

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Island Heights Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION *Roughly bounded by Toms River, Summit + River Creeks,*
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Island Heights
STATE
New Jersey
VICINITY OF
N/A
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Second
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 type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
	<i>N/A</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

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
Washington Street

CITY, TOWN
Toms River
STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory - Ocean County
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
NJ

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input 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

The Island Heights Historic District is a highly intact array of primarily residential buildings, with the majority of its 375 structures built within a quarter century of its founding as a Methodist camp meeting resort in 1878. Intrusions are few, and the scale and pace of the district are decidedly human, rather than industrial or automotive. Such intrusions as exist must be so classified on the basis of their age and style, rather than massing; the district is overwhelmingly a 1 1/2 - to 2 1/2 story, wood frame town.

One aspect of the district which sets it apart from the hundreds of Victorian neighborhoods across the country may be best summed up as unity of plan since it was laid out and built over a short time span, the town plan harmoniously interacts with the strong natural features present, notably the bluffs and the riverfront.

As planned, there were three principal components to the town: the camp meeting ground, the riverfront, and the network of streets and malls linking the two. Two types of street plan were employed: a regular grid in the earlier western section, and a more naturalistic, free-form layout in the Westray area. The early layout has been adhered to, and the result is a remarkable middle-class Victorian resort.

Thus, the buildings in the historic district may be broadly classified into three major groups: the small camp meeting cottages generally clustered around the camp meeting grounds (although some have been moved to other locations); the larger, more traditional Queen Anne style homes, most of which line the riverbank; and the background matrix against which these two groups are set, consisting of substantial if unremarkable vernacular Queen Anne houses, usually without much more detail than patterned wood shingle siding, a porch made up of turned and sawn elements, or a pointed-arch attic window surround.

Island Heights is situated on the high wooded ground rising to the north from the banks of the Toms River, at its entrance into Barnegat Bay. The district's length is about six to eight times its width, oriented generally east and west. The majority of the district lies between Summit Avenue and the Toms River. The land rises to its 50' peak along the lots between Ocean and Summit Avenues, west of Simpson Avenue, and continues in a steep bluff at the river's edge to the east. From the Pavillion at the foot of Central Avenue, west toward the district boundary, the riverfront has long been secured by bulkheading. A small boardwalk follows this wall and stops just before the site of the former railroad station at West End Avenue.

6 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 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 type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) recreation
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1878

BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Island Heights is the most intact example of a planned Victorian religious resort in Ocean County and one of the best-preserved in the state. Although late, the founding of Island Heights is reflective of the continuing Methodist revival of the late Victorian period. With the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Camden to Seaside Park line to Island Heights in 1883, the new middle class from central and western New Jersey and Philadelphia was offered easy access to this Christian family resort, and to oceanside towns throughout the county, giving birth to its tourism industry. The district's riverfront, as compared to oceanside, out-of-the-way location and late 19th century construction boom left neither room nor cause for new development. There remains a dense concentration of well-preserved, vernacular, Queen Anne houses displaying their original picturesque massing and detailing. The rare occurrence of intrusions allows Island Heights to retain the scale and ambience of a late 19th century resort town, and the remaining camp meeting grounds and camp houses reflect its religious origins.

HISTORY:

Island Heights was once known as Dr. Johnston's Island, following his receipt of a patent grant in 1680. In 1748, it was surveyed as Toms River Island and although that survey shows no through northern waterway, Edwin Salter claimed the area was an island and that vessels once sailed through such a channel. Today the majority of the "channel", now called Dillon's Creek, is swampy marshland.

In 1762, the land became Dillon's Island when it was turned over to the Dillon family, British sympathizers whose son William led the Tory attack on the Toms River Blockade in 1782. The Dillons resided on the "island", living in a house still standing although altered (outside the district) on East End Avenue. In 1853, Commodore Robert F. Stockton of Princeton purchased the land for a summer house but was prevented from building by local hostility to his political viewpoints.² Ownership changed through the years until the 320 acres became three tracts of land: the Brinleys owned the northern acreage and are said to have built the house at 103 Oak Avenue after 1864; the Westrays owned the south-eastern portion, and James Robinson owned Hurry Farm in the northeastern section.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 280

QUADRANGLE NAME Toms River

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	8
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5	7	4	1	1	5
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4	4	2	1	4	8	0
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B

1	8
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5	7	3	5	4	0
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4	4	2	0	5	4	0
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

1	8
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5	7	1	8	8	0
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4	4	2	1	4	0	0
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D

1	8
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5	7	2	0	5	0
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4	4	2	1	9	2	0
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E

1	8
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5	7	2	7	2	0
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4	4	2	1	9	0	0
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F

1	8
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5	7	2	6	9	0
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4	4	2	1	6	2	0
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G

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H

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet and Map

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Candace A. Peck

ORGANIZATION

Heritage Studies, Inc.

DATE

10/1/1980

STREET & NUMBER

R.D. 4, Box 864, Mapleton Road

TELEPHONE

(609) 452-1754

CITY OR TOWN

Princeton

STATE

New Jersey

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 National Park Service.

Deputy

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Laura Schmelt

TITLE

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

2/23/81

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the
National Register

DATE

7/8/82

ATTEST:

Delores Byers
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

**United States Department of the Interior
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Island Heights Historic District

Continuation sheet Ocean County, New Jersey Item number 7

Page 1

Description (continued)

Sandy beaches and public and private docks constitute the rest of the district's waterfront. Mature pines, cedars, and deciduous trees, and lush green undergrowth and lawns appear throughout the district, giving it the impression of a lake camp rather than a seaside resort.

The plans for other 19th century religious resorts such as Oak Bluffs (MA), Ocean Grove (NJ), and Chester Heights (PA) all included common features: a tabernacle or religious center, a commercial and/or waterfront center containing the larger homes, and malls lined with smaller private cottages connecting these focal architectural accents that create a number of focal points that still exist: the Camp Meeting Grounds, the beachfront (River Avenue) and the commercial district (Central Avenue), with their larger more elaborate structures and other major buildings dotting the landscape throughout the area.¹ Island Heights is also like these other 19th century communities in setting aside its religious spaces away from the most attractive beachfront land and lining the religious spaces and malls with the tiny cottages that recall the tents of the earliest camp meetings.

The earliest improvements in Island Heights were accomplished in a short burst of activity. Within six weeks from the incorporation of the Island Heights Association on July 1, 1878, to the day of the first camp meeting (August 13, 1878), an enormous amount of preparation went on to accommodate the first guests: underbrush was removed from ten acres; two avenues opened; an ornate preachers' stand was built on the bluffs by Joseph A. Pharo and Son of Barnegat, NJ;² wooden seats were arranged for a camp ground; thirty camp meeting cottages were erected; a hotel (later the Island House) commenced; a wharf built into the river; yachts and hacks chartered to serve the visitors;³ and a 16 x 30 foot structure was erected near the dock, housing Association offices and a store⁴ on the first level and accommodations for visiting ministers upstairs.

Unlike Ocean Grove and Oak Bluffs there was never a huge tabernacle erected in Island Heights, but "...in the center of (the camp meeting ground) is a sort of depression formed by nature for an auditorium."⁵ "At the foot of the main bluff the grand stand (preachers' stand) of the camp meeting is situated and rising gently in front and on either side of the stand is a lovely space of ground beneath the cooling shade of many trees, the whole forming a natural and spacious amphitheatre with the

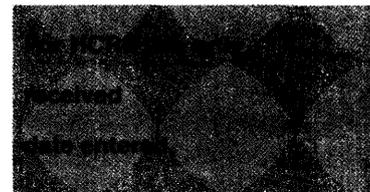
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Description (Continued)

speakers at the base of the southern slope on the bank of the River and in full view of the audience."⁶ Benches were arranged to accommodate about 3,000 persons in front of the preachers' stand which was later moved to the edge of the bluff and replaced with a roomy auditorium in 1880. Neither structure is extant.

The first focal center was the "tenting area", now called the Camp Meeting Grounds, the actual religious center where services were held. It was a rectangular area running from Simpson Avenue to the Hurry/Westray line (now Laurel Avenue) and from Ocean Avenue to the river. This area was reserved for the erection of camp meeting cottages; tents were leased for short terms to builders of camp meeting cottages for a small annual rent. In 1880-81, with the erection of an auditorium, the tenting area became known as the "Camp Circle" and the Camp Meeting Grounds proper were defined, as they remain, to be 200 feet wide from east to west and to extend from Ocean Avenue to the river. Today this is an open wooded lot between Camp Walks East and West and from Ocean Avenue to the now-overgrown river's edge. The cottages surrounded the camp grounds on three sides and were so close to the auditorium it was hardly necessary for the householders to go to the edifice to hear the service.⁸ Many cottages still have hooks on their porches where hammocks were hung for guests.

The typical camp meeting cottage was described in an 1878 newspaper article: "Messrs. Ralph B. and James G. Gowdy propose to erect two model cottages about 10 by 16 feet capable of accomodating an ordinary family, which will have many advantages over tents, and which can be built at a slight advance on the cost of a tent of the same capacity."⁹ "These cottages were usually two rooms at the ground level; one a living room in the front, with a smaller room at the rear for cooking and calling. The upstairs was for sleeping and would accommodate from two to four occupants who could not stand upright except in the center of the room, due to sloping ceilings."¹⁰

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Description (Continued)

At 129 Camp Walk East is an extremely well-preserved example of the tiny picturesque camp meeting cottages described above. Like all the original camp cottages it has only a cement block foundation and is not winterized. Elsewhere within the Camp Circle are numerous 2 1/2 story cottages front gable roofs, board and batten or shingled walls, and tiny first floor porches on the front facade.

These are original structures, many now with artificial sidings and new additions, but otherwise preserved. Their dense concentrated siting on small lots and close proximity to the roads gives the area a quaint but unselfconscious appearance. Throughout the district such 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 story cottages exist in heightened, widened, and more elaborated states, but always alluding to the picturesque frame summer cottage.

Akin to the malls in other 19th century religious resorts, a camp meeting path traveled from the camp grounds east to the Westray property and west through the blocks to West End Avenue. This right-of-way has in places been absorbed by adjacent properties west of Central Avenue, is part of a pocket park between Central and Simpson Avenues, and is dedicated street from Simpson through to Highland Avenue. Camp Walks East and West are lined with small cottages and a second row of houses is set back to the south on the bluffs.

Central Avenue is the second focal center serving as the historic commercial center of the district. The Pavillion anchors the base of the street at the river as a main transportation entrance, dock, and community gathering place. It is also a pivotal building at the intersection of the Central Avenue commercial district and the River Avenue recreational/residential axis. St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic Church and the old St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, both having lost their shingled walls to the asbestos siding, anchor the north end of the street at Ocean Avenue.

This commercial district contains a variety of small retail and personal service shops, offices, and art galleries. The area also contains several single-family detached residences and apartments above the commercial levels. Although some buildings have undergone alterations and additions and five structures have been demolished and replaced with two incompatible buildings, the basic cohesiveness of the street, with its Victorian charm, still exists. It is enhanced by the benches lining the street which contribute to its informal atmosphere.

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Description (Continued)

The third focal center is the beachfront and larger cottages lining River Avenue. Here are located the Pavillion, private and public docks, small public beaches, a boardwalk, and the Island Heights Yacht Club, built in 1900. The waterfront has traditionally been alive with activity in the summer months serving the recreational needs of the community. The boating here has traditional significance as well as serving as an economic mainstay for many of the residents who repair and maintain the craft.

On the north side of River Avenue are the more elegant homes and (originally) hotels; the Edgewater Hotel which remains at Central Avenue and Perennial which stood at the northeastern corner of Oak Avenue. Houses in this area are located on more expansive wooded lots. All have vast front porches at the first level facing the river and sometimes at the second level as is so commonly seen represented in early views of camp meeting cottages." Often the porches are raised, exposing the basement levels, because of the sloping lots, with long walks and wide stairs leading to the main entrances on the piano nobiles.

Several incorporators of Island Heights built homes along River Avenue as did some prominent Philadelphia and Camden families, including the Van Scivers, Wootens, Giffords, and Filengs. Henry Pettit, a Philadelphia architect, built his house, Arbutus Lodge, at #60, and possibly the Fileng/Sica House at #72. Both are grand examples of the Queen Anne style with interweaving free-flowing interior spaces separated by screen-type walls, with elaborate exterior ornamentation, articulation, and structural projections. Pettit is also responsible for the McKeehan house at 136 Ocean Avenue, a gem of the late Victorian age in an excellent state of preservation.

Along the north-south streets in the portions of the district where a strict grid pattern is employed are medium sized residences facing the streets with open porches and front steps abutting the sidewalks. Most houses are 2 1/2 stories high with vernacular Queen Anne characteristics. As Ocean Avenue runs east-west at approximately the crest of the bluff, several larger houses like those on River Avenue are afforded a view of the river from the north side of the street.

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Description (Continued)

At the northeast corner of the district is the Borough Hall property, once the John Wanamaker Camp for employees of Wanamaker's who came from his Commercial Institutes in New York and Philadelphia. The castle-like Borough Hall, now used for municipal court and other public purposes, was the mess hall and auditorium area. The Borough uses the grounds for playing fields, and structures built by the Presbyterians when they bought the complex for a camp in 1949, house the Post Office, police department, and municipal offices.

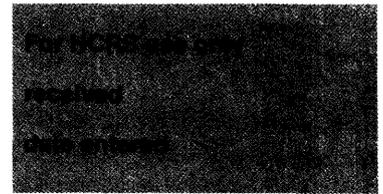
The primary styles of the district are vernacular Queen Anne, Shingle, and Bungalow. These styles were combined with Gothic Revival and Stick Style detailing for the ultimate in picturesque romanticism as so often characterized late 19th century New Jersey seaside architecture. Most structures have board and batten, natural shingled or clapboard walls. Many retain shingled front gables with sawn wooden screens, often with projecting gable peaks over a second level porch, almost always with a first level porch with turned posts, bannisters, and ornamental brackets. Mitred cornices over double-hung sash windows, exposed rafter tails and structural elements, brick foundations (or none at all) are common elements. Also frequently used is cast stone for foundations, retaining walls, and sometimes whole buildings. This material was produced locally by the Parker Cement Works.

Some exceptional buildings within the district are:

- A) 1 Summit Avenue, Day and Klauder, architects. Colonial Revival, irregular open plan, 2 1/2 stories, 1910, clapboard siding.
- B) 112 Ocean Avenue, Day and Klauder, architects. Shingle Style, cross plan, 2 1/2 stories, c. 1910, shingle siding.
- C) 60 River Avenue, Henry Pettit, architect. Queen Anne style, 2 1/2 stories, c. 1890, originally wood shingle siding, now asbestos.

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Description (Continued)

- D) 122 Chestnut Avenue. Queen Anne, irregular plan, 2 1/2 stories, c. 1880, clapboard and painted shingle siding.
- E) 72 River Avenue, Henry Pettit, architect. Queen Anne, irregular plan, 2 1/2 stories, c. 1880, clapboard and painted shingle.
- F) 236 Ocean Avenue, Henry Pettit, architect. Shingle/Queen Anne, irregular plan, 2 1/2 stories, 1893, clapboard and painted shingle.
- G) 104 Cedar Avenue, John Frederick Peto, designer. Queen Anne, irregular plan, 2 1/2 stories, c. 1880, clapboard and shingle siding.
- H) Methodist Church, 115 Ocean Avenue. Colonial Revival/ Shingle elements, irregular plan, 2 1/2 stories, 1925, wood shingle siding.
- I) 42 River Avenue. Bungalow, T-plan, 1 1/2 stories, c. 1915, stucco and clapboard siding.
- J) 169 Ocean Avenue, possible Louis Duhring, architect. Colonial Revival, U-plan, 2 1/2 stories, c. 1890, wood shingle siding.
- K) Borough Hall. Gothic Revival, irregular plan, 1 story, 1900, original wood shingle siding replaced by asbestos shingles.
- L) 129 Camp Walk East. Camp Meeting cottage. Rectangular, 1 1/2 stories, 1878, board and batten siding.

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Description (Continued) Footnotes:

1

George Thomas, "Island Heights--A Place in the Sun", lecture delivered 9-29-1979.

2

New Jersey Courier (Toms River, NJ), 8-18-1878.

3

June Daye, "The Mecca of the Methodists: The story of the Founding of Island Heights" (Ocean County Bureau of Publicity, 1941).

4

Courier, 8-18-1878.

5

Ocean Democrat (Toms River, NJ), 8-22-1878.

6

Island Heights and Windsor Park, 1888.

7

Ananias Lawrence, "Statement on the Island Heights Association", 2-18-17.

8

Daye.

9

Courier, 7-18-1878.

10

Daye.

11

Island Heights and Windsor Park.

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The following categories were used to evaluate each structure within the district:

1. Pivotal/Typical

Pivotal structures are those which are deemed to be the most significant in the district architecturally and/or historically. Some are located at focal points in the town's plan while others are distinguished by their style or historical/architectural associations. Typical structures are those which are of a type seen frequently throughout the district, especially the camp meeting cottages. Each pivotal structure and representative typical ones were recorded on individual survey forms.

2. Contributing

Contributing buildings are structures which are generally consistent in style and date with the district's period of significance. Usually of similar massing as their pivotal/typical neighbors, they are prominent features in the district's townscape. Most are in good to excellent condition, and alterations, if any, are compatible with the original structure.

3. Harmonizing

While not necessarily dating from the c. 1880 period, harmonious buildings are compatible in massing, materials, and setback with the buildings in the above two categories. Some are individually noteworthy, although the fifty-year age requirement is not rigidly applied.

4. Intrusions

Modern buildings (or those so altered as to convey a modern appearance) which do not recognize the predominant architectural types in the district fall into this category. Without judging the quality of their design per se, they were determined to be incompatible with the historic character of the district.

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The buildings in the Island Heights Historic District are as follows (numbers refer to enclosed map).

- * = PARKER STONE Foundation
- + = PARKER STONE Boundary Wall

1. Schoettle-Mitchell House
129 West End Avenue
Pivotal

Designed in the Colonial Revival style by Charles Z. Klauder of Day and Klauder, the house was built in 1910 and is one of the foremost architectural examples in the district. Built on an L-plan, it is 5 x 3 bays and has beaded clapboard siding. The roof is gabled, and there are two brick chimneys. The massing is that of an expanded saltbox, strengthening the stylistic references. The front (west) facade is 1 1/2 stories; the rear slope of the roof extends down to create a one-story rear facade.

The siting of the house is nearly as significant as its designer. Located on the bluff, it commands vistas of the Toms River, and was planned so as to maximize the impact of the view.

Also on the property is a small garage, added later by Klauder's office, designed to complement the site. It is built into the side of the bluff with little more than the roof visible from the house, (1a).

2. 115 Sassafras Lane
Contributing

This residence demonstrates a combination of styles, indicating successive periods of alteration, probably with a vernacular Queen Anne core, circa 1880. It is two stories high and has a gable roof running parallel to Sassafras; the center of the roof line is broken by a shed-roofed wall dormer, 2 windows wide. On the exterior of this wall is a brick chimney.

The structure is three bays wide, and has a central entrance. It is covered in clapboards and painted shingle, and has a screened porch overlooking the river at the north east corner, as well as a shed porch on the west side.

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3. 111 Sassafras Lane
Contributing

Expanded Queen Anne cottage, circa 1880. It is structurally divided into two basic elements. Both have gable roofs facing the lane, and are joined together by a walkway, also gabled. The smaller northern element was built possibly at a later time. The structure as a whole is 3 stories high.

This home is covered in alternating bands of patterned shingle, both fishscale and staggered scallop. Other Queen Anne elements include paired windows, casement windows, and a mitred arch attic window in the Carpenter Gothic mode. There are shed dormers, a shed porch to south, and jalousie window alterations.

3a - shed

4. 109 Sassafras Lane *
Contributing

A relatively simple structure, on a parker stone foundation. It is rectangular in plan, 3 bays wide, and 2 1/2 stories high, with a gable roof running parallel to the street. It appears to be somewhat more recent in construction than its northern neighbors, probably 1900.

The exterior fabric is painted shingle, trimmed with cornerboards. The window groups are generally paired. Obvious alterations include a shed porch, SE; and pent eaves on the rear corner entrances. There is a sublevel garage at the southeast corner.

5. 105 Sassafras Lane
Harmonizing

Built circa 1960, this 3-bay, 2 1/2 story home is most distinguished by its "Dutch Gambrel" roof. Two side wings extend asymmetrically from the main element, and encompass a garage. Harmonizing elements include the fabric -- painted shingle -- and the paired window groups.

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6. Kuri House
3 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

A three-story, vernacular Queen Anne house, now sheathed with asbestos siding, the building can be stylistically dated to c. 18⁸⁵ when it probably had a T-plan. It is 3 bays wide and 4 deep, and the roofs are gabled, hipped, shed, and flat. There is a porch on the south and west facade, with a hexagonal corner "gazebo". There have been numerous additions and alterations.

7. Schurch-Johnson House
101 West End Avenue
Pivotal

A T-plan vernacular Queen Anne house probably dating from the early 1880's, now sheathed in aluminum siding. It is 2 1/2 stories high and three by 5 bays, with a 2 1/2-story bay on the east (facing West End Avenue). As with many houses in the district, there is a front porch on the south facade. There is also a garage on the property (#7A).

8. 105 West End Avenue *
Contributing

A square-plan 1880's home on a parker stone foundation, with basement. It is three bays wide, 3 stories high, and has a hipped roof. The facade of this structure is distinguished by a central hipped roof gable, and a projecting hipped front porch, which has been enclosed. There are contrasting wall materials. The first floor is covered with clapboard and trimmed with cornerboards, and has paired window groups on each side of the porch. The second and third floors are covered in painted shingle.

- 8a - garage
8b - shed

9. 109 West End Avenue
Contributing

This early twentieth century structure encompasses two stories beneath a gambrel roof, running parallel to the street. It is two bays wide. A shed dormer and an exterior brick chimney add interest to the roofline. The double hung sash windows are grouped in pairs, and there is a front porch entrance.

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A one-story hipped-roof addition extends to the south.

9a - garage. Made from parker stone.

10. 111 West End Avenue
Contributing (intrusive addition)

Two structures occupy this lot; the rear cottage, of indeterminate date, is a one-story frame building subsidiary to the front cottage.

The principal house is a 2-story colonial revival construction, circa 1920. The central element is three bays wide, with a center door and flanking windows. Two wings with casement windows and sidelights extend from either side.

The gable roof, which runs parallel to the street, is broken by 2" colonial revival" gables in the central element. These frame arched windows; the upper sash of each has radiant lights.

This structure is covered with asbestos siding.

11. 113 West End Avenue
Harmonizing

A garage with a gable roof, covered in natural shingle.

12. 2 Summit Avenue +
Contributing, with intrusive addition

This corner, bungalow-type home is 1 1/2 stories high, with a gable roof. It has an enclosed, shed-type front porch at the Summit Avenue entrance. It is probably early twentieth century in construction and there is a long center shed roof gable above.

Alterations include a second floor deck to the west, a first floor brick addition to the rear, and aluminum siding. There is a parker stone wall to West End Avenue side.

13. 106 West End
Contributing

An interesting structure, this 2 1/2-story home is probably circa 1890. Its gable roof runs parallel to the street, and is only 2 bays wide. Two bay-type dormers accent the roof, and an interior brick chimney rises from the center.

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Most notable is the wide, hipped roof front porch, presently enclosed, which runs in a five bay, Tudor-arch type pattern of apertures.

The structure is covered with abestos siding.

13a - garage

14. 104 West End Avenue
Contributing

A bungalow home, of indeterminate date, possibly as late as 1940. It is 2 stories high, 3 bays wide, has a concrete foundation and interior brick chimney, and has a shed front porch, screened.

A shed dormer with four windows faces the street. The siding is aluminum, and there is a saltbox-type addition to the rear.

14a garage

15. 9 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #14. Original frame siding. First floor has projecting square porch/portico which shelters the entrance. It is screened, with a shingled bank at bottom.

A bay window projects, first floor, west.

15a - garage

16. 11 Ocean Avenue
Typical

Narrow Gothic cottage, circa 1880. Cruciform in shape, the structure rises 2 1/2 floors, and each arm is one bay wide. A screened, hipped porch extends from the front to either wing. The cottage is presently sheathed with asbestos siding.

17. 13 Ocean Avenue *
Contributing

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This bungaloid structure, dated around 1900, is made important by its parker stone foundation and porch piers. It is two stories high, with its gable roof running parallel to the street, and is covered with painted shingle.

An internal first floor porch is supported with square posts and standard rails; it is partially screened on its south side. The porch rafter tails are exposed.

17a - garage

18. 101 Chestnut Avenue*
Contributing

A small, 2-story, 3-bay shingle-style cottage, c. 1890, with gable roof facing the street. The walls are sheathed with painted shingle, with diamond patterned detail under the eave. The roof retains its natural shingle finish.

A hipped front porch, screened with lower shingle band, is supported by plain square posts.

There are double casement windows on the second floor, and 3 pairs of shed dormers.

19. 103 Chestnut Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #18. Gable roof is replaced by a high hipped roof, without dormers. Siding is asbestos, and the roof is also covered with synthetic materials.

19a - garage

20. Ramel House
105 Chestnut Avenue
Pivotal

This is a 2 1/2-story vernacular Queen Anne house with a rectangular plan, sheathed in clapboards. The roof is gabled and is punctuated by a brick chimney capped by an elaborate pot. Small barge boards and exposed rafter tails decorate the eaves. The house is 2 bays wide and 2 deep; windows are 2/2 with plain surrounds and molded cornices.

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21. 107 Chestnut Avenue
Harmonizing

A 1 1/2-story bungalow structure, circa 1940. Three bays wide, the gable roof faces the street. There is an enclosed shed-type front porch.

The structure is covered with vinyl siding.

21a. garage.

22. Not used.

23. Doss House
114 Chestnut Avenue
Pivotal

Believed to have been built c. 1880, the house is vernacular Queen Anne in style, built on an L-plan. It is 2 1/2 stories high and 3 bays wide. The siding is predominantly clapboard, although the gable peaks are shingled. Roof dormers, a porch (on the west and part of the south facades) with turned columns, and exposed rafter tails complete the design.

24. 112 Chestnut Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, 3 bay structure, with a gable roof running parallel to the street; circa 1900, with alterations. Front screened porch has square post supports and standard rails; it extends to the south. A shed dormer, three windows wide, is located on the second floor, front. Stucco work on the north and south walls indicates late alterations.

25. Mueller House *
110 Chestnut Avenue
Contributing

This camp meeting cottage (c. 1880) is still not winterized. It is 2 1/2 stories high with a gable roof oriented toward the street with exposed rafter walls. Concrete block at the first level and shingled walls above. A porch is recessed in the main block but a canopy extends from the main block over the porch. The house is rectangular, 2 bays wide and three deep.

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26. Werbacker House
108 Chestnut Avenue
Pivotal

Essentially a simple 1 1/2-story camp-cottage type house, built c. 1880. The gable end faces the street (W), and the walls are sheathed with clapboards. It is one bay wide and 2 deep. There is a 1-story screened porch with half-hipped roof on the front facade.

27. 106 Chestnut Avenue *
Contributing

This is a one-story, hipped roof cottage. Its date is indeterminate, but shingle style features indicate construction around 1900. It is three bays wide with a center door and a portico. The exterior is covered in clapboards with a band of patterned shingle at the base of the structure. Roofline has exposed rafter tails.

27a - garage

28. 104 chestnut Avenue *
Contributing

This basic Island Heights cottage, circa 1880, has a hipped roof which is unusual for its style. The L-shaped structure rises 2 stories above a parker stone basement, and is 2 bays wide in its stem. The exterior wall fabric is painted shingle, and all of the windows have mitred arch heads; some are paired.

A hipped porch extends to the front and the south of the structure. Turned posts, lattice rails, and decorative exposed rafter tails enhance its appearance. ✓

28a - garage

29. 100 Chestnut Avenue
Harmonizing

This 2-story structure, of indeterminate date, demonstrates many forms of alteration. The major element, facing Chestnut, is basically square in plan, with a hipped roof and exaggerated "quoin" corners which give it a fortress-like appearance. A series of 3 setbacks extend from this main element to the east, paralleling Ocean Avenue.

Alterations include continuous jalousie window groups on the first floor, and some asbestos siding.

29a - garage

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30. 103 Maple Avenue
Intrusion

A 1970 ranch structure, 2 stories high and 3 bays wide. It is somewhat interesting for its exterior concrete chimney, deck, and casement window treatment, although of no historical value.

31. 109 Maple Avenue
Typical

A 3-story vernacular Queen Anne Cottage, 2 bays wide with gable to street, circa 1880. This structure is graced with a variety of contrasting materials. The first floor is sheathed with clapboards; the second, plain painted shingle; and the third floor is covered with painted, staggered butt shingles, set off by a belt course.

Additional Queen Anne details include paired window treatment and an open, hipped roof front porch, extending to the south, with square posts and a lower shingle band.

32. 113 Maple Avenue
Typical

This impressive, 2 1/2-story structure combines many 1880 characteristics. It is L-shaped in plan, 2 bays wide in its stem, and covered with alternating bands of patterned shingle: staggered butt, fishscale, and plain in cut. A screened porch with hipped roof extends to the front and south; it is graced by turned posts and sawn brackets.

32a - garage

33. 117 Maple Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story bungaloid structure, circa 1940 or earlier. 3 bays wide, it is sheathed in painted shingle and crowned by a hipped roof. There are four hipped roof dormers with casement windows. An internal front porch, screened, is supported by square posts with a lower shingle band. The structure rests on a brick foundation; there is a basement and an exterior entrance to the west.

33a - garage

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34. 114 Maple Avenue *
Contributing

This wide, 2-story hipped-roof cottage is of indeterminate date; its massing suggests shingle style design of the early twentieth century. The structure is five bays wide. There is a hipped wall dormer, 2 windows wide, on the facade of the structure, as well as a hipped roof front porch with square posts. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

34a - garage

35. 110 Maple Avenue *
Contributing

A 3-story, 1890's cottage with ambitious alterations. It is three bays wide and supports a hipped roof that gables to the north. The north element boasts a mitred arch 3rd floor window, and a screened front porch with hipped roof and turned posts.

The structure is covered with asbestos siding.

36. 106 Maple Avenue *
Contributing

Basically the same as #35, but covered with possibly original clapboards and corner-board. Square porch posts, parker stone front steps are among the differences.

The northern element is 2 bays wide and displays an exterior brick chimney to the street. This is framed by two demi-lunette windows on the third floor. Other window details include a Queen Anne sash in the front shed dormer.

37. Langendorf-Soucy House *
23 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

This house is striking due to its mansard roof and tower. It is 4 x 2 bays, and generally 3 stories in height, on a rectangular plan. An open porch wraps around the south and part of the west facade; wall fabric is clapboard. Windows are 2/2. The three-story tower is on the east(right) side.

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38. 27 Ocean Avenue *
Contributing

Symmetry marks this 2-story cottage, c. 1880 with alterations. The 3-bay facade has a center door and the gable end pent faces the street. French doors lead onto the internal front porch, which is screened with square posts and standard rails. There is a considerable roof overhang, creating a soffit area.

Although the present exterior is stucco, the building has many attributes of the shingle style.

38a - garage

39. Middleton-Scheer House *
29 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

This is a 2 1/2 story, L-plan vernacular Queen Anne house, now sided with aluminum. It is 1 bay wide and 3 deep, with a gabled roof. The style suggests a construction date of c. 1880. There is a porch on the south and part of the east facade, with Italianate elements.

40. Brinley Cottage *
103 Oak Avenue
Pivotal

This is the original Brinley house which was sold with the land to the Island Heights Association, thus predating the establishment of the camp meetings. It is 2 1/2 stories, on an L-plan, with a gabled roof. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1, and those in the gable peak have pointed cornices. There is a one-story porch in the angle of the L. Deed research indicates a construction date in the 1860's.

40a - garage

41. 109 Oak Avenue
Harmonizing

Many alterations have lessened the quality of this structure, and the date is difficult to determine. It is a 2 1/2-story, L-shaped home with 2 bays across the stem, and gable roof. It has a brick foundation, an intrusive brick-faced first floor and exterior chimney, and aluminum siding above.

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42. 113 Oak Avenue *
Harmonizing

This small 1 1/2-story structure is part of a cluster of buildings, also including a garage and shed, and two possible subsidiary residences. This main structure has a hipped front and vertical board exterior. Massing indicates some shingle style influence. Alterations include continuous fenestration.

42a, b, c. : cabin, garage, shed

43. 115 Oak Avenue *
Contributing

Another 1 1/2-story cottage with gable to street. Possibly of 19th century construction; many alterations, including asbestos siding. A portico, resting on 2 doric posts, projects from the center door.

44. Not used.

45. Not used.

46. 114 Oak Avenue * +
Contributing

The verticality of this 2-story cottage indicates an extremely early construction with Gothic intentions, c. 1880 or earlier. The siding is clapboard with corner-boards, in deteriorating condition. The entrance faces south, away from the street, and there is also a double shed projection south. The double hung sash windows are extremely narrow.

46a - shed

47. 110 Oak Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, gambrel-roofed cottage, c. 1880. It is extremely narrow in width, only one structural bay wide. There is an addition extending to the south, which is met by the shed front porch; this has been enclosed with casement windows. Shed dormers in the roof and a rear lean-to addition expand the original structure.

The house is covered in painted shingle, with staggered butt shingle in the roof peak area.

47a - shed

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48. 106 Oak Avenue
Contributing (Harmonizing addition)

A 2-story, 3-bay gothic cottage, circa 1880, with a wide gable to the street. The exterior is covered in unpainted staggered butt shingle. There is an internal screened porch with a central door. Additions include a large shed dormer to the south, and a lean-to extension to the rear, encompassing a garage.

49. 104 Oak Avenue *
Contributing

Another 1880's vernacular Queen Anne cottage. It is 2 1/2 stories high, 2 bays wide, and covered in natural shingle, including the roof area. There is a screened shed front porch, and a mitred arch attic window. Alterations include a one-story addition to the south, and a shed dormer.

49a - garage

50. Tsucalas House *
31 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

One of the architecturally outstanding houses in the district, this is a well-preserved example of a camp meeting cottage, probably built c. 1880. It is 2 1/2 stories high, 4 bays wide and 4 deep, with a gabled roof. The wall material is clapboard, with shingles in the gable peak. All windows are 2/2.

51. 33 Ocean Avenue * +
Contributing

A 2-story early bungalow c. 1900-1930, 3 bays wide. The gable roof runs parallel to the street, and has a wide shed dormer to the front, with two groups of triple casement windows. The internal front porch is screened, and there is a center door. The first floor is covered in clapboards with cornerboards. The second is covered in natural shingle.

52. 35 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

This fascinating bungalow dated 1903, is reputed to be the work of Charles Z. Kaluder. It was called "the Anchorage", and was the site of the first Island

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Heights Yacht Club Meeting. Photographs substantiate that it has changed little from its construction: the porch has been enclosed, and masonite siding added above the original clapboard exterior. This also covered a built-in "sail cabinet" in the porch roof.

The 2-story structure, 3 bays wide, has a brick foundation and a gable roof running parallel to the street. A shed roof dormer is recessed into the porch below. The front roof slope is especially long in order to encompass the porch area.

Most of the interior is unaltered; there are solid oak beams and details, brick fireplace, and built-in furniture. A breakfast room has been added to the rear.

52a - shed

53.

*

37 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A camp meeting cottage of the typical 2 1/2 story, L-plan with clapboard at the first level and painted shingles above. The roof is gable with partial returns on the ends and a dormer on the east. Two over two double hung sash windows are throughout with a first level open raised porch on three sides. The house is three bays wide, side bay entrance, and four bays deep.

53a - shed

54. Williams-Wooley House
103 Jaynes
Pivotal

A nearly intact example of a camp meeting cottage, the house evokes the appearance of the district in its heyday, c. 1880. It is 2 1/2 stories on an irregular plan, and has a jerkinhead roof. There is a 2-story porch with chamfered columns and decorative stickwork. The extension of the roof eaves forms the second floor porch roof.

The Association sold the property in September of 1882 for \$520; that buyer sold it two months later for \$1500. Construction of the house is assumed to have taken place during that time.

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55. 105 Jaynes +
Typical

A 2 1/2-story, 2-bay gothic cottage on concrete foundation, c. 1880. This structure is built very close to #54. Both share the same elevated location above the street, and the same parker stone retaining wall. Details include a mitred arch attic window and a shed roofed screened front porch with square posts, sawn brackets, and standard rail.

There is a recent 2-story extension to the north and a further extension, 1 story high, with a flat roof and exposed rafter tails.

56. 105 Jaynes
contributing

Garage to 55.

57. 109 Jaynes *
Contributing

A 2-story bungaloid structure, circa 1900, similar in design to #52. It is sided in asbestos, and has an internal screened porch.

54a - shed

58. 111 Jaynes
Intrusion

This one-story, 3-bay 1960's ranch, is covered in asbestos.

59. 113 Jaynes +
Contributing

This late nineteenth century structure demonstrates both Gothic and Italianate attributes. It is 2 1/2 stories high with a gable roof parallel to the street, and 5 bays wide, (1 room deep). There is a center door and a corresponding blind gable peak above. Other features include a hip-roofed front porch, 2 interior end brick chimneys, and mitred arch attic windows. A 2-story addition to the rear creates the present T-plan. The siding is asbestos.

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60. Not used.

61. 122 Jaynes
Typical (cottage, with addition)

A camp meeting cottage covered with asbestos siding on the first floor. An enclosed shed front porch and a rear lean-to have been added.

61a - shed

62. 120 Jaynes Avenue
Typical

A 2 1/2-story, vernacular Gothic cottage, c. 1880. It is 2 bays wide, and covered with the original clapboards with cornerboards. A hipped front porch extends front and south; it is supported by square posts shingled band, and is screened. There is a mitred arch attic window, and an interior brick chimney, as well as lean-to and shed additions to the east.

62a - garage

63. 40 Summit Avenue
Intrusion

This 1 1/2-story, c. 1955 ranch house, with enclosed garage, is 3 bays wide and sided with asbestos.

64. 114 Jaynes
Intrusion

Similar to #63, 4 bays wide.

65. 112 Jaynes
Harmonizing

A 1-story, gable-to-street bungalow, c. 1930. A hipped front porch addition is attached into the gable; the entrance, located there, is protected by a small roof hood. A sublevel garage has been incorporated into the structure.

The siding is asbestos, and the porch has continuous fenestration. There is an exterior brick chimney.

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66. 110 Jaynes +
Contributing

Another vernacular Queen Anne cottage, 2 1/2 stories high, c. 1880. Gable roof faces street, and the structure is 2 bays wide. A shed front porch with continuous casement windows and shingle band below shelters the central entrance. The exterior is covered in natural shingle.

Alterations include side shed dormers.

67. 106 Jaynes
Intrusion

A 1970's house, 1 story high and sided in aluminum. The structure is 2 bays wide.

68. Douglas House +
104 Jaynes
Pivotal

Believed to have begun as a camp meeting cottage, c. 1880, the house is noteworthy for its elaborate jigsaw work, including bargeboards, porch balusters, and gable screens. It is 2 1/2 stories, on a T-plan, and has wood shingle siding. A spacious front porch surrounds the stem of the T. (Compare with #54 above).

69. Stanwood House +
39 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

With an unusual combination mansard and gambrel roof, the silhouette of this house is distinctive. It is 2 1/2 stories, rectangular in plan, and sided with patterned shingles. A broad porch, with panelled trefoils in the frieze, extends across the front facade. There is a large Palladian window in the gambrel peak. Windows on the front facade have shingled shed hoods.

The house was formerly owned by Fred Stanwood, proprietor of the Stanwood Brothers General Store at Ocean and Central (demolished).

70. St. Gertrudes Church +
Corner, Central and Ocean Avenues
Pivotal

Now sided with asbestos, this 1 1/2-story church originally had wood shingle

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siding. It is seven bays long, each of which is delineated by a buttress. With its gabled roof and small scale, it typifies the early 20th century seasonal parish church. Priests came out from Toms River during the summer to conduct services.

Visually, it provides a buffer to the residential section of Central Avenue to the north and the commercial area to the south.

71. 105 Central Avenue
Contributing

A beautiful 1880's structure, recently sided with aluminum, with corresponding altered windows. It is 2 1/2 stories high, L-shaped, and 2 bays wide at the stem. A hipped front porch, enclosed, expands into an octagonal SE corner. A 2-story bay element is located on the north side. Mitred arch attic windows and original painted shingle has been left under the roof eaves.

72. 109 Central Avenue
Contributing

This is another altered Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1880. It rises 2 1/2 stories, is rectangular in plan with gable roof facing the street, and is three bays wide. The alterations include a uniform, unsympathetic natural shingle exterior.

73. 113 Central Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's vernacular Gothic house, rising 2 1/2 stories and presenting gable to street. There are round attic window heads, and a screened front porch.

Original clapboard exterior.

74. 115 Central Avenue
Harmonizing

This 1-story, 1960's ranch is unobtrusive due to its natural shingle exterior and moderate scale. It is 4 bays wide and has an interior brick chimney.

75. 117 Central Avenue
Contributing

Basic 1880 cottage, 2 bays side. Shed front porch is enclosed, and aluminum siding has been added.

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76. 41 Summit Avenue
Contributing

A camp meeting cottage, moved and enlarged. It rises 1 1/2 stories and the enclosed front porch extends east. Another shed-type addition extends west. The cottage has been sided with asbestos, but the scalloped pattern front vergeboard remains.

77. Summit Avenue (Island Heights Branch Library) +
Contributing

A one-story hipped roof structure, covered in natural shingle, and with square casement windows throughout. A portico, supported by turned posts, shelters the south entrance.

78. 123 Central Avenue +
Harmonizing

A 2-story, 3-bay, hipped roof structure of indeterminate age. It has an east entrance, a hipped porch enclosed with continuous jalousies, and an exterior chimney. It is sided with aluminum.

79. 125 Central Avenue +
Harmonizing

A 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, hipped roof cottage of indeterminate age. Alterations similar to #78. Aluminum siding.

79a - garage

80. 127 Central Avenue * +
Harmonizing

A 2 1/2-story structure of indeterminate age, 3 bays wide. A wall dormer faces the street. An enclosed, internal front porch has continuous fenestration, and the siding is asbestos.

81. 126 Central
Contributing

A 2 1/2-story, 1880's cottage, with gable roof to street, 2 bays wide. It is sided with natural shingle, and has an L-shaped porch extending west (front) and south.

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82. 122 Central *
Harmonizing

A 2-story structure of indeterminate age, with gable roof facing the street. The walls are covered with aluminum and there is a front porch, with parker stone steps and piers.

82a - garage

83. 120 Central
Harmonizing

An L-shaped, 2 1/2-story structure of indeterminate age with asbestos siding.

83a - garage

84. 118 Central Avenue * +
Harmonizing

A 2-story, circa 1880 cottage, with alterations and aluminum siding.

85. 114 Central Avenue +
Contributing

A 2 1/2-story cottage, circa 1880, L-shaped in plan, with a porch continuing front and side. Mitred arch window heads grace the attic story.

86. 112 Central Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story, shingled structure, this home appears in the "Island Heights Herald" of 1885. Recent alterations in siding materials, and porch infilling, have diminished its outlines.

The rear part of the structure is sided in natural shingle, and is 2 bays long. The front has a round porch which has been enclosed and covered with batten-type siding. A round front window element on the second floor, surmounted by a "crow's nest", are among the distinctive architectural features.

87. 110 Central Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story structure, 2 bays wide, with gable roof to street. The shed front porch has been enclosed, and the siding is aluminum.

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88. Garreston House
108 Central Avenue
Pivotal

This is a vernacular Queen Anne house built c. 1880. It is 2 1/2 stories, rectangular in plan, with a gabled roof. Siding is clapboard. As is common in the district, there is a 2-story porch on the front facade.

89. Heimbold House
106 Central Avenue
Pivotal

One of a group of important houses on Central Avenue, this house is 2 1/2 stories with gabled roof, 2 bays by 3, on a rectangular plan. The outstanding feature of the house is its full-height porch on the front gable facade, terminating in a scroll-sawn gable screen.

90. Toth House
104 Central Avenue
Pivotal

This 2 1/2-story vernacular Queen Anne house is enlivened by its use of variously sawn wood shingle siding. Its plan is a modified T, and the gable end faces the street. Other features include scrollsawn gable screen, shingled shed window hoods, and 1-story porch terminating in a "gazebo" room at each end (of different sizes) with conical roofs.

91. 102 Central Avenue
Pivotal

A well-preserved camp meeting cottage, this 2 1/2-story house is unusual in the district for its deep setback. It is 2 by 3 bays, with wood shingle siding and a gabled roof. Windows are 2/2; those on the first story have hipped hoods. The roof is gabled, and the shingling in the peaks is diamond-butt.

91a - shed

92. Island Heights Studio of Art
100 Central Avenue
Pivotal

Built in 1882 as St. Philips Episcopal Church, this building is seeing adaptive use as an art school. It is 2 stories high, rectangular in plan, with a gabled roof; it is 7 bays long and 2 wide. The wood shingle siding has been superseded by asbestos shingles.

The building performs the same visual function as St. Gertrudes, located directly across Central Avenue, separating commercial and residential areas.

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93. Aber House
101 Simpson Avenue
Pivotal

A 2 1/2-story house, c. 1890, with hipped roof. The plan of the house is an L which becomes rectangular due to an integrated, full-height porch on the south and east facades. The house is 4x3 bays, siding is wood shingle, and the roof is enlivened by hipped dormers. A handsome wrought iron fence encloses the property.

93a - garage

94. Grenley House ("Gingerbread House")
103 Simpson Avenue
Pivotal

An outstanding example of a 1 1/2-story vernacular cottage. The house is also noteworthy for its board and batten siding. It is small in scale, with a gabled roof to the street, and a porch whose roof is the extended eave of the house roof. This is flanked by a flat-roofed porch on the right (north) and an octagonal porch on the left. Particularly noteworthy is the elaborate scrollsawn woodwork, including bargeboards, porch brackets, and porch balusters. It appears to date from c. 1880.

94 a - garage and rooms (pivotal)

95. 105 Simpson Avenue +
Typical/Contributing

A 2 1/2-story vernacular Gothic cottage, circa 1880, with gable roof facing the street and graced by a chalet-type overhang. An L-shaped screened porch extends into an octagon at the Southeast corner, and is supported by X-brace rails, on both first and second stories. There are mitred arch windows and window heads throughout, and jerkinhead dormers in the attic. The siding is asbestos.

96. 109 Simpson
Harmonizing

A 1980's house, constructed with gable roof running parallel to the street. A sunken porch is recessed into the first floor roof. The house is two stories high and is covered with natural shingle.

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97. 111 Simpson Avenue
Typical/Contributing

An 1880's, 2 1/2-story cottage, with gable to street. The siding is clapboard with cornerboards on the first and second floors, and the attic floor is natural shingle. There is an open porch to the street, and a side entrance, facing south.

98. Bowline House
117 Simpson Avenue
Pivotal

Now covered in modern siding, the very tall massing of this 3-story, gambrel-roof house is distinctive. Built on a cruciform plan, it is 3 bays by 3. A broad 1-story porch extends around the east and parts of the north and south facades. Windows are now 1/1 and 4/1, but the form of the house indicates a construction date of c. 1890.

98a - garage

99. 105 Summit Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2-story, gable-to-street gothic cottage, circa 1880. A hipped front porch extends to the east, and there is a second floor ell to the east as well, in addition to smaller shed extensions. The siding is asbestos. Vernacular features include mitred arch attic windows and a blind gable porch roofline.

99a - garage

100. New House - River Avenue
Harmonizing

Red Wood, 1 1/2 story, seven bays wide, faces river.

101. 8 Ocean Avenue *
Contributing

This 1 1/2-story structure, c. 1940 (or earlier) is L-shape and has a gable roof, with front shed dormer. It is sided with clapboards. The entrance is north, to Ocean Avenue, and there is continuous jalousie fenestration west, to the ell.

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102. 20 West End Avenue
Contributing

A typical Island Heights, 1880's cottage, with an enclosed front porch. Asbestos siding and a screened porch to the southeast. Cross attic dormers.

103.
40 River Avenue
Contributing

This is a massive Queen Anne/shingle style house, 2 1/2 stories high, crossplan, gable roof, with exposed rafter tails, a new 1 story extension to the west with multi-paned windows like the Schoettle House (1), and a 2 story wing and garage to the north. The house is oriented toward the river (south) with an enclosed porch at the first level with jaloise windows. The extended eaves are supported with stickish brackets. Walls are sided with asbestos and the house is presently undergoing renovation.

104. Adam Augustus Wood House
42 River Avenue
Pivotal

An unusually stylish bungalow, this house was built c. 1940. Based on a T-plan, it is 1 1/2 stories, with broad overhanging eaves and multiple engaged gables. It is stucco and clapboard, 5 bays wide and 3 deep. Purlins and shaped rafter tails are exposed. There is an eastern (right) gable with plain frieze boards, rafter tails and a pair of gable windows with diamond-pane upper sash.

The house is across River Avenue from the waterfront, creating a superb setting. Adam Augustus Wood was a Philadelphia businessman whose wife, Anne Brancato, was the first woman Democrat elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature in 1932, where she became (in 1933) the first female Speaker.

104a - garage (pivotal)

105. 17 Chestnut Avenue
Pivotal

Utilizing elements seen in the River Avenue houses, this structure is a block north of that street, although its lot has always extended south to the waterfront.

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It is a vernacular Queen Anne house, believed to date from c. 1880, built on a T-plan. It is 2 1/2 stories in height, with gambrel and gabled roofs. It is 3 bays wide and 5 deep. Siding is aluminum, with some wood shingle remaining. Windows are 2/2, and there is a bracketed porch on the east (front) and south facades.

105a - garage

106. Ocean County Artists' Guild*
22 Chestnut Street
Pivotal

One of the more architecturally complex and ornamented structures in the district, the Guild is a well-maintained local landmark. Believed to have been built c. 1880, it is 2 1/2 stories in height, on an irregular plan. Textural varieties of siding include clapboard, many varieties of patterned shingle, and diagonal boarding. The roof is gabled, and the peak on the western (Chestnut) facade is infilled with an ornate sawn screen. A porch shelters the west and south facades, and appears to have been extended; the conical-roofed corner "Gazebo" was probably added at that time.

The house is owned by a non-profit artists' group, and is used for their activities.

107. Gowdy House
46 River Avenue
Pivotal

This is the only double house on River Avenue, and stands out for that reason. It is 2 1/2 stories high, on an irregular plan with truncated hipped roof. The house is divided north-south through the center, and the main porch is on the south and west facades.

The house was built c. 1885 by James Gowdy, one of the founders of the Island Heights Methodist Camp Meeting Association and a well-known Tom's River resident and businessman.

107 a - shed

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108. Van Sciver House
52 River Avenue
Pivotal

This vernacular Queen Anne house, built c. 1900, was the summer house of the Van Sciver furniture family of Philadelphia. It is 2 1/2 stories high, on an irregular plan, with a hipped and gabled roof. It is four bays wide and 6 deep. All windows are 6/1. Wall material is clapboard (first floor) and round-butt shingle. There is a one-story porch on the east, south, and west facades.

109. 17 Maple Avenue
Contributing

This structure, which was built to be the carriage house for #108, is complementary in style, although only 1 1/2 stories high. It has a gable roof running parallel to the street, and an added shed-type screened front porch. All windows have mitred arch heads, and they are paired (with shared frame) on the first floor. There are two roof dormers, and the exterior is frame and scalloped shingle.

110. 19 Maple Avenue
Harmonizing

A 1960's-70's, 1 1/2 story ranch, which is harmonizing due to its scale and its natural shingle exterior.

110a - garage

111. 22 Maple Avenue
Contributing

A 1 1/2-story cottage, circa 1880, with classical overtones. The roof gable, which faces the street, is supported by four doric columns (now enclosed by a screen) and there is a diamond pane, diamond-shaped window in the "pediment" area. The material is stucco, and there are brackets upholding the roof on the sides.

111a - garage

116. Arbutus Lodge
60 River Avenue
Pivotal

Architect Henry Pettit combined elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles in designing this house for himself c. 1890. The principal block is

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2 1/2 stories high with a hipped roof, interrupted by a central second-floor porch on the main (south) facade, above the entrance. A spacious porch shelters portions of the south and west facades. Windows are 1/1. Siding is asbestos shingle, replacing wood shingle.

In 1898, when Charles Webb was the owner, the Island Heights Yacht Club was founded here. Later it was owned by Albert Atkinson, founder of Victor Talking Machines, predecessor of RCA.

112a - garage

113. VanSant House * +
54 River Avenue
Pivotal

Built on a cruciform plan, this house is notable in its massing. It is 2 1/2 stories high, 5 bays wide and 2 deep. The roof is gabled, and the front cross gable extends to shelter a second-floor porch. The west, south, and east facades are sheltered on the first floor by a broad porch. Engaged into the south-west angle of the house is a 3-story, square tower with a flared pyramidal roof. All windows are 2/2 and siding is asbestos shingle.

The house was completed in 1879 and was the first "substantial" cottage in the new resort. The owner was Rev. Samuel VanSant, one of the original incorporators of the Island Heights Association.

114. Hendrickson House +
56 River Avenue
Pivotal

Similar in some respects to its River Avenue neighbors, this house is 3 by 2 bays, 2 1/2 stories, with a hipped roof punctuated by gabled wall dormers. There is a large first-floor porch, above which is a smaller, strangely deckless central gabled porch. This gable peak is infilled with patterned wood shingle. Siding is clapboard, windows are 1/1 and 2/2.

The property was purchased from the Island Heights Association by Charles E. Hendrickson, one of its incorporators, in September of 1879; presumably the house was built shortly thereafter.

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115. Gifford House +
58 River Avenue
Pivotal

Built c. 1880 and now exhibiting only remnants of its original detailing, the house has undergone at least two major style changes. It is essentially rectangular, 4 bays wide and 2 deep; it is 2 1/2 stories high, with gabled roof and clapboard and wood shingle siding.

115a - garage

112. Maple Inn

117. 17 Oak Avenue
Typical/Contributing

This 3-story, gambrel roof structure, circa 1880, is 2 bays wide, with roofline running perpendicular to the street. The front porch area is screened, and constructed in 4 Tudor arches.

118. 19 Oak Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2-story, L-shaped structure, with multiple gable peaks to the south.

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119. 28 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2-story, asbestos-covered structure with hipped roof and cross dormers. Front and rear shed porches, and double hung sash windows throughout, some with colored upper-sash lights. There is a one story square bay to the north.

119a - garage (pivotal * and built of parker stone)

120. 22 Oak Avenue
Contributing

This is a 2 1/2 story, asbestos-sided structure. There is an open porch on the west and north with battered columns, cast concrete block pedestals, and a hipped roof. There is a shed dormer centrally located in the roof, and an interior brick chimney. The house is three bays wide and two deep. The gable roof is oriented toward Ocean Avenue with exposed rafter tails. Steps lead from the sidewalk to the front porch.

121. 20 Oak Avenue *
Contributing

Typical Island Heights vernacular Gothic, circa 1880. Alterations include enclosed (jalousie) shed front porch and asbestos siding. An exterior brick chimney is located to the south.

121a - garage

122. 18 Oak Avenue *
Contributing

This 1880's gambrel-roof house is 2 bays wide, and has a parker stone foundation and porch steps. A screened, shed front porch, is supported by four columns and a standard railing. There is a 2-story Queen Anne bay (with gable) to the south.

122a - shed

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123. Pittinger House +
16 Oak Avenue
Pivotal

Smaller than adjacent houses, this 2-story, T-plan Gothic cottage was probably built c. 1880. It is 3 x 3 bays, with a gabled roof and a central cross gable. The exterior is relatively plain, emphasizing the wood shingle siding. The stories are divided by a wooden strong course. A small trefoil pattern barge-board and finial are on the cross gable.

124. Perrins House
64 River Avenue
Pivotal

This house was built in 1879 or so by Prof. Thomas Perrins of Girard College. It is 2 1/2 stories, two bays wide and 3 deep, although the rearmost, gambrel-roofed bay (set at right angles) is believed to be an addition. Window lintels are slightly pedimented; those in the gabled dormers are segmented-arched. Siding is clapboard, with the exception of the gambrel peak which is shingled. The window in the front gable peak is within a mitred-arch surround.

125. Island Heights Yacht Club
River Avenue
Pivotal

Built in 1900 utilizing Shingle and Colonial Revival style elements, the Yacht Club in many ways represents the district as a whole. It is symbolic of the strong role historically played by yachting in the community, and it remains a source of local pride. The building is T-shaped, 2 stories, 5 bays wide and 5 deep. The original southernmost section was built over the water, at the end of a pier. Shortly thereafter it was extended to the north, but early photos show that the present facade is nearly identical to the original. It has a recessed, second-floor porch with shingled piers; with the exception of the area within the porch, which is clapboarded, the upper story is shingled, and the first floor is clapboarded. The roof is hipped, and there is a central gabled dormer in the north facade.

126. Central Avenue Pavilion
River Avenue at Central Avenue
Pivotal

This is a 2-story, open braced frame structure (2 bays by 4) with a hipped roof.

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The railing of the second floor is wood shingle; otherwise the structure is plain. Its waterfront site at the foot of Central Avenue unites the residential area of River Avenue with the waterfront and the commercial portion of Central Avenue; visually it is one of the most important buildings in the district.

As a public building it has had a long role in the community's life. Sunday evening camp meeting services were held there, known as "Dock services". It has also been a traditional gathering spot.

127. Graw House +
66 River Avenue
Pivotal

Built on an irregular F-plan, this house is 2 1/2 stories high, 5 bays wide and 3 deep. Originally T-shaped, it was extended to the rear (north) by the addition of a second house. Siding is clapboard and wood shingle, and the roof is gabled. Windows are 4/6 and 6/6. A curving porch shelters the south facade.

The house was built for Rev. Jacob Graw, the founder of the Island Heights Association (and of Island Heights), c. 1880.

127a - garage (pivotal)

128. Lawrence House
15 Jaynes Avenue
Pivotal

Constructed on an L-plan, this vernacular Queen Anne house is 2 1/2 stories high and is 2 bays wide by 4 deep. Believed to have been built c. 1880, it features an Italianate porch. The siding material is clapboard.

While not as ornate as some houses in the district, this was the home of Rev. Ananias Lawrence, one of the incorporators of the Island Heights Association.

127a - garage (pivotal)

129. Lawrence Cottage
17 Jaynes Avenue
Pivotal

Also owned by the Lawrence family (see #128 above), this is a 3-story, French

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Second Empire house, 3 bays by 3 on an L-plan. Ornate brackets support the mansard roof containing 8 dormers. A full-height, projecting bay extends to the east, and a curving porch unifies the two arms of the L-plan.

129a - garage

130. 19 Jaynes Avenue *
Typical/Contributing

A 2 1/2-story, 1870-80's Gothic cottage, 2 bays wide, with gable to street, presently sided with asbestos. There are square, multi-light windows on the first floor, north, and a mitred arch head, single window in the attic. A jalousie-enclosed shed-type porch extends front and there are compatible alterations to the rear.

131. 21 Jaynes Avenue
Harmonizing

This is a one-story, gable roof bungalow, circa 1950-60, with an east entrance, continuous jalousie treatment, and asbestos siding.

131a - garage

132. 22 Jaynes Avenue *
Contributing

A circa 1880's cottage 2 bays wide and 2 1/2 stories high, with gable roof parallel to the street. A shed dormer is set into the roof and there are interior and exterior brick chimneys.

133. 20 Jaynes Avenue
Typical/Contributing

This 3 1/2 story, gambrel-roof structure, circa 1880, is most distinguished by its width and height. Three bays wide, it is covered with painted, staggered butt shingle. There is a true Palladian window on the 3rd floor and an oculus in the attic. A shed-type front porch supported by turned posts extends front. Two sets of cross shed dormers flank the roof.

133a - garage

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134. 18 Jaynes Avenue
Contributing

A late nineteenth century vernacular house with hipped roof and four cross gables. It is 2 1/2 stories high, 2 bays wide and is covered with asbestos.

134a - garage

135. 14 Jaynes Avenue
Contributing

A standard Island Heights gambrel construction, this 3-story, 2 bay, L-shaped structure has a shed porch to the west and south, with turned posts. It is covered in asbestos.

136. Sica House
70 River Avenue
Pivotal

Perhaps the most ornate and lavishly detailed building in the district, the Sica house employs nearly every device of the Queen Anne style except masonry walls and ornate patterned chimneys. Built on an irregular plan, it is 2 1/2 stories high, with a 3 1/2 story octagonal tower at the front left (south-west) corner. It is three bays wide and three deep, although the bay spacing is overscaled. The roof, sheathed in wood shingle, is gabled, hipped, and flat. Siding material is wood shingle, cut in a variety of patterns.

The strength of the house lies in the organization of its facades, which at first appear to be a collection of unrelated parts; closer examination reveals a harmony bordering on symmetry.

Designed by Henry Pettit, the house is believed to have been built for the Fireng family of Camden c. 1885.

136a - garage

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137. 74 River Avenue
Contributing

A three story, 2 bay, cruciform plan structure, circa 1880, with vernacular Gothic details. A 3-sided enclosed porch surrounds the stem, and there is a blind gable roofline over the entrance. A 20story, rectangular tower element rises at the southeast corner. The present siding is asbestos.

138. 76 River Avenue
Contributing

This is the old Tudor ice cream parlor, and known residence of an Island Heights contractor named Tudor. It demonstrates successive extensive alterations. Inherently the structure is typical of the 1880's Island Heights cottage, T-shaped in plan, and 2 1/2 stories high. A board-and-batten element has been added at the southeast corner, and to the south there is a projection sided with shingle. There is a first floor jerkinhead gable at the corner, and an angled window to Central Avenue.

Most of the alterations appear commercial in intent. A secondary, residential entrance is located to the rear, at 5 Central Avenue.

139. 7 Central Avenue
Contributing

A 1 1/2-story structure, of indeterminate age, this has a hipped roof with an extensive overhang, a central door, and a central shed dormer with double windows. The first floor windows are paired, and there is a pent eave over the door. The siding is asbestos.

139a - garage

140. 9 Central Avenue
Typical/contributing

A typical Island Heights vernacular Gothic house, 2 1/2 stories high, L-shaped, circa 1880. Round head windows characterize the second floor. The structure is sided with the original clapboards and cornerboards; there appear to be commercial alterations on the first floor, surrounding the central door. A 1-story, screened shed porch is located at the southeast corner.

140a - garage

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141. 17 Central Avenue
Contributing

This 2 1/2-story structure has an intersecting gable roof and is two bays wide. Details include a 3-sided shed porch, now enclosed with jalousies, and paired attic windows. There is an addition to the rear.

142. 21 Central Avenue
Intrusion

This commercial building, 1960-70, has a brick and vertical redwood facade, and multiple neo-colonial revival details. There are two front doors, shallow bay windows, a deck and exterior stairs to Ocean Avenue.

142a - garage

143. 22 Central Avenue
Contributing

A three-story, T-shaped structure, circa 1880, covered with natural shingle. Gable roof with shed dormers. Alterations for commercial purposes include a pent eave and large plate glass windows to either street. There are paired attic windows.

144. 18 Central Avenue
Contributing

A T-shaped, 2 1/2-story Gothic cottage, c. 1880, with extensive first floor alterations. The gable roof runs parallel to the street (the stem of the T is to the rear.) A shed-type front porch is partially enclosed, and above the original center door location is a pediment roofline. The north and south gables are decorated with vergeboards, in deteriorated condition, and there are paired windows with mitred arch heads in the attic area. The siding is natural shingle.

145. 16 Central Avenue
Harmonizing

A two-story, gambrel-roof structure, of indeterminate age, with continuous first floor fenestration, and asbestos siding.

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146. 14 Central Avenue
Contributing

A 3 1/2-story, gambrel-roof structure, circa 1885. The first floor has been altered for commercial purposes, with two entrance doors between glass bays. Vernacular details include a bracketed roof overhang and mitred arch attic windows, as well as square Queen Anne multi-sash windows. The siding is clapboard on the first and second floors, and staggered butt shingle above. There is a residential side entrance, with turned posts and sawn trim, in a projection to the northeast.

147. 12 Central Avenue
Pivotal

This 2-story, rectangular building is a plain, late Victorian commercial structure. It is very narrow, but five bays deep. The gable-front facade has a central recessed entry in an arched surround, flanked by closely-set windows, creating a neo-palladian grouping which is repeated in the second floor fenestration. This classicism is reinforced by the pedimented gable end and panelled frieze.

148. 10 Central Avenue
Contributing

A one-story, hipped roof structure of indeterminate age. There is a nonsymmetrical double entrance pattern, and new roof and siding. Alterations were made for commercial purposes.

149. 8 Central Avenue *
Contributing

A basic 2-story gable-roof structure, with a false front. There is a recessed entry area with two doors. The porch foundation is parker stone, and the siding is asphalt shingle.

150. 6 Central Avenue *
Harmonizing

This residence is apparently constructed from two cottages, joined together by a passageway. The front component has a hipped roof and internal porch; it is one bay wide. The rear component is a basic Island Heights 1880's house, 2 1/2 stories high. The siding is

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aluminum.

150a - garage

151. Edgewater Hotel
Central Avenue at River Avenue
Pivotal

This 4 1/2-story visual landmark was built as a hotel c. 1880, and has been altered several times. It is 7 bays by 6, with gabled and flat roofs. Siding is clapboard (with wood shingle on the modern addition to the south). Windows are 6/6 and 6/1.

The building was enlarged in 1888. In 1917 the fourth floor was added following a fire which destroyed the roof and some of the interior. Although no guest registers survive, Vice President Adlai Stevenson is known to have stayed here in 1893. Although it has had other uses, it is now a hotel/restaurant.

152. 5 Simpson Avenue +
Harmonizing

A 3-story, gambrel-roof structure of indeterminate age, with numerous alterations. There is a jalousie-enclosed shed porch to the front, and siding is natural shingle.

153. 7 Simpson Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage with first floor alterations including a jalousie-enclosed porch. A chalet-type overhang graces the street gable, and there are additional attic dormers. Artificial siding covers the exterior.

154. 15 Simpson Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story, gable-roof structure of indeterminate age. A jalousie porch is located at the southeast corner, and there is a shed-type attached garage on the northeast side. The exterior is covered with artificial siding.

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160. Pinkstone House
2 Simpson Avenue
Pivotal

This Queen Anne house, c. 1880, is attributed to Henry Pettit on the basis of its design. It is 2 1/2 stories, with a 3-story engaged circular tower, on the southwest corner, with a conical roof. The roof of the main block is gabled. Siding is clapboard on the first floor and a series of patterned wood shingles on the upper stories. The south side of the house, focused on the river, is enveloped by a series of one-and two-story porches, with their turned balusters, spindles, and posts intact.

The name of the house derives from its ownership for many years by a family of Philadelphia jewelers of the same name.

160a - garage, pivotal * - parker stone

161. 106 Camp Meeting Walk
Contributing

A three-story, 1880's shingled structure with gable roof running parallel to the street. There are round arch window heads on the second floor front, and shed dormers. The first floor has been altered.

162. Keyser House
112 Camp Walk West
Pivotal

At first appearing to be an unusually large shingle-style house, the structure actually consists of two camp meeting cottages which were moved close to each other, then connected by a central section. The original board-and-batten siding is still visible on the interior, although the exterior is now wood shingle. Now 5 by 3 bays, the house is 2 1/2 stories high; the plan is generally I-shaped. Roofs are gabled, enlivened by a projecting 2-story bay and numerous eyebrow and shed dormers.

162a - shed

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163. 114 Camp Meeting Walk *
Typical/contributing

A 2-story, 2-bay, gambrel-roofed cottage, c. 1880, with an internal porch to street (north). First floor is covered with novelty siding, and second floor with painted shingle. Two pairs of shed cross dormers line the shingle roof.

164. 114 Camp Meeting Walk
Harmonizing

This original camp meeting cottage (1878) has been covered with asbestos shingling. Its form is still intact: 2 1/2 stories, cross gable roof, 1 story first level porch facing the River, a northern later addition for a kitchen. The windows have Queen Anne style panes over a single pane and there is a central interior brick chimney.

165. 118 Camp Meeting Walk
Contributing

A basic 1880's Island Heights frame house, 2 1/2 stories with gable roof and screened hipped porch on 3 sides (east, north, south). There is a shed with gable roof and 2nd floor addition, rear (west). Alterations in progress, 1980.

166. 118 Camp Meeting Walk

Similar to #164, with orientation to the south, with screened porch only to the south (front) of the structure. There is a one-story shed extension to the rear.

167. 116 Camp Walk
Contributing

A 2-story, Camp-Cottage type, circa 1880, with board-and-batten siding. An enclosed, one-story shed addition extends to the north and east.

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168. 121 Camp Walk *
Contributing

A Camp Meeting cottage of the 1880's, expanded to two stories with additional alterations. There is a one-bay central element, facing east to the camp meeting ground; a one-story, 2-bay gable extension to the north, and a one-story shed extension to the south. The roof is shingle and the exterior is board and batten. A gable-roof portico extends over the front door.

169. 119 Camp Walk *
Contributing

A 2-story, 1-bay, gambrel-roof cottage, circa 1880, with internal screened porch to south and east. Two pairs of windows are set into each roof slope. The siding is asbestos and there is a rear leanto.

170. 117 Camp Walk *
Typical/contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, L-shape in plan, and 2 1/2 stories high. The material is natural shingle. A shed screen porch extends three sides, and there are mitred arch attic windows. There are casement windows on the second floor, and paired, multiple peak dormers.

171. Freeman-Fogarty House
114 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

Believed to date from c. 1880, this vernacular Queen Anne house is 2 1/2 stories on a rectangular plan. It is 2 by 2 bays, with a gabled roof. Siding is primarily asbestos shingle. Formerly owned by Erasmus Freeman, a Philadelphia businessman, who made many contributions to the life of Island Heights including the design of its water system.

172. 116 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2-story vernacular Queen Anne house, built on a rectangular plan, 2 by 2 bays. The roof is gabled; siding is clapboard. Exposed rafter tails and 1-story porch.

172a - secondary garage/residence

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173. Hernon House
120 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

This L-plan, 2-story house is 1 bay wide and 2 deep. Its roof is gabled, and there is the usual one-story porch. The board-and-batten-siding marks it as one of the early camp meeting cottages; it is located adjacent to the meeting grounds.

174. 20 West Camp Walk
Contributing

A 2 1/2-story, expanded camp cottage, c. 1880, 2 bays wide, with gable roof to street. There is a shed porch, front and south, enclosed; and a central entrance. The siding is synthetic, detailed with cornerboards, and there is an oculus in the front gable.

175. 18 West Camp Walk
Contributing

A 2-story, expanded camp cottage c. 1880. with screened shed porch to front.

176. 16 West Camp Walk
Pivotal

A 1 1/2-story, 1x3 bay camp meeting cottage. Rectangular in plan, its original board-and-batten siding has been replaced by asbestos. Windows are 1/1. Unlike many of the original camp cottages it maintains integrity of setting.

177. First United Methodist Church of Island Heights
Pivotal

Built in 1925 by Charles K. Haddon of Haddonfield (N.J.) who is said to have acquired the drawings for a New England church he admired, this structure is six bays by three, sheathed in wood shingle, and is built on an irregular plan. The style is best described as medieval revival, emphasized by the broad gables and mullioned diamond-pane windows.

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The mass of the sanctuary is intersected by several cross gables, adding to the picturesque appearance. Rising from near the center of the building is a small open belfry.

178. 115 Ocean Avenue +
Harmonizing

A 2-story, 1960's structure with gable roof running parallel to the street, and asbestos siding. The facade is 3 bays wide, with a central entrance and triple windows. Second floor overhangs slightly.

179. 119 Ocean Avenue * +
Contributing

An 1880's, 3-story, gambrel-roofed house with a parker stone wall and foundation. The exterior is painted shingle. A shed screened porch extends front (south) and west; the porch entrance is at the southwest corner.

180. 121 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story, 1880's vernacular Gothic house, with gable to street. The structure is T-shaped; the slightly larger west wing may have been constructed at a later time. A shed porch surrounds the T-stem; it is upheld by turned posts with sawn trim, and has X-brace railing. The siding is asbestos, and there is an exterior brick chimney, and shed additions in the rear.

181. 123 Ocean Avenue +
Pivotal

A 2 1/2-story vernacular Queen Anne residence, the building employs a variety of siding materials and roof shapes. The lower two stories are clapboarded; in the peak of the gambrel roof (which faces the street) is wood shingle, in staggered butt and feather cut patterns. There is a cross-gambrel to the right at the rear, and gabled roof dormers in the main section. The whole is surrounded on 3 sides by a half-hipped, one-story porch.

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182. 127 Ocean Avenue *
Contributing

An Island Heights 1880's cottage, with gable to street, 2 1/2 stories high. There are alterations including projecting first and second floor porch areas, which have been enclosed with continuous jalousies; and aluminum siding. The first floor porch, enclosing the entrance, extends to the southeast corner. There is an exterior brick chimney, and shed type additions to the rear.

183. 131 Ocean Avenue * +
Contributing

Island Heights 1880's cottage, 2 1/2 stories, L-shaped, with synthetic siding. A projecting porch extends front and southwest; there is continuous fenestration (double hung sash) between four square Doric pilasters.

184. 133 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

This 3-story structure, c. 1960-70, has a gable roof running parallel to the street, with a shed dormer.

185. 137 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

Unusual in Island Heights, this massive Bungaloid house (c. 1920) is made of stone at the first level and stucco at the second level. The cross roof has jerkin head gables with partial returns and a pent roof extends between the first and second levels; forms repeated on the garage to the north. A stone chimney rises from the center of the roof and massive stone columns support a truncated portico roof. Landscaping and a stone wall surround the house.

186. 134 Van Sant Avenue
Pivotal

This is an L-plan, 2 1/2 story vernacular Queen Anne house, sided in wood shingles. It is 3 bays wide and 2 deep, and the roof is gabled. Windows are 2/2 and 1/1, and there is a porch on the front and left (north and east) facades.

186a shed

187. 130 Van Sant
Harmonizing

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A 2-story bungalow, c. 1930, with gabled roof running parallel to the street, and shed dormer. A shed front sun porch has continuous double hung sash fenestration. The structure is covered with asbestos siding, and the frame sunporch has stick style decorative elements.

188. 126 Van Sant Avenue * +
Pivotal

A 3-story, T-shaped vernacular Queen Anne house, c. 1880. The 2-bay "stem" is surrounded by an open porch on three sides, supported by square posts and a masonry band. Paired wall dormers heighten the side walls, and there is considerable original front gable trim, including a molded rakeboard, collar tie, and king post. The exterior materials include clapboards and cornerboards on the first and second floors, and board and batten in the front gable peak, edged by a lower band of feathercut shingles. There are cedar shakes on the roof of the main block and the porch.

189. 120 Van Sant Avenue
Typical/Contributing

An Island Heights 1880's cottage, L-shaped, with gable to street. It is 2 1/2 stories high. The first two floors are covered with clapboards, and the attic story with staggered butt shingle. There is a screened porch north and east, with turned posts, standard rails, and pierced molding above. The porch entrance is at the northeast (diagonal) corner, crowned by a shingled and bracketed pediment. There are mitred arch attic windows, and a "porte-cochere" addition, with upper story, to the west.

190. 118 Van Sant
Typical/Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, L-shaped, 2 1/2 stories high. The exterior is clapboards with cornerboards. Gable trim, north and east, includes finial, pendant, and pierced star motif. There are arched windows in the attic story and the second floor bay, to the east. A porch extends north and east; it is screened and supported by turned posts with pierced rails and brackets. A bay extends first floor front, with round-headed windows. The roof is of cedar shakes.

190a shed

191. 116 Van Sant Avenue
typical/contributing

A three-story mansard-roofed home, c. 1880. L-shaped in plan,

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it has an unscreened front porch, with rails, and square roof dormers. It is sided with asbestos.

192. The Fire House/Ocean County String Band *
Van Sant Avenue
Pivotal

An instantly recognizable building, this structure is built of cast cement block. It is 2 stories high and is 8x4 bays. A crenellated parapet surrounds the flat roof.

The building was erected in 1915, and besides its intended use, has also served as borough offices and was used for public meetings. It is as much a landmark for its various public functions as for its uncommon total reliance on the cast cement block as a building material.

193. 106 Simpson Avenue
Contributing

An Island Heights 1880's cottage, three stories high. Windows are both double and square, with multiple lights. A screened shed front porch has turned posts and sawn trim. There is a double front door, and the siding is asbestos.

- 193a. Shed.

194. Water tower
Intrusion

Cylindrical, riveted plate standpipe. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district, but does serve as a landmark of the town when seen from a distance.

195. 127 Van Sant
Intrusion

A 2 1/2 story home, c. 1950, 2 bays wide, with asbestos siding.

- 195 a. Garage
195 b. Shed

196. 123 Van Sant Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2 1/2 story, basic L-shaped structure, possibly dating from the 1880s with extensive alterations. A hipped porch extends front (south) and east, and is enclosed with jalousies. There is an exterior brick chimney, and masonite siding.

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197. 121 Van Sant Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story, vinyl-sided bungalow of indeterminate age. A screened shed porch extends front, and the interior of it shows the original clapboard siding.

198. 119 Van Sant Avenue
Intrusion

A one-story, artificially-sided ranch, c. 1960-70, with center entry.

199. 115 Van Sant Avenue *
Contributing

A 2-story, square hip-roofed structure, possibly dating from c. 1900. Classical overtones include projecting front porch/portico, with square columns; pediment has double square windows. There is a parker stone foundation, and a central chimney of the same material.

200. 116 Simpson Avenue
Contributing

Basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, with brick foundation and interior brick chimney. The siding is painted shingle, in staggered butt pattern above the second floor. There is a projecting entrance porch, screened supported by turned posts, and a mitred-arch attic window. First floor windows are paired.

200a. Shed

201. 118 Simpson Avenue *
Contributing

Basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, 3 stories high and 3 bays wide. The exterior is covered entirely with painted staggered butt shingle. There is a shed front porch, and a first floor bay window to the north. Alterations include a new shed dormer, north, and a rear lean-to.

202. 114 Summit Avenue
Contributing

A small, 1-bay, 2-story gambrel-roof structure, with enclosed shed front porch and shed addition to the east.

203. 118 Summit Avenue
Intrusion

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A one-story ranch, sided with asbestos, c. 1960-70.

204. 122 Summit Avenue * +
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, with a jerkinhead front gable. The first floor has been covered with asbestos; the second has its original staggered butt painted shingles. A open porch extends north and west; its round columns rest on parker stone pedestals. A multi-paned square window highlights the front gable.

204a. Parker stone garage.

205. 126 Summit Avenue
Contributing

A 1-story, hip-roofed Shingle Style cottage, c. 1880. The siding is painted staggered butt shingles; single, double, and triple casement windows are in evidence.

206. 144 Summit Avenue
Contributing

This stuccoed structure is unusual for Island Heights, as it is the only example of early 20th century modern architecture, c. 1930, in the district. It is one story high, and has a curved northeast wall infilled with glass brick, as well as a curved projecting door hood. An open porch area (patio, rail, and protective hood) is on the east side.

206a. Garage.

207. 141 Van Sant Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, 1 bay wide and 2 1/2 stories high. Its shed porch extends front and east, and is screened. The siding is clapboard, with corner boards.

207a. Garage.

208. 139 Van Sant Avenue *
Harmonizing

A structure of indeterminate age, with neo-colonial details. A 2-story main block is joined to a 1-story wing to the east. The gabled roof

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runs parallel to the street, and there are two Colonial Revival dormers. An internal screened front porch is supported by four square posts, and the exterior fabric is painted shingle. There is a central doorway, flanked by paired double hung sash windows.

209. 147 Van Sant
Harmonizing

A one-story stuccoed bungalow of indeterminate age. A shed screened porch extends to the south.

210. 149 Van Sant
Harmonizing

A 2-story structure, of indeterminate age, with gable roof parallel to the street. The exterior is natural shingle and the rear addition is sided in asbestos.

211. 151 Van Sant
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, 3 stories high and 2 bays wide. The attic story has mitred arch windows. There is an enclosed shed front porch, a rear lean-to, and aluminum siding overall.

211a. Garage.

212. 153 Van Sant Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story, hip-roofed bungalow of indeterminate age. The exterior is covered with natural shingle, and the front central entrance is enclosed by a screened porch.

213. 152 Van Sant Avenue * +
Typical/Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, 3 stories high and L-shaped in plan. The exterior is covered with natural shingle, and there are mitred arch windows on the third floor. A screened porch extends front (north) and east.

213a. Garage.

214. 148 Van Sant Avenue
Intrusion

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A one-story, 1960's ranch, with center door and asbestos siding.

214a. Garage.

215. 146 Van Sant
Harmonizing

A one-story, L-shaped 1970's structure, covered with natural shingle. There is an extensive roof overhang, with exposed rafter tails. A screened porch extends to the east. Masonry steps and retaining wall at street indicate possible earlier structure on the site.

216. 143 Van Sant Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story bungalow-type structure, with gable roof running parallel to the street. Possibly dating from c. 1880. Exterior fabric is painted staggered butt shingle. There is an internal front screened porch, a very long back roof slope, and a shed dormer in the roof front. Concrete wall and steps to street.

217. 138 Van Sant
Harmonizing

A 1 1/2 story bungalow structure, c. 1940, covered with asbestos. It has a central door, paired windows, and a carport to the west.

218. 106 Laurel Avenue *
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, hip-roofed structure with front hipped gable, c. 1900. A screened porch extends to the front. The first floor windows are paired and tripled, and the siding is asbestos.

218a. Garage.

219. 104 Laurel Avenue
Harmonizing

A pre-1940 bungalow, with shallow-pitch gabled roof running parallel to the street, and asphalt siding. The facade extends into an enclosed shed porch, and there are square windows on the front (south). There is painted wood trim and a trellis entrance.

220. 102 Laurel Avenue *
Contributing

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A 2-story, narrow 1-bay gambrel-roofed structure with Stick Style trim, pre-1900. An enclosed porch extends west (front) and south. The first floor is sheathed with clapboards and has cornerboards; the second floor has painted shingle. There is a rear lean-to, cross gables in the roof, and a parker stone interior chimney.

221. 143 South Lane
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, 2 stories high with a one-story walkway and rear addition (c. 1960). The exterior fabric is painted shingle. Alterations include an enclosed first floor addition on two sides covered with vertical board. There are some square and casement windows.

222. 148 South Lane
Harmonizing

A one-story gable roofed bungalow, c. 1960, finished in unpainted board siding.

223. 144 South Lane
Contributing

A 2-story, basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, with gable roof to street. The exterior fabric is natural shingle. Alterations include a rear lean-to and shed-type front extension. There is an ell to the east, with continuous double hung sash fenestration, and a second floor addition sided in vertical board.

223a. Shed.

224. 142 South Lane
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story, 2-bay wide vernacular Gothic cottage, c. 1880. The exterior is covered in natural shingle. There is an internal porch, with an extended northeast corner, and a screened porch to the rear.

225. 100 Laurel Avenue *
Contributing

A 2-story, 1920's Colonial Revival cottage, with gable roof running parallel to the street. The facade is 3 bays wide, with a projecting center portico detailed by square corner posts and frame band. The first floor is clapboarded and has cornerboards, and the second story is sided in painted shingle, which also appears in the doorway pediment.

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There is a rear lean-to.

225a. Garage.

226. 139 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Possibly a Sears and Roebuck house, this 2-story 20th century structure is wood frame. Its facade is characterized by 5-part symmetry, with a central entrance. There is an enclosed front porch and a west balcony.

226a. Shed.

227. 141 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, with alterations, including a shed extension to the east and a jalousie front porch. The exterior fabric is shingle.

228. 143 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, L-shaped in plan. The exterior fabric is clapboard, with painted staggered butt shingle in the attic area. There is a screened porch extending front (south) and east, and an interior brick chimney. A lean-to projects to the rear.

229. 145 Ocean Avenue *
Harmonizing

A 2-story bungalow of indeterminate age, covered with natural shingle. There is a central entrance, with continuous jalousie fenestration, to the front. The gable roof faces the street.

229a. Garage.

230. 147 Ocean Avenue * +
Contributing

A 2-story bungalow with high hipped roof, of indeterminate age. There is a front porch extending to the east with continuous fenestration. The siding is asbestos.

231. 149 Ocean Avenue
Typical/Contributing

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59A

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage 3 stories high. The exterior fabric is clapboard, with diaper shingles on the third floor front and east. A screened porch supported on turned posts is located at the southeast corner. There have been alterations to the windows.

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231a - shed

232. 151 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, T-shape in plan. The siding is aluminum, and there is a brick and jalousie front porch.

232a - garage

233. 153 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #232. The siding is natural shingle and there are front porch additions to the south and east, enclosed by jalousies.

233a - garage

234. 155 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #232. Siding is asbestos.

235. 157 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #234. Siding is natural shingle.

236. 159 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #235.

237. 161 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, Colonial Revival structure, circa 1920, with white frame siding and an interior brick chimney. There is a portico above the entrance, and a shed dormer to the east.

238. 165 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story, circa 1970 structure, with gable roof running parallel to the street. The siding is of naturally finished vertical

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board. A two-story veranda, with square posts, projects from the facade; the second floor is screened. There are exterior stairs to the east.

239. 167 Ocean Avenue
Intrusion

A one-story, L-shaped ranch, circa 1950-60, covered with asbestos.

240. Hartnett House
169 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

A large (2 1/2 story, 6x2 bay) Colonial Revival building, this house is believed to date from c. 1900. It is symmetrical, on an E-plan, with paired and tripled diamond-pane casement windows. The roof is gabled, with 3 smaller cross gables. The siding is wood shingle. The house was built for the Moore family, of whom the architect Louis Duhring was an in-law; it is likely that he was responsible for the design.

240a. Garage.

241. 175 Ocean Avenue +
Typical/contributing

A 2 1/2-story, vernacular Queen Anne cottage, circa 1880, with gable roof running parallel to the street. The exterior fabric is clapboard, painted "Island Heights" red; there are natural shakes on the roof. A screened porch extends front and east, and there is a rear lean-to and internal porch. The facade is 3 bays wide, with central entrance. There are paired windows and an oculus in the attic.

241a - shed

242. 175 Ocean Avenue +
Typical/contributing

A one-story, possibly one-room, camp-cottage type, circa 1880. Small side windows flank the center door, and there is a neo-greek Revival doorhood. The structure extends to the east and west. The parker wall and driveway, as well as the outbuildings, are shared with #241.

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242a - garage

243. 179 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story structure with a high hipped roof, and center gable, circa 1880. The facade is 2 bays wide; the exterior fabric is painted plain and staggered butt shingle. There is a front porch extended front and east with round columns and standard rail. A 2-story, square bay projects east, and there is an exterior brick chimney.

243a - garage
243b - shed

244. 183 Ocean Avenue
Intrusion

A 1-story, L-shaped ranch, circa 1950-1960.

245. 185 Ocean Avenue *
Contributing

A one-story structure, with gable roof running parallel to the street, and Colonial Revival details, circa 1920. The siding is vinyl; there is an elaborate entranceway with sidelights and fan window, and paired and triple windows on either side. An underground garage is located on the east side.

246. 103 Cedar Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story ranch, circa 1950-60, with synthetic siding and cosmetic Colonial Revival details.

247. Peto House ("The Studio")
Cedar and Ocean Avenues
Pivotal

Now a museum dedicated to the renowned American still-life artist John Frederick Peto (who also designed much, if not all, of the house), the building is a Queen Anne structure on an irregular plan. It was built in 1890, and is 2 1/2 stories high and 6x3 bays. The roof is hipped, and wall material is primarily wood shingle, with some aluminum. An outstanding feature is a gable peak on the south whose stuccoed pediment Peto set with seashells while it was still wet. The house is undergoing restoration by Peto's granddaughter, and the collection

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contains several artifacts appearing in his paintings as well as several of his works. Peto gained fame as an artist whose still-lives are nearly photographic in quality.

248. 205 West Ray Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage with synthetic siding. There is an attic oculus, paired windows, and a shed screened porch extending front and east.

249. 209 West Ray Avenue
Contributing

A c. 1890, 2-story gambrel-roofed house with roof running parallel to the street. The internal front porch is screened and surmounted by a shed dormer. There are paired first floor windows and an exterior brick chimney.

250. 201 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

Although built somewhat later than most structures in the district (c. 1925), this house is one of its few stylish Colonial Revival buildings. It is essentially a Cape Cod house, 7 bays wide, with gabled roof, with colonial detailing including a semi-elliptical fan-light and sidelight door treatment, under a gabled hood. There are also two gabled roof dormers reinforcing the colonial image.

The house occupies an important site where Ocean Avenue curves to the south, placing it squarely in view. Its role in the integrity of this 5-corner intersection cannot be overstated.

250a. Garage.

251. 202 West Ray Avenue * +
Harmonizing

A 20th century, 2-story cottage, covered with clapboards. A shed roofed screened porch projects to the front. There is a center roof dormer with paired double hung sash, and an interior brick chimney.

252. 204 West Ray Avenue
Harmonizing

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A one-story, stuccoed structure in a neo-Art Deco style, c. 1950.

253. 202 West Ray Avenue
Intrusion

A one-story ranch, c. 1960, with asbestos siding.

254. 212 West Ray Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story, L-shaped bungalow, c. 1920-30. There is a "pedimented" roofline over the door, and the siding is painted shingle and asbestos.

255. 214 West Ray Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story bungalow with neo-Colonial Revival details, c. 1940. There is an exterior brick chimney, a gabled roof running parallel to the street, and asbestos siding.

256. 8 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story bungalow, c. 1940, with stuccoed exterior, central entry, and alterations to the window areas.

257. 12 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story, horizontal modern structure, c. 1950. The exterior fabric is clapboards and vertical boards, and architectural features include an enlarged soffit area. There are two major entrances, and a screened porch addition is located at the rear.

257a. Carport.

258. 227 Ocean Avenue *
Harmonizing

A 2-story, L-shaped bungalow with extensive alterations, of indeterminate age. What appears to be the original structure is located to the rear and north, and may date from the 1880's. A shed front porch with continuous fenestration extends west to the wing (c. 1960). Siding is asbestos.

258a. Garage.

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259. 219 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, 2 1/2 stories high and one bay wide. There is a shed porch extending front and east, and a rear lean-to. The siding is clapboard.

259a. Garage.

260. 215 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story bungalow of indeterminate age, sided with clapboards. Architectural details include projecting eaves, a pedimented hood above the central door, and a trellised entrance structure. There is also a long gable extension with continuous fenestration to the east.

261. 213 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #259 above. Siding is asbestos, and porch projection extends front and west. There is a square attic window, with evidence of molded, mitred arch window head.

262. 211 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story bungalow with alterations, possibly built c. 1900. The gabled roof faces the street, and there is a front porch projection with continuous fenestration. Paired windows appear in the west gable, and there is an exterior brick chimney.

262a. Garage.

263. 209 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story, 3-bay stuccoed bungalow, with gabled roof running parallel to the street.

264. 207 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A long, one-story ranch, covered with asbestos, c. 1950-60. There is a central door with batten-type trim above, in the small "pediment", as well as on the gable ends facing away from the street. There are extensions to the west and east (garage).

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265. 3 Ocean Bend
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, hipped roof structure, of indeterminate age, sided with clapboards. The central door is sheltered by a bracketed hood, and flanked by multiple windows. There is a one-story extension with continuous fenestration to the south, and a wing to the rear (east) ending in a lean-to. There is also an exterior brick chimney.

266. 17 Ocean Bend
Harmonizing

A one-story structure of indeterminate age, with gabled roof to street. This structure appears to have been a garage, which has been modified to be a residence, by the addition of a long lean-to on a diagonal, at the rear. The wall fabric is clapboard.

267. 220 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story frame house, with neo-colonial details, c. 1940. The gabled roof runs parallel to the street, and is punctuated by two Colonial Revival gables. The facade is three bays wide, with central door.

268. 216 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story bungaloid, c. 1940, with gabled roof running parallel to the street. The siding is asbestos, although the facade is bricked halfway up, and includes a modern bay window and extensive soffit area. There is a front shed dormer.

269. 214 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story ranch, sided with asbestos, with exterior chimney and garage in west wing.

270. Highland Avenue Tennis Court
Contributing

A one-story hipped roof structure, c. 1880, covered with painted wood shingle. Double garage doors face south, and square windows pierce the other walls. There are cross dormers, front and rear.

271. 152 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

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A one-story ranch, c. 1960, asbestos sided with vertical boards on the upper part of the facade. There is a screened porch extension to the east, and a Chicago window in the center of the front facade.

272. 150 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story structure with gabled roof running parallel to the street, built c. 1880-1900. There is an enclosed shed front porch, and a prominent 2-bay central roof gable. Siding on the dormer is painted wood shingle, and there is a center door and an exterior chimney.

273. 1 Highland Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story, vernacular Colonial Revival home, c. 1920, sided in clapboards. There is a central entrance, and a predominant gable end pent roofline. A shed screened front porch extends front (west), and has some Stick Style trim. There is an interior brick chimney, and a one-story extension to the rear.

273a. Garage.

274. 3 Highland Avenue
Harmonizing

A 1 1/2 story, 3 bay cottage of indeterminate age (massing suggests 20th century). The gabled roof faces the street, and there is an exterior brick chimney. Siding is asphalt shingle.

275. 9 Highland Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story structure of indeterminate age, with gabled roof facing the street and natural wood shingle siding. There is an interior chimney, and a redwood deck with exterior stairs has been added on the west.

276. 16 Highland Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story structure of indeterminate age, sided with aluminum. The facade is 2 bays wide, and exposed rafter tails extend from the roof. There are paired jalousie windows.

277. 15 Highland Avenue
Contributing

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A 2-story cottage of indeterminate age, possibly c. 1900 with some alterations. The fabric is natural shingle, in alternating widths; there is a center door and continuous fenestration on the first floor front. The roof, which has its gable to the street, is bracketed. A triple window is located on the second floor.

278. 17 Highland Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, shingled cottage which appears to date from this century. The gabled roof runs parallel to the street, and is pierced by two shed dormers with tripled casement windows. Shed type front porch has wood screening on the northeast front and to the south.

279. 141 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, 3-bay, neo-Colonial Revival cottage, c. 1920, with gable roof running parallel to the street. There is a 5-part symmetrical facade, with center door under a curved hood, and paired windows. A screened porch extends to the east. There are interior and exterior brick chimneys, and the siding is clapboard.

280. 138 Ocean Avenue * +
Contributing

A 2-story bungalow of indeterminate age, with gable roof parallel to the street, and shed dormers of three-window width. An enclosed internal porch projects front. The siding is asbestos.

280a. Garage.

281. 136 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, L-shaped and 2 1/2 stories high. The siding is vinyl; original staggered butt shingle remains on attic story. An enclosed shed porch extends front and east, and there is a one-story addition to the rear.

282. 134 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #281, 3 stories high. The siding is clapboard, with staggered butt shingle in the gable peak.

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283. 20 East Camp Walk +
Pivotal

Believed to be one of the original camp meeting cottages, this house is now 2 1/2 stories high; it is one bay wide and 3 deep, with a gabled roof facing the street and camp meeting grounds. Siding is wood shingle, and there is a central door on the second floor (leading to the roof of a modern porch) leading to speculation that the upper story was the original cottage.

284. 129 Camp Walk East +
Pivotal

This is one of the few camp meeting cottages in their original locations whose exteriors appear to be unaltered; as such it is of vital importance to the street, the town, and the historic district. It is 1 1/2 stories high, with its gable end to the street (and the adjacent camp meeting grounds). It is one bay wide and two bays (plus shed) deep. The siding is board and batten. The front facade is ornamented with small bargeboards, and there is a one-story screened front porch.

285. 129 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story 1880's cottage structure, sided with natural shingle, with cornerboards and other trim. A shed porch extends north and west. There are square second floor casement windows, and paired and tripled windows elsewhere. There is a center gable, and a lean-to to the east.

- 285a. Garage.

286. 133 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, 1-bay vernacular Gothic cottage, c. 1880, sided with natural shingle. A screened shed porch extends south and west. There is an exterior brick chimney, and molded arched window hoods.

- 286a. Garage.

287. 137 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story, 4-bay structure, sided in natural shingle, with gabled roof running parallel to the street. There is a screened, shed type front porch and a lean-to to the west. Age indeterminate.

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288. 124 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage. There are mitred arch windows at the attic level, and paired and tripled windows elsewhere. There is an internal porch, with a long shed-type slope to the street, and an exterior brick chimney. The siding is asbestos.

289. 126 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, sided with natural shingle. There is a shed porch projection to the west, and a recent 1-story projection to the street, with balcony above.

290. 128 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, L-shaped in plan and 2 stories high. There are mitred arch window heads on the second floor, and paired windows throughout. An enclosed shed porch extends front and west. The siding is asbestos.

291. 128 rear Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

Similar to #290.

292. 130 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, natural shingle structure of indeterminate age, showing alterations. Mitred arch window heads indicate potentially early construction. There is a second floor bay with gable and window hood, and a first floor projection to the southwest with lattice sides. The gable roof runs parallel to the street, and there are two exterior chimneys.

- 292a. Garage.

293. 132 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, constructed from two elements. The street section is two bays wide, and has a central shed dormer and open shed porch with turned posts. There is lattice siding on the

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southwest corner. The siding overall is natural shingle.

293a. Garage.

294. 134 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

This is an original 1878 camp meeting cottage with board and batten and shingle walls. It stands 2 1/2 stories tall with a gable roof, rectangular plan and northern, typical kitchen addition. A first level porch faces the river. Two over two double hung sash windows are throughout and rafter tails are exposed.

295. 136 Camp Meeting Avenue
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, 3 stories high and 2 bays wide. The siding is natural shingle. There is a screened shed front porch with center door, and a one and two story projection to the east.

296. 138 Camp Meeting Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story, L-shaped building dating from the 1970's, with gabled roof and wood siding.

297. 140 Camp Meeting Avenue * +
Contributing

A 2-story, vernacular Colonial Revival building, c. 1920, with a symmetrical 5-bay facade; the central door and inner windows are in a "venetian" arrangement. There is a small pediment-like feature over the door, and some square windows (tripled on the sides). A screened porch extends to the west. The siding is clapboard.

297a. Garage.

298. Highland Avenue
Harmonizing

A one-story, C-shaped 1970's brick ranch. Triple, diamond-paned windows throughout. Gabled roof.

298a. Garage.

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299. 12 Highland Avenue
Harmonizing

New redwood structure, 1 1/2 stories high, with an east-west oriented steep gable roof. The house is rectangular and seven bays wide and three bays deep. Two western bays are a garage.

300. 16 Highland Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story structure, of indeterminate age, with a hipped roof and square plan. There are two components; the southern element is sided with clapboards, and its upper projection with natural shingle (as is the northern element). There are exterior stairs and a deck to the river. Paired and tripled casement windows, and exterior brick chimney also detail the structure.

301. 18 Highland Avenue *
Contributing

A 2-story, square-plan structure with hipped roof, possibly built together with #300. The exterior fabric is staggered butt shingle, and there are interior brick chimneys. There is a partially enclosed shed porch to the street and projecting steps, as well as a one-story bay on the northwest side, and a shed porch facing the river, with diagonal northeast corner.

302. 24 Highland Bend
Pivotal

A 3-story, hipped-roof, square plan structure with Colonial Revival details. The symmetrical entrance facade faces west, and is highlighted by a third floor open balcony, a projecting second story, and a first floor porch with Doric pilasters, infilled with jalousie windows. There are several bay windows, and an octagonal room to the east of the structure, which is also detailed with pilasters. The house rests on a brick foundation, and is sided with painted wood shingle. The roofline is complex and includes several interior chimneys.

303. 26 Highland Bend
Contributing

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A 3-story, 1880's gambrel-roofed house, sided with clapboards with staggered butt shingle on the upper levels. The entrance is located in a one-story shed projection to the south with a diagonal southwest corner. The chimney is brick.

304. 28 Highland Bend *
Contributing

Another 1880's house, with hipped roof and square plan, 2 stories high. The basement level is made of Parker stone; siding above is clapboard, with painted shingle on the second floor. The entrance is through a vestibule; there is a secondary front entrance in a projection to the southeast. Windows are paired.

304a. Garage.

305. 30 Highland Bend
Contributing

A basic Island Heights 1880's cottage, on an L plan, and two stories high. The siding is asbestos, and there is a brick chimney and some mitred arch window heads throughout. There is a shed extension, enclosing the main entrance, to the northwest, and a secondary entrance in a southeast shed addition. Many windows a tripled casements.

305a. Garage.

306. 34 Highland Bend
Contributing

A two-story frame structure, c. 1920, joining to a rear ell (34B, residence). The front element has a major gable, with flared shingle band above the entrance; the facade is three bays wide and symmetrical, and there are interior and exterior brick chimneys.

307. 36 Highland Bend
Typical/Contributing

An 1880's, 3-story gambrelled structure, sided with natural shingle. The shed front porch is screened, and is constructed in a Tudor arch motif. It continues internally to the east side, where it leads to a door in a rear ell. There are multiple shed projections and shed gables, and an interior brick chimney.

308. 38 Highland Bend *
Contributing

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An 1880's, 2-story, gambrel whose roof is parallel to the street; the building is sided with natural shingle. The first floor is detailed with paired, diamond-pane casement windows. There is an internal screened porch to the street, 2 dormers in the roof front, and an interior brick chimney.

309. 40 Highland Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story, hipped roof, L-plan house, c. 1890; the wing, extending east, has continuous fenestration. The central element has an internal screened porch supported by turned posts and a shingled band, and there is a shallow windowless eyebrow gable centered in the roof.

310. Parker-Martin House *
154 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

This is a 2 1/2-story, vernacular Queen Anne structure, with gabled roof and wood and asbestos shingle siding. It is 7 bays wide and 3 deep, and windows are generally 1/1. Due to the nature of the site there are several curved or slightly angled wall surfaces.

The house was owned by (and is still in the possession of a descendant of) the Parker family, whose Cement Works located near Laurel and Summit Avenues produced the rusticated cast cement block frequently used in the district for retaining walls, foundations, chimneys, and even entire buildings.

311. 19 Lake Avenue
Harmonizing

A 1-story split level, c. 1950, with enclosed garage and a full basement level. The gable roof faces the street. A shed screened porch faces the Lake, and is supported by square posts. The siding is asbestos.

312. Lake Drive
Harmonizing

A 2-story, modern house, circa 1970, with full basement and level and exaggerated gable roof to the street. The siding is vertical board, and there are open decks on the first and second floors, with exterior stairs. There are some triple window groups.

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313. Lake Drive
Harmonizing

Similar to #312, 3 stories high.

314 - 317. Nelson Marine Basin
Lake Drive
Harmonizing/contributing

Small complex of boating-related structures of varying ages and functions, including braced frame, aluminum, and one quonset-type building. While ages are generally indeterminate, the complex is an on-going boat yard, an important industry in the history of Island Heights.

318. 21 Lake Drive
Harmonizing

A 2-story, split level, modern, neo-Prairie structure, c. 1970. The siding is unpainted board and batten and there is an exterior stucco chimney.

319. Charles Haddon House +
166 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

This 3-story house incorporates features of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Its siding is wood shingle and the plan irregular, but the roof is a Dutch Colonial Revival gambrel, projecting over a recessed first floor porch on the front facade. There is a neo-palladian window in its peak. There are several shed roof dormers. The house is 3x4 bays.

319a - garage

320. 170 Ocean Avenue *
Contributing

A 3-story, 1880's gambrel-roofed building, 3 bays wide, sided with plain and staggered butt shingle. The entrance has a door hood and is located at the northwest corner; there is also a northwest addition and leanto.

320a - shed

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321. Wood House
172 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

Now in an L-form, the house was originally a camp-style cottage built c. 1885. It is 2 1/2 stories high and 3x3 bays. The wall fabric is wood shingle and the roof is gabled. Windows are 1/1, in plain surrounds. It was the home of a Mr. Wescott and his two maiden sisters, and was altered in the 1970's.

322. 174 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story, 1880's house; 2 bays wide with gambrel roof. It is sided with painted staggered butt shingle, with asbestos on the second and third stories. An open, hipped roof front porch is supported by shingled Tudor arches, and there are window hoods on the second floor front. There are multiple gables and shed dormers.

322a - garage

323. 178 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story house, dated 1881. Structure appears composite in nature. The main element to the west is a 2-bay vernacular Gothic cottage, which is joined to an eastern gable element by a 2-story walkway. This middle element has an internal screened porch on the first floor, supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. There is an open shed porch to the northeast, and a leanto front extension. The overall fabric is plain and staggered butt shingle, and there is an interior brick chimney.

323a - garage

324. 180 Ocean Avenue *
Contributing

A 2-story house, circa 1900, with gambrel roofline running parallel to the street. The five part facade is symmetrical: there is a center door framed by a hipped roof portico, accented by a square leaded window, above. A shed dormer with paired windows also faces front. There is an exterior brick chimney and the siding is asbestos.

324a - garage

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325. 182 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story modern house, c. 1965, with a composite roof. Built to compensate for the slope of the bluffs. The street entrance is located on the second floor; continuous fenestration is to the river side. The first floor, on the river side only, has an internal screened porch. The siding is vertical board.

325a - garage

326. 184 River Avenue
contributing

A 3-story, 1880's house with gambrel roof, sided with clapboards and plain shingle. There is a 1-story extension to the north, and a shed porch, enclosed with jalousies, extending to the west. There are two exterior brick chimneys, and a basement level beneath the porch.

326a - garage
326b - shed

327. 1 Holly Avenue
Contributing

A 3-story, 1880's house, with gambrel roof running parallel to the street. The facade is 4 bays wide, and sided with asbestos. A shed porch projects front (east) and south and is screened and enclosed by a vertical board lower band. There is a 2-story extension to the north. A palladian window graces the third floor on the left (south) facade.

328. Cozy Cove Marina
Harmonizing

A 2-story combination residence/commercial building, with gable roof running parallel to the street and vertical siding. Related buildings include 329 and 329a.

328a - shed

329. Harmonizing

A 1-story, 1-room wooden storage shed.

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329a - shed II

330. 200 Ocean Avenue
Typical/contributing

A 3-story, cruciform plan vernacular Queen Anne cottage, circa 1880. There is a shed porch, west and north, with entrance through a diagonal northwest entrance, framed by pierced brackets on the porch posts and over the door. There are diamond shingles above the door. There is a screened shed porch to the south, and a 2-story bay to the north, with mitred third floor windows. The siding is asbestos, over the original "black shingle".

330a - garage
330b - bath house

331. 2 Ocean Bend
Harmonizing

A 2-story, 1960's split level with hipped roof and asbestos siding. Garage to street.

332. 6 Ocean Bend
Intrusion

A modern, architect-designed 1960's brutalist structure, sided with wide board and batten. The structure is 2 stories high and based on wedge-shaped components. There are double and triple groups of casement windows, and a large concrete rectangular interior chimney.

332a - carport and garage

333. 10 Ocean Bend * +
Contributing

A 2-story, neo-Colonial Revival structure, c. 1920, with gable roof running parallel to the street. The siding is clapboard. The entrance doorway treatment is elaborate and there is an open shed porch to the south. Front shed dormers contain triple casement windows.

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334. 12 Ocean Bend
Harmonizing

A 3-story structure, circa 1940, with long gable roof running parallel to the street. Street elevation exhibits extensive alterations. There is a projecting entrance area in a corrugated plastic vestibule and walkway. The siding is aluminum.

334a - garage

335. 14 Ocean Bend
Contributing

A 3-story 1940's structure, with extensive alterations and vernacular Colonial Revival details. The siding is natural shingle. Details include a pent eave above the first floor, 2 bay windows flanking the entrance, and an interior brick chimney. The facade is 3 bays wide.

335a - garage

336. 18 Ocean Bend *Contributing

A 3-story, 1880's house, with gambrel roof running parallel to the street. Alterations and vernacular Colonial Revival details, c. 1940. Siding is painted shingle. There is a shed dormer and shed entrance projection to the north, an enclosed shed porch east, and a 2-story east addition.

336a - garage

337. Reverend Reed's Cottage
22 Ocean Bend
Pivotal

Although its integrity has been diminished by later modifications (such as modern windows), this building belonged to Reverend George Reed, one of the 13 incorporators of the Island Heights Association in 1878. It is 2 1/2 stories, 4 bays wide and 2 deep, with a gabled roof; there are some indications it may actually be two smaller houses joined together. There is a 2-story projection with shingled gable peak and exposed rafter tails on the north of the main block. The overall plan is irregular.

337a - garage

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338. Dr. E. Reed Cottage
228 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

Located next door to the Reverend Reed Cottage, this house was owned by his brother, Dr. Reed. Believed to have been built c. 1885, it is 2 1/2 stories high and 5 bays wide and 3 deep. The siding is clapboard on the first floor and fish-scale wood shingle above, flaring where the two meet. The roof is gabled. There is a 3-level tower at the southwest corner, with polygonal roof.

338 a- garage

339. Larrabee House
232 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

Formerly the carriage house for #340 next door, this structure (like the main house) was designed by Henry Pettit c. 1893. It is 2 1/2 stories high, with hipped roof, and is 3 bays by 2. The first floor is clapboarded; the shingled upper level flares slightly where the two materials meet. The building was converted to a residence after 1942.

340. McKeehan House *

236 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

This building is in the select ranks of highly visible, instantly identifiable local landmarks, through its design, mass, and setting. Constructed on an irregular but essentially rectangular plan, the house is 2 1/2 stories high, 11 bays wide and 4 deep. The roof is hipped and gabled. Wall material is clapboard and patterned wood shingle.

A central cross gable leads the eye to a projecting, 2-story unit on the front facade, which in turn is attached to the one-story porte-cochere. To the right (west) of the central portion of the house is a smaller 2 1/2-story block, connected to the main block by a recessed, gable-roofed element; the one-story passage on the exterior is screened by a lattice.

To the left of the porte-cochere is a one-story curved room with window muntins in a decorative naturalistic pattern. Other windows in the house are 2/2, 12/1, diamond-pane, and modified Queen Anne sash.

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There are a variety of other decorative elements, including hipped dormers, shed-roof window hoods, turned balusters, and a recessed corner porch.

Philadelphia attorney Charles Watson McKeehan was the son-in-law of Rev. Robert Given, one of the incorporators of the Island Heights Association in 1878. He enlisted the help of his friend and architect, Pettit, to design this "cottage", the only one in Island Heights with an elevator.

341. 242 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 1-story 1960's ranch, sided with painted shingle.

342. 244 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story 1960's neo-Colonial structure, with gable roof running parallel to the street. Details include a center door and entrance portico. There is a shed gable, and an attached garage to the west.

343. 248 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story, 1940's vernacular Colonial Revival house, with gable roof running parallel to the street. The facade is marked by a center doorway, symmetrical massing, and two Colonial Revival roof gables. There is 1-story projection to the east, enclosed with jalousies. Siding is asbestos, with natural shingle on the east element.

343a - garage

344. 250 Ocean Avenue
Harmonizing

A 3-story, c. 1970 structure, with gable roof running parallel to the street, and vertical board siding. An overhanging projecting gable peak faces southeast to the river. Windows are triple casements.

344a - shed

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345. Taber House
249 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

Located at the extreme eastern end of Ocean Avenue overlooking Barnegat Bay, this c. 1880 vernacular Queen Anne house is 2-1/2 stories high with gabled roof and is 4 bays by 3. Siding material is clapboard and shingle.

The house belonged to a Mr. Carson, for many years the attorney of the Island Heights Association. It is strongly oriented toward the waterfront rather than the street, continuing the picturesque naturalistic traditions of the district.

345a - shed
234b - shed

346. Keyser House
6 Bayview Avenue
Pivotal

This is a 2-1/2 story vernacular Queen Anne house, 3 bays wide and 2 deep, on an irregular plan. Wall material is clapboard and shingle, and the roof is gabled and jerkinheaded; an added tower has a hipped roof. There is one interior brick chimney. The house is believed to date from c. 1880.

346a - garage, pivotal * (all parker)

347. Burke House
241 Ocean Avenue
Pivotal

An example of the type of house built frequently in the district c. 1880, the house is 2 1/2 stories, on an irregular plan, with a gabled roof. Siding is clapboard on the first floor, with wood shingle above which flares to emphasize the horizontal where the two materials meet. There is a porch wrapping around the west and east sides

347a - garage

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348. Bottomley House
10 Bayview Avenue
Pivotal

This is a gambrel-roof, 2 1/2-story house, dating from c. 1910, with Colonial Revival elements. It is 5 bays wide and 2 deep. Windows have 15 panes each, including a pair flanking the entrance which is within a projecting portico on Doric columns. Siding material is wood shingle.

348a - garage/residence

349. 14 Bayview Avenue *
Contributing

A 2-story, hipped roof, neo-Prairie style structure, circa 1920-40. An extensive screened porch faces to the bay. There is a large rectangular brick exterior chimney at the northeast corner, and near-continuous fenestration (double hung sash and casement) all around the house. The complex roofline has hipped dormers with multiple windows. There is a garage to the south.

353. Ensor Place
Harmonizing

1950's ranch house.

350. Col. Crilly Cottage
37 Park Avenue
Pivotal

This is a Queen Anne House, 3 stories high and 3x7 bays, on an irregular plan. The roof is gambrel, with jerkinhead cross gables. On the east (river) facade the first floor corners are clipped at a diagonal, creating a triangular overhang. Wall sheathing throughout is wood shingles, in at least two patterns. A large one-story porch with exposed rafter tails and turned columns wraps around the north, east- and south facades.

352. Crilly Play House
37 Park Avenue
Pivotal

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Located on the same property as #351, this 2-story vernacular Colonial Revival was built as a play house and is now used as a guest house. It is 1 bay x 3, with wood shingle wall sheathing; the roof is a gambrel, and there is a 4-window roof dormer. A porch is recessed on the first floor of the south facade.

351. 22 Ensor Place
Pivotal

Originally the carriage house/servants' quarters for #351, this 2x2 bay, vernacular Queen Anne structure dates from c. 1890. It is 2 1/2 stories on a rectangular plan. The roof is gabled, siding material is clapboard and shingle. There is a 2-bay dormer on the south, and windows throughout are 6/6. Rafter tails are shaped, and there is a square hipped tower on the roof ridge.

According to local tradition, this was the site of the Fletcher Westray farmhouse, whose property was sold to the Association when the town expanded to the east.

354. 1 Bayview Avenue *
Contributing

A 2-story, 3-bay structure with gable roof running parallel to the street. There is a screened internal front porch, and a central entry. A one-story bay projects to the east, and there is a side door with hood, also to the east. A 5-window wide shed dormer projects to the front, and there is an interior brick chimney.

355. 9 Bayview Avenue * +
Contributing

Similar to #354. Fabric is painted shingle. Shed dormer on front has two pairs of double hung windows.

355a. Garage.

356. 237 Ocean Avenue
Contributing

A 2-story house, c. 1920-30, cruciform in plan with alterations. There is an enclosed shed front porch, aluminum siding, and an internal garage to the east. Exterior brick chimneys.

357. 229 Ocean Avenue +
Intrusion

A 2-story house, c. 1930, with alterations in multiple styles. Facade is characterized by a "western" raised stepped gable, with modern bay window, and enclosed front porch and brick facing to the south and west. Siding is mostly aluminum.

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358. 22 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story bungalow, c. 1930, with gable roof running parallel to the street. The fabric is painted shingle, and the roof has a typical bungalow overhang. There is continuous fenestration in an extension to the east.

359. 26 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A 1960's split level/ranch, with gable roof parallel to the street.

360. 29 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story, 1940's structure with bungalow elements, with alterations. The first story is sided with redwood, the second with natural shingle; there is an interior stone chimney. A screened shed porch extends north, and there is a shed porch extension (enclosed) to the south. Multiple window groups characterize the facade.

360a. Garage.

361. 23 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story 1940's garage with residence above, with gabled roof parallel to the street. The siding is painted shingle and there is a front shed dormer.

362. 23 Park Avenue
Contributing

A 2 1/2 story, 1920's neo-Colonial Revival house, with gambrel roof parallel to the street. The siding is clapboard on the first story and painted shingle above. There is a front portico entry, groups of multiple casement windows throughout, and pent eave detail to the rear. The second floor windows are sheltered by hoods, and there is a first floor bay window and a shed extension to the west.

363. 17 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A 1 1/2 story 1940's house, whose gabled roof is parallel to the street.

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There is a projecting gable-roofed screened front porch. The siding is asbestos, and there is an interior brick chimney. Extension to the west.

364. 15 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story 1940's vernacular Colonial Revival, with gable roof parallel to the street. The facade is 3 bays wide, with central entry in a gabled projection; there are two Colonial Revival roof dormers. An enclosed shed porch extends to the rear.

365. 13 Park Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story 1920's house with bungalow elements; gabled roof is parallel to the street. The facade is three bays wide, with central entry under bracketed hood. An enclosed porch extends east.

365a. Garage.

366. MacDougall-Brown House
10 Fletcher Place
Pivotal

This 1 1/2 story camp-style cottage (on a T-plan) is 2 bays wide and 3 deep, with a gabled roof; it is believed to date from c. 1880. Siding is wood shingle. The house was owned by William MacDougall, late psychology professor at Harvard and Duke; he owned this property until 1922.

366a. Garage.

367. 14 Fletcher Place
Harmonizing

A 2-story, 1940's bungalow, with gabled roof running parallel to the street. The 3-bay facade has a center door, and the siding is asbestos.

367a. Garage.

368. 20 Ensor Place
Harmonizing

A 2-story, modern structure with hipped roof and square plan, c. 1940. The siding is stained vertical board. There is a central door, and multiple window groups. One-story, flat-roofed addition to the east.

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369. 22 Ensor Place
Harmonizing

A 1 1/2 story modern house, c. 1970. The siding is vertical board. There is a screened extension towards the street, and segmented gables facing east and west.

370. Wanamaker Camp (Borough Complex)
East End Avenue and Van Sant Avenue
Pivotal

The former Wanamaker Camp is a complex of buildings located at the eastern end of the district, most of which date from c. 1900 and c. 1949. The focal point is the neo-Gothic Revival style main building, now the Borough Hall, near the northeastern corner of the complex. It is two stories high, 6 bays wide and 2 bays deep; the asbestos siding replaces wood shingle. There is a 2-story addition to the north. Projecting cross gables near the original ends of the main block contain arched entries, flanked by small octagonal turrets. The neo-Gothic Revival effect is enhanced by the crenellated parapet, in the plane of the exterior walls, surrounding the gabled roof.

Other buildings in the complex include a group of 5 "cabins" built c. 1949; each is 1 1/2 stories, with gabled roof and exposed rafter tails. There is also a c. 1880 house, south of the main building (wood shingle siding, gabled roof, 2 1/2 stories, with one-story porch); a modern chapel at the southeastern corner (now the Borough Post Office); an octagonal gazebo immediately south of the main building; and a concrete garage near the southwestern corner. Other elements include a flagpole (said to be from Lincoln's inauguration); a boardwalk along the bay at the extreme eastern edge of the complex; stone walls flanking the East End Avenue entrance to the grounds; and a stone monument inscribed, "Verdun ici fut arrete l'envahisseur 1918."

The complex is arranged around a large open space, originally related to the camp functions. The buildings are used regularly for public purposes, and, since the Post Office is located here, is visited regularly by the residents.

The camp was founded by John Wanamaker, the department store magnate (1838-1922). He was identified with religious activities for youth in his native Philadelphia through his work with the YMCA. Young employees of his Philadelphia and New York stores were enrolled in the John Wanamaker Commercial Institutes (founded 1896), a paternalistic system providing education and employment, each for part of the workday. In

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1900 this camp was added to the curriculum (for boys only in its first eight years), in part because of the religious influences already present in Island Heights. Attendance, in 2-week stints, was mandatory for boys and optional for girls. The students (or cadets) were drilled in military fashion, and were formed into a military band and a drum and bugle corps, whose performances were regularly a part of the Island Heights scene.

The camp closed in 1941 when the minimum age and wage laws were passed. In 1949 it was transformed into a Presbyterian camp, at about which time the small cabins to the west were built.

371. 263 Van Sant Avenue
Contributing *

Standing in excellent condition, this 1 1/2 story Bungaloid is clapboard with an irregular plan, a glassed porch recessed in the main block with an entrance off the porch. A second entrance opens from an eastern wing. The roof is gabled with a dormer over the entrance. Due to lack of low vegetation, a cast concrete block foundation is visible. (c. 1910).

371a - garage

372. Mayer House
259 Van Sant Avenue
Pivotal

Facing the Wanamaker Camp/Borough complex, the Mayer House is a Vernacular Queen Anne house, built on a T-plan c. 1880. It is 3 bays wide, with wood shingle siding. The roof is gabled and hipped, and there is a central tower. Fenestration on the first floor is continuous, terminating at curved porch bays.

372a - garage

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373. Cox House
255 Van Sant Avenue
Pivotal

A vernacular house dating from c. 1890, 2 1/2 stories high, on a square plan. It is 3 bays wide and 3 deep, with paired 1/1 windows. The gable end faces the street. A screened porch is recessed beneath the roof overhang, with exposed rafter tails. Wall material is wood shingle.

374. 253 Van Sant Avenue
Harmonizing

A 2-story, 1920's house with hipped roof. The facade is 2 bays wide, and is sided with asbestos. An enclosed shed porch extends front, (east), and there is also a front, wide modern bay window.

375.
251 Van Sant Avenue *
Pivotal

A 3 1/2-story vernacular Colonial Revival house of large proportions, built on a square plan c. 1900. The wall material is predominantly clapboard, with wood shingle in the gable peaks. Two small sidelights flank the door, and there are two shed dormers to the east; the roof is a tall gambrel.

The massing and proportions of the house are similar to those of other houses in the eastern section of the district. In addition, it is an important visual landmark at the intersection of East End and Van Sant Avenues.

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376. In Boat Yard
Harmonizing

This newly altered house is hard to date. Its form suggests an early camp meeting cottage, although the new shingle wall siding and addition of thermal windows has erased original details.

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Significance (continued)

In 1877, the Rev. Jacob Graw, presiding elder of the New Brunswick District of the Methodist Church, looked over from the southern shore of the Toms River and, impressed by the picturesque beauty of the bluffs on the opposite side of the stream, decided it would be a good location for a camp meeting and summer resort. He spared no time in enlisting the help of twelve additional ministers, all members of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and seventeen prominent businessmen, the majority of whom were also members of the Methodist Church from Philadelphia, Camden, Mount Holly, Trenton, and Toms River. On July 1, 1878, all became incorporators of the Island Heights Association, a Methodist organization designed and pledged to hold camp meetings. Dr. Graw's motives in founding Island Heights are well expressed in his son's words: "Dr. Graw did not undertake to establish a second Ocean Grove. That was impossible then and now. But he did undertake to build up a Christian family resort under temperance influences with the camp meeting as a special feature."⁴ Dr. Graw was an indefatigable advocate of temperance, holding annual temperance meetings for a week after the camp meetings, and editing the Temperance Gazette, a widely circulated weekly paper. To this day the sale of alcohol is forbidden in the borough and within 1 1/2 miles of the camp ground, a practice not uncommon in other towns founded by Methodists.

The Island Heights Association purchased 154 acres of land from the Brinleys and 18 acres from the Westray estate with their capital of \$9,000.⁵ They immediately staked out a 10-acre plot atop the bluffs for the camp meeting grounds and began the work of clearing the area and opening two roads to it. An enormous amount of building and organization occurred in six weeks, but the first camp meeting services were held as planned on August 13, 1878, under the direction of Rev. Samuel Van Sant, presiding elder of the district, and Rev. W.C. Stockton, Conference Evangelist. Some 1,500 people came by horse and buggy and chartered boats the first year, and in later years an attendance in excess of 2,000 was reported.

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Significance (Continued)

It was the Island Heights Association which kept the camp meeting grounds, constructed the roads, ditches, wells, and docks, cleared land, built the auditorium and benches for the meeting grounds, built the trestle so the railroad would connect its lines, and built the first Methodist Episcopal Church in 1882. "To raise money, the Association divided land, except the Camp Meeting Circle, into sections and sold the same to stockholders who paid premiums for the choice of location and an equal assessment for the balance of the debt." There were several public auctions held to sell the lots after the camp meetings each year, and a sale in 1879 included the sale of camp meeting cottages. Later the Island Heights Camp Meeting Association was formed strictly to oversee the camp grounds when the Island Heights Association and the Methodist Episcopal Church were unable to assume care. Both associations exist today independent of the Borough government.

In 1881, Hurry Farm was purchased and twelve more members were received into the Island Heights Association. In 1883, Windsor Park to the north was acquired and finally the Westray Farm was platted and sold in 1888. Island Heights, as it exists today became a borough in 1887, including all the property accumulated by the Island Heights Association.

In 1900, John Wanamaker came to Island Heights to open a camp, "the Barracks," for children attending the John Wanamaker Commercial Institutes in Philadelphia and New York. A paternal employer, Wanamaker was adamant about well-rounded education for his employees. "Thinking, trying, toiling and trusting God, is all of my biography," he wrote once in response to a request for a sketch of his life, and so in finding Island Heights religiously oriented, easily accessible by rail from both stores, and with the availability of land for camping and marching, he established his quasi-military encampment in the northeastern corner of the Borough. The young employees came in weekly shifts until child labor was deemed unlawful in 1941. People came from miles around to watch the drilling and hear the Drum and Bugle Corps and the Military Band. The students were drilled like a National Guard camp, but with time for field sports and swimming. In later years, full companies from Wanamaker's went on to fight in foreign wars, and a granite statute on the Borough grounds stands as a tribute to their participation at Verdun.

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Significance (Continued)

RELIGION:

Island Heights is part of an important urban based movement that combined religious fervor with the benefits of industrialization: increased disposable income and leisure time. Although somewhat later in developing, Island Heights is similar in its religious origins to Ocean Grove (NJ), Oak Bluffs (MA), and Sea Grove (NJ) (Cape May). It is also like those towns in its focal points of plan, its architecture, and in the fact that the commercial real estate aspects of its growth overpowered the religious emphasis until today the area's largely resort and recreation oriented because of the late 19th century ambience that all still retain.

RECREATION:

As the middle class grew, so did the miles of railroad lines. Year after year the lines moved south from New York and east from Philadelphia, allowing easy access to vacation spots. People were able to break away from their conventional working environments and seek relaxing, healthful, and picturesque locations, removed physically and visually from their urban daily existence. They sought the recreation of the ocean and riverfronts and often discovered entertainment in other peoples' occupations, as was the case with boating and its new recreational facet. What had been primarily an economic activity, used for fishing and transportation, quickly became a recreational pursuit. Numerous yacht clubs sprang up on the shores (in New Jersey and elsewhere), and yacht racing became the gentlemen's sport. They sought entertainment and distractions for their leisure time, whether camp meetings or boardwalk arcades, and they came to Island Heights and other towns in Ocean County setting the seeds for the huge resort industry which thrives there today.

ARCHITECTURE:

Island Heights remains an intact and well-preserved dense concentration of Victorian vernacular cottages. There are not mansions or estates as in Newport (RI), but there is a wealth of late 19th century, middle class, resort housing, creating streetscapes only seen near the

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Significance (Continued)

ocean. Wood shingle, board and batten and clapboard are the primary wall materials often combined for the ultimate in picturesque romanticism. Styles represented pastoral fantasy forms evoking the diametrical opposite of the urban industrialized areas that vacationers were seeking to leave behind. It is, of course, highly ironic that it was technology itself--primarily in construction and transportation--whose advances made possible the Victorian resorts as we know them.

Architecturally, several Philadelphia architects are represented in Island Heights. Charles Z. Klauder, of Day and Klauder, was responsible for designing at least two homes in the district, one for his good friend Edwin J. Schoettle of Philadelphia. Henry Pettit, main engineer and architect of the Main Building and Machinery Hall as Head of the Bureau of Installation at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, built the Arbutus Lodge on River Avenue for himself and designed the magnificent high Victorian McKeehan/English house on Ocean Avenue. The detailing of the Milne and Pinkstone Queen Anne houses on River and Simpson Avenues suggests Pettit's hand in their designs too. Louis Duhring, a Philadelphia architect, spent many summers in Island Heights and local tradition cites him as the designer of the Colonial Revival style house at 169 Ocean Avenue. The house was reputedly built for the Moore family; Mr. Moore was the City Planner in Philadelphia and an in-law of Duhring's.

There are a number of noted artists and artisans associated with the district. John Frederick Peto, famed American still life painter, built his house and studio here with its picturesque massing, vibrant color and interesting detail of sea shells in its gable end; a truly Victorian ideal that links ornament with place.¹² Howard Keyser of 112 Camp Walk West of Keyser Brothers Iron Works in Philadelphia designed the high altar gates at the National Cathedral in Washington, as well as numerous ecclesiastical works throughout the Philadelphia area. Betsy Pease Guttman, Frederick Wagner, Franklin Dullin Brisco, F. Hutton Skill, John English and G.T. Hobbs are just some of the artistic personalities who resided in Island Heights over the past century.

Part of the key to Island Heights' remarkable survival is its location. As at the time of its founding, it is an extremely attractive area due to its terrain and proximity to the river; but, because there is

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Significance (Continued)

no ocean front, and it is not directly on any of the main roads to the beaches, it has been spared the onslaught of the automobile age. Route 37, which is just such a road, passes through the extreme northern part of the Borough (safely away from the district), providing the usual strip services such as fast food and gasoline. Because of this proximity, and the lack of traffic through the district to support such enterprises, they do not exist within it. All commercial activity in the district is contained in the one-block section of Central Avenue described earlier.

Another (and possibly most important) factor in the district's present state is the population. Originally only seasonal, it has become more and more full-time, and it is apparent from the general care taken of the structures that property owners generally appreciate the Victorian quality of the town. While it would be an overstatement to say that the citizens are all preservation-oriented, it is a safe assumption that a great many are concerned with the survival of the built environment, whether their own buildings or the townscape as a whole. National recognition will, it is hoped, foster these attitudes.

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Geographical Data

Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Island Heights Historic District is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Borough of Island Heights, Ocean County, New Jersey", dated September 1976, prepared by Town Plan Association. The eastern, southern, and western boundaries of the district are contiguous with established boundaries of the Borough of Island Heights; the northern boundary incorporates property boundaries and their extensions, and generally follows Van Sant, East End, Westray, Fletcher, Park, Ocean, Laurel, Summit and West End Avenues.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries of the Island Heights Historic District were selected to include the greatest concentration of historically and architecturally significant structures, and open spaces while minimizing the number of buildings which do not contribute to the historic character of the district. Of the 375 structures included, approximately 5% are intrusions.

The Toms River forms a natural boundary on the west and south, as does the Barnegat Bay on the east; however, given the intrinsic contribution of the waterfront and water-related structures to the district, it would be inappropriate to use the water's edge as the district boundary, hence the adoption of the Borough boundary in these areas.

On the north, the boundary was drawn to avoid modern buildings wherever possible. Thus, in many areas it follows individual property lines.

Consideration was given to simply utilizing the historic boundaries of Island Heights as originally established; however, on investigation this boundary was shown to include a higher proportion of modern structures, as not all of the original tract was built upon immediately following the 1878 founding. However, these boundaries were adequate on the east, south and west.