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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

There are 47 pieces of property in the proposed Historic District, Thirty-four houses are over 100 years old. The three church properties are also within this are group. Three commercial buildings have been erected in the district within the last 20 years. Of the 12 houses built in 1900, more than half are at least 50 years old. The district is visually distinct from the surrounding environment. This area has been heavily developed in the twentieth century.

The district boundaries basically cover two major thoroughfares in the town, Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue. These two streets intersect as what the townspeople call "Historic Four Corners". In this vicinity are the three church edifices as well as the Allen House, scene of a Revolutionay War massacre. This house is on the National Register already.

The houses in the district range from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. Buildings from the mid-19th century are the most prevalent however.

A review of some of the houses represented in the district are as follows:

- 1. Josiah Holmes House, 345 Sycamore Avenue, c.1760. This building is a two and one half story of clapboard and shingle construction. The slate roof is gables with cornices. There is a center entrance with paneled door. The floor plan is a central hallway type. The front stairway is of oak construction and is quite ornate. Four fireplaces remain. The house was used as a County Library before the Revolution.
- 2. Daniel Arrance House, 351 Sycamore Avenue, c.1860. This is a two and a half story clapboard house with gable roof. There is a center double door with paneling. The floor plan is center hall with parlors on each side and front and back stairways.
- 3. Benjamin White House, 355 Sycamore Avenue, c.1790. This is a two and a half story clapboard house with two entrances on the front of the house; one into a small hall and one into the kitchen area. The windows in the front of the house are 12/12. The roof is peaked with cedar shingles covered in tin. There are four fireplaces intact and the beams in the attic still have bark remaining.
- 4. Van Buren Farmer's Cottage, Sycamore Avenue, c.1870. The farmer's cottage is of clapboard construction. The sheep house, which was joined to the cottage in the 1940's by a large living room, has vertical siding. The original Dutch front door is now on the back entrance. The shutters on the front windows are ornamental. The house is generally modernized on the inside.
- 5. Dr. James Cooper House, 477 Sycamore Avenue, c.1870. This is a two story building. The roof is Dutch Colonial in style. The Dutch door

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Shrewsbury Historic District - Shrewsbury Township Monmouth County (025)

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retains the original hardware and original narrow panes of glass. The walls are wood, brick lined. There are two marble fireplaces as well as a brick fireplace in the kitchen.

- 6. Samuel Tenbrook House, 468 Sycamore Avenue, c.1825. This is a three story building. There are two chimneys, one on the east and one on the west side. There are three fireplaces remaining in the house. The walls have 3x4 studs wet plaster.
- 7. Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church, Sycamore Avenue, built 1821. There is a rectangular building with a foundation of Jersey stone. The walls are frame with butted planks on front. The remainder of the building is shingled. There are eight stained glass windows in the sanctuary. The roof is slate. Additions were constructed in 1845 and 1895. The interior was renovated in the 1950's.
- 8. The Presbyterian Manse, 348 Sycamore Avenue, built c.1850. This is a two and half story building. The walls are frame with shingles except the west half of the front which is butted planks. The roof is slate. The first floor is center door with double parlor. The center door has fanlights at side and top.
- 9. Christ Church (Episcopal), corner of Broad and Sycamore, c.1769. Rectangular building with an extension on short side. A chancel with stain glass windows was added in 1844. A square tower with a bell was added in 1874. Atop the spire is reputed to be the only English crown remaining on an American Church. The crown was on the church roof until the spire was built. The walls are frame with shingled siding. The entrance is a double door with a semicircular top. There is a quarter fanlight on each door. There are also four double stained glass windows on the north and south sides. The floor plan is a T shaped vestibule with two doors leading into the two aisles in the church. The stairway is enclosed.
- 10. Quaker Meeting House, corner of Sycamore and Broad, c.1816. This is a two story building. It is a frame shingled construction. There are two entrance doors on south side. One was for the men, the other for the women. There are two interior fireplaces. The windows on the east, south and west sides are 12/8 on the second floor and 12/12 on the first. On the north side the windows are 24/24.
- 11. William Lambert Borden House, 905 Broad Street, c.1865. It is a two and a half story square with clapboard construction. There are four chimneys and a slate roof. In addition, two marble fireplaces with

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grates remain. There is also a marble and wood mantel hearthless fireplace in the dining area.

12. Francis Borden House, 917 Broad Street, c.1840. This is a two and a half story frame and clapboard house. There are eyebrow windows in the attic. The roof is slate and the roof beams pegged. This was once a working dairy farm.

An inventory of the remaining buildings is as follows:

- 13. Van Schoick House, 420 Sycamore Avenue, c.1854. Two story frame, originally farm.
- 14. Platt Valentine House, 939 Broad Street, c.1858, two and a half story frame with clapboard; addition added early 20th century.
- 15. Abram Holmes Borden House, 912 Broad Street, c.1891; three story, first floor clapboard, 2nd and 3rd shingled. Porch acorss front.
 - 16. Allen House, on National Register.
 - 17. Waldron Brown House, 486 Sycamore Avenue.
- 18. Saltar House, 481 Sycamore Avenue, c.1820, two and a half story frame. Gable roof. Center hall construction.
- 19. Garrett Stout House, Broad Street, c.1845, one and a half story frame and clapboard. House has been moved. Added porch.
- 20. George Barlow House, Board Street, c.1897, three story clapboard and shingle construction. Added porch.
- 21-34. Nineteenth Century buildings. #'s 23 and 25 converted barns. #31 Christ Church Parish House.
- 35-47. Twentieth Century buildings. At least half are fifty years old.

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Description Addendum

Shrewsbury is an old crossroads village of eastern Monmouth County. The boundaries were chosen to cordon the district off from its surroundings. To north an east is an area of 1950's suburban tract house development. The change from the historic zone to the other is marked by houses which are more closely packed and placed with much greater regularity. It is also marked by changes in massing and fenestration, the tract houses being more or less similar and lacking the variety of the old.

To the west of the district is a commercial strip.

To the south is an area of open low lying land with a tributary of Parker's Creek. On the whole, Shrewsbury is distinct from its surroundings and forms something of an oasis in morass of post war development sprawl.

The district itself, which has considerable vegetation massing, is largely composed of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 story fram dwellings with a central focus at the intersection of Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue. This area contains the village's three churches along with their cemeteries and grounds, which extend to a spread of several acres. The area is punctuated by trees with a greater concentration along Broad Street. There is also a green island in the center of Sycamore Avenue. The open park like character is important because period illustrations indicate that this was the appearance the area had a century ago.

The old village extends in three directions from the town center. The houses vary in their distance from the street and in their distances apart. This helps to convey the feeling that the village grew over a long period of time. Another indication of this is the variety of architectural styles in the village. Many of the houses are mid 19th century vernacular with simple bay articulation, plain moldings and returns, but there are also several Queen Anne structures, the most elaborate of which is the Barlow house #20.

Several gables collide at right angles in this scallop shingled mass with Eastlake veranda.

There are number of square fronted houses whose styles can be loosely described as Greek, with moderately heavy entablatures under the eaves. A number of 18th century houses survive, the most notable of which is the Allen house, whose Dutch influence can be seen in the scallop shingle sides and curved gambrel roof.

All of the newer houses are in character with the district, being mainly pre-World War II colonial revival style. There are no intrusions.

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Shrewsbury Historic Dastrict
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Monmouth County
New Jersey O3h
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- ✓1. Mrs. Walter Bies, 345 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #63
- 2. Oliver H. and Margo L. Rose, 351 Sycamore Avenue Lot #64
- ≥3. Robert Kimble, 355 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #66
- 4. Richard and Linda Lees, 459 Sycamore Avenue, Box 291 Lot #36
- 5. Dr. Carl Wade and Janet Taylor Gardiner, 477 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #32
- . 6. George and Janet Vogt, 468 Sycamore Avenue Lot #26
- 7. Presbyterian Church, 352 Sycamore Avenue Lot #53
- V8. Presbyterian Manse, 352 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #55
- 9. Christ Episcopal Church, Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street
 Lot #52
- 10. Friends Meeting House, Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street Lot #68
- 11. David P. Doelger, 17 Elmwood Lane, Fair Haven, NJ 07701 occupant Mrs. Richard Doelger, 905 Broad Street 100 Lot #50
- 12. Lloyd R. and Gloria M. Currier, 917 Broad Street Lot #46
 - 13. Robert and Blanche Giblon, 420 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #20
- .14. Donald and Patsy Jane Schwab, 939 Broad Street Lot #42

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Monmouth County

New Jersey 034

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- .15. Mrs. Charles F. Borden, 912 Broad Street Lot #39
- √16. Allen House, Monmouth County Historical Association, 70 Court Street, Freehold, NJ Broad Street and Sycamore Avenue Lot #17
 - 17. Douglas and Mary McNitt, 486 Sycamore Avenue Lot #28
 - 18. Richard Doelger, Jr., 481 Sycamore Avenue Lot #31
- 19. Roy J. and Donna H. Reinalda. 901 Broad Street Lot #51
- 20. Michael C. and Barbara H. Jaye, 916 Broad Street Lot #山O
- , 21. Dr. Charles A. and Evelyn Bonanno, 440 Sycamore Avenue Lot #21
 - 2**2.** William and Deborah Davis, Jr., 450 Sycamore Avenue Lot #23
 - Donald E. Williams, 459 Sycamore Avenue 23. Lot #35
- · 24. Shrewsbury Borough Hall, 419 Sycamore Avenue Lot #38
 - 25. Robert Kimble, 355 Sycamore Avenue Lot #67
- 26. Robert L. Barret, Jr., 446 Sycamore Avenue Lot #22
- ²⁷. Howard D.G. and Deane Wolfe, 458 Sycamore Avenue Lot #24
- ⁷28₄ James V. Igoe, 464 Sycamore Avenue Lot #25

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- 29. Dr. Florence F. Forgotson, Loan Oak Inc., 489 Sycamore Avenue Lot #33
- 30. Gregory H. and Diane S. Montgomery, 457 Sycamore Avenue Lot #34
- 31. Christ Church Parish House, Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street Lot #52
- 32. Richard and Josephine Child, 360 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #54
 - 33. William and Catherine Landis, 319 Sycamore Avenue Lot #59
- 34. Christ Church Rectory, 329 Sycamore Avenue Lot #60
- 35. Joseph and Patricia Cather, 412 Sycamore Avenue Lot #18
- 36. Ronald C. and Roberta Keifer, 474 Sycamore Avenue Lot #27
- 37. Forrest and Harriet Smith, 451 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #37
- 38. Paul and Josephine Schissler, 909 Broad Street Lot #49
- 39. Lois J. Mustillo, 913 Broad Street Lot #48
- 40. Mrs. Elaine Camerota, 923 Broad Street Lot #45
- 41. Shrewsbury Associates, P.O. Box 57, West End, NJ 07740
 Routed to Francis Purcell, 935 Broad Street
 Lot #43
- . 42. John D. and Edith Crowley, 945 Broad Street
 Lot #41

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- 43. Ivan A. and Joan E. Cermak, 342 Sycamore Avenue Lot #57
- 44. Dr. David A. Landy and Dr. Judith L. Krusell, 322 Sycamore Avenue Lot #58
- 45. William Crome, 333 Sycamore Avenue Lot #61
- 46. Melvin and Ada Ford, 337 Sycamore Avenue Lot #62
- 47. Robert W. and Nancy P. Stewart, 353 Sycamore Avenue
 Lot #65

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW **PERIOD** X_RELIGION __LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE _COMMUNITY PLANNING __ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC __PREHISTORIC __SCIENCE __CONSERVATION __ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC __1400-1499 __SCULPTURE __LITERATURE __ECONOMICS __1500-1599 __AGRICULTURE __MILITARY _XSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN __EDUCATION __1600-1699 X_ARCHITECTURE " THEATER __MUSIC X 1700-1799 __ART __ENGINEERING __PHILOSOPHY __TRANSPORTATION FXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT X₁₈₀₀₋₁₈₉₉ __COMMERCE _OTHER (SPECIFY) __POLITICS/GOVERNMENT __1900-__INDUSTRY __COMMUNICATIONS __INVENTION

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Shrewsbury remains today as a good example of an early settlement? that emerged as a major town center due to the presence of key roads running through the community. The location of roadways played an important part in the growth of towns in New Jersey. So it was in Shrewsbury.

This area shares with Middletown the distinction of being the oldest towns in Monmouth County (formed 1682). The name "Shrewsbury" appears on the 1682 Map of the Settled Portions of East Jersey - a Lithograph of G & W. Endicott, New York. Even before this date, records indicate settlement in the area.

On April 8, 1665, Governor Richard Nicolls, Esq. signed the Monmouth (or Navesink) Patent that granted a triangular piece of land to twelve men, patentees from Gravesend, Long Island. Although it is very probable that people were already living here, settlement of Shrewsbury officially began, after the signing of the Patent, with families emigrating from Long Island, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. These original families were largelp Presbyterians. They were closely followed by Anglicans (Episcopalians) and Quakers.

From 1667, town meetings and courts were held in the two rooms of the Navesink, Middletown and Shrewsbury. The first General Assembly was held in Portland Poynt (the Highlands) on June 4, 1667. The General Assembly met in Shrewsbury on December 14, 1667.

As there was no uniform spelling in those days, Shrewsbury, named for Shrewsbury, a city in northwestern England on the border of England and Wales, was spelled Shrousbury and Schrousbury in the New Jersey Archives, First Series, Volume 1.

One of the reasons in the Village developed in a rural location was because of the thoroughfares that met at its center. The earliest settlement of the town or village of Shrewsbury was at the intersection of the east-west Burlington Path (now Sycamore Avenue) used by the Indians on their way to the ocean and the north-south road (now Broad Street) to the Navesink River. Today this area is called "The Historic Four Corners". Here, at, or very near the four corners, were the Council Pine where the Indians met with the settlers; the three buildings

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPH				
rber and Howe, Collect	tions of New	Jersey,		
ank Holmes (ed.), Hist	ory of Monn	nouth County	, (N.Y.) Lev	vis Publ. Co, 1
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lis, Franklin, History	tory of Chr	n County, R	.I. Peck, 18	385.
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erected for religious worship; the West Great-House where the court met; the Allen House, the scene of a Revolutionary massacre; and the toll house for taxing persons traveling in an east-west direction.

Kings Highway, now Broad Street, was laid out in 1685. At the time of its development, there was already 400 people living in the area. According to the 1643 definition, all of Monmouth County lying south of the Navesink River and all of Ocean County was called Shrewsbury. The name, however, was customarily applied to this area around the intersection.

The area surrounding the main section of the village was basically a rural, agricultural district. This remained so until the 20th century, with the core of the village along these two thoroughfares. an ironworks in the earlier years of the settlement, there was never any major industrial growth in the town. A review of atlases from the years 1860, 1878 and 1889, indicates the town remained as it had originally developed massed around the intersection. The area included in the Historic District represents this same basic pattern of the original settlement. Many of the homes are basically of late 18th to mid 19th century construction and they can be traced to the owners indicated on the various atlases referenced above. Many of the newer buildings are commercial sites, replacing older commercial interests. As such it reflects the development during the 19th century. Avenue remaining a tree-lined residential area and Broad Street becoming a mixture of Business interests and dwelling places.

The district remains as a reminder of New Jersey's development from the 17 - 20th centuries.

Religion

As in most communities in the early history of New Jersey, religion played a major role in the development of an area. According to Barker and Howe this certainly holds true for Shrewsbury. They state that the town's major events as well as growth were related to the three religious groups in the town. The History of Monmouth County by the Lewis Publishing Co. puts is more strongly. They claim there is no real definitive history to the town except that of the churches. denominations represented were typical of those found in towns in Monmouth County; the Anglicans (Episcopalians), the Quakers, who were a major

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group in the area, and the Presbyterians. Although it was Presbyterians who founded the town, it was the Quakers who were the first to record organized meetings for prayer. Meetings were being held by the Society of Friends before the Quaker, George Fox, visited Shrewsbury in 1672, when he noted in his journal that a meeting house was being constructed. The present building, the fourth, was built in 1816 on the northeast corner.

Christ Church (Episcopal) was organized in 1702 by the Anglican, George Keith, formerly a Quaker. In 1706 the land on which the church now stands was deeded by Nicholas Brown to the Anglicans. When the present church was built c. 1769, a gilded ball surmounted by a crown, the Symbol of England, was put on its rooftop. Legend has it that during the Revolution, local patriots tried to shoot down this symbol of the sovereignty. It still tops the church now on a spire added in 1874.

The Presbyterians were organized in 1705 when John Boyd was licensed to preach in Shrewsbury. He was the first minister to be ordained by the first presbytery in this country. He became the intinerant preacher in Shrewsbury, Freehold and Middletown areas. The present building, dedicated in 1822, is east of Christ Church.

In 1727, Nicholas Brown who has deeded land to the Anglicans, conveyed a tract of land for the Presbyterian Church. A church was erected soon after. Ministers serving there included Samuel Blair and Elihu Spencer. During the Revoluntionary War, Reverend Charles McKnight, a staunch patriot, arranged to lend some of the church's money to the Government. The amount lent was \$600. There is no record of this money being repaid. After 1800 the church building itself fell into a state of disrepair. The congregation met at Christ Church until 1821-22 when the present church was completed.

These three buildings stand today, as they did from their establishment, at the center of the town.

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Statement of Significance Addendum

Shrewsbury is an excellent surviving crossroads town of the 18th and 19th centuries. Its spaces, the massing fenestration and detailing of its buildings, are in a strong contrast to the surrounding development, and they show a village that grew up over a long period of time. In addition, Shrewsbury contains a progression of building styles from the 18th century Dutch vernacular to 1 1/2 story knee wall Greek Revival, to 19th century Queen Anne. Most of these are good local examples, and most are well preserved.

Shrewsbury is one of the two oldest communities in Monmouth County. Settlement dates back well into the 17th century, and the village is associated with the early development of the area as an early focus. This is evident in the fact that at one time the name, Shrewsbury, embraced an area which stretched into two large counties.

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Shrewsbury Historic District Shrewsbury Monmouth County New Jersey 034 CONTINUATION SHEET

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BIBBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES CONT'D:

1851 Map from original survey by Jessess Lightfoot 1860 S.N. and F.W. Beers Map of Monmouth County 1873 Beers and Constock Map of Shrewsbury Wolverton Map, 1889, nos. 29 and 30

