

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received JUL 13 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic Cassville Multiple Resource Area

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Route 571 North of Route 528 N/A not for publication

city, town Jackson Township N/A vicinity of congressional district N/A

state New Jersey code 34 county Ocean code 029

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ocean County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Toms River state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ocean County Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980-81 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of Cultural and Environmental Services

city, town Trenton state New Jersey

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Numbers noted in parenthesis refer to the district map and the individual building descriptions herein.

Cassville Multiple Resource Area consists of two districts: Cassville Crossroads and Rova Farms. The districts are differentiated by two principal periods of historic development, a century apart, yet are physically linked by a single road (County Route 571), and have become economically and culturally integrated. The southern district of Cassville is a crossroads community containing a cemetery, and 10 pivotal and contributing structures, of which only two sites date from after 1850. To the north is Rova Farms, an early 20th century social/recreational community founded by Russian emigres. It contains 35 pivotal and contributing buildings, two cemeteries, and significant open and natural spaces. The majority of the resources included are of wood, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 stories high, and were constructed either between 1830 - 1860, at the time of early industrial prosperity, or early in the 20th century with the establishment of Rova Farms.

Geographically, Cassville is situated within the New Jersey Pine Barrens. The timber base is oak and pine and the soil is sandy making it adaptable to small fruit cultivation. Cranberry bogs existed in the vicinity as early as 1840. The land is basically flat, however, there is a slight elevation in the area near St. Vladimir's Church (B-1) making the Church's golden onion dome visible from most of the Rova Farms District. The land is well drained by a dendriform system of streams which allowed easy creation of small lakes and bogs. The artificial lake at Rova Farms was a mill pond with grist and saw mills on its banks in 1834. Related woodworking industries were located there until 1925. Today the mill dam is still extant (B-10), although the lake now enhances the "resort" aspect of Rova Farms and plays an important religious role.

In general the residential structures within Cassville are characteristic of village architecture throughout Jackson Township. Most seem to be expanded versions of a vernacular 2 x 2 bay cottage. The settlement pattern of this area seems to have encouraged a simple building form, as there was general lack of capital. However, time and effort were put into the community buildings - the churches, schools, stores, and social areas. Most were constructed by the predominant families or for employees who worked in their

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Description (continued)

small industries or nearby bogs. Other buildings at the crossroads served functional purposes; store, church, tavern and school. The Rova Farms residential building forms were predominantly one story, seasonal wood cabins. The social/recreational religious functions of Rova Farms are reflected in the two distinctive Russian Orthodox Churches and cemeteries, social hall/restaurant, outdoor pavillions, administration building, lakeside sports pavillion, hotel, motel, and the use of natural areas. The lakeside hosts various recreational equipment and landscaping. The natural landscape was and is preserved as much as possible; a factor found to be essential to the atmosphere of an "Old World" resort, which featured camping and hiking.

This nomination was, in part, the result of an architectural/historical survey of Ocean County, New Jersey, sponsored by the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission and the New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Services. The survey located and described approximately 2,000 structures within the county, ranging from mid-18th century houses to buildings related to the automobile age. The structures included in this nomination are the most significant in Cassville. Following the historical research on a given community or area, field work was carried out with the assistance of one or more knowledgeable residents. The primary intent of this survey was to provide a broad brush inventory of the County's historic structures; a total of five nominations (three historic districts and two multiple resource nominations containing four additional districts and three individual properties) will result from the survey.

Cassville Crossroads Historic District is at the intersection of two old roads, Routes 571 (Trenton-Cassville-Toms River Road) and 528 (New Egypt-Cassville-VanHiseville Road). These have been of great importance to the area and undoubtedly contributed to the town's first settlement. The former road connects Monmouth County (and, eventually many North Jersey towns as well as New York City) to Toms River, a Revolutionary War village which became the Ocean County Seat in 1850. The latter road extends from the sea, by way of several important mill and forge sites (in present Brick and Lakewood Townships) to Trenton and Philadelphia. On its way, it passes New Egypt, a few miles directly west, which had been an early important milling and agricultrual center.

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Description (continued)

Cassville's main street is harmonious in appearance. All but one of the seven key structures (A-6) are located close to the road, often with low fences or mature trees at the street curb. This gives a strong sense of a preserved village. Boundary lines between the structures are marked by hedgerows and stands of trees and low fences. No focal points emerge from the building group. It remains a mixed residential/commercial area, as it has since at least 1834. There are no intrusions.

At the present time, there is a clear relationship among the crossroads structures; all are 2 1/2 stories high, all are of wood, and all but one have open form porches at the first level. Such alterations that exist are in one of two forms: 1) major improvements such as the elaborate stained glass windows of the Methodist Church (A-2); the patterned porch posts in front of the general store (A-9); or the "put-together" character of at least three of the residences (A-3, A-4, and A-5); or 2) asbestos shingling. Neither truly interferes with architectural integrity. It appears that the siding techniques which were used are reversible, do not affect the inherent quality of the structures, and do not detract from the cohesive rhythm of the streetscape. Other improvements seem to have been executed at least 50 years ago and are therefore well established as part of the area's built history.

The most significant architecture in the district is the Van Hise House (c. 1850, A-1), and the Methodist Church (A-2), compared to the other primarily vernacular residences. The Van Hise Saw Mill is shown on the 1872 map, and was located on present Rova Farms property next to the mill dam (B-4). Two Van Hise houses exist in the Rova Farms district. One has been adapted to the Administration Building (B-3) and was remodelled to a vernacular Contractor's Georgina type. The second (B-5), a c. 1830 house, is in a well preserved condition and owned by Russian descendants. The Van Hise Homestead (A-1) as it appears on the 1872 Beers map, is part of the nominated area; the same map suggests that the other structure in this southern section (excepting the Church) at the time belonged to the Allen family whose mill was located south of Route 528. It is probable that the extant houses were actually built by the Allens for their workmen (A-4, A-5 and A-8). An 1887 map further clarifies

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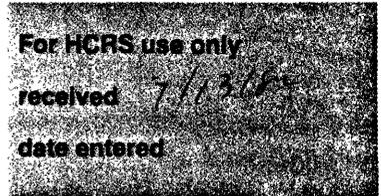
the land ownership patterns, showing that all land on the east side of the main street belonged to the heirs of Charles Allen.²² The map shows the bulk of the Van Hise holdings located to the north, and away from the center of the town. It also shows that a camp meeting ground, presumably for Methodist services, once existed to the east of the crossroads area, approximately on the site of the present Jackson Forest Preserve.

In compiling the following individual building descriptions, a system of four categories was used to assess the architectural and streetscape qualities of each structure:

1. The term "key" is applied to those buildings, structures, and objects which possess distinct architectural and historical significance, and which act as landmarks within the architectural matrix of the district.
2. "Contributing" refers to buildings (and structures, etc.) dating from the period of the district's significance which have some architectural and/or historical importance, and which visually contribute to the cohesiveness of the district's streetscapes.
3. "Harmonizing" buildings (structures, etc.) are those dating from the period of the district's significance which have been significantly altered or newer buildings which are compatible (in massing, materials, setbacks, use, etc.) with the character of the district. Buildings in this category should undergo further investigation prior to certification for Tax Act.
4. "Intrusions" are those buildings (and structures, etc.) which detract from the character of the district.

In this nomination, all references to the Cassville Crossroads Historic District include the letter "A"; references to the Rova Farms Historic District include the letter "B".

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Description (continued)

- A-1 Van Hise/Van Ness/Long House, c.1830
 New Egypt Cassville Road - Block 6 Lot 39
 Key

A 2 1/2 story, 5 bay clapboard structure in the vernacular Georgian style, possibly 1850 with alterations. The gable roof runs parallel to the street and has a partial return with brackets. The windows are 4/4 and are framed by louvered blinds. There are exterior brick chimneys to the east and west and a 2 story open veranda with square piers and parapet to the north (rear). The west area of the facade extends into a false facade that is 2 stories high; this area is not enhanced by roof brackets but otherwise conforms to the symmetrical appearance. There is a 1 story enclosed projection to the west, and an enclosed hipped roof front porch. To the rear of the main structure there is a 1 1/2 story outbuilding in a compatible style, with a 1 story parapet entrance area. On the 1872 Beers map, this home is identified as the Charles Van Hise residence, and is shown to be adjacent to the Crane cranberry bogs. According to local historian, Alexander S. Platt, Jr., at one time this home was part of a dairy farm.

- A-1a Outbuilding (described above)

- A-2 Cassville United Methodist Church, c. 1859
 Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6, Lot 38
 Key

A 1 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay meetinghouse style structure with Greek Revival elements, 1859. The gable roof is oriented E/W to the street and is crowned by a square tower above the entrance; there is a louvered belfry with a small spire. The full return of the gable roof forms a pediment area which is further marked by an arched pedimented window of non-pictorial stained glass. The temple-like quality is enhanced by the two Doric columns of the

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elevated entrance porch and the front corner posts. There are two separate, symmetrically positioned entrances. An important feature of the church's design is the six, large, pictorial, stained glass windows lining the nave. These are opulent in quality and are credited, by the Jackson Historical Society, as having been designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. Although they, therefore, represent an alteration to the original structure, somewhat at variance with the intended austere appearance, they are notable for their high quality and rarity. This structure is the third Methodist Church to occupy the corner crossroads site at Cassville. It is known to have been an important Methodist center and to have hosted nearby camp meetings. The congregation was active here until 1979, when the structure was severely damaged by a truck. The Jackson Historic Preservation Society restored the porch and damaged exterior to its original appearance, and presently uses the structure as a home and for the collection of the Jackson Museum. The church cemetery is still used and contains many 19th century tombstone designs, as well as the graves of a Revolutionary War soldier and several Civil War veterans. A one story, 7 bay, asbestos-sided addition is connected to the south side of the church. Its gable roof is parallel to the street. Three windows are 6/1 fixed sash and it has a neo-Colonial entrance.

A-2a Shed - Clapboard, one story, gable roof.

A-3 Allen House, c. 1830
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6, Lot 37
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story, asbestos sided, except first level facade which has vertical flush board siding, L-plan structure in an "upright-and-wing" composition, with gable roof running parallel to the street and a triangular gable facing the street at the north end. Massing of the house suggests a series of alterations, probably surrounding a 2

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Description (continued)

x 2 bay, 1830's cottage plan - this can be seen in several local buildings (A-4, A-8), and according to local historian, David T. Miller, Sr., possibly marks the workmen's cottages of the Allen family works. The windows are 6/6 and there are two entrances, one central to the gable end. The windows are asymmetrically spaced and windows on the north are taller at the first level, furthering the sequential appearance; however, uniformity of siding, including vertical board across the first floor facade, and a unifying hipped roof front porch with square piers contributes to a cohesive house appearance. There is a corbelled end chimney. This is one of the homes listed under the Allen name on the Beers map. Henry Charlton Beck suggests, in Jersey Midlands, that this may also have been part of the original Allen store: therefore, it is earlier than 1830, when the present Allen structure (A-9, across the street) is known to have been built.

A-3a Garage (Dave's Auto Repair) - One story, cement block with single slope roof. South of A-3.

A-4 Allen House, c. 1830
 Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6, Lot 36
 Key

A 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, asbestos sided structure with a gable roof to street, L-plan with rake boards on side gable peaks, and end brick chimney. There is a central entrance, 1/1 windows and a catslide projection to the rear (west) with an interior end chimney. The front gabled section of the house has an open hipped roof front porch supported by square piers. A patio has been added to the south, and there is an altered first floor window. This structure is also believed to have been one of the workmen's cottages, as well as a part of the original Allen store. It has had comparatively few obvious alterations.

A-4a Outhouse

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Description (continued)

- A-5 Allen/Hopkins/Jamison House, c. 1830
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6, Lot 35
Key

The full structure of this asbestos-sided home is 2 1/2 stories high; it was apparently built in two sections. Overall the building is 8 bays long. The northern section, which has 2/2 first floor windows and 6/6 windows on the second floor, appears older and may have been another 1830's 2 x 2 cottage. The entrance is centered in this section. The southern portion has four 6/6 on each floor. Both elements of the building have central chimneys. There is a unifying gable roof which runs parallel to the street, and an open porch extending across the facade, supported by Doric style columns. There is an elaborate secondary entrance on the south elevation of the building, with sidelights and transom. This was the Allen family homestead, and is so referred to in Tide of Time. It incorporated the old Manse of the Presbyterian Church which had existed "up the hill" (site of Rova Farms), and was moved to its present location by William Allen. Later, members of the Jamison Family (for whom nearby Jamison Road, now known as Burke Tavern Road, had been named) also lived here in the late 19th century.

- A-5a Bungalow/Shed/Outside Kiln

- A-6 Lane House, c. 1870
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 45, Lot 34
Key

A 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, asbestos-sided structure built in a T-plan, with cross gable front dormer, vernacular Gothic Revival style, c. 1870. This house has many pointed elements typical of late 19th century construction. A central triple window with shaped hood is located above the central double leaf door, which is similarly elaborated with transom and is in a recessed position. There are unusually long 2/2 windows across the facade. The open hipped front porch has square piers elaborated by

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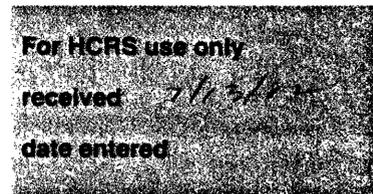
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Description (continued)

capitals as well as by sawn brackets, and there is an enclosed shed porch addition with continuous fenestration, and a one story shed projection to the rear (east). Additional original details include exposed purlins and arched attic windows with louvered blinds. There are two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A gable roof end is slightly visible from the north and the Gothic Revival appearance may well hide one of the original Allen four-bay houses beneath. A chain link fence surrounds the house and mature trees line the street in front.

- A-7 Leming House, c. 1920
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 45, Lot 33/33A
Harmonizing

Set deeply back from the street and screened by trees and a small outbuilding, this asbestos-sided structure is 1 1/2 stories high, with gable roof parallel to the street and pierced by a pair of Colonial Revival gable roof dormers, with 6/1 windows. There is an enclosed projecting entrance area and an interior corbelled brick chimney. It is possible c. 1920 in construction. Location of 1872 Allen Workers House.

- A-7a Shed/Garage - 1 1/2 stories, first level cement block, second level shingled; gable roof; 6/1 paired windows; pent roof above first level.

- A-8 Allen House c. 1830
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 45, Lot 32
Key

This 2 1/2 story, L-plan home is two bays wide and is notable in the district due to its apparently original clapboard siding. Like the Allen Houses directly opposite (A-3, A-4), this structure has an "upright-and-wing" plan, with an ell slightly back of the projecting gable section. It was also probably a workmen's cottage, which has been expanded. The northern, gable-to-street section has a

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Description (continued)

- A-10 Cassville Hotel/Whitney's Tavern, prior to 1830.
Cassville-Van Hiseville Road - Block 45, Lot 30
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story, four bay structure with aluminum siding and gable roof parallel to Route 571; construction date prior to 1830. There have been some alterations to this structure for commercial purposes, but the basic massing (including the infilled first floor porch) is identical to that shown in an 1890 photograph. The windows are 1/1 throughout and are framed by louvered blinds. The porch has a hipped roof, and the square piers which support the roof are still apparent on the exterior. There is a one story gabled addition, with end chimney, to the east of the main mass, and entrance is in this area. Wood siding was used to infill the front and the column pedestals and balustrade area are shingled.

- A-10a Outbuilding - Small shingled well cover building with hipped roof or an outhouse.

Rova Farms Historic District

Rova Farms is joined to the southern crossroads area of Cassville by an 0.3 mile stretch of Route 571, lined by open space and scattered buildings. The designated area includes structures, woodland, and planned open spaces. Most of the designated area lies at the junction of Thompson Bridge and Freehold Roads; however, there is also a non-contiguous area, further north along Route 571, of 20.51 acres which includes St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church (B-1) and St. Mary's Orthodox Cemetery (B-1c). The intervening property had once belonged to Rova Farms but has since been sold and now structures are architecturally and historically not related to the nominated area.

It is interesting to note that much of the Rova Farms continue to be undeveloped—the wooded nature of the land was found to be essential to the atmosphere of an "Old World" resort, which featured hiking and camping. This feeling remains. Footpaths lead every-

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Description (continued)

where, and people are constantly walking on the roads. "Pedestrian Crossing" signs along Route 571 alert you to this although there is no officially lined space delineating a crossing. The mill pond was transformed to an artificial lake with recreational facilities next to it, but this was the only planned recreational space. Several outbuildings such as pavillions (B-3b, B-3c, B-9b) and open sheds are scattered throughout the district and are used year round. A larger tract of wooded land east of the district's heart has been left undeveloped with the exception of a Home for Aged People (b10) built by Rova Farms, Inc. in 1954. *A dirt road, Pushkin Road, travels through the lot (although not on any maps) and a walking path with log railings leads from (B-10) to Freehold Road. Memorial Garden (B-17) is a small planned park with a statue, but has become a community focal point (B-17).

In 1872, Beers map shows the area as the site of residences (four of whom were Van Hise houses), the Van Hise saw mill, pond, and Presbyterian church. The Van Hises operated their mill until 1925. Its site is by the extant mill dam (B-4). The Presbyterian church was located where St. Vladimir's Russian Orthodox Church is today (B-2). Four residences have been adaptively used by Russians as homes or administrative offices, and one (B-6), noted as the Van Hise Store and Hotel in 1887, is the library/information center.

A lack of funds for much of Rova's history, in accompaniment to this outdoor orientation, resulted in the construction of very few buildings of a secular nature. The first houses were constructed through the voluntary efforts of member lodges - even today, the "Philadelphia House," (B-16) now privately owned, commemorates in name the origins of its sponsoring lodge. The Rova administration was responsible for the construction of two stretches of cabins, all 1 story, shallow, gabled structures located between

*This land was originally an orchard and cultivated fields worked by residents of Rova Farms, making it a totally self-sufficient community. Only food grown here was served at the Rova Farms Restaurant.

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Cassville-Van Hiseville and Thompson Bridge Road (B-9), and a Community Kitchen (B-9b) which contained rows of stoves and ice-boxes, to enable vacationers to provide their own meals (in addition to such food as was provided by the restaurant). Until B-3 was built B-6 served as the Social/Hall Restaurant. None of the early homes were intended for other than temporary summer shelters, and it should be noted that none are distinctively "ethnic" in character, but are instead associated with American vacation architecture. Later constructions under Rova auspices included a motel (B-7), sports pavillion (B3b) and the Pushkin Memorial Old Age Home (B-10). Although these are year-round structures, they are in contemporaneous fashionable American, rather than Russian, building styles. The Rova Children's Camp, now demolished following irreparable vandalism, had been located in the old, one-room Cassville School house outside the district. It had, at first, been leased from the school district and used by Rova only in the summer months while regular classes continued through the winter.

The original church structure, St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church (b-1, circa 1934) began as a one-room domed structure. It has since been expanded eastward and is noteworthy for its three part, diminishing scale as well as its bochkas, or pointed horseshoe dormers, surmounted by characteristically Russian, onion domes and triple-transept Byzantine crosses. The basic form of this church structure is echoed in the one-room Memorial Chapel (B-1a) opened only once a year and located far back within the cemetery. The cemetery itself is divided, with a special section for the Cossacks, and other secular and ethnic sects. The Byzantine Cross is the basic headstone form throughout the cemetery, sometimes adorned with pictures of the dead. Due to a thousand year old early Christian injunction against "graven images," there are almost no statues in the cemetery (or in anything related to other Russian Orthodox religion), however, a few do exist and probably mark the graves of a mixed, Russian-American marriage. Graves were originally bought for \$10.²⁹

St. Vladimir's (B-2) was intended to be the greatest and largest Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, and among the finest in the world, as modeled after Santa Sophia in Kiev; it has

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not yet been completed but has been slowly fashioned since its groundbreaking in 1934. The church plan is based upon the original, rather than the present altered plan of Santa Sophia, circa 1037, a central-plan, domed basilica with twelve symbolic, symmetrically positioned open arcades around the elevations, and a single large onion dome and drum, characteristic of the Novgorod region of northern Russia, where the weight of the snow necessitated a modification of the lower, more traditional Byzantine form. The architect was Roman Verkhovsky and was completed by Sergei Padukow of Toms River, New Jersey. True to its prototype, the church has no artificial heating system but has extremely thick walls protecting a small interior space, which remains cool in the summer and relies upon the body heat of the congregation in the winter. It is said to be acoustically excellent² which is an extremely important concern as unaccompanied choral music is necessary to the Russian Orthodox service. At the present time, the church decorations include three exterior mosaics (of St. Vladimir, the patron and the first Russian Emperor to embrace Christianity in 1089, and SS. Boris and Gleb, first Russian martyrs) and many interior icons. Many of the icons, and the iconostasis which is still under construction, were created by the Rova community. Eventually, an elaborate ceiling fresco featuring the typically Byzantine Christ Pantocrator will be made; there are also plans to create an exterior shrine to the Madonna within the eastern flying buttress.

B-1 St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church, 1930
 Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 5, Lot 14
 Key

A one room, central-worship church, begun 1930, which has been expanded to the st. (east); stucco covered, hipped roof with square tower and onion dome. The present church plan is that of three receding blocks, which

¹John Julius Norwich and Alex Clifton-Taylor, "Early Christina, Byzantine and Carolingian Architecture," Great Architecture of the World (New York, 1979), page 89.

²de Vre, op. cit. Mr. de Vre is a concert pianist and a piano tuner.

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diminish in size as they extend from the road but which maintain an identical appearance. Each elevation is marked by a bochka, or characteristic horseshoe dormer; each element is marked by a tower and gilded dome and surmounted by a Byzantine cross. The double leaf, recessed main entrance is arched and framed by plain archivolts, and is elevated above the street; it is approached by three terrace levels. There are small round-arched windows, filled with stained glass, at regular intervals along the structure.

B-1a St. John the Baptist Memorial Chapel c. 1950
Key

A small, one room, brick structure similar in appearance to St. Mary's located within the "Cossack section" of the cemetery. This building is opened only once a year. There is a single door and small, single light, clear windows. Dedicated to the soldiers who were forceably deported, and repatriated from Lienz, Austria to Russia. Common in Russia, small chapels like this are used for quiet meditation and celebration of holidays with the deceased.

B-1b Administration Building, c. 1975
Harmonizing

A two story, six bay structure with hipped roof generally parallel to the road and bochkas, c. 1975. This building which is located to the south of St. Mary's within a parking area, faces north to the church, and is architecturally quite compatible with St. Mary's. Sergei Padukow of Toms River designed the building and completed St. Vladimir's design.

B-1c St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Cemetery
Key

This cemetery is filled with granite tombstones marked by Russian names, and there is little statuary because

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Description (continued)

of the 1000 yr. old Christian injunction against "graven images". Most stones have triple transept crosses, especially in the section designated for Cossacks. Also noteworthy in this section are oval photographs of the deceased inset under glass on the tombstone crosses. Dirt roads criss-cross the cemetery, and areas in the No. and N.W. are still open land. This cemetery is socially significant as it allowed Russian emigrants a place for a decent burial, a service they had beforehand been ineligible for and one which is highly important within the Russian Orthodox religion.

- B-2 St. Vladimir's Memorial Russian Orthodox Church, 1934
 Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6, Lot 25
 Key

A square plan, central-worship type of church, constructed of pressed brick with an elevated central entrance, begun 1934. Designed by the architect Roman Verkovsky and based on the design of Santa Sophis in Kiev, Russia (c. 1037) as it is imagined to have looked before alterations. After Verkovsky's death, Sergei Padukow of Toms River completed the church's design. The double leaf entrance is surrounded by patterned archivolt in low relief, and mosaic flanks either side. There is a single large onion dome and drum, centrally placed on the hipped copper-clad roof; the dome is covered with gold leaf and is surmounted by a Byzantine cross. Two large flying buttresses are asymmetrically positioned; the western buttress is crowned by three small domes and contains the church bells. There are 12 open arches along the four elevations; all have patterned brickwork, (Lombard arches) and each central arch is topped by a Greek cross. The church rises above an ashlar foundation which forms a basement area; services were held here before completion of the upstairs portion. In the area above the door is a large mosaic portrait of St. Vladimir, patron saint of the church who is credited with introducing Christianity to Russia in 887. Windows

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Description (continued)

throughout are narrow lancets, filled with clear glass. There is a graveyard to the rear of the structure (north), as well as a burial area within the basement.

B-2a Residence - gable roof, 6/1 windows, asphalt shingles. Russian Orthodox crosses in front at street

B-2b Cemetery: Just north of St. Vladimir's between B-2 and B-2a is a small lot with a few crosses.

B-3 William C. Van Hise House, c. 1870
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 6, Lot 26
Key

A two story, three bay clapboard, square plan structure with high hipped roof. There are hipped roof cross dormers in all elevations, and an octagonal tower with bellcast roof in the southeast corner. Entrance is through a portico to the north; there is a secondary entrance on the east, through a screened porch. Windows are 6/1 throughout and occur in single and multiple groups; there is a central corbelled brick chimney, and an exterior chimney, as well as a hipped roof extension to the west. This building appears on an 1872 map as the home of A. Van Hise, and was associated with the Van Hise sawmill and woodworking establishment (B-10). It was sold to the Rova organization in 1934. It has served continuously since that time as a residence and administrative building for Rova Farms. Alterations to a Bungaloid form completely obscure traces of a 19th century building. Dormers are shingled and ribbon windows around first floor are 1/1.

B-3a Social Hall/Restaurant, c. 1935
Contributing

A one story, board-and-batten, clapboard and cinderblock structure with numerous additions, begun in 1935. There are numerous entrances; the major entrance is located

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Description (continued)

in the diagonal southeast corner, which is marked by a sign and enhanced by a sawn horse's head decoration above a gabled false front. There is a large open veranda on the south side. This building has served continuously as an entertainment and social center for the Rova organization since its construction and is one of the principal secular buildings in the complex.

**B-3b Sports Pavilion/Snack Bar
Harmonizing**

A mid-20th century one story structure in two sections (four bay and seven bay); yellow brick, concrete and fieldstone with vertical board trim. This structure is essentially an open shed with sliding industrial doors. It was built as a sports arena, but is now used as additional social space for the summer months, and houses a bar. Windows are 1/1 throughout, multi-paned and louvered, four garage doors on the north.

B-3c Open Pavilion with K-braces and gable roof

B-3d Gazebo

B-4 Mill Pond & Dam

Route 571 (west side) Block 6, Lot 26-4

Van Hise's mill pond, now an important landscape/open space/recreational aspect of Rova, adding to its rural character, with dam.

**B-5 A. Van Hise/Dr. Shrows Office and Residence c. 1830
Route 571 (east side) - Block 45, Lot 1**

This is a duplex, "put together" character structure with two entrances on the facade. The entrance on the southern, three bay, side hall section of the house is Italianate with double doors with molded arched single panes and panels below. The northern section is 2 x 2

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bay type with a front open porch extending over the two entrances at the first level. Gabled roof parallel to street, 6/6 windows on southern section.

B-5a Shed - one story clapboard shed with gable roof is parallel to stream (SE of B-5) and has several doors on north side.

B-6 Van Hise Hotel and Store, prior to 1887
St. Vladimir's Information Center and Library
Trenton-Cassville Road - Block 90, Lot 1-1
Key

A 2 1/2 story, three bay, gable roof to street structure with asphalt siding, 2/2 windows, and asymmetrical entrance door with turned post porch, c. 1873. A one story extension to the north and east with 1/1 windows and two doors, is located facing Thompson Bridge Road. This structure was sold to the Rova organization in 1934; it was part of the Van Hise holdings. An 1887 map notes that it was a "store and hotel." It is presently a small museum, library and art center for St. Vladimir's Church. A leanto roof shelters a bench on the south. Before the construction of B-3a, this building served as the Social Hall/Restaurant serving only foods grown on Rova Farms farms.

B-7 Motel, c. 1960
Thompson Bridge Road - Block 90, Lot 1-9
Harmonizing

The motel is composed of five linked units, each one story high and three bays wide, with joined gable roof and unifying open veranda. The material is fieldstone, concrete and asbestos shingle siding. The entire mass forms a shallow U-shape oriented to Cassville-Trenton Road, behind the Information Center. It accommodates visitors to the resort.

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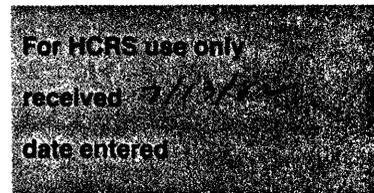
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Description (continued)

- B-8 Visotzky Cabins, c. 1950
45-51 Thompson Bridge Road - Block 90 Lot 1-10
Harmonizing

Eight duplex cabins were built around a U-shaped court. They were intended for visitors to the resort, but are all presently used as permanent homes by the residents of Rova Farms.

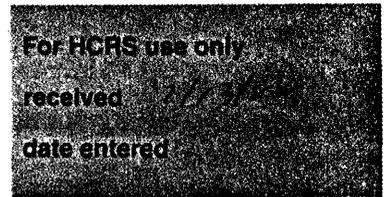
- B-9 Rova Cabins, c. 1940
Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 90, Lots 1-3 to 1-8
Contributing

Several cabins, c. 1940, of three basic types, occupy the pine grove between Thompson Bridge and Cassville-Freehold Roads. Six are three bays wide with center door, 6/1 windows, and gable roof parallel to the street; these are only one room in size. The material is novelty siding above a concrete foundation. Some are distinguished by single doorhoods and porches. Three cabins, set farther back from the road, are 1 1/2 stories high and contain two rooms. These are sided with asbestos. There is also one cabin which is five bays wide, with a center door and 6/6 windows. These cabins belong to Rova Farms, and were intended to accommodate summer visitors, although some are now leased as year round residences. (To the north and across the street to the west are numerous other cabins of the third described type, which had once belonged to Rova but are now privately owned.)

- B-9a Community Kitchen, c. 1940
Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 90, Lot 1
Key

The Community Kitchen is also 1 story high with hipped roof and is similar in style and massing to the cabins above; it is, however, much larger, being eight bays long. Windows are 1/1 throughout, and there are exposed rafter tails. The kitchen is no longer used, but was an

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Description (continued)

important aspect of Rova Farms' development, as it provided cooking facilities for all visitors - a provision which could not be included in the one room cabins.

B-9b Pavilion - Round roof peaks to a point and board brackets extend from tree trunk posts with brick pedestals.

B-10 Pushkin Memorial Home for the Aged
 Pushkin Road - Block 90, Lot 2

1954, brick structure is eight bays wide, vernacular Neo-Classical in design. Gable roof has gable dormers facing front. Set off Pushkin Road with footpath with log rails leading through woods north to Freehold Road. Wooded lot with circular drive in front. Socially this structure represents the continuing significance of Rova Farms, Inc. in providing for the Russian immigrants who came in 1934 and continue to come here.

B-11 Cabin, c. 1940
 Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 90, Lot 1-2
 Contributing

This small cabin is of the five bay type described in (B-7).

B-12 Cabin, c. 1940
 Cassville-Freehold Road
 Block 92, Lot 31

Similar to B-8 but duplex. See B-15 and B-14.

B-13 Cabin, c. 1940
 Cassville-Freehold Road
 Block 92, Lot 30

Similar to B-8 but a duplex. See B-14 and B-12.

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B-14 Cabin, c. 1940

Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 92, Lot 29

Similar to B-8 but duplex. See B-13 and B-12.

B-15 Cabin, c. 1940

Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 92, Lot 28

Large 1 1/2 stories, asbestos siding, cross gable peak.
 Duplex with entrances off screened porch extended from
 facade.

B-16 Philadelphia House, c. 1930

Cassville-Freehold Road - Block 92, Lot 13
 Harmonizing

1 1/2 stories over basement, three bay asbestos shingle
 siding, jerkinhead roof to street with flanking hipped
 dormers. Windows are replacement 2/2. This house was
 built by volunteers from the chapter of the Rova organ-
 ization. It is now privately owned. The house faces
 Freehold Road, has a bricked raised basement level and
 entrance steps, and porch with high brick pedestals.
 Stairs on northern facade lead to first and second level
 apartments.

B-17 Memorial Garden

Burke Tavern and Trenton-Cassville Roads - Block 5, Lot 30
 Key

A planned open space which features a bronze statue of
 the poet Alexander Pushkin, and planted with trees in
 memory of Rova's Russian-American W.W. II veterans and war
 victims.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Multiple Resource Area of Cassville is composed of two districts which together illustrate the growth and evolution of the village of Cassville. The area's first significance occurred around 1830, a time of local industrial prosperity, when the village was established as a Pine Barrens community as evidenced in the designated southern crossroads area. A century later, Russian emigres established their own cohesive community to the north of the crossroads. Continued coexistence has resulted in the mutual survival and preservation of both of the areas in Cassville.

In common with many other Pine Barrens communities, the hamlet of Cassville, at the intersection of two thoroughfares, probably began with a subsistence economy based upon natural resources. Even today, the area is heavily wooded, and the availability of ready water power eventually led to the building of sawmills. By 1834, both a grist and sawmill were listed for Goshen, which was then the name of Cassville; it is possible that the earliest inhabitants relied upon the sawmills of other areas, such as New Egypt (in Plumsted Township) or nearby Irish Mills (now known as Van Hiseville). Both of Cassville's mills are known to have been in operation at least until 1915, with the Allen saw and fulling mill operating until it burned in 1928.² Charcoal making was also an area industry.

The Cassville area is said to have been part of a Proprietary grant made to Isaac Van Hise in 1751.³ The first settlers here, as elsewhere in Jackson Township, are thought to have been English, Dutch, Swedish, or French-Huguenot in descent,⁴ arriving overland from the north by way of Monmouth County rather than from Philadelphia to the west. Earliest families included the Van Hises, Allens and Browns. This is noteworthy in that the descendants of these families continued in the area for many years, greatly influencing the economy. A family member operated the Allen General Store (A-9, circa 1830) which is presently known as "Kathy's Kitchen", until only the past ten years.

Religion became a strong factor in the early settlement of Cassville. There is believed to have been some tentative Quaker occupation, leaving few if any physical traces⁵ but it was Methodism which had the most enduring impact. Goshen was a

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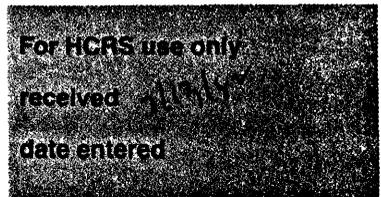
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Significance (continued)

Methodist preaching place as early as 1799⁶ and a church was established there sometime prior to 1809. The third Methodist Church built in 1859 still exists (#A-2) and is highly visible landmark within the area and in the last two years has become a Township Museum. In addition to the Methodists, it should be noted that there had also been a Presbyterian Church and graveyard "on the hill." The church was located on the site of St. Vladimir's Memorial Russian Orthodox Church (B-1).

The Methodist Church, the two mills, a tavern, two stores and "10 or 12" dwellings are listed for Goshen in Gordon's Gazetteer of 1834. These figures are significant in that they almost exactly replicate the Cassville of today, in its older, southern portion. Demographics in this section appear almost unchanged in maps from 1849⁸, although there is a marked increase in structures noted in the vicinity, particularly in the area of the former Presbyterian Church. This observation supports the stylistic suggestion of Cassville's streetscape and the buildings themselves, as retaining the integrity of probable pre-Civil War Construction.

Politically, Cassville was "born" in the same year as was Jackson Township itself in 1844, a few years prior to the creation of Ocean County. At that time a part of Monmouth County, Jackson Township was created by the New Jersey Legislature in order to add additional Freeholders to the Monmouth County Board.¹⁰ This was an attempt to halt the rise of the Whig Party, then threatening the Jacksonian Democrats. Although there are varying explanations for the choice of the Township's name, primarily due to the tenure of a mill owner named William Jackson,¹¹ it was probably a patriotic and politically self-conscious tribute to the former President, Andrew Jackson. The near simultaneous consolidation of Cassville, from the humble settlement of Goshen¹², would therefore seem to have been part of a similar patriotic urge. The name is in honor of General Lewis Cass, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a member of Andrew Jackson's cabinet.¹³

The decade of this political triumph seems also to have been an economically prosperous time for Cassville. According to the New Jersey State Agricultural Report of 1874, in 1840 a resident

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Significance (continued)

of South Cassville (also known as Webbsville) named "Peg-Leg" John Webb perfected a method of sorting cranberries and thereby pioneered cultivation of this crop in the state. Although there are now known to have been at least two other New Jersey residents with equal claim to this distinction,¹⁴ it is certain that Cassville had an early and profitable start in the industry, and numerous designated bogs appear on the maps of the time, at least one abuts the nominated areas.¹⁵ "Allen and De Bow"¹⁶ of Cassville received a prize for their cranberry crop of 1899,¹⁶ and the Allen family continued in the business, later expanding to the cultivation of blueberries as well.¹⁷ Nearby, a man named Julius Foster (nephew of Presbyterian minister, Rev. I. Todd) cultivated several large bogs. He was later to play an important role in the founding¹⁸ and development of Bay Head, a coastal resort town in Ocean County.

The local cranberry industry catalyzed the development of a related local industry; namely, the manufacture of cranberry crates. The Van Hise family, descendants of the original land owner Isaac Van Hise (who is said to have been a chair-maker)¹⁹ had sustained the ancestral mill and woodworking business to this point. According to local historian Pauline S. Miller, George Van Hise built the first cranberry crate in the state. The Van Hises were still engaged in the business as late as 1925, at which time they were employing 15 persons.²⁰ The business was located on present Rova Farms property, where the Van Hise sawmill once stood, and an intact mill dam still remains. A second crate-making enterprise owned by F.B. Matthews also existed into the twentieth century, employing ten persons.²¹

Camp meetings seem to have drawn a number of visitors to Cassville²³ reinforcing the town's continuous history as a religious center, but in other ways its growth seemed to lag by the end of the century. An 1882 State Industrial Directory credits a population of only 151 persons to the town;²⁴ this is significant when compared to the populations of other Jackson settlements, which had five and six times that number of inhabitants despite much later settlement dates. By 1915, a decline was evident. The Industrial Directory of that year contains this pleading statement:

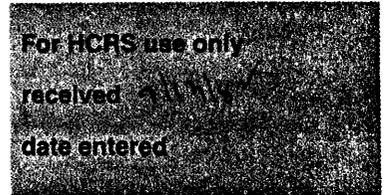
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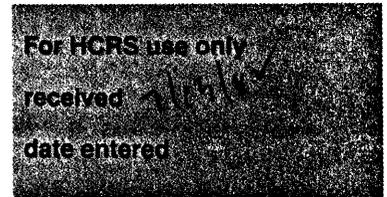
Significance (continued)

Manufacturing and industry in any form would be welcomed and assisted in every reasonable way by the townspeople. Local preference is expressed for some kind of wood working plant. The number of workers available for employment is reported at 30 men and 10 women. Land for factory purposes will be given free of cost, and water power of 100 horse capacity is available without charge. In case steam is used as the motive power, abundance of wood for fuel can be obtained at cost of cutting.²⁵

Cassville was spared the ultimate decline of many other cross-roads communities in Jackson, such as neighboring Burkesville and Leesville, due to its fortunate location. Although the requested factories never came, an unexpected form of help arrived with the advent of "White Russian" immigration in the 1930's. Throughout the 19th and first half of the 20th century, the New Jersey Pine Barrens provided a rural refuge for various immigrant groups. Rova Farm represents one of the best preserved refuge centers in terms of its distinct architecture and intact cultural community. While there were more notable immigrant settlements in South Jersey including Woodbine, Egg Harbor and Alliance, these towns while maintaining a vestige of their architectural heritage, have lost their ethnic identity. An enterprise known as the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America (in Russian, the abbreviation of this title is Rova, which became the name of the tract) bought 1400 acres of land in Cassville at \$10 an acre in order to form a lodge within which they could maintain their community. Stimulated by the availability of cheap land and the profitable poultry industry as well as a central location between New York and Philadelphia, the Lakewood-Cassville area attracted the largest rural settlement of Russians in New Jersey in the late 1920's and 1930's.²⁶ This settlement included Russian immigrants from different social and political backgrounds as well as from the different immigration periods.²⁷ Established in 1934, Rova Farms played an important role as a weekend retreat for urban Russian immigrants and served as a vital cultural center for the larger Russian community in the area. Today, this section of Cassville has evolved into a year-round community perpetuating the shared values and ethnic traditions of the earlier Russian immigrants.

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Significance (continued)

Rova Farms is a small but important part of a world-wide Russian Orthodox community, initially forced into exile by the Bolshevik Revolution, and maintaining a shared religious and ethnic vitality by choice. Their social philosophy was reinforced by the realities of life in the United States. Like most other immigrant groups, these White Russians faced years of hardship upon arrival, and were limited in the use of the skills learned in their homeland. Most experienced joblessness and were considered ineligible for certain necessary services, such as hospitalization, insurance, or the right to a decent burial. As a result, small fraternal organizations known as branches or "lodges" were formed in many cities along the eastern seaboard, to provide such services to local members in the absence of any other type of welfare. Although these small groups were effective, the desirability of a united center soon became apparent.

In 1926, the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society was formed with national headquarters in Philadelphia. One of its high priorities was child welfare. As most of the Russian children were confined to city life, it was thought that a vacation center with a family orientation could provide a healthful and necessary contrast; the search for a location began in 1930. Due principally to the efforts of a Russian man named Chester Fedor, who was a realtor in Lakewood, Cassville was chosen for the center, and the tract was purchased in 1934. From its inception, Rova Farms has emphasized the child welfare aspect of its encompassing, familially-oriented program.

The Rova purchase included the site of the old Presbyterian church and graveyard; the mill pond (B-4) which had been used by the Van Hise works; and 3 houses (B-3 & B-6 & B-5) which had belonged to the Van Hise Family, and are still standing. Such structures as existed were converted into administration areas; all other development was somewhat temporary at first. No new residential units were attempted, but a circular social hall was erected, housing a bar and adaptable to funeral services as well as to picnics. This structure was later modified into the present, expansive hall (B-3a); the bar and restaurant are still active. As family "vacations" were still regulated by a six-day work week, overnight accommodations for numbers of guests were not yet necessary.

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The physical aspects of the Rova tract were to be an important consideration for purchasing it. The old mill pond was turned into a large artificial lake, which still exists and continues to be of key importance to the community. It provides a lakeside setting which enhances the "Resort" aspect, and plays an important role in the religious practices. Each July, on St. Vladimir's day, the waters are blessed by the priests of the Russian Orthodox Church. The day has become an occasion of pilgrimage and draws visitors from across the United States. The land itself was abundant with natural resources, and it was therefore possible to establish a working farm. The orderly planning of the farmlands west of Pushkin Home was done by a Russian agronomist, and its products included field crops, chickens, mushrooms and berries. Many bees were kept, and a large orchard existed on the site of the present motel (B-7). South of Thompson Bridge Road, outside the district, animals were raised and housed. Farms made Rova totally self sufficient, and only food grown here was served at the restaurant. Fields and animals are no longer cultivated or raised, although the land is still primarily undeveloped. Most important community events took place out of doors. Music was constantly played in the woods (until the time of World War II, when group members found this to be too reminiscent of German practices)²⁸ and there were frequent performances by dancers, musicians and Ukrainian drama groups. As the community became more firmly established, and a week's stay was made possible at least for the women and children of most families, for whom small cabins had been erected (B-7), weekly bonfires and outdoor picnics were scheduled on Saturday nights to welcome the men arriving from the cities for their single day of vacation. Even today, Rova is very outdoors oriented, not only for religious celebrations such as St. Vladimir's Day and Pascha, or Easter Eve services, but in its day-to-day existence as a gathering center for the region's Russian community. A landscaped memorial garden, (B-17) with commemorative statues and trees planted in honor of the Russian-American veterans, is a focal point of the settlement.²⁹ A year round weekly outdoor flea market is the source for high community interaction.

Rova farms encompasses a mixture of buildings. There are two exceptional church structures (B-1 & B-2) of highstyle integrity and ethnic derivation, but the architecture of the area seems otherwise based upon the acceptance and assimilation of pre-existing

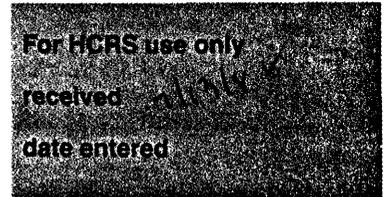
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Significance (continued)

buildings in Cassville including three structures of "key" designation (B-3, B-6 & B-5) and the construction of small vacation cabins. Due to the nature of the resort, which has historically sought and served an urban clientele which was not necessarily wealthy, grandiose buildings were not generated for residential needs, although the churches have been lavishly built as a result of their importance to the community.

The two church structures, cemeteries and a new administration building for the cemetery are the only deliberately evocative "Russian" features in the Rova Farms Historic District, and it is clear that the sacred intent of their use demanded a high degree of craftsmanship. It should be remembered that the provision of a cemetery was one of the most important concerns of the early Russian immigrants, as they were often denied burial elsewhere. Additionally, commemoration of the dead is an important aspect of the religion, evidenced most strongly in the Memorial Day which is celebrated a week after Easter, when all graves are visited and a shared family picnic takes place within the cemetery.

Due to political and philosophical differences, the second church structure of Rova Farms, St. Vladimir's Memorial Russian Orthodox Church (B-2) was begun only a few years after St. Mary's in 1934. Both churches are "free Russian" (or the Russian Orthodox Church outside of Russia) in nature, and consider themselves in exile and missionary in character; neither is related to the Patriarchal Church, created by the Communist government. Both maintain official church language, Slavonic, and are related to the Underground or Catacomb Church Movement which still exists in Russia. However, differences in degree of Orthodoxy prompted the division, and today both structures coexist with separate arenas of operation.

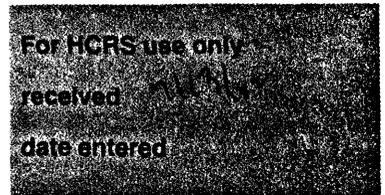
St Mary's Russian Orthodox Church (B-1, circa 1934) began as a one-room domed structure. It has since been expanded and is noteworthy for its three part, diminishing scale as well as its bochkas or pointed horseshoe dormers, surmounted by characteristically Russian, onion domes and triple-transept Byzantine crosses. The church's form is repeated on the Cossack Mosque (B-1a). St. Vladimir's was intended to be the greatest and largest Russian

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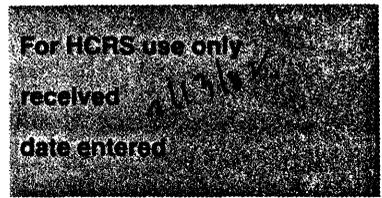


Significance (continued)

Orthodox Church in the United States, and among the finest in the world. As modeled after Santa Sophia (1037, Kiev), it has yet to be completed but has been slowly fashioned since its groundbreaking in 1934. The structure was planned to be a correct, high style creation despite the shortage of materials and lack of funds wrought by the Depression; its financing has been achieved through a process of continuous donations.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 Thomas F. Gordon, A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey (Trenton: Daniel Fenton, 1834) p.
- 2 Ocean County Principal's Council, Tides of Time (Toms River: The Council, 1940), p. 85
- 3 Pauline S. Miller. Interview by M.R. Kralik, Toms River, March 1981.
- 4 David T. Miller, Sr. A Brief History of Jackson Township, New Jersey (Jackson, 1978), n.p.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Vivian Zinkin. Place Names of Ocean County, New Jersey 1609-1849 (Toms River: Ocean County Historical Society, 1976), p. 80
- 7 Ibid., also Mill, op. cit.
- 8 Miller states that only a single Presbyterian Manse existed in the area in South Holmansville. 1849 Thomas Gordon map, revised by Robert E. Horner, in facsimile.
- 9 F.W. Beers, State Atlas of New Jersey (New York: Beers, Comstock and Cline, 1872.)
- 10 David T. Miller, op. cit.
- 11 Ibid. It should be noted that Vivian Zinkin also documents a local mill owner named Hugh Jackson, Jr.: however, sources agree that it is Andrew Jackson for whom the Township is named, primarily due to a letter by George F. Fort, who helped to determine the boundaries of Jackson Township.
- 12 Cassville has also been known as Downsville, according to Vivian Zinkin, op. cit., p. 80, and it is interesting that the Biblical name was preferred by many people, as late as the 1878 Woolman & Rose Atlas.

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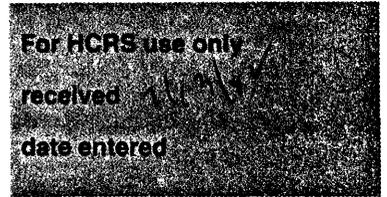
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FOOTNOTES (continued)

- 13 Zinkin, op. cit., p. 80
- 14 Files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, Toms River, New Jersey Cranberry.
- 15 This bog is immediately to the west of the Van Hise-Long House, (A-1) and is under the name of E.W. Crane on the 1872 Beers map.
- 16 The Toms River Courier, 1899. Ocean County Courthouse, Toms River, New Jersey.
- 17 Ocean County Principal's Council op. cit., p. 85
- 18 Foster was the Land Company agent, tax assessor, postal agent and first Mayor of Bay Head, as well as being a storekeeper. His second wife was a member of Point Pleasant's prominent Van Note family. His first wife, Mary, is buried in the Holmansville Churchyard, and his sister, Mary Brunette Foster was a missionary in Africa.
- 19 Van Hise chairs from Jackson were displayed at the Newark Museum in 1956 and are recorded in a catalogue of that exhibition.
- 20 George C. Low, Industrial Directory of New Jersey (Camden: S. Chew & Sons, 1915), p. 92.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Map files of the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission.
- 23 Ocean County Democrat, July 28, 1892. An article notes that George Moore has organized Camp Meetings in Cassville for the past three years.
- 24 The Industries of New Jersey.
- 25 Low, op. cit., p. 92.

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FOOTNOTES (continued)

- 26 Gennady Klimenko, "The Russians" in The New Jersey Ethnic Experience (Union City, New Jersey: 1965) p. 382.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Many members of the Rova community served for the United States during World War II; the war victims are particularly remembered here.
- 29 Mr. Alexei de Vre. Interview by M.R. Kralik, April 1981.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 53 - Rova Farms; 5 - Cassville Crossroads Historic District

Quadrangle name Cassville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

va rms	A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
		Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
	C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	E	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	F	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	G	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	H	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	T	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	J	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Cassville Crossroads Historic District: 18/442220/4439360

See Continuation Sheets

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

Revisions by Candace Peck, Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, 109 West State St., Trenton, New Jersey 08625

name/title M.R. Kralik

organization Ocean Co. Cultural & Heritage Comm. date May, 1981

street & number 38 Hadley Avenue telephone (201) 244-2121 Ext. 2200

city or town Toms River state New Jersey 08753

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Lawrence Schmelt

title _____ date June 25, 1982

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See continuation sheet for listing date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Cassville Multiple Resource Area
State New Jersey

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Rova Farms Historic District

Keeper

~~Substantive Review~~

Attest

2. Cassville Crossroads Historic District

Keeper

Entered in the
National Register

Attest

3.

Keeper

Attest

4.

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