National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS van only MAR 8 9 1992 date antimed MAY 1.5 1982

See instructions in How to Complete National Regis	ster Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections	1

1. Name

historic Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource Nomination (partial inventory)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number	East Water Stre		ington Stre	et N	A not for publication
city, town Dove	Toms River er Township (Toms	River) N/A_	vicinity of	congressional district	Sixth
state New J	lersey	code 34	county	Ocean	code 029
3. Clas	sification				
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private _X both Public Acquisition in process being considered N/A	wor Access yes	ccupied k in progress	Present Use agriculture X commercial educational entertainment X government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prop	erty	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
name street & number	Multiple Owner				
city, town			vicinity of	state	
<u>5. Loca</u>	ation of Le	gal De	scriptio	on	:
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Ocean Coun	ty Courthou	se	
street & number	Washington S	treet		8. 	
city, town	Toms River			state	New Jersey
6. Repi	resentatio	n in Ex	isting 9	Surveys	
	toric Sites Inve <u>listoric Site Sur</u>		an has this pro	perty been determined e	legible?yes Xno
date 1978-	79			federal _X sta	ite county local
depository for su	rvey records	ce of Cultu	ral and Env	ironmental Service	S
city, town	renton			state	New Jersey

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent X good	deteriorated	unaltered altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one <u>X</u> original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource nomination is comprised of eleven historically and/or architecturally significant buildings located in the oldest section of the village along the north bank of the Toms River. Dating from 1824 to 1868, these buildings visually reflect Toms River's development from a small seafaring hamlet to a prominent county seat and Victorian summer resort. While most buildings in the nomination have experienced some alterations, their architectural integrity remains intact in an area that has undergone rapid development.

As the seat of government in the fastest growing county in New Jersey, Toms River's architectural heritage has been adversely affected by the impact of its growth. With the pressure of rising land value along the river bluff and the expansion of government and professional service-oriented facilities, many of the town's historic buildings have been destroyed by demolition, fire, and urban renewal projects.

In the spring of 1978, an historic sites survey was conducted in an eleven block area from Robbins Street to Dock Street and north to School Street. The purpose of the survey was to identify historic properties that reflect Toms River's maritime heritage. The survey, sponsored by the Ocean County Historical Society, was conducted by Pauline S. Miller, County Historian, and Kevin McGorty, Architectural Historian, and assisted by an architect and photographer through a Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) grant. Over ninety (90) buildings were surveyed. Twenty-nine (29) buildings have local significance, eleven (11) of which meet the National Register criteria. While only 15.5% of the surveyed area contains incompatible modern intrusions, their location, along with vacant tracts between historic buildings, prevents architectural continuity that is necessary for a traditional historic district.

The eleven buildings that form the multiple resource nomination are located along East Water Street and Washington Street, in an older residential area which has experienced conversion to a professional office and government complex zone.

East Water Street begins at an intersection with Main Street (Route 166) and proceeds a half mile east, parallel with the river to its intersection with Dock Street. The Toms River is a twenty-eight (28) mile long meandering body of water flowing southeasterly to its confluence with the Barnegat Bay. Because sea captains and baymen built their homes close to where their sloops and schooners were docked, East Water Street was called "Captains Row" in the 1800's. Today, four sea captains' homes remain even though a 1967 urban renewal project demolished a number of 19th century dwellings and stores along the shorefront street.

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Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource Nomination (partial inventory) Continuation sheet Dover Township, Ocean County Item number Description Page 1

Description (continued)

The four buildings, (1) Horner House, c. 1824, (2) Crawford House, c. 1827, (3) Giberson House, c. 1850-1853, (4) Stewart House, c. 1849, form a cohesive 19th century vernacular architectural unit on their small acreage fronting East Water Street. The two-story wood frame clapboard buildings visually stand out from their modern design neighbors, a three story municipal parking garage to the west and a 26 foot high, 23 unit brick condominium complex located southeast on Riverview Point.

A narrow stretch of undeveloped land lies east of Riverview Point and provides an unobstructed vista of the river and Barnegat Bay. This area was the site of the former charcoal shipping docks.

The north side of East Water Street from Hooper Avenue to Dock Street consists of a number of single family residential dwellings and older homes adapted to professional offices. The buildings in this segment of the street occupy larger lots than the dwellings to the west and also command a wide view of the river from their lofty location on the river bluff. The most prominent building is the Stoutenburgh-Minturn House, (7) a two and one-half story, three bay wide vernacular Gothic cottage constructed in 1868. The vacant Victorian house stands alone as a testament to a more flamboyant period when the area was adorned by large scale resort cottages, especially of the Italianate vintage (Joseph Francis House, 1867; Mott Estate, 1867.)

With the erection in 1851 of the two story brick Greek Revival courthouse (11) and county jail (10), the small village expanded northward, with Washington Street becoming the direct route to the farms lying east toward Barnegat Bay. Today, Washington Street is a heavy traffic artery with adjacent properties developed as either small businesses, professional offices or government facilities. The few remaining Victorian dwellings have been successfully adapted to professional offices. The most visually impressive is the two and one-half story Captain Amos Birdsall House (9) constructed in 1868.

The predominant physical character of the buildings on Main Street is their brick facade and Neo-Colonial architectural style. Some important buildings, such as the town hall, c. 1905 and the Presbyterian Church, c. 1853-1857, were wooden structures later bricked over to conform to the courthouse. The county courts and administrative buildings occupy the 15.5 acre "superblock" between Hooper, Hadley, Washington and Madison Streets. United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service National Register of Historic Places Inventory___Nomination Form Nomination (partial inventory), Dover Township Continuation sheet Ocean County Item number 7 Page 2

The Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource nomination follows the lot boundary lines of the eleven buildings it encompasses. The enclosed survey forms will give a closer examination of individual site descriptions.

The Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource Nomination does not identify archeological resources within the survey area, but there is a possibility that subsurface and underwater historical resources are extant. Of particular concern are potential maritime related archeological sites along the Toms River, a major 18th and 19th century transport route.

Within the surveyed multiple resource area, along Toms River, are the sites of several former docks. At the foot (south) of Dock Street is the site of docks for a lime kiln operation. Immediately west is the site of charcoal wharfs. South of the intersection of Serpentine Road and Water Street are the sites of multiple commercial and recreational wharfs. The waterfront further west along the surveyed area, Riverview Point, was originally swampland. A small inlet, Robbins Cove, does not appear to have had any landings because of the shallowness of the water. There are no visible remains of the historical wharfs, and portions of the waterfront area have modern bulkheading for private docks.

An area located southeast of the Multiple Resource Survey region contained active boat building docks in the 19th century. Although not part of the multiple resource area, future development of the site by New Jersey's Green Acres park program assures that careful consideration will be given to the documentation and preservation of this waterfront area.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectur law literature military music t philosophy _X_ politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater X transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	N/A	Builder/Architect	N/A	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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Toms River's heritage derives its significance as an inland coastal town, with navigable water, in easy access to the coastal ports along the eastern seaboard. From the colonial period to the early years of the twentieth century, thousands of sailing vessels set out from Toms River for distant markets. A properous maritime trade developed in which the region's resources of iron-ore, pinewood, charcoal, and seafood were transported by sloop and schooner. This trade enabled Toms River to grow from a small pre-Revolutionary War hamlet into a prominent county seat. The Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource Nomination reflects that heritage. Covering a period from 1824 to 1868, the area contains the residential structures of some of the town's important sea captains, early county government buildings, and Victorian cottages representing the town's emergence as a popular summer resort.

Due to the 1782 British attack and burning of the village, there are no existing structures from the eighteenth century. During the Revolution, Toms River served as an important salt works and privateer center. This activity led to the attack on the village blockhouse on March 24, 1782. With the hanging of the blockhouse commander, Captain Joshua Huddy, this incident forced the cessation of peace negotiations in Paris and delayed the signing of the Treaty of Paris until 1783.

After the Revolution, the town began to rebuild and the oceangoing trade resumed. As the local sea captains turned from privateering to transporting pig iron and lumber from the nearby forges and mills, they built small clapboard or cedar-shingled houses along East Water Street where they could dock their vessel in front of their dwellings.

Large two and three masted schooners were bringing foreign trade into the village docks until Cranberry Inlet, north of the mouth of the Toms River, closed in a storm in 1812. The closing of the inlet caused shoals to build up in the Barnegat Bay preventing larger ships from maneuvering close to the shoreline.

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Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource Nomination (partial inventory) Continuation sheet Dover Township, Ocean Countyltem number Significance Page 1

Significance (continued)

By using Barnegat Inlet, however, local sea captins continued to prosper with the ever increasing coastal trade. By 1820, the pig iron industry was at its peak. The region's saw mills were producing cedar siding and shingles, and the owners of charcoal pits in the area were depositing their product at Toms River's docks, ready for export to the New York market. On the return trip, the schooners carried merchandise to the local storekeepers, who frequently owned both the lumber mills and the schooners.

Shipping and shipbuilding were the economic backbone for the coastal villages along the Barnegat Bay. Almost every man in Toms River was involved in some aspect of the maritime trade. The dock master, Colonel Samuel C. Dunham (4), was the busiest man in the village as he was responsible for the numerous schooners and barkentine ships arriving on the tide with cargo, and leaving on the outgoing tide with a heavy load of lumber and charcoal.

Toms River was a small village of fifty houses when Ocean County was set off from Monmouth County in 1850. With the building of the Courthouse (10) and Jail (11) in 1851, the village began to experience a boom as lawyers, doctors and merchants settled in the new county seat. Streets were cut through undeveloped lands as the demand for more houses grew. Unlike the small vernacular wood frame dwellings, along Captains Row, the new houses took on Victorian proportions and styles of Italianate and Gothic design soon appeared along Main and Washington Streets.

In the 1860's the village began to attract wealthy New York businessmen who traveled by stage with their families to enjoy the area's pleasant summer climate. The New Yorkers brought small yachts and began to race with some local sea captains who had been forced ashore into the mercantile trade or farming when the coastal trade was cut off by the blockades of the Civil War. By 1864, regatta were formed on Barnegat Bay, with hundreds of spectators watching from the shore. These races led to the formation of the Toms River Yacht Club in 1871, at the Stewart House (4). The club is considered to be the second oldest yacht club in America.

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Old Village of Toms River Multiple Resource Nomination (partial invent) Continuation sheet Dover Township, Ocean CountyItem number Significance Page 2

Significance (continued)

The arrival of the railroad in 1866 brought more merchants and summer visitors to the village. Pretentious summer cottages, like the Stoutenburgh - Minturn House (7), were built along the river's bluff reflecting the Victorian taste of the town's seasonal residents. The railroad also brought urban real estate speculators who invested in both the resort trade and swamp lands that were being successfully cultivated into cranberry plantations.

The railroads did not immediately curtail the shipping industry. In some cases, shipping was more economical by coastal schooner than by rail. Those sea captains, like Captain Amos Birdsall (9), who had risked the Confederate battery and made fortunes during the war, now engaged in building bigger four masted vessels for longer deep sea voyages. But for Toms River, its economic dependence on commercial shipping was drawing to a close by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. As the Barnegat Bay waters got shallower, pleasure crafts replaced the proud fleet of commercial schooners. Ocean County's new industry, the resort trade, began to emerge during this period and continues today as the major source of income in the area.

While demolition and decay have taken their toll, those few remaining sea captains' houses and early county buildings form a physical image of Toms River's heritage as an historic maritime village.

Efforts to stabilize the waterfront area have been initiated by the Toms River Seaport Society and the Dover Township Municipal Government. The Toms River Seaport Society has fought, since 1976, for the preservation of the waterfront area and is in the process of raising funds to purchase open spaces along the river bank for dockage of their collection of historic Barnegat Bay boats.

A recently completed "Toms River Waterfront Plan", sponsored by the local government, Green Acres of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, outlines a series of proposals for the preservation of both the historic and environmental resources in the village of Toms River. Specifically, the plan calls for the designation of three local historic districts (see map 3), architectural controls, acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands, and promotion of a historic seaport theme for the waterfront area. The plan awaits approval, and implementation by the township committee.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See individual site survey forms

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>See individual site survey forms and continuation sheet</u>

Quadrangle name
Toms River

Quadrangle name
Toms River

UMT References
See individual site survey forms and continuation sheet

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Zone
Easting

Northing
Zone

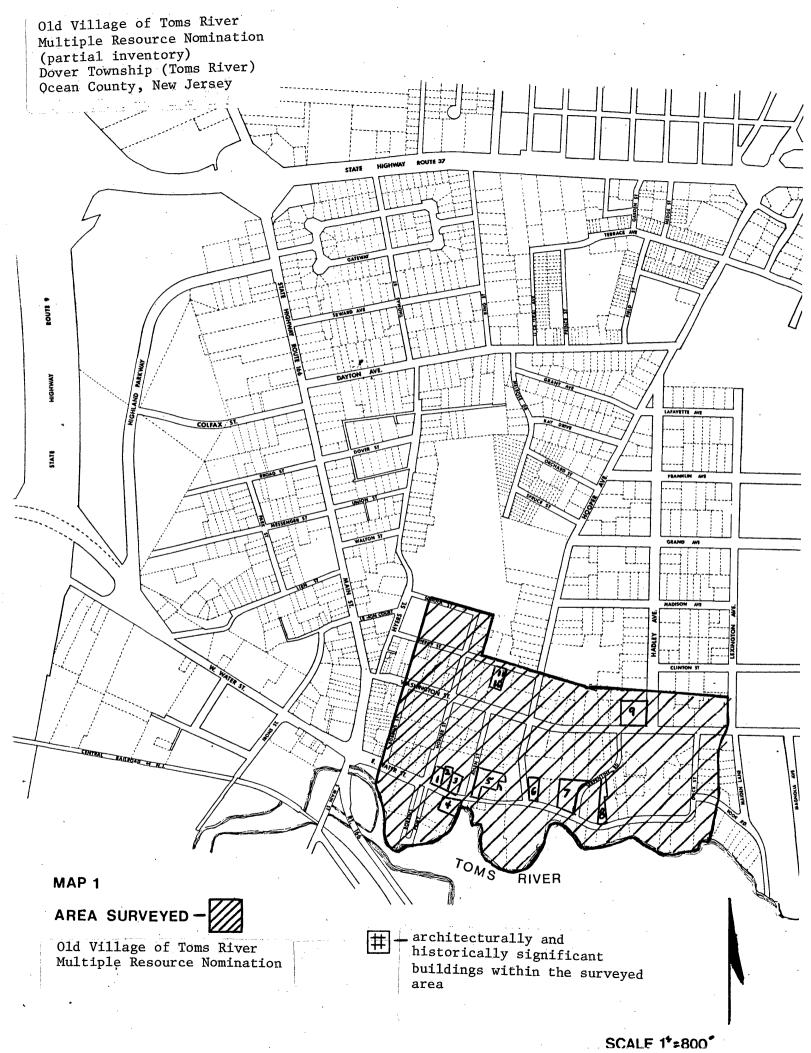
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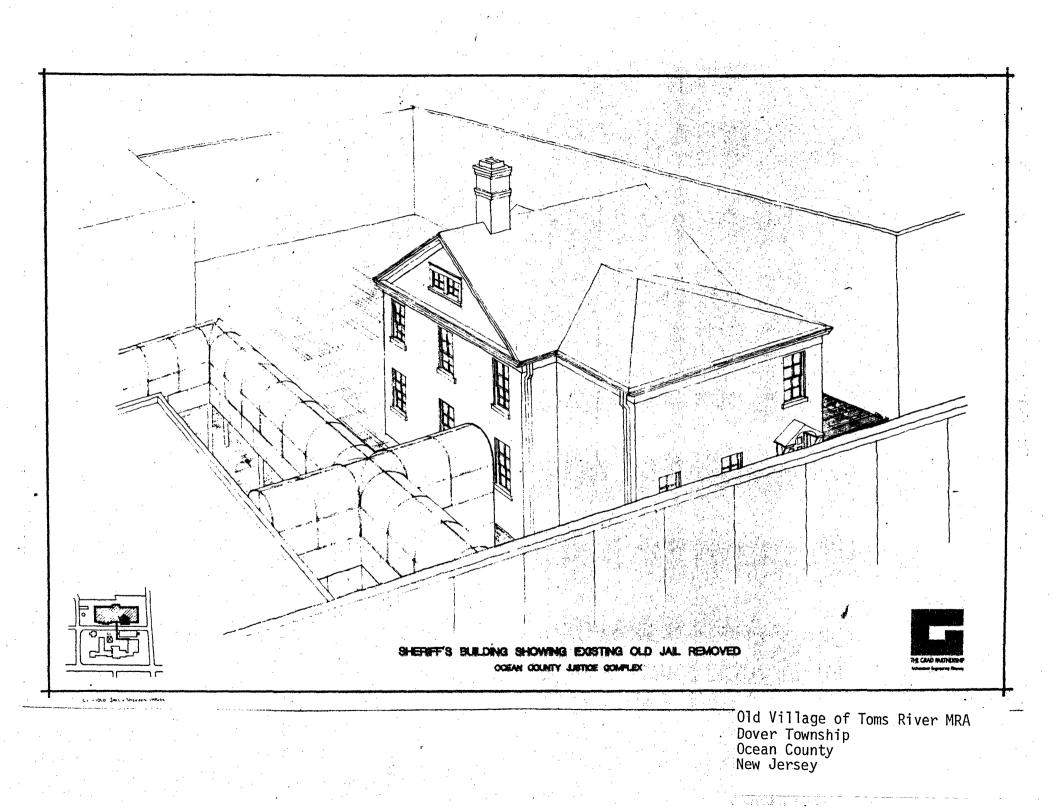
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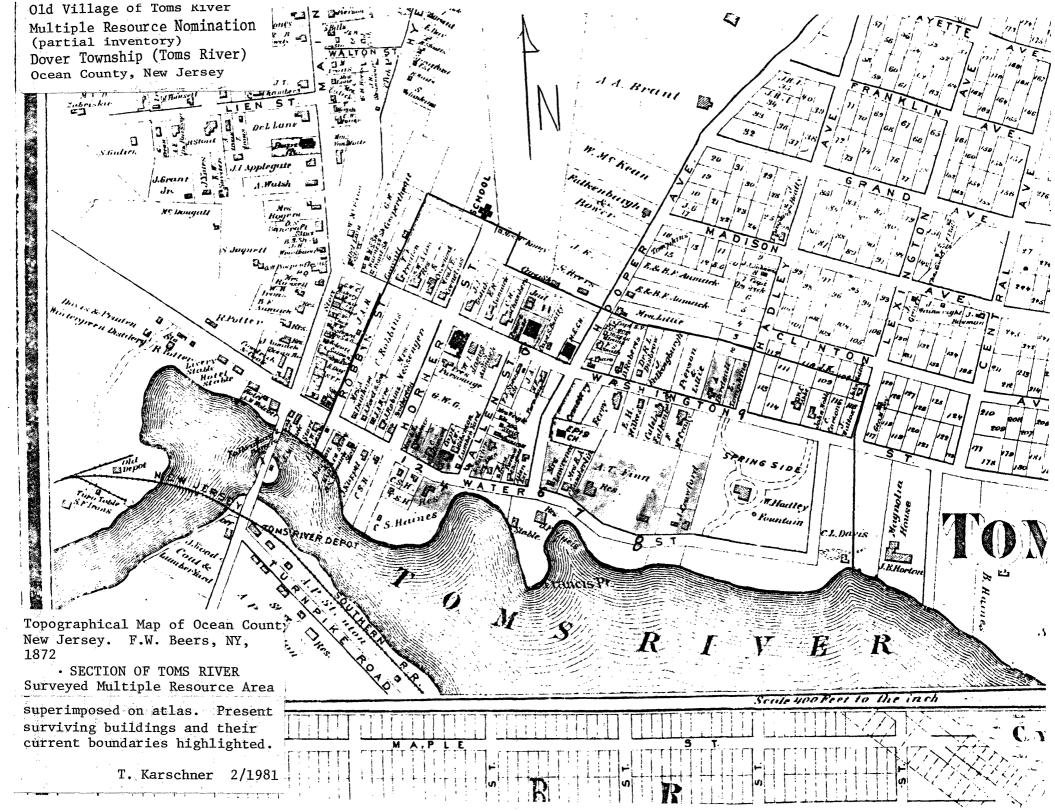
Verbal boundary description and justification

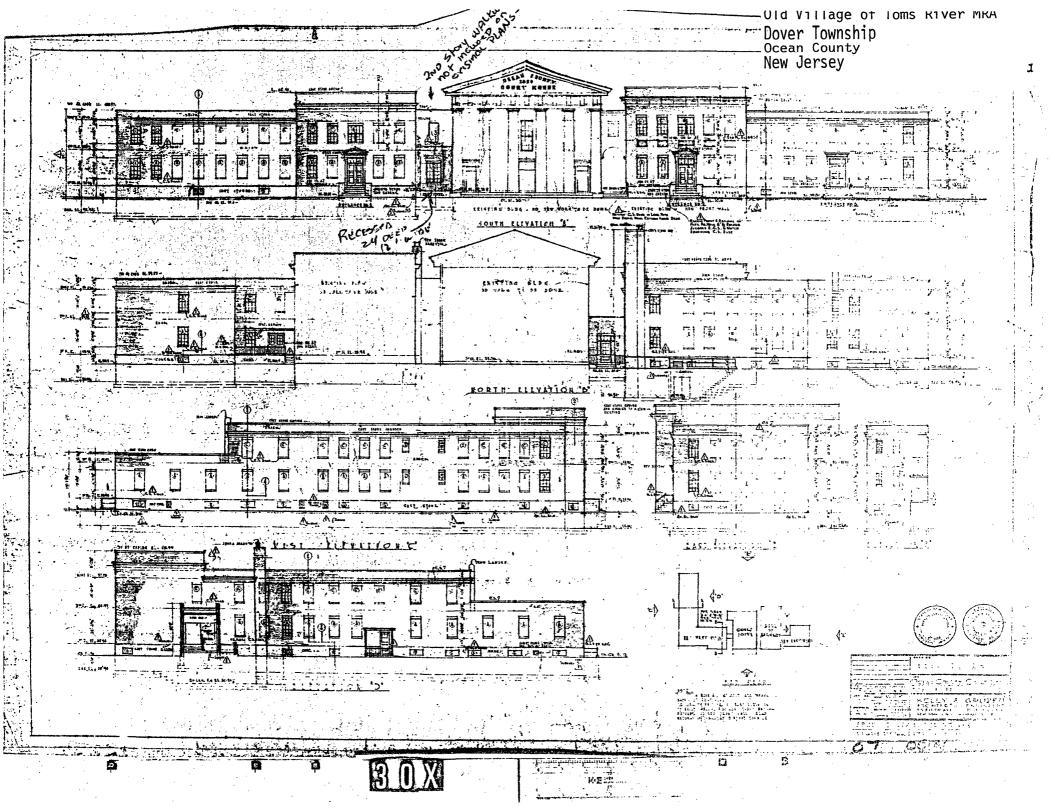
See individual site survey forms

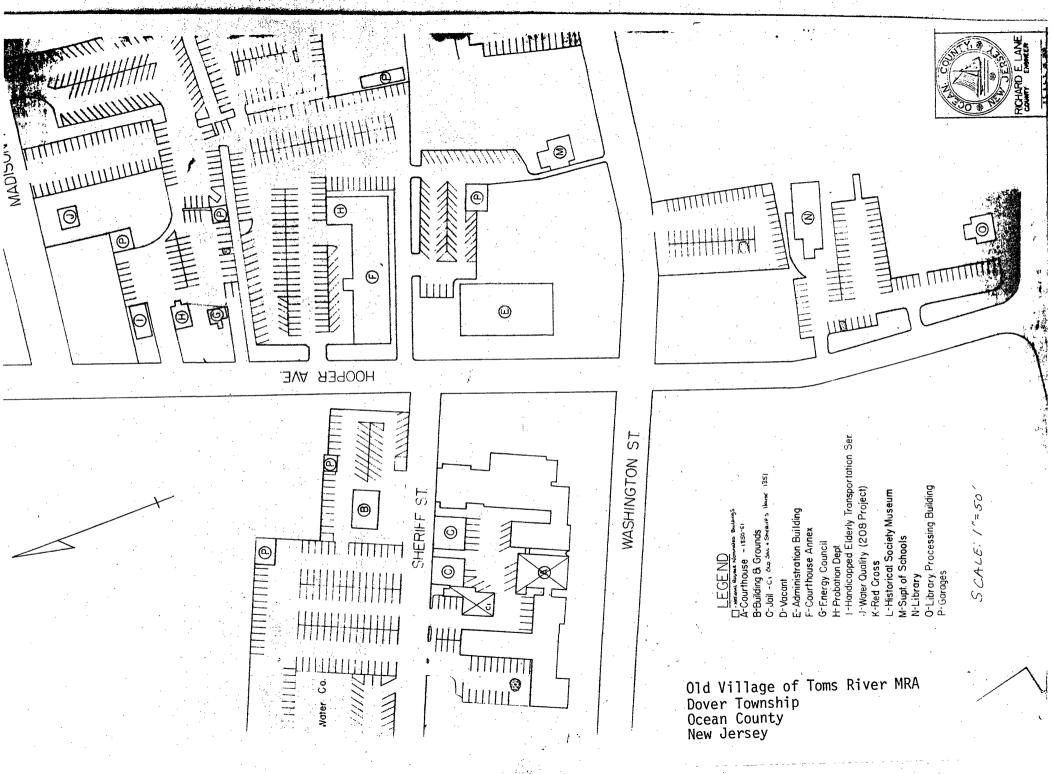
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state		code	county		code
11. For	m Prepare	ed By			
name/title	Pauline S. Mill Kevin McGorty,	Executive	Director		
organization	Ocean County Cu Heritage Commis		1	date	3/28/79-updated 8/6/80
street & number	38 Hadley Avenu	ue		telephone	(201) 244-2121, ext. 2200
city or town	Toms River			state	New Jersey 08753
	te Histori	c Pres	ervatio	n Offic	er Certification
12. Sta	nificance of this proper			n Offic	er Certification
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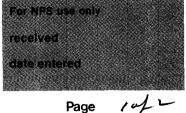


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

OMB NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 10/31/84

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Con	tinuatio	n sheet		Item number		Page	10/2
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	Nar	ne Old Village of	E Toms Ri	ver Multiple Resourd	ce Area		
	Sta	te New Jersey					
	Nor	nination/Type of Revi	iew			Date/Signature	
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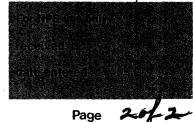
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tinuation sheet	Item number	Page 2472
	Multipl The	le Resource Area ematic Group
Name 01d Village of Toms State New Jersey	River Multiple Resource Area	
Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
11. Gilberson, Capt. George	Substantive Review Keeper	W. A. Brainan 8.12.8:
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