 1933, constructed many log buildings in Federal and State parks for use as cabins, lean-tos, visitors centers and maintenance and support buildings, illustrating that the rustic style of architecture was closely linked in the popular and governmental mind with recreation.¹⁶ Medford Lakes, with its deliberate log

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construction, fits into the rustic architecture movement by combining a planned recreation community with a mandate for log construction. Pinecliff Lake in Passaic County, New Jersey is another planned community of the time with a similar construction aesthetic.

Conclusion

St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church is a noteworthy example of early twentieth-century log construction in the context of the planned resort community. The design was both practical, in employing modern floor framing on piers, and evocative of the history of recreation and resort communities in New Jersey, through the use of the most romanticized version of log cabin construction: round logs with the bark still attached and saddle-notched corners with crowns, as well as exposed logs on both the exterior and the interior. It embodies the history of log cabin construction, New Jersey resort development, and rustic architecture through its architectural details and its intact context.

Endnotes

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2. "Leon E. Todd - Realtor" The Delaware Valley Rhythm and Blues Society, Inc., 14 April 2006, 17 April 2006 <<http://www.dvrbs.com/people/CamdenNJ-LeonTodd-Realtor.htm>>.
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4. Medford Lakes Colony Club.
5. Medford Lakes Colony Club; "Borough History," Medford Lakes, 2002, 23 November 2005 <www.medfordlakes.com/history_fm.html>; "Parish History," St. Mary of the Lakes Parish, 2002, 23 November 2005 <www.smlparish.org/main.html>.
6. "Parish History."
7. Medford Lakes Colony Club.
8. Bruce D. Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 1991.)
9. Lauren Sickels-Taves, "The Care and Preservation of Historic Log Buildings" (Dearborn, MI: The Henry Ford Museum, [2000]).
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Burlington County, New Jersey

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13. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, "Mountain and Lake Resorts on the Lackawanna Railroad" (New York: Passenger Department, 1913); Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, "Mountain and Lake Resorts on the Lackawanna Railroad" ([Buffalo: Gies Co.], 1912); Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, "Mountain and Lake Resorts" (New York: Lackawanna Railroad, Passenger Department, 1908); Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, "Mountain and Lake Resorts/Lackawanna Railroad" (New York: Passenger Department, The Railroad, c.1905); Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, "Lake and Mountain Region of New Jersey" (Chicago: H.O. Shephard Company [1900]); and, Wharton and Northern Railroad, "The garden spot of New Jersey, for rest and recreation" ([Wharton, N.J., 1906]).
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15. William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, "Rustic Architecture:1916-1942" (National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977).
16. Bomberger.

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Burlington County, New Jersey

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Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. "Lake and Mountain Region of New Jersey." Chicago: H.O. Shephard Company [1900].
- Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. "Mountain and Lake Resorts/Lackawanna Railroad." New York: Passenger Department, The Railroad, c.1905.
- Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. "Mountain and Lake Resorts." New York: Lackawanna Railroad, Passenger Department, 1908.
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Burlington County, New Jersey

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Verbal Boundary Description

Memorial Hall (historically known as St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church) is located on Block 30003, Lots 126, 173, 174, 175, 176, and 177 in Medford Lakes, Burlington County, New Jersey.

Boundary Justification

Block 30003, Lots 126, 173, 174, 175, 176, and 177 is the entire parcel historically associated with St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church.

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Burlington County, New Jersey*

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Section number PHOTOS Page 1

Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs:

1. St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church
2. Burlington County, New Jersey
3. Sheila K. Koehler
4. April 17, 2006
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, NJ

List of Photographs:

6. View of the site, facing southeast, showing the north and west elevations, as well as fir trees and mature landscaping.
7. Photograph 1 of 18

6. View of the north elevation, facing south, showing the front porch and cupola, as well as the setting of the property at the intersection of two roads.
7. Photograph 2 of 18

6. View of the west elevation, facing east.
7. Photograph 3 of 18

6. View of the south elevation, facing north, showing the one-story addition.
7. Photograph 4 of 18

6. View of the south and east elevation showing the mature trees and the handicapped ramp.
7. Photograph 5 of 18

6. Detail of a typical six-over-six, double-hung, sash window showing flat trim and a wood screen.
7. Photograph 6 of 18

6. View of the main room, facing north.
7. Photograph 7 of 18

6. View of the main room, facing northwest, showing the west wall.
7. Photograph 8 of 18

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Burlington County, New Jersey

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Section number PHOTOS Page 2

- 6. View of the main room, facing south, showing the former altar.
- 7. Photograph 9 of 18

- 6. View of the main room, facing northeast, showing the east wall.
- 7. Photograph 10 of 18

- 6. Detail of a typical window showing pebbled glass and split log trim.
- 7. Photograph 11 of 18

- 6. Detail of the north wall doors that lead into the vestibule.
- 7. Photograph 12 of 18

- 6. Detail of the roof trusses.
- 7. Photograph 13 of 18

- 6. Detail of the altar.
- 7. Photograph 14 of 18

- 6. View of the east side room (former sacristy).
- 7. Photograph 15 of 18

- 6. Detail of an original exterior door in the south wall from the interior side.
- 7. Photograph 16 of 18

- 6. Detail of an original exterior door in the south wall from the exterior side (now facing the kitchen).
- 7. Photograph 17 of 18

- 6. View of the addition, facing west.
- 7. Photograph 18 of 18

SECTION I

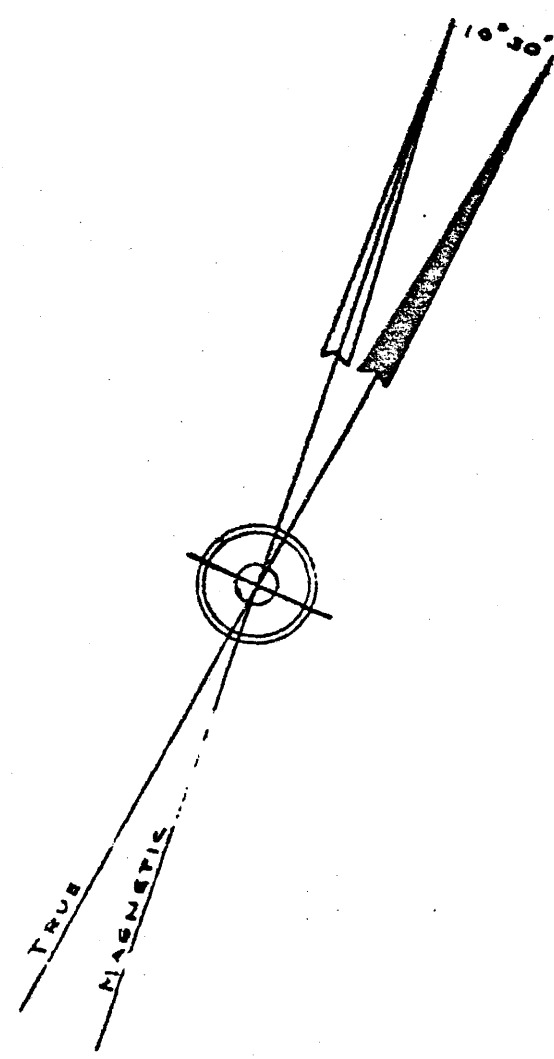
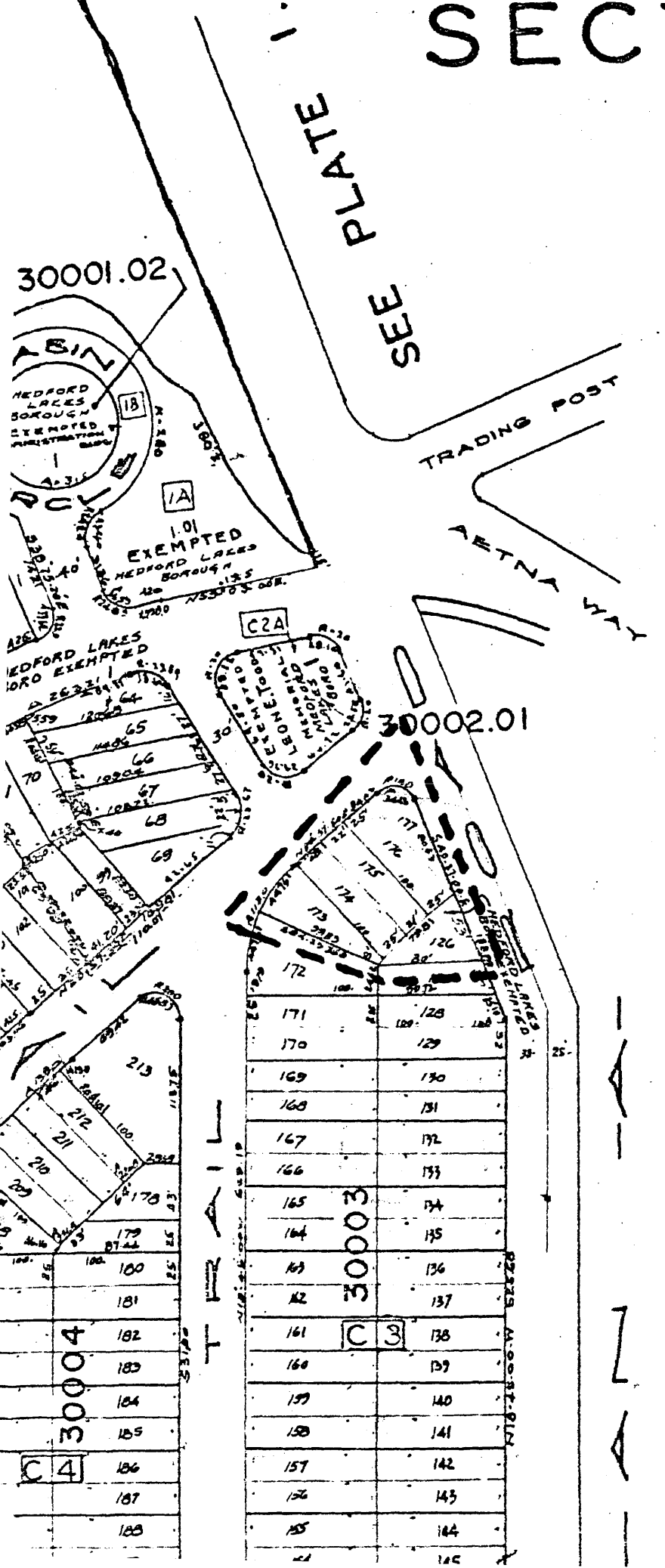
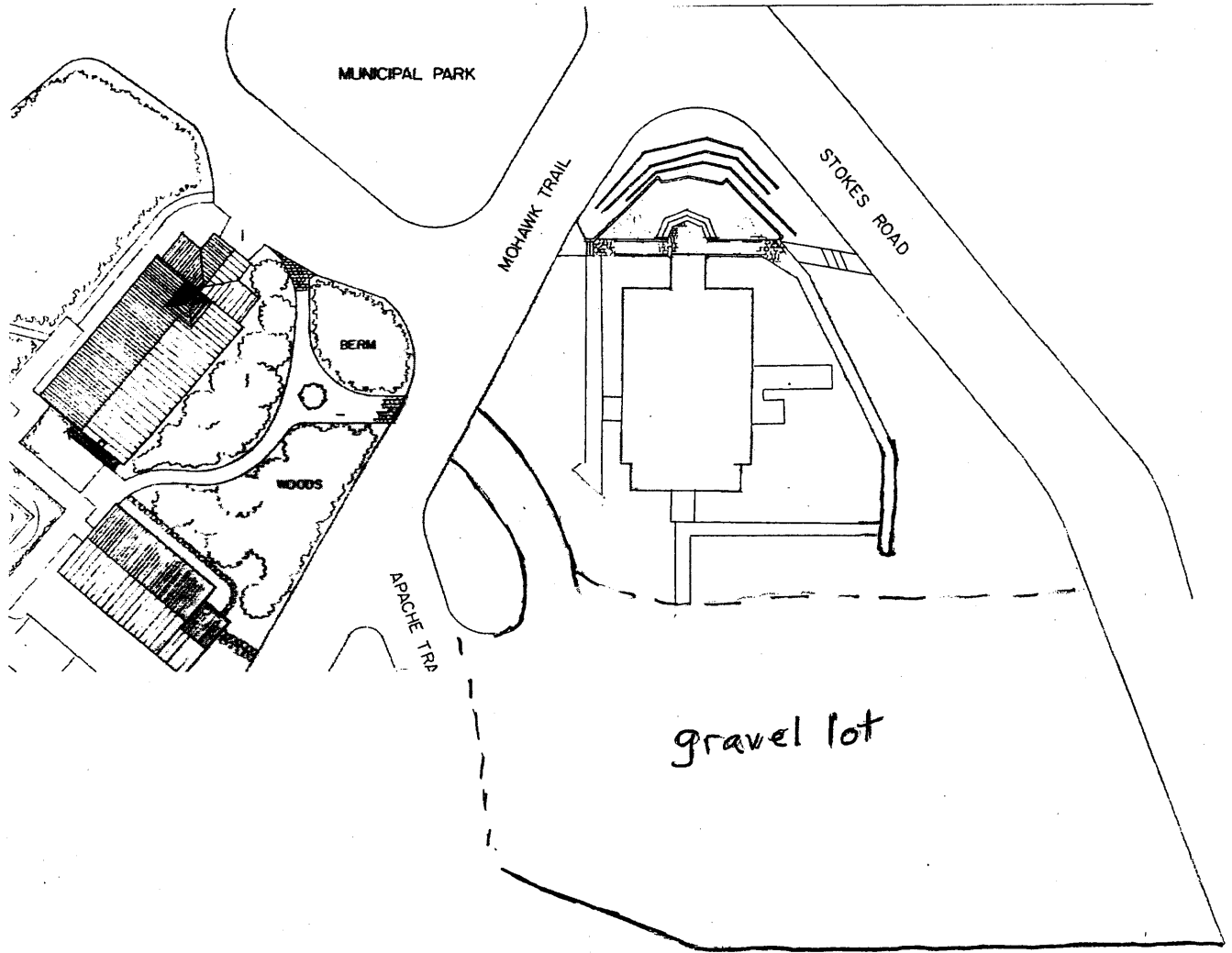


PLATE 1.01



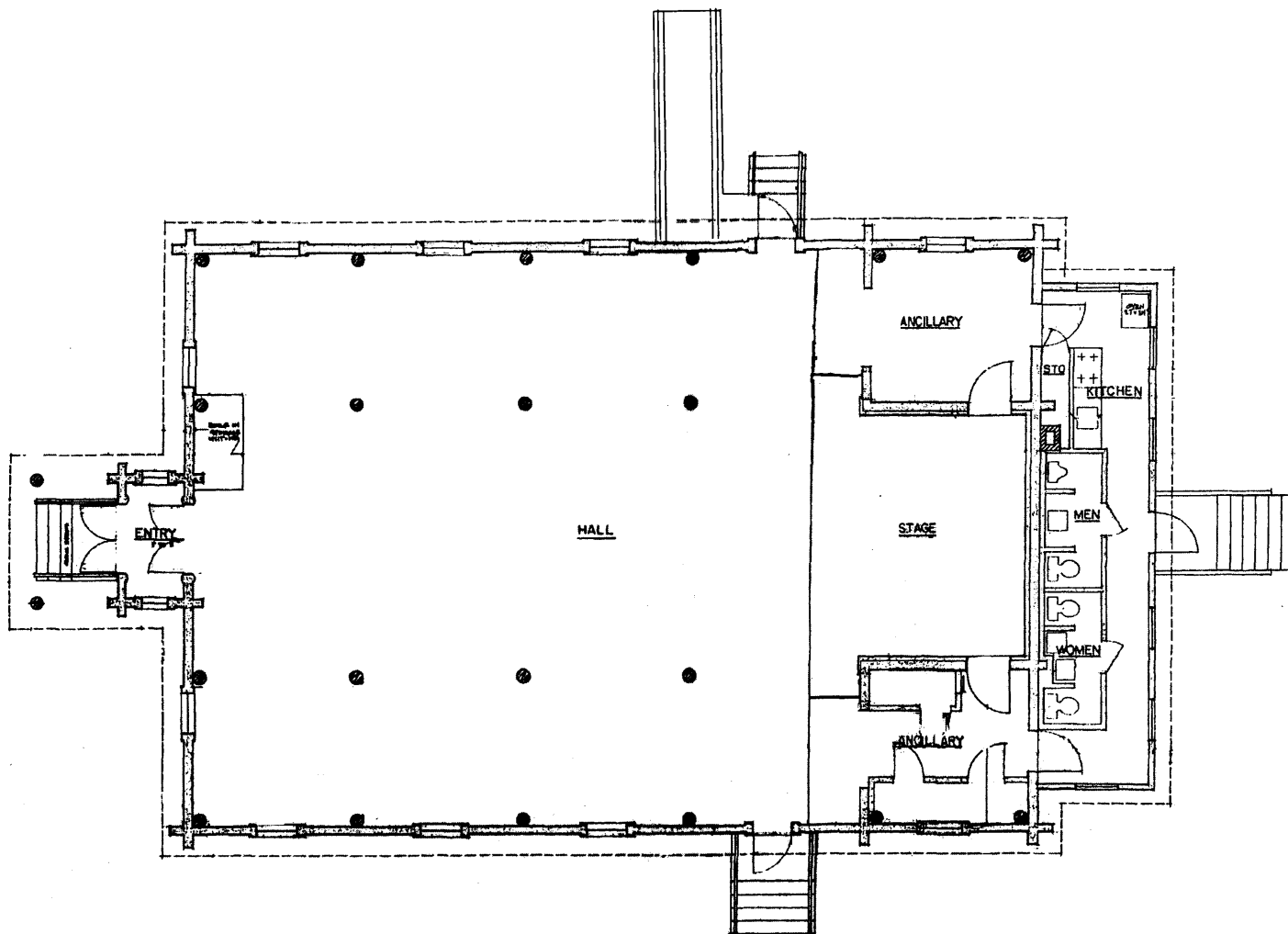
Site Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 50'



Project North

St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church (Memorial Hall)
108 Stokes Road
Medford Lakes, Burlington County, NJ

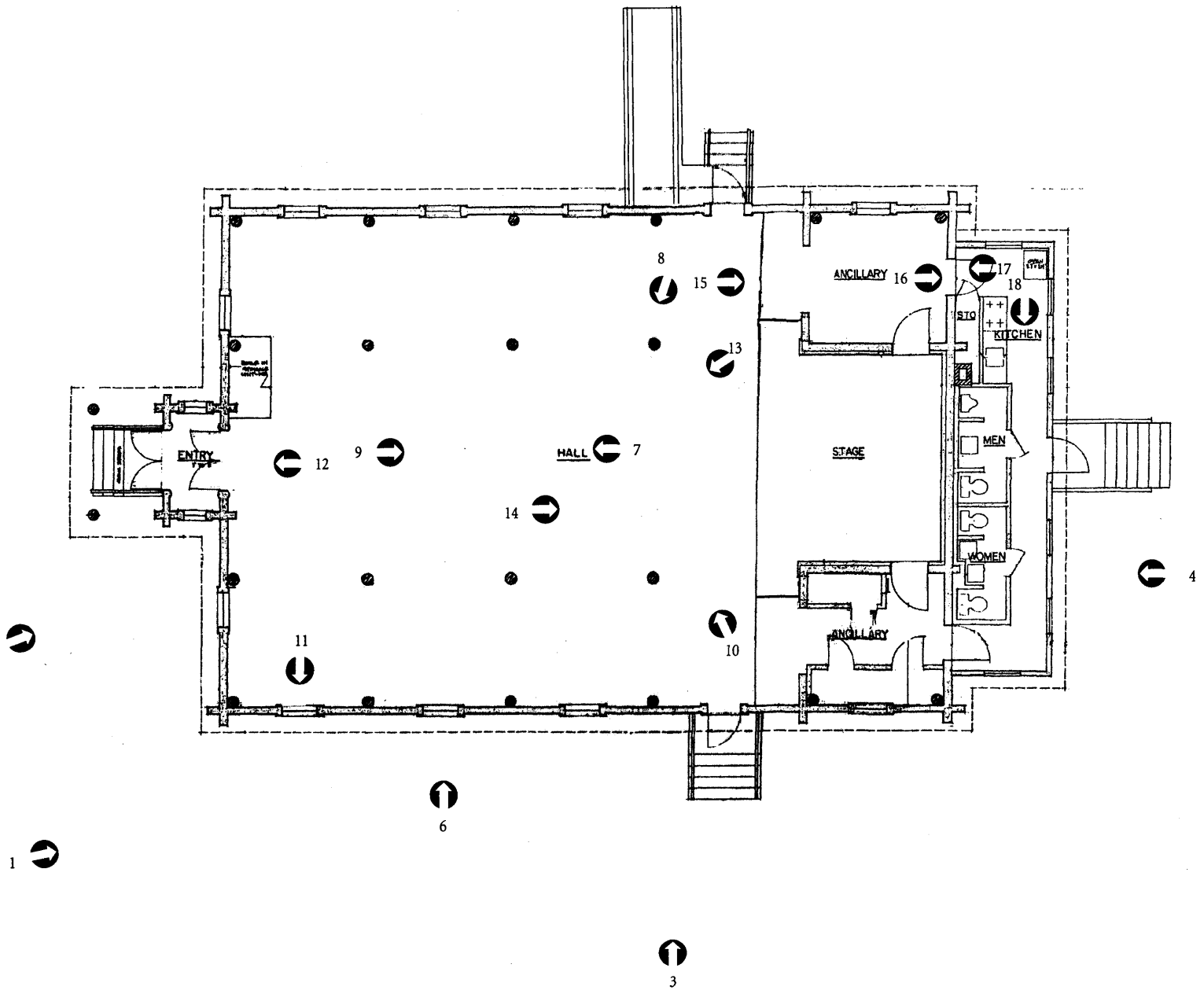


First Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 12.5'



St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church (Memorial Hall)
108 Stokes Road
Medford Lakes, Burlington County, NJ



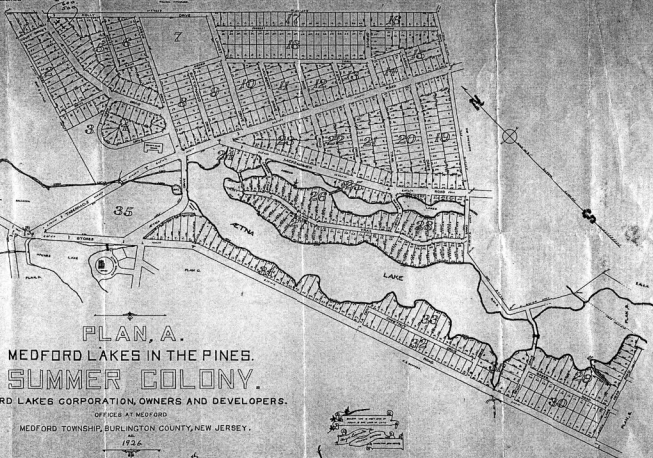
First Floor Plan - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1" = 12.5'



St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church (Memorial Hall)
 108 Stokes Road
 Medford Lakes, Burlington County, NJ

http://www.nj.gov/education
Courtesy of NJ Special Collections



PLAN, A.

MEDFORD LAKES IN THE PINES.

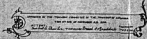
SUMMER COLONY.

MEDFORD LAKES CORPORATION, OWNERS AND DEVELOPERS.

OFFICES AT MEDFORD

MEDFORD TOWNSHIP, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

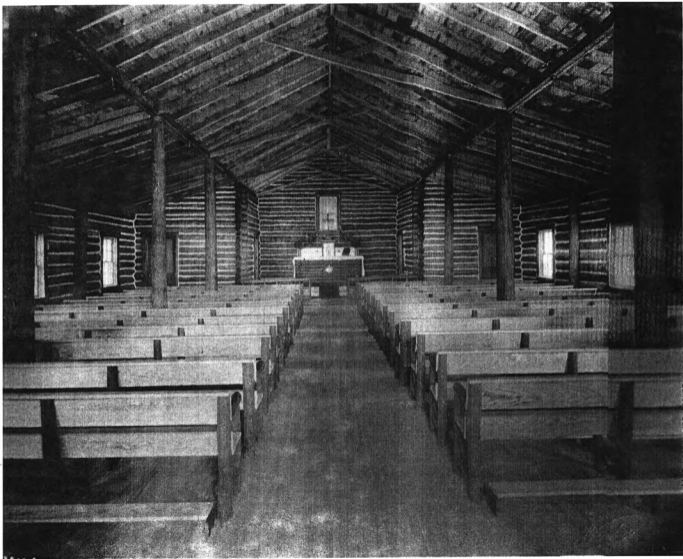
1926



111503/010521/0200



Exterior c.1931
St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church (Memorial Hall)
108 Stokes Road, Hedford Lakes, Burlington Co., NJ

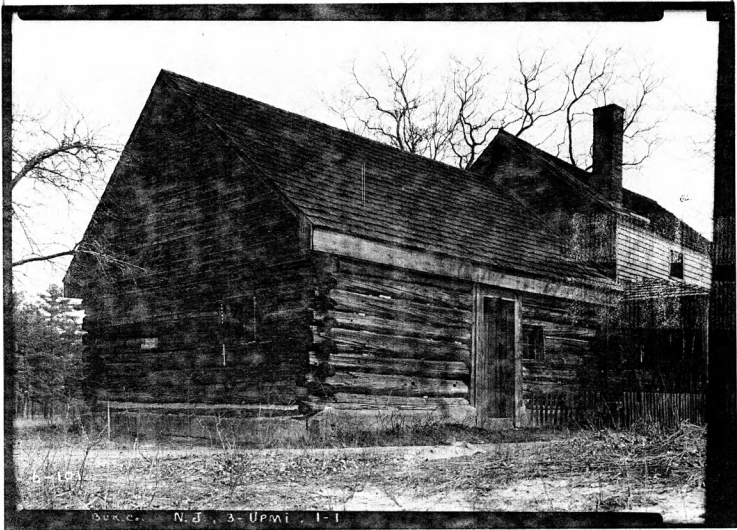


Interior c.1931
St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church (Memorial Hall)
108 Stokes Road, Westford Lakes, Burlington Co., NJ



Supplemental Photograph #1
Mench-Reall Log Cabin

St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church
108 Stokes Road, Medford Lakes, Burl. Co., NJ



6-10-11
Sec. C. N. J. 3-Upmi 1-1

Supplemental Photograph #2
Peter Bard House

St. Mary of the Lakes Catholic Church
108 Stokes Road, Medford Lakes, Burl. Co., NJ