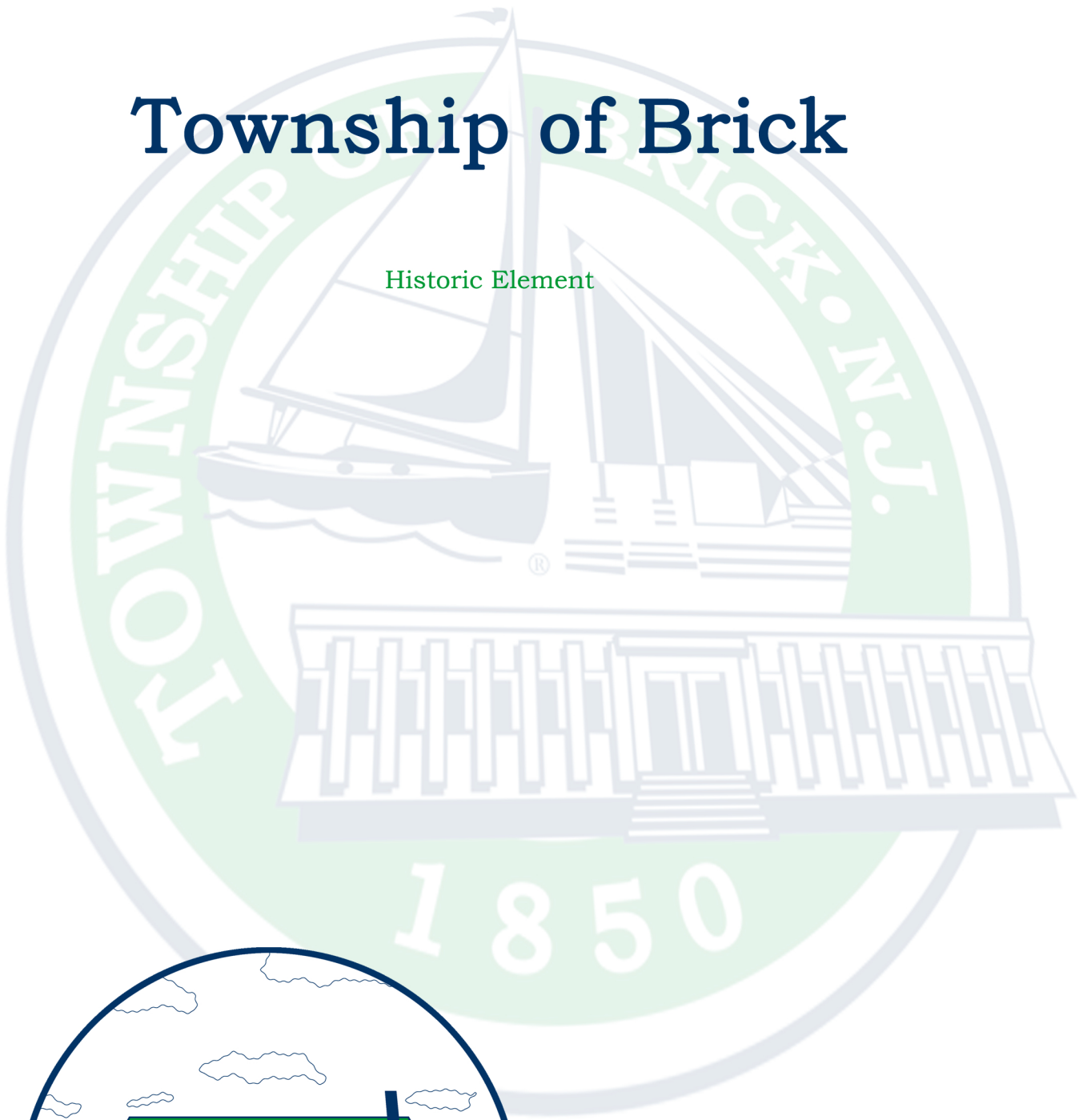


Township of Brick

Historic Element



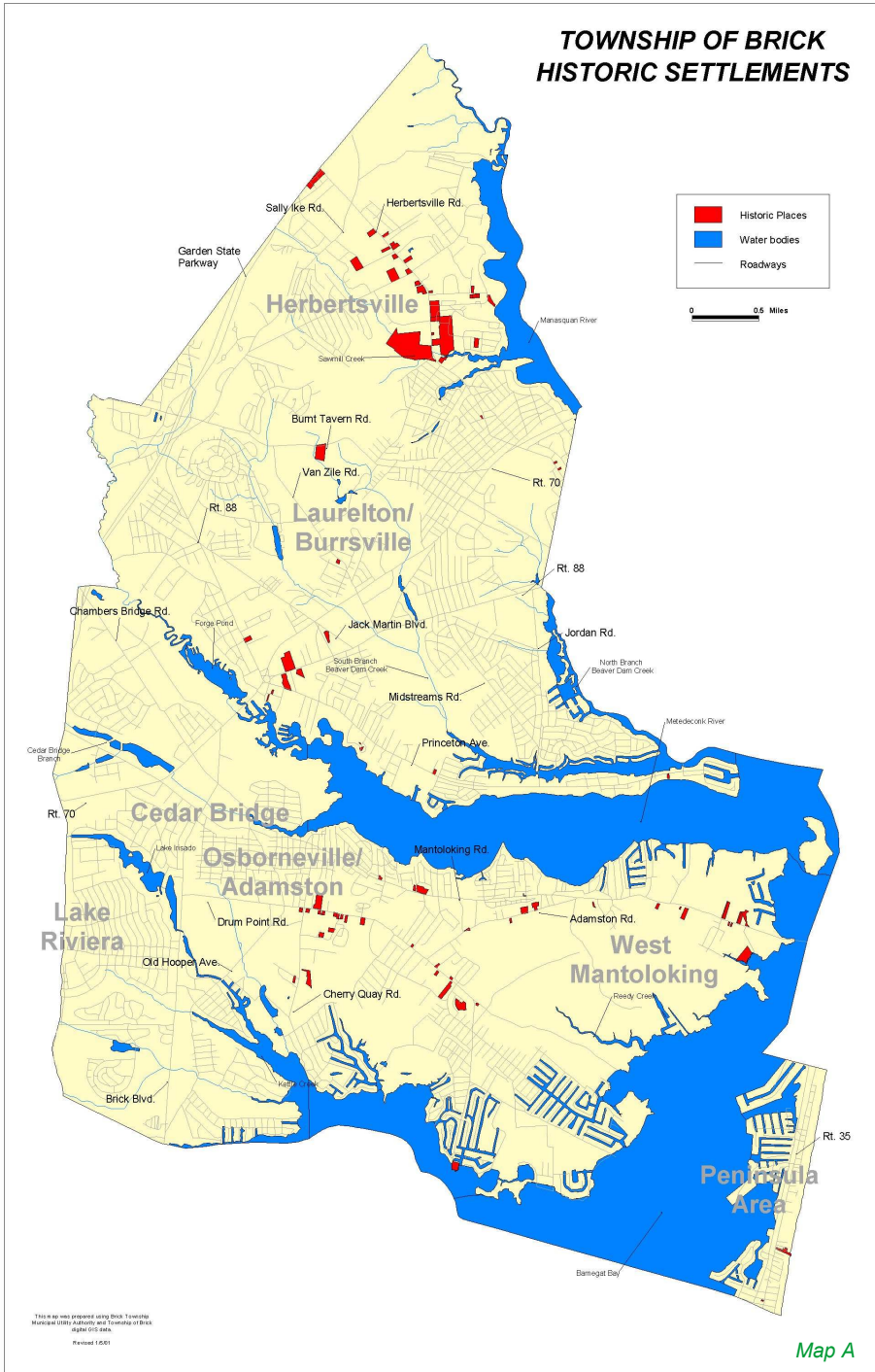
Township of Brick
Division of Land Use and Planning
401 Chambers Bridge Road
Brick, NJ 08723



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Historic Element



Introduction

Brick Township is rich in culture and history. The first inhabitants in the area were Native Americans called the Lenni Lenape. The Lenape lived along the banks of the Manasquan, Metedeconk, Kettle Creek and Barnegat Bay for centuries. They hunted the lands and fished the waters until European settlers arrived in the area in the 18th century. The European settlers brought with them trade and commerce including the timber, iron, shipping and retail businesses. The success of these industries helped to shape the further development of the area through attracting vacationers to the beautiful shores of the Township. These resort areas flourished and led to the year round developments, which now bring the population of the Township to nearly 75,000.

Native Americans

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, Native Americans inhabited the area now known as Brick Township. The Lenni Lenape are thought to have been descendants of a people who arrived during the Paleo-Indian Period over 10,000 years ago. The Lenni Lenape lived in the area year-round, thriving off of the abundance of fish and shellfish in the Metedeconk and Manasquan Rivers and hunted the dense pine forests for small game. Women of the tribes gathered wild berries and herbs and tended to their children. The arrival of the European settlers led to the reduction of the Native American population by the late 1700's. However, Brick Township residents live with pleasant reminders of the former inhabitants through names of neighborhoods and various landmarks throughout

Township.

Early Settlers

In 1850, the New Jersey State Legislature created Ocean County from parts of Monmouth and Burlington Counties. At the same time they created Brick Township, naming it after the late Joseph W. Brick who had been its most prominent citizen.

The people of Brick Township made their living off the land. They were subsistence farmers growing their own food and trading off the surplus. There were a few dairy herds and milk routes. The local people fished and hunted the rivers, bay and ocean, where there was an abundance of striped bass, perch, herring, crabs and clams along with geese and ducks. The woodlands provided deer, rabbits, pheasant and grouse. There were general stores on Mantoloking Road, in Burrsville, and Herbertsville. The township also boasted a shoe factory, and many docks for sea going vessels.

Industry and Commerce

The history of industry and commerce in Brick Township dates back to the arrival of the saw mill industry, when between 1742 and 1757 settlers were attracted to the virgin woodlands of southern Monmouth County. The saw mill industry was the first of a number of economies that would depend upon the natural resources of this area. Other economies were the pinewood (charcoal), turpentine and bog iron industries.

There were two forges located in what was later to become Brick Township. In 1808, John Lippencott built an iron forge on the upper Metedeconk River, which was later purchased by Banajah Butcher and Barizzilla Burr, and called Butcher's Forge, then Burr's Forge. The area around the forge was called Burrsville and then Laurelton. In 1848, the pond at Burr's Forge was considered to be the largest in the state. The second forge, Bergen Iron Works, further up the south branch of the Metedeconk River in present day Lakewood was run by Joseph W. Brick from whom the town was named.

By the late 1800's, a new business had arrived, the cranberry industry. There were cranberry bogs in most sections of town. At the turn of the century, Brick Township led Ocean County in the production of cranberries. The cranberry industry was devastated when the Point Pleasant Canal opened, introducing salt water into the upper Barnegat Bay and the Metedeconk River.

The 1900's brought new economies to the area. The poultry industry started by the Park and Tilford Poultry Company peaked in the 1950's when refugees from World War II entered the business. The summer tourism industry began when land developers arrived promoting the area as a resort for swimming, boating, salt-water bathing, crabbing, fishing and just getting away. Newspapers purchased tracts of land and promoted its sale by allowing weekly payments with your newspaper subscription. The Hudson Dispatch of Union City in 1928 promoted Cedarwood Park by selling lots 20 feet by 100 feet to be paid off with a weekly subscription. Harris and Company of East Orange developed Mandalay on the Bay. In 1934, the Van Ness Corporation of Newark developed Brenton Woods selling a plot 40 feet by 100 feet with an 18-foot by 34-foot cabin starting at \$685.00. The area became popular with Philadelphia gunning and fishing clubs who built lodges on the banks of the Metedeconk River and named them for streets in Philadelphia. Camps for children began to spring up: Camp Eagle, Princeton Camp, Camp Freedom, New Jersey Episcopal Choir Camp (NEJECHO), and the Cedars run by Saint Edmund's Home for Crippled Children.

Development

Brick Township continued to be a quiet rural-resort area into the 1950's, when the Garden State Parkway opened. Travelers exiting the Garden state Parkway were soon to discover this was an area where property was inexpensive, taxes were low, and they were about an hour drive from their jobs. Land development again dominated the economy. Due to the rapid building of homes in the area, residents needed areas to shop and work close to home. This spurred the commercial building and redevelopment of the Township. Presently, the Township boasts 1500 commercial businesses, making service and retail commercial business the dominant economy.

Between the years 1960-1990, major residential and commercial development continued, along with the services needed for a growing population. Brick Township is presently a bedroom community made up of single family homes, apartment complexes, condominium developments and senior citizen villages, totaling 28,843 housing units. Of this number 2,864 units were built before 1950. The median value of a single family home is \$133,100. According to the 1990 census, 17.3% of our population is over the age of sixty-five and 23.5% of our population is under the age of eighteen. The areas along the Atlantic Ocean, Barnegat Bay, Manasquan River, and Metedeconk River have a mixed resort-residential type population. Brick Township's population grew from 4,319 in 1950 to over 75,000 in 2000, making Brick Township one of the largest communities in New Jersey today.

Housing

During the late nineteenth century, farmsteads and simple A-frame architecture dominated the landscape. At the beginning of the tourism boom, during the early twentieth century, bungalow style housing took over along the river and ocean front areas. When the area began to become suburbanized after World War II, large tract developments of simple three-bedroom California style ranches and split-levels were being built at a fast pace. These developments developed a “cookie cutter” effect, where all of the houses were the exact same floor plan and architectural style with minor differences in color and façade. These homes were sold very inexpensively and drew families from Northern New Jersey to live in these developing “bedroom communities.”

After the construction of the Garden State Parkway in 1958, many of the housing developments began to take on a more “colonial” architectural style. These homes were built to be more distinguishable from one another and tend to be larger in square footage than their predecessors. This type of development is still occurring in the Township, at a much slower rate, as in fill developments on left over vacant tracts of property.

Brick Township retained its rural character into the 1950’s and since that time has steadily grown in population, commerce, industry and services. It is now a major suburban community in Ocean County as well as New Jersey.

Settlements of Brick Township

Present day Brick Township is made up of a collection of settlements and villages. These settlements sprang up as the first settlers arrived. Each settlement usually developed around a central store, place of worship or a privately owned industry. They occurred along roadways and usually were named after the most prominent family in the area. In some cases these areas were named after the geologic or landscape types found there. Some areas were developed as resort areas in the early twentieth century.

These settlements include Metedeconk and Burrsville which are known as Laurelton, Cedar Bridge, Herbertsville, Osbornville including Adamston a 1900 postal designation, West Mantoloking, and the peninsula area of Chadwick or Normandy Beach as it is known today. Later housing developments which might be considered sections of town are Riviera Beach, which is included in the Herbertsville section and Lake Riviera, an 800 acre development of the 1950’s.

Today there are no clear-cut boundary lines that define each of the original villages. Over the years the names of the original settlements have come to encompass a greater area than they originally included. Also some of the later settlements fall within some of the earlier villages. For example Adamston, which gets its name from George Adams who owned a store and post office on Cedarbridge-Adamston-Mantoloking Road, falls within the area sometimes called Osbornville. A later postal address using the designation Breton Woods will cloud the issue further. West Mantoloking east of Osbornville on Metedeconk Neck had a school to identify it; over the years the name has come into disuse.

Within these villages and settlements lies the history, culture, historic structures and places that are important to the development of Brick Township.

Cedar Bridge

Dating back before the American Revolutionary War the Village of Cedar Bridge was located on the Cedar Bridge Branch of the Metedeconk River and the Road to Toms River. The village was a commercial center with docks for sea going vessels; a Methodist-Episcopal Church incorporated on March 14, 1854, a shoe shop, a black smith shop, two or three general stores, and more than twenty homes. A school built around 1864 housed grades one through eight. In 1914 the school was closed and consolidated with the Osbornville School into a new Union school.

In 1928, the Hudson Dispatch, a Union City, Hudson County newspaper mapped out the summer resort of Cedarwood Park and through a circulation promotion offered each new subscriber a 20 x 100 foot lot at Cedarwood Park. Of course to meet building requirements two lots were needed and the publisher would gladly sell the subscriber a second lot.

Herbertsville

Edwin Salter in his History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, (1890) describes Herbertsville as “a village situated in Brick Township, about a mile west of the Manasquan River and four and a half miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The population is about three hundred, mostly employed in farming. There is a Methodist Church, a public school, with seventy pupils, two saw mills, one steam and one water and two brickyards. Its chief attractions are the fertility of the soil and handsome farms by which it is surrounded, its fine elevation situated near the banks of the beautiful Manasquan and its wholesome air.”

The Herberts were not the first family to settle in Herbertsville, but they were the most numerous. Iassac and Sarah Morris Herbert were the first Herberts to settle here; they had thirteen children all born in Herbertsville.

There were two general stores, which carried everything from eggs to hardware. A post office first operated out of Gant's store and later Sidney Herbert's store. Merchants were not opposed to bartering. When Herbertvillians could not purchase what they needed locally, a trip to Manasquan was called for. By the turn of the twentieth century it became fashionable to take a train trip to the big cities of Asbury Park or Newark.

Most of the buildings that lined Herbertsville Road were scattered homes and farms located off roads including Winding River Road, Turkey Point Road, Herbert Lane, Brushy Neck Drive, and Cedar Lane.

In the 1920's south of the village of Herbertsville, along the Manasquan, two early resorts were developed, Beverly Beach developed by Beverly Beach, Inc. of New Brunswick and Riviera Beach developed by Coast Finance Company, Newark, New Jersey.

Herbertsville remained semi-rural until the 1960's when residential development began with single family homes and condominiums.

Lake Riviera

Lake Riviera (a twentieth century name) for the southwestern section of Brick Township traces its history back to John Allen, when in 1755 he established a grist and saw mill on the North Branch of Kettle Creek.

In 1855, the mills and meadows were sold to John C., Reuben, and Eden Irons, who also purchased the land of William and Stephen Patterson. For years the road from Forge Pond to the mills was called Old Irons Mill Road. The Irons tract was sold to A.O.S. Havens in 1873 and in 1906 was purchased from Havens by Charles and William Wheeler who also acquired other properties in the area. The Wheeler property was passed on to Charles daughter Ethel. Ethel married Alan Kissock, a mining engineer from Ironton, Ohio. In 1947, the Kissocks granted right-of-way for the construction of Moore Road (Brick Boulevard) and donated land on the corners of Moore Road and Cedar Bridge Road for the construction of Town Hall.

In the 1950's Theodore and Benjamin Smith acquired 800 acres of land including a man made lake in order to develop a residential-resort to be called "Lake Riviera". The Smiths had previously been involved in the development of the Riviera Beach section. Building a second dam by Moore Road created a second lake on their property.

With the knowledge that the railroads aided the growth of the other communities by bringing in homeowners, Theodore Smith became very active in promoting the construction of the Garden State Parkway. The campaign worked and the Garden State Parkway was built with an entrance and exit in Brick Township and this led to a boom in housing construction in Brick Township.

On March 1, 1954, lots seventy five by one hundred feet at Lake Riviera went on sale. Houses twenty-four feet by thirty-two feet with a plot of land sold for one hundred dollars down with payments of twenty dollars a month. As was popular at the time a clubhouse with a lakeside swimming beach, Olympic size pool, two tennis courts, and two basketball courts were included for a membership fee of twenty dollars a year.

The Lake Riviera section of Brick Township has kept its neighborhood character as it changed from a residential-resort to an all year round residential community. A commercial district has developed along the western edge of the community along Brick Boulevard and the Township has taken over operation of the Lake Beach and community center.

Laurelton

Where State Highway 88 and State Highway 70 intersect was once located the Village of Metedeconk. In 1808, John Lippencott began to construct a mill and iron forge there. By 1810 he sold the mill and forge to Benajah Butcher and Barzillia Burr and proprietorship of the forge the village became known as Burrsville. In the early 1900's when the Park and Tilford Poultry Company opened Laurelton Farms, the village became known as Laurelton. The name changed and the village grew during those years with little change to the village lifestyle, but in the 1900's there would be a major change that would bring an end to the rural village atmosphere of Laurelton.

The village had always been a rural, residential and commercial center. In 1904, the Ocean County Freeholders constructed the first gravel road in the county. Running from Lakewood to Point Pleasant the road passed through Laurelton. In 1923 the road was topped with concrete. In the 1930's the Federal Government, looking to put people to work, created the Works Progress Administration. One of the local projects of the WPA was to eliminate a dangerous intersection in Brick Township. That intersection was where the roads to Toms River, Lakewood and Point Pleasant met, and was located in Laurelton. The intersection had not changed from the days when horse and wagons plied the roads, however it was now carrying automobiles around what had become known as "dead mans curve", and was to be replaced by a traffic circle and so was born the Laurelton Circle.

Many of the homes and businesses were moved and saved from destruction only to be lost years later to the construction of shopping centers and the present highway interchange. Traffic moved too quickly to notice that there was once a forge at Forge Pond. The bridges that cross the Metedeconk River identify the road as once being called Route 40 and was constructed in 1937. Nor do people notice the First Baptist Church of Laurelton was constructed in 1857 and that the Laurelton School dates back to 1934, or that one of the buildings occupied by Jersey Paddler was once Walter Haven's gas station.

Osbornville Adamston West Mantoloking

Osbornville, Adamston, and West Mantoloking are all located on Metedeconk Neck between the Metedeconk River on the north, Kettle Creek to the South and Barnegat Bay to the east. Today there is no clear dividing line where one begins and the other ends.

The center of early settlement of Osbornville was along the easterly end of Drum Point Road. The area gets its name from Isaac Osborn an early settler, the area was first forested by pine, oak, holly and cedar trees, and irrigated by an abundance of fresh water streams. Along the bay area, which was fresh water at the time, were meadows of field grass. The people who settled here made their living off the land and waterways.

In 1796, when John Havens Jr. purchased land on the Metedeconk Neck his deed stipulated that a plot be set aside for a cemetery. It was on the land that Kettle Creek Baptist Church was built in 1836. It was through the efforts of Anner Osborn Havens, John's wife that a branch of the Manasquan Baptist church was formed here to become known as the Kettle Creek Baptist Church and is known today as the Osbornville Baptist Church. Though the church was relocated the responsibility of the cemetery was turned over to the Osbornville Cemetery Association in 1976 which continues to run it today. Around 1850, another group formed the Osbornville Protestant Church, with its cemetery on Mantoloking Road.

The beginning of the twentieth century saw a decline in the prosperity of Brick Township. The railroads had bypassed the area. The proposed trolley line never materialized. The opening of the Point Pleasant Canal introduced salt water into the upper Barnegat Bay and into the Metedeconk River and Kettle Creek destroying the inexpensive bottomland used for cranberry production. And the highly valued cultivated uplands were too expensive compared to the vast undeveloped ocean front property of other communities to compete for the lucrative resort industry. However, a turn around began to take place; the national economy had been good and people were looking to spend their new found wealth on vacation homes. The idea of building resort communities was catching on. Resort communities provided beaches, docks for boats, clubhouses and other amenities for the purchaser and Brick Township especially along the Metedeconk River and Kettle Creek was an ideal location for this type of development, with its ample land and pristine forests and waterways.

In 1938, Bert Ward's Vanard Corporation developed Shore Acres, dredging lagoons for what Ward called "the Venice of the Jersey Shore".

Adamston takes its name from George Adams who operated a general store and post office, around 1900, on Cedarbridge-Adamston Road (Mantoloking Road) in the vicinity of Breton Woods. Howard Van Ness a sales agent for Riviera Beach on the Manasquan River formed his own company and in the 1930's began to purchase land on the south shore of the Metedeconk River, eventually developing Breton Woods, Cape Breton and Vanada Woods and later Breton Harbor, Mariners Harbor and the Baywood section along with Harris & company of East Orange, New Jersey.

West Mantoloking at the easterly end of Metedeconk Neck is crossed by Mantoloking Road. A one-room schoolhouse existed here until it was closed and incorporated into the Osbornville School. The land of West Mantoloking was flat and treed with meadow lands out to the bay. It too had resort developments including

NEJECHO which was originally an Episcopal Choir Camp and later a community. Today we find the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Preserve there.

The resort communities were very selective as to who purchased and lived in their community. Advertised as selective communities, sales agents required each prospective buyer to fill out an application to be reviewed by a board, which would either accept or reject the applicant.

Resort community construction continued on a smaller scale into the 1950's. The return of the GI from World War II created a demand for housing and many of the summer homes built during the resort community era were converted for all year round living. The opening of the Garden State Parkway in the 1950's ushered in a new era of construction, the all year round development.

Peninsula Area

The peninsula area of Brick Township which lies along the Atlantic Ocean and was once a part of Dover Township. When Brick Township was created in 1850 the area was divided between Brick Township and Dover Township. Divided also in the process was the Village of Chadwick, the oldest settlement along the beachfront. Chadwick a nineteenth century gunning and fishing club takes its name from Captain William P. Chadwick the owner of the club.

In 1852 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company included Chadwick as a stop on its rail line making Chadwick easily accessible to visitors. Fishing remained a major economic activity. In the early 1900's a major north-south road was constructed (Highway 35) opening Chadwick to more visitors. This also brought in Normandy Beach Realty Company of Camden, New Jersey, which purchased land and mapped out proposed development which it called Normandy Beach. The Normandy Beach Company went out of business in 1921, however the Coast and Inland Company continued the development.

Just north of Normandy Beach two twentieth century resorts developed. Sea Bay Park Bathing Pavilion served day-trippers with bathhouses, beach front and parking for camper trailers and cars. The other resort Camp Osborne was made up of four streets of bungalows also called the Conny and Piela Cottages.

The remaining area north to the Mantoloking border saw major development in the latter part of the twentieth century with names like Mantoloking Shores, South Mantoloking, Dutchman's Point, and Curtis Point

Historic Places

There are many historic places located in the Township of Brick. However, there is only one historic place listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. This registered site is the "Orient Baptist Church" or the First Baptist Church of Laurelton located on Route 88. This church was moved to Burrsville in 1843 and is the oldest church structure in Brick Township today. It was constructed in 1857.

Many other historically significant places exist within the Township. Archeological sites where Paleo-Indian artifacts were discovered exist along the Herbertsville Road area as well as Indian burial grounds in the Princeton Avenue vicinity. In addition, places of worship, burial and homesteads are all evident in the Township. An extensive inventory of these areas is located in the appendix.

Historic Structures

Most of the historic structures located within the Township of Brick are of simple farmstead type architecture. Some examples of colonial or Federalist style architecture remain. An extensive inventory of these structures is located within the appendix.

Preservation

The Township of Brick has been somewhat successful at preserving some of the Township's historic buildings and sites. However, due to the rate of development and private ownership over many of the historic structures in the Township, many have been lost over the years.

The Township has recently acquired a number of homes in the unofficial Herbertsville Historic District including: Havens Homestead, the Lizzy Herbert House, Haliday House, and the Hulse House. The Haven's homestead dates back to 1927. The Brick Township historical society restored and recreated the 1850's farmhouse and operates the house as a museum for the public. The museum and the adjoining Delaman Farm property are currently used as a cultural arts center for Township residents. The remaining homes are being considered to house other community and Township organizations after renovation and minor repairs to be completed by the Historical Commission and Historical Society.

Recommendations

The Historic Preservation Commission was created by the Township to encourage the preservation of the heritage of the Township of Brick. The commission is charged with the following advisory powers:

- Recommend to the Planning Board and the Township Council sites to be designated as historic landmarks
- Recommend to the Township Council criteria and standards to be made applicable to any designated historic landmark or district
- If the Township is certified under the state’s Certified Local Government Program (CLG), the commission shall, in accordance with the State CLG Guidelines, review and comment on all State and National Register nominations for the historic landmarks within the Township of Brick.
- Advise the Planning and Zoning Boards on developments that affect historic landmarks
- Assist and advise other municipal agencies and public bodies in the understanding of historic landmark significance and techniques for achieving the same
- Report at least annually to the Planning Board and the Township Council on the state of historic preservation in the Township and recommend measures to improve the same

The scope of powers for the Commission, are quite limited, however, recommendations to further the protection of historic areas of the Township through the commission are discussed herewith in.

It is recommended that the powers of the Historical Preservation Commission be expanded to:

Review and prepare reports for the Planning and/or Zoning Boards on any applications for development that may affect any historic places listed in the Historic Sites of Brick Township

Requests for variances on any development proposal affecting any historic places listed on the Historic Sites of Brick Township should be referred to the Historic Preservation Commission for comment and report submittal to the governing board.

Construction permits for any activity affecting any historic places listed on the Historic Sites of Brick Township should be referred to the Historic Preservation Commission through the permit application process.

It is further recommended that the Herbertsville area be designated as a Historic Preservation Zone from the intersection of Maple Avenue, south of the crossing of Saw Mill Creek, northward to the Ocean/Monmouth County Line, encompassing those properties fronting along Herbertsville Road.

**HISTORIC SITES OF BRICK TOWNSHIP NEW JERSEY
GENE DONATIELLO
2000**

History provides the sources of memories for people. Tucked away among the housing developments and shopping centers of Brick Township are many historic sites. The following are a list of sites around towns that provide some of those memories.

1. Van Wickle Pottery Factory 1828-1850, Highway 70 & Riviera Drive.

Between 1824 & 1838, Nicholas Van Wickle's Pottery was on both sides of the road to Squan Village (First Ave.) and along the west shore of the Manasquan River. Van Wickle supplied the local population and general stores with gray and blue jugs, crocks, bowls, mugs, etc. Van Wickle also served as a Monmouth County Freeholder and as a New Jersey Assemblyman.

2. Havens Homestead Museum (C.1827) 521 Herbertsville Road.

Purchased by Curtis Havens on September 25, 1827, from the Allens of Howell Township. The property remained in the Havens family until 1993, when they turned the building over to the Brick Township Historical Society to operate as a museum. An 1846 addition accommodated a growing family and an inn.

3. Sidney Herbert's General Store, 589 Herbertsville Road.

The Herbert store sold dry goods, provided mail order service and served as a post office until 1959. It was not uncommon to hear politics discussed around the store since Sidney served on the Township Committee from 1882 to 1893. The original rustic building had been converted into a multi family dwelling.

4. Herbertsville Church (C.1875) 621 Herbertsville Road

In 1830, a Methodist church was formed, and in 1875, the Herbertsville Church was dedicated. About 1890 a parsonage was built across from the church at 2304 Lanes Mill Road. The building was sold to Sons of Norway Lodge and in 1998 Epiphany Roman Catholic Church purchased the building for a parish hall.

5. The Old Herbertsville School, (C.1858) 705 Herbertsville Road.

Herbertsville School was built in 1858 as a one room school on land donated by the Herbert Family. A second room was added around 1910. The school was heated by a wood burning stove. Kerosene lamps were replaced by electricity in the 1920's. The school served the community until 1949, when a new four-room school was built on Lanes Mill Road. The old school has been converted to a home.

6. The Burr House (C.1810) 1581 Burrsville Road

Built about 1810, this quaint farmhouse, with its brick lined walls (nogging), frequently served as a meeting place for the township committee in the 1850's. The Burr family was known for its operation of the iron forge at Forge Pond.

7. Goble/Daisy House (C.1830) 1666 Route 88 West.

This federal style building was built around 1830 for Jonathan Goble. The name Daisy came from a twentieth century owner of the house. The building has been added to and successfully converted to an office building.

8. Native American Sites

Native American artifacts dating back to the Paleo-Indian era, have been found scattered throughout the Township of Brick. "Indian Stage", a ceremonial ground was located on a rise overlooking Forge Pond on State Highway 70 West. An archeological dig in 1940 uncovered a settlement on the Havens Farm near Saw Mill Creek.

9. Forge Pond 1808-1849 Highway West (one quarter west of the Laurelton intersection)

A forge, established by John Lippencott in 1808, and later owned by Benajah Butcher and Barzarallai Burr produced water pipes here. The community surrounding the forge became known as Burrsville for the Burr family. The pond formed by damming the upper Metedeconk River was the largest mill pond in the state. The village around the forge included a gristmill, a tavern, two stores and fifteen to twenty houses.

10. Havens & Havens General Store, 6 Princeton Avenue

This building was moved to its present location when the Laurelton Circle was constructed (Intersection of Route 88 and 70) in the 1930's. The Havens brothers sold the usual supplies found in a general store. They also provided mail order service and sold a vegetable tonic good for any ailment.

11. Enoch Robbins house (C.1861) 1845 Route 88 East

Enoch Robbins was a sea captain who brought back many exotic items with which to decorate his home. Today the building serves as an office, but still retains the many original out buildings, including its original privy.

12. First Baptist Church of Laurelton (C. 1857) 1824 Route 88 East

The Orient Baptist Church or First Baptist Church of Laurelton, as it is presently known, was a continuation of the Old Church of the Pines. The present building, the oldest church building in Brick Township today was constructed by James L. Dorsett in 1857 and is listed in the State and National Register of Historic Places.

The cemetery behind the church was expanded in 1893, when plots sold for \$10.00 each. In 1903, the parsonage was built east of the church.

13. George Peabody Woolley House (C. 1875) 100 Jack Martin Boulevard

Once located on Route 88 East the Woolley House was moved to make way for the construction of Jack Martin Boulevard. The original building was a Georgian Style home with a center door and symmetrically arranged windows and is now used as an office building.

14. Gravelly Graveyard/Old Woolley Cemetery, Fairview Avenue off Princeton Avenue

Gravelly Graveyard/Old Woolley Cemetery is located on a rise above the north bank of the Metedeconk River. Enoch Jones purchased about eight acres of land from the estate of Adam Woolley. Enoch in turn, deeded the land to Jessie Jones, setting aside less than one half acre for a public cemetery. Among those buried there are Enoch Jones, who served with George Washington in the American Revolutionary War and who helped defend Toms River during a battle with British forces; Isaac Elmer, Township overseer and a veteran of the War 1812; and William S. Johnson, a member of the first township committee 1850.

15. Trolley Line 1903-1923 Runs diagonally across the northern part of town.

On March 4, 1903, George O. Vanderbilt filed papers to build the Trenton, Lakewood and Atlantic Railway, an electric railway to run from Point Pleasant to Trenton. He had purchased the right-of-way passing through Brick Township. The right of way was cleared and graded, streams were bridged and rails laid as far as Coolidge Drive in Brick when money ran out. Sold at auction on January 3, 1923, the right of way eventually came under the ownership of Central Jersey Power & Light Co. (General Public Utilities)

16. Osbornville Protestant church (C.1920) 588 Mantoloking Road

Established in 1850 as the Methodist Protestant church, the original building was disassembled, moved by wagon in 1855 and reconstructed at its present location. The original building burned down in 1915. The present structure was built on the old foundation in the same year as a cemetery adjacent to the church.

17. NEJECHO, New Jersey Episcopal Choir Mantoloking Rd., east of Adamston Rd.

Located on the south shore of the Metedeconk River and on the north side of Mantoloking Road in the Adamston section of Brick Township, Camp NEJECHO operated from 1907 to 1940. The camp provided a summer getaway for children from city areas of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania

18. John & Mutah Van Note Patterson House, 203 Drum Point Road.

Situated on the corners of Drum Point Road and Cherry Quay Roads, Mutah Van Note Patterson and her husband John Patterson operated a very successful cranberry business in Cedar Bridge, Osbornville and Laurelton. Brick Township was well known for its production of cranberries at the turn of the century. Local people used cranberries as a spread on sandwiches for salads, in muffins and over ice cream.

19. Kettle Creek Cemetery, Birch Drive

The Kettle Creek Cemetery was a part of the Kettle Creek Baptist Church, which was organized on August 18, 1835. In 1901 the church building was moved to a new location on Drum Point Road.

20. Normandy Beach, Highway 35, North & South

Normandy Beach in the ocean front section of Brick Township was settled as a fishing and hunting community. The ocean front section runs from the southern boundary of Mantoloking to the northern boundary of Dover Township at Fifth Avenue. Located on the peninsula area were the summer resorts of Camp Osborne and Sea Bay Park. The Normandy Corner Store (C.1930 is on Route 35 North)