ATTACHMENT K

Architectural Survey Forms: Properties Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
2698	143 -149 S. St. James Place	143 -149 S. St. James Place	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	2
2944	112 S Texas Avenue	112 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	6
2950	139 S Texas Avenue	139 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	10
3011	242 S Vermont Avenue	242 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	14
3081	137 S Texas Avenue	137 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	18
3087	116 S Texas Avenue	116 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	22
3135	124 Atlantic Avenue	124 Atlantic Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	26
3140	135 S Texas Avenue	135 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	30
3256	143 S Texas Avenue	143 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	34
3275	145 S Texas Avenue	145 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	38
3292	204 S Vermont Avenue	204 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	42
3320	109 S California Avnenue	109 S California Avnenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	46
3334	114 S Texas Avenue	114 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	50
3422	217 S Metropolitan Avenue	217 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	54
3431	108 Albion Pl.	108 Albion Pl.	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	58
3440	141 S Texas Avenue	141 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	62
3600	162 St. James Pl.	162 St. James Pl.	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	66
3730	147 S Texas Avenue	147 S Texas Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	70
3765	142 S Tennessee Avenue	142 S Tennessee Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	74
3788	223 Oriental Avenue	223 Oriental Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	78
3811	227 S Metropolitan Avenue	227 S Metropolitan Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	82
3834	205 S Vermont Avenue	205 S Vermont Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	86
7835	1808 E RIVERSIDE DR	1808 E RIVERSIDE DR	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	90
99902	125 S Montgomery Avenue	125 S Montgomery Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	94
159344	628 CARSON AVE	628 CARSON AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	98
160961	104 S. Montgomery Avenue	104 S. Montgomery Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	102
160972	116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	116 S. Ridgeway Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	106
160981	3211 BOARDWALK	3211 BOARDWALK	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	110
160983	2514 PACIFIC AVE	2514 PACIFIC AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	114
161288	559 N DELAWARE AVE	559 N DELAWARE AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	118
161292	553 N DELAWARE AVE	553 N DELAWARE AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	122
161301	545 N DELAWARE AVE	545 N DELAWARE AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	126

*Sorted alphabetically by county and then by municipality.

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
161307	745 SEWELL AVE	745 SEWELL AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	130
220905	Gardner's Basin	800 N New Hampsire Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	134
161315	919 N DR MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD	919 N DR MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	138
161800	117 N MARYLAND AVE	117 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	142
161853	822 LEXINGTON AVE	822 LEXINGTON AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	146
162112	129 N MARYLAND AVE	129 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	150
165668	1236 N INDIANA AVE	1236 N INDIANA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	154
162114	127 N MARYLAND AVE	127 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	158
162210	4301 ATLANTIC AVE	4301 ATLANTIC AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	WTA	162
162850	818 N MARYLAND AVE #K	818 N MARYLAND AVE #K	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	166
162851	1062 BRIGANTINE BLVD	1062 BRIGANTINE BLVD	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	170
162852	701 N MARYLAND AVE	701 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	174
162890	121 N MARYLAND AVE	121 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	178
164110	809 WABASH AVE	809 WABASH AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	182
164313	450 N MARYLAND AVE	450 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	186
164315	448 N MARYLAND AVE	448 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	190
164316	806 WABASH AVE	806 WABASH AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	194
164318	446 N MARYLAND AVE	446 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	198
164320	444 N MARYLAND AVE	444 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	202
164323	438 N MARYLAND AVE	438 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	206
164326	436 N MARYLAND AVE	436 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	210
164639	610 N NEW JERSEY AVE	610 N NEW JERSEY AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	214
164640	732 N MARYLAND AVE #A	732 N MARYLAND AVE #A	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	218
164670	477 CARSON AVE	477 CARSON AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	222
164672	600 N NEW JERSEY AVE	600 N NEW JERSEY AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	226
164694	560 N NEW JERSEY AVE	560 N NEW JERSEY AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	230
164696	814 N VIRGINIA AVE	814 N VIRGINIA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	234
164702	712 MAGELLAN AVE	712 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	238
164704	714 MAGELLAN AVE	714 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	242
164711	722 MAGELLAN AVE	722 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	246
164712	724 MAGELLAN AVE	724 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	250
164714	726 MAGELLAN AVE	726 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	254

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
164717	728 MAGELLAN AVE	728 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	258
164719	732 MAGELLAN AVE	732 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	262
164726	734 MAGELLAN AVE	734 MAGELLAN AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	266
164753	740 SEWELL AVE	740 SEWELL AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	270
164756	555 N MARYLAND AVE	555 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	274
164762	501 N MARYLAND AVE	501 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	278
164771	507 N DELAWARE AVE	507 N DELAWARE AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	282
164788	700 N VIRGINIA AVE	700 N VIRGINIA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	286
164817	449 N MARYLAND AVE	449 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	290
164822	441 N MARYLAND AVE	441 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	294
164823	434 N MARYLAND AVE	434 N MARYLAND AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	298
164824	413 DELTA AVE	413 DELTA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	302
165017	1001 N NEW YORK AVE	1001 N NEW YORK AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	306
165020	1415 MARMORA AVE	1415 MARMORA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	310
165475	1600 ABSECON BLVD	1600 ABSECON BLVD	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	314
165802	1601 MARMORA AVE	1601 MARMORA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	318
165650	912 N INDIANA AVE	912 N INDIANA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	322
165831	1616 MARMORA AVE	1616 MARMORA AVE	Atlantic City	Atlantic	O&M	326
467	2807 Ocean Avenue	2807 Ocean Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	330
472	2201 Bayshore Avenue	2201 Bayshore Avenue	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	335
474	200 18th Street South	200 18th Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	339
486	222 3rd Street South	222 3rd Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	343
487	Leeds House	226 3rd Street South	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	347
488	223 10th Street North	223 10th Street North	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	351
166044	250 9TH STREET SOUTH	250 9TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	355
166153	205 2ND STREET SOUTH	205 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	359
166154	206 VERNON PLACE	206 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	363
166468	223 6TH STREET SOUTH	223 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	367
166470	230 5TH STREET SOUTH	230 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	371
166533	209 2ND STREET SOUTH	209 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	375
166535	215 VERNON PLACE	215 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	379
166536	210 VERNON PLACE	210 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	383

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
166540	202 2ND STREET SOUTH	202 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	387
166548	352 8TH STREET SOUTH	352 8TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	391
166628	234 5TH STREET SOUTH	234 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	395
166630	218 6TH STREET SOUTH	218 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	399
166633	231 6TH STREET SOUTH	231 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	403
166801	211 2ND STREET SOUTH	211 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	407
166803	206 W BEACH AVE	206 W BEACH AVE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	411
166806	204 2ND STREET SOUTH	204 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	415
167098	250 6TH STREET SOUTH	250 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	419
167104	236 7TH STREET SOUTH	236 7TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	423
167111	240 7TH STREET SOUTH	240 7TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	427
167134	250 7TH STREET SOUTH	250 7TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	431
167145	242 8TH STREET SOUTH	242 8TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	435
167249	206 ROOSEVELT BLVD SOUTH	206 ROOSEVELT BLVD SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	439
167252	246 9TH STREET SOUTH	246 9TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	443
167371	1219 E BRIGANTINE AVE	1219 E BRIGANTINE AVE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	447
167467	254 5TH STREET SOUTH	254 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	451
167468	234 6TH STREET SOUTH	234 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	455
167470	247 6TH STREET SOUTH	247 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	459
167475	238 6TH STREET SOUTH	238 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	463
167741	200 2ND STREET SOUTH	200 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	467
167745	211 VERNON PLACE	211 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	471
167748	207 2ND STREET SOUTH	207 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	475
167751	208 VERNON PLACE	208 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	479
167753	213 VERNON PLACE	213 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	483
167756	201 3RD STREET SOUTH	201 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	487
167757	219 VERNON PLACE	219 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	491
167760	213 2ND STREET SOUTH	213 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	495
167761	206 2ND STREET SOUTH	206 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	499
167762	214 VERNON PLACE	214 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	503
167764	200 3RD STREET SOUTH	200 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	507
167912	210 2ND STREET NORTH	210 2ND STREET NORTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	511

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
167923	108 W BEACH AVE	108 W BEACH AVE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	515
167925	208 ROOSEVELT BLVD SOUTH	208 ROOSEVELT BLVD SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	519
167928	205 VERNON PLACE	205 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	523
167931	202 VERNON PLACE	202 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	527
167936	207 VERNON PLACE	207 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	531
167937	203 2ND STREET SOUTH	203 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	535
167939	212 ROOSEVELT BLVD SOUTH	212 ROOSEVELT BLVD SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	539
167943	209 VERNON PLACE	209 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	543
167946	202 3RD STREET SOUTH	202 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	547
167947	215 2ND STREET SOUTH	215 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	551
167948	204 3RD STREET SOUTH	204 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	555
167949	209 3RD STREET SOUTH	209 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	559
167956	206 3RD STREET SOUTH	206 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	563
167961	208 3RD STREET SOUTH	208 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	567
167963	201 4TH STREET SOUTH	201 4TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	571
167965	210 3RD STREET SOUTH	210 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	575
167966	210 2ND STREET SOUTH	210 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	579
167969	212 3RD STREET SOUTH	212 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	583
167970	218 VERNON PLACE	218 VERNON PLACE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	587
167972	214 3RD STREET SOUTH	214 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	591
167979	216 3RD STREET SOUTH	216 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	595
167981	212 2ND STREET SOUTH	212 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	599
167983	219 2ND STREET SOUTH	219 2ND STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	603
167985	221 3RD STREET SOUTH	221 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	607
167990	225 3RD STREET SOUTH	225 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	611
167996	229 3RD STREET SOUTH	229 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	615
168009	230 3RD STREET SOUTH	230 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	619
168014	214 4TH STREET SOUTH	214 4TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	623
168017	238 3RD STREET SOUTH	238 3RD STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	627
168022	218 4TH STREET SOUTH	218 4TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	631
168026	215 5TH STREET SOUTH	215 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	635
168035	219 5TH STREET SOUTH	219 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	639

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
168041	223 5TH STREET SOUTH	223 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	643
168047	227 5TH STREET SOUTH	227 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	647
168051	231 5TH STREET SOUTH	231 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	651
168054	238 4TH STREET SOUTH	238 4TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	655
168056	215 6TH STREET SOUTH	215 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	659
168057	235 5TH STREET SOUTH	235 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	663
168063	226 5TH STREET SOUTH	226 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	667
168064	243 5TH STREET SOUTH	243 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	671
168070	227 6TH STREET SOUTH	227 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	675
168072	238 5TH STREET SOUTH	238 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	679
168078	222 6TH STREET SOUTH	222 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	683
168082	226 6TH STREET SOUTH	226 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	687
168083	239 6TH STREET SOUTH	239 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	691
168091	248 5TH STREET SOUTH	248 5TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	695
168092	230 6TH STREET SOUTH	230 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	699
168118	243 6TH STREET SOUTH	243 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	703
168122	255 6TH STREET SOUTH	255 6TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	707
168127	230 7TH STREET SOUTH	230 7TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	711
168145	246 8TH STREET SOUTH	246 8TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	715
168154	250 8TH STREET SOUTH	250 8TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	719
168359	318 16TH STREET SOUTH	318 16TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	723
168401	1900 OCEAN AVE	1900 OCEAN AVE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	727
168579	2201 OCEAN AVE	2201 OCEAN AVE	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	731
168584	406 20TH STREET SOUTH	406 20TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	735
168756	400 26TH STREET SOUTH	400 26TH STREET SOUTH	Brigantine City	Atlantic	WTA	739
665	Pleasantville Mobile Home Court	6737 Black Horse Pike	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	Onshore	743
8548	Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House	152 Lee's Lane	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	WTA	746
3004	Germania Gunning Club	722 West Moss Mill Road	Galloway Township	Atlantic	WTA	750
3511	111 South 21st Avenue	111 South 21st Avenue	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	754
171937	112 SO 25TH AVE	112 SO 25TH AVE	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	758
171982	111 SO 17TH AVE	111 SO 17TH AVE	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	762
171987	105 SO 36TH AV	105 SO 36TH AV	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	766

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
172161	107 SO 25TH AVE	107 SO 25TH AVE	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	770
172170	105 SO 21ST AVE	105 SO 21ST AVE	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	774
172171	110 SO 22ND AVE	110 SO 22ND AVE	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	778
172198	109 SO 13TH AVE	109 SO 13TH AVE	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	782
172219	115 SO 11TH AVE	115 SO 11TH AVE	Longport Borough	Atlantic	WTA	786
2679	319 W. Leeds Avenue	319 W Leeds Avenue	Pleasantville City	Atlantic	WTA	790
185270	5200 BOARDWALK	5200 BOARDWALK	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	794
185274	110 S AMHERST AVE	110 S AMHERST AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	798
185620	110 S PHILADELPHIA AVE	110 S PHILADELPHIA AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	802
185637	110 S PRINCETON AVE	110 S PRINCETON AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	806
187183	108 S LITTLE ROCK AVE	108 S LITTLE ROCK AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	810
187273	111 S SURREY AVE	111 S SURREY AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	814
188091	110 S HARVARD AVE	110 S HARVARD AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	818
188479	104 S WISSAHICKON AVE	104 S WISSAHICKON AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	822
188508	110 S WISSAHICKON AVE	110 S WISSAHICKON AVE	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	826
221108	5301 Atlantic Avenue	5301 Atlantic Avenue	Ventnor City	Atlantic	WTA	830
51172	3955 FIRST AVENUE	3955 FIRST AVENUE	AVALON BORO	Cape May	WTA	835
51647	26 W 8TH STREET	26 W 8TH STREET	AVALON BORO	Cape May	WTA	839
52187	56 W 7TH STREET	56 W 7TH STREET	AVALON BORO	Cape May	WTA	843
52363	61 N INLET DRIVE	61 N INLET DRIVE	AVALON BORO	Cape May	WTA	847
52438	273 6TH STREET	273 6TH STREET	AVALON BORO	Cape May	WTA	851
52677	688 FIRST AVENUE	688 FIRST AVENUE	AVALON BORO	Cape May	WTA	855
35023	135 SEAVIEW CT	135 SEAVIEW CT	North Wildwood City	Cape May	WTA	859
35232	101 E WALNUT AVE	101 E WALNUT AVE	North Wildwood City	Cape May	WTA	863
35262	8 N NEW YORK AVE	8 N NEW YORK AVE	North Wildwood City	Cape May	WTA	867
35404	204 N CENTRAL AVE	204 N CENTRAL AVE	North Wildwood City	Cape May	WTA	871
35433	202 HEREFORD AVE	202 HEREFORD AVE	North Wildwood City	Cape May	WTA	875
700007	Le Sabre Condominiums	510 East 8th Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May	WTA	879
700008	European Motel	300 Ocean Avenue	North Wildwood City	Cape May	WTA	883
4981	St. Augustine Rectory	1310 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	887
4993	912 Stenton Place	912 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	891
5026	826 North Street	826 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	895

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
5384	880 Park Place	880-82 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	899
5411	Franconia Apartments	1132 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	903
5676	830 North Street	830 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	907
5726	Andrew's	1320-24 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	911
5753	850 Stenton Place	850 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	915
5767	848 Stenton Place	848 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	919
5908	The Gardens Plaza	322 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	923
6026	1304-08 Ocean Avenue	1304-08 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	927
6080	908 Park Place	908 Park Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	931
6149	852 Stenton Place	852 Stenton Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	935
6244	Days Inn	870 Seventh Street	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	939
6294	1600 Boardwalk	1600 Boardwalk	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	943
6403	872 North Street	872 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	947
6446	1122 Ocean Avenue	1122 Ocean Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	951
6662	921 Fifth to Boardwalk	925 Fifth Street	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	955
6744	608 Chelsea Place	608 Chelsea Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	959
6755	904 North Street	904 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	963
6801	900-924 Pennlyn Place	900-924 Pennlyn Place	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	957
7140	906 North Street	906 North Street	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	971
7399	330 Corinthian Avenue	330 Corinthian Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	975
8125	Seaview Beach	1619 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	979
65382	507 SEACLIFF RD	507 SEACLIFF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	983
65553	20 GARDENS RD	20 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	987
65554	14 GARDENS RD	14 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	991
65555	10 GARDENS RD	10 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	995
65556	4 GARDENS RD	4 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	999
65908	828 NORTH ST	828 NORTH ST	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1003
66030	2313-2315 WESLEY AVE	2313-2315 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1007
66034	66 GARDENS RD	66 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1011
66035	54 GARDENS RD	54 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1015
66037	46 GARDENS RD	46 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1019
66038	44 GARDENS RD	44 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1023

*Sorted alphabetically by county and then by municipality.

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
66039	38 GARDENS RD	38 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1027
66040	30 GARDENS RD	30 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1031
66041	28 GARDENS RD	28 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1035
66042	829 NORTH ST	829 NORTH ST	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1039
66058	1900 WESLEY AVE	1900 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1043
66262	2321 WESLEY AVE	2321 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1047
66287	2312 WESLEY AVE	2312 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1051
66770	22 BEACH RD	22 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1055
66778	29 GARDENS RD	29 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1059
66848	2908-2910 WESLEY AVE	2908-2910 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1063
66869	26 MORNINGSIDE RD	26 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1067
66870	16 MORNINGSIDE RD	16 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1071
66871	24 MORNINGSIDE RD	24 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1075
66872	20 MORNINGSIDE RD	20 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1079
66873	233 BEACH RD	233 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1083
66875	237 BEACH RD	237 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1087
66885	123 E ATLANTIC BLVD	123 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1091
66891	200 E ATLANTIC BLVD	200 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1095
66894	164 E ATLANTIC BLVD	164 E ATLANTIC BLVD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1099
66905	365 E SURF RD	365 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1103
66911	334 E SURF RD	334 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1107
66914	340 E SURF RD	340 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1111
66916	344 E SURF RD	344 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1115
66917	350 E SURF RD	350 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1119
66920	356 E SURF RD	356 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1123
66922	360 E SURF RD	360 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1127
66936	19 BEACH RD	19 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1131
66939	16 NASSAU RD	16 NASSAU RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1135
66940-41	3 GARDENS RD	3 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1139
66942	15 GARDENS RD	15 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1143
66943	11 GARDENS RD	11 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1147
66944	7 GARDENS RD	7 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1151

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
66945	1 GARDENS RD	1 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1155
66946	8 GARDENS RD	8 GARDENS RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1159
66947	79 MORNINGSIDE RD	79 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1163
66948	71 MORNINGSIDE RD	71 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1167
66949	65 MORNINGSIDE RD	65 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1171
66950	61 MORNINGSIDE RD	61 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1175
66951	53 MORNINGSIDE RD	53 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1179
66953	45 MORNINGSIDE RD	45 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1183
66954	33 MORNINGSIDE RD	33 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1187
66955	9 MORNINGSIDE RD	9 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1191
66956	15 MORNINGSIDE RD	15 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1195
66957	29 MORNINGSIDE RD	29 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1199
66958	19 MORNINGSIDE RD	19 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1203
66959	23 MORNINGSIDE RD	23 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1207
66962	2 MORNINGSIDE RD	2 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1211
66964	58 MORNINGSIDE RD	58 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1215
66965	56 MORNINGSIDE RD	56 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1219
66968	42 MORNINGSIDE RD	42 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1223
66969	40 MORNINGSIDE RD	40 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1227
66970	36 MORNINGSIDE RD	36 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1231
66971	10 MORNINGSIDE RD	10 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1235
66972	34 MORNINGSIDE RD	34 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1239
66974	32 MORNINGSIDE RD	32 MORNINGSIDE RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1243
67069	401 E SURF RD	401 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1247
67070	364 E SURF RD	364 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1251
67071	368 E SURF RD	368 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1255
67072	372 E SURF RD	372 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1259
67076	376 E SURF RD	376 E SURF RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1263
67741	3000 WESLEY AVE	3000 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1267
68985	5815 ASBURY AVE	5815 ASBURY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1271
69109	4712 CENTRAL AVE	4712 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1275
69456	5848 CENTRAL AVE	5848 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1279

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
69593	3704-3706 WESLEY AVE	3704-3706 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1283
69601	5840-5842 CENTRAL AVE	5840-5842 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1287
69808	5912-5914 CENTRAL AVE	5912-5914 CENTRAL AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1291
70021	3620-3622 WESLEY AVE	3620-3622 WESLEY AVE	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1295
70366	5231-5229 Central Avenue	5231-5229 Central Avenue	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1299
71248	113 BEACH RD	113 BEACH RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1303
73031	239 OCEAN RD	239 OCEAN RD	Ocean City	Cape May	WTA	1307
4288	3305 Pleasure Avenue South	3305 Pleasure Avenue South	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1311
4373	20 46th Street	20 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1315
4395	22 54th Street	22 54th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1319
4531	26 46th Street	26 46th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1323
4542	13 47th Street	13 47th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1327
4781	Braca Cafe	18 JFK Boulevard	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1331
5088	12 44th Street	12 44th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1335
5803	20 53rd Street	20 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1339
5838	14 48th Street	14 48th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1343
6546	20 51st Street	20 51st Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1347
6880	21 36th Street	21 36th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1351
7231	12 50th Street	12 50th Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1355
7237	24 53rd Street	24 53rd Street	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1359
7306	4606 Pleasure Avenue	4606 Pleasure Avenue	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1363
71337	4 84TH ST	4 84TH ST	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1367
71377	7401 PLEASURE AVE	7401 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1371
71379	7407 PLEASURE AVE	7407 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1375
71546	7201 PLEASURE AVE	7201 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1379
71857	20 50TH ST	20 50TH ST	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1383
72091	Beach View Terrace	3901 PLEASURE AVE	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1387
72412	12 52ND ST	12 52ND ST 1ST	Sea Isle City	Cape May	WTA	1391
62532	Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor	12 96TH ST	Stone Harbor	Cape May	WTA	1395
62545	100 114TH ST	100 114TH ST	Stone Harbor	Cape May	WTA	1399
63128	2 102ND ST	2 102ND ST	Stone Harbor	Cape May	WTA	1403
63180	5 98TH ST	5 98TH ST	Stone Harbor	Cape May	WTA	1407

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
63627	1 92ND ST	1 92ND ST	Stone Harbor	Cape May	WTA	1411
56231	30 E SEACLIFF AVE	30 E SEACLIFF AVE	Upper Township	Cape May	WTA	1415
57226	1 Cove Road	1 Cove Road	Upper Township	Cape May	WTA	1419
57382	25 North Bayview Drive	25 North Bayview Drive	Upper Township	Cape May	WTA	1423
57384	1 E SEAVIEW AVE	1 E SEAVIEW AVE	Upper Township	Cape May	WTA	1427
57475	26 E SUMNER AVE	26 E SUMNER AVE	Upper Township	Cape May	WTA	1431
59311	9000A BEACH AVE	9000A BEACH AVE	Wildwood Crest Borough	Cape May	WTA	1435
329646	111 LANES POND ROAD	111 LANES POND ROAD	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1440
329877	Arnold Steel Co. (Randolph Road Site)	79 RANDOLPH ROAD	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1444
332958	337 LANES MILL RD	337 LANES MILL RD	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1450
333153	29 Brook Road	29 Brook Road	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1454
333156	768 OAK GLEN RD	768 OAK GLEN RD	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1458
333157	798 JOE PARKER RD/760 Oak Glen Road	798 JOE PARKER RD/760 Oak Glen Road	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1462
333166	662 Oak Glen Road	662 Oak Glen Road	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1466
333168	680 OAK GLEN RD	680 OAK GLEN RD	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1470
333318	4 Arnold Blvd	4 Arnold Blvd	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1474
333355	1139 Lakewood Farmingdale Rd	1139 Lakewood Farmingdale Rd	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1478
333370	2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road	2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1482
333394	1117 LAKEWOOD FARMINGDALE ROAD	1117 LAKEWOOD FARMINGDALE ROAD	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1486
333425	411 ALEXANDER AVENUE	411 ALEXANDER AVENUE	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1490
333426	403 ALEXANDER AVE	403 ALEXANDER AVE	Howell	Monmouth	Onshore	1494
76047	2013 SEAVIEW AVE	2013 SEAVIEW AVE	Barnegat Light Borough	Ocean	WTA	1499
77666	133 PELHAM AVE	133 PELHAM AVE	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	WTA	1503
99910	101 Dolphin Avenue	101 Dolphin Avenue	Beach Haven Borough	Ocean	WTA	1507
92752	83 CENTRAL AVE	83 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1512
92753	81 CENTRAL AVE	81 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1516
92754	84 CENTRAL AVE	84 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1520
92755	82 CENTRAL AVE	82 CENTRAL AVE	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1524
221165	198 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	198 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1528
221166	194 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	194 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1532
221167	190 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	190 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1536
221168	180 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	180 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1540

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
221169	178 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	178 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1544
221170	168 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	168 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1548
221171	160 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	160 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1552
221172	158A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	158A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1556
221173	158 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	158 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1560
221174	188B Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	188B Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1564
221175	188A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	188A Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1568
221176	188 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	188 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1572
221177	186 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	186 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1576
221178	184 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	184 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1580
221179	182 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	182 Central Avenue (NJ Rt. 35)	Berkeley Township	Ocean	WTA	1584
92776	13 OCEAN FRONT TERR	13 OCEAN FRONT TERR	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1588
92826	546 OCEAN TERR.	546 OCEAN TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1592
93066	11 OCEAN FRONT TERR.	11 OCEAN FRONT TERR.	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1596
93092	498 SUNSET BLVD.	498 SUNSET BLVD.	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1600
93136	394 Route 35 North	394 Route 35 North	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1604
93175	101 FABER LANE	101 FABER LANE	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1608
93300	252 SUNSET LANE SOUTH	252 SUNSET LANE SOUTH	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1613
93368	104 LYNDHURST DR.	104 LYNDHURST DR.	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1617
93438	166 SUNSET LANE NORTH	166 SUNSET LANE NORTH	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1621
93553	492 SUNSET BLVD	492 SUNSET BLVD	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1625
93579	14 FALLS RD.	14 FALLS RD.	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1629
93592	502 SUNSET BLVD	502 SUNSET BLVD	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1633
93687	11 FALLS RD.	11 FALLS RD.	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1637
93758	12 FALLS RD.	12 FALLS RD.	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1641
93939	142 SUNSET LANE NORTH	142 SUNSET LANE NORTH	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1645
94152	256 SUNSET LANE SOUTH	256 SUNSET LANE SOUTH	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1649
94940	146 SUNSET LANE NORTH	146 SUNSET LANE NORTH	Brick Township	Ocean	WTA	1653
95773	15 E Burlington Avenue	15 E Burlington Avenue	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1657
95782	15 E SUSSEX AVE	15 E SUSSEX AVE	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1661
95786	7101 LONG BEACH BLVD	7101 LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1665
95826	12 E CUMBERLAND AVE	12 E CUMBERLAND AVE	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1669

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
95851	8-A E 69TH ST	8-A E 69TH ST	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1673
95892	6311F LONG BEACH BLVD	6311F LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1677
95967	13 E 86TH ST	13 E 86TH ST	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1681
96002	5309D LONG BEACH BLVD	5309D LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1685
96053	7-B E 70TH ST	7-B E 70TH ST	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1689
96082	12 E BERGEN AVE	12 E BERGEN AVE	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1693
96194	6403G LONG BEACH BLVD	6403G LONG BEACH BLVD	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1697
96208	13 E MERCER AVE	13 E MERCER AVE	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1701
96211	14 E 82ND ST	14 E 82ND ST	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1705
96249	14 E 77TH ST	14 E 77TH ST	Harvey Cedars	Ocean	WTA	1709
9308	Woodmansee Estate	1 Game Farm Road	Lacey Township	Ocean	WTA	1713
129935	2306 OCEAN FRONT	2306 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette Borough	Ocean	WTA	1718
130058	1102 OCEAN FRONT	1102 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette Borough	Ocean	WTA	1722
130189	602 OCEAN FRONT	602 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette Borough	Ocean	WTA	1726
131166	900 OCEAN FRONT	900 OCEAN FRONT	Lavallette Borough	Ocean	WTA	1730
131323	5615 WEST AVE	5615 WEST AVE	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1734
131659	1129C LONG BEACH BLVD	1129C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1738
131708	1113A LONG BEACH BLVD	1113A LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1742
131978	6312 OCEAN BLVD	6312 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1746
132202	3707 S LONG BEACH BLVD	3707 S LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1750
132445	4909 S LONG BEACH BLVD	4909 S LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1754
132459	107F LONG BEACH BLVD	107F LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1758
132467	77D LONG BEACH BLVD	77D LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1762
132552	171E LONG BEACH BLVD	171E LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1766
132791	201 East 31st Street	201 East 31st Street	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1770
132928	12309 OCEAN AVE	12309 OCEAN AVE	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1774
133433	3207 OCEAN BLVD	3207 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1778
133567	1111B LONG BEACH BLVD	1111B LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1782
133797	6109 OCEAN BLVD	6109 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1786
133813	115 E NEW YORK AVE	115 E NEW YORK AVE	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1790
133936	1075 LONG BEACH BLVD	1075 LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1794
134221	3905 OCEAN BLVD	3905 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1798

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Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
134425	7605 OCEAN BLVD	7605 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1802
134434	4009 OCEAN BLVD	4009 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1806
134495	5812 OCEAN BLVD	5812 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1810
134549	6107 OCEAN BLVD	6107 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1814
134564	7 E SEASHELL LANE	7 E SEASHELL LANE	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1818
134565	5 E SEASHELL LANE	5 E SEASHELL LANE	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1822
134597	6503 OCEAN BLVD	6503 OCEAN BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1826
134619	109 E HOBART AVE	109 E HOBART AVE	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1830
134627	7 COAST AVE	7 COAST AVE	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1834
134667	15C LONG BEACH BLVD	15C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1838
134853	1051C LONG BEACH BLVD	1051C LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1843
134856	175G LONG BEACH BLVD	175G LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1848
134951	75D LONG BEACH BLVD	75D LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1852
135344	93B LONG BEACH BLVD	93B LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1856
135355	71E LONG BEACH BLVD	71E LONG BEACH BLVD	Long Beach	Ocean	WTA	1860
146485	819 BOARDWALK CENTER	819 BOARDWALK CENTER	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1864
146616	1103 OCEAN TERRACE	1103 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1868
146691	1005-07 OCEAN TERRACE	1005-07 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1872
146768	Midway Steakhouse	405 BOARDWALK	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1876
146785	1107 OCEAN TERRACE	1107 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1880
147105	TLC's Polish Water Ice	201 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1884
147164	EJ's Tap House	919 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1888
147199	211 OCEAN TERRACE	211 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1892
147236	Steaks Unlimited	14-16 DUPONT AVE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1896
147622	Regent and Co.	401-07 OCEAN TERRACE	Seaside Heights	Ocean	WTA	1900
6117	1015 South Ocean Avenue	1015 South Ocean Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean	WTA	1904
6869	905-907 South Ocean Avenue	905-907 South Ocean Avenue	Seaside Park Borough	Ocean	WTA	1908
149397	305 OCEAN AVE	305 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1912
149467	135 E 27TH ST	135 E 27TH ST	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1916
149630	2601 OCEAN AVE	2601 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1920
149679	130 E 7TH ST	130 E 7TH ST	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1924
149697	126 E 7TH ST	126 E 7TH ST	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1928

*Sorted alphabetically by county and then by municipality.

Attachment K: Architectural Survey Forms: Properties Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

Survey ID	Property Name	Address	Municipality	County	PAPE	Page Number
149704	131 E 19TH ST	131 E 19TH ST	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1932
149705	1817 OCEAN AVE	1817 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1936
149803	2113 OCEAN AVE	2113 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1940
150002	1307 OCEAN AVE	1307 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1944
150051	148 E 24TH ST	148 E 24TH ST	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1948
149091	2609 OCEAN AVE	2609 OCEAN AVE	Ship Bottom	Ocean	WTA	1952
157076	601 N OCEAN AVE	601 N OCEAN AVE	Surf City	Ocean	WTA	1956

*Sorted alphabetically by county and then by municipality.

Attachment K:

Architectural Survey Forms: Properties Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

Atlantic County

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 143 -149 South St. James Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 143 (*Low*) 149 (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* St. James *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 53

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11-13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 143 -149 South St. James Place is a wide four-story multi-unit residential building. The building is six bays across the façade and is constructed of brick. A four-story porch occupies the entirety of the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 23, 2023

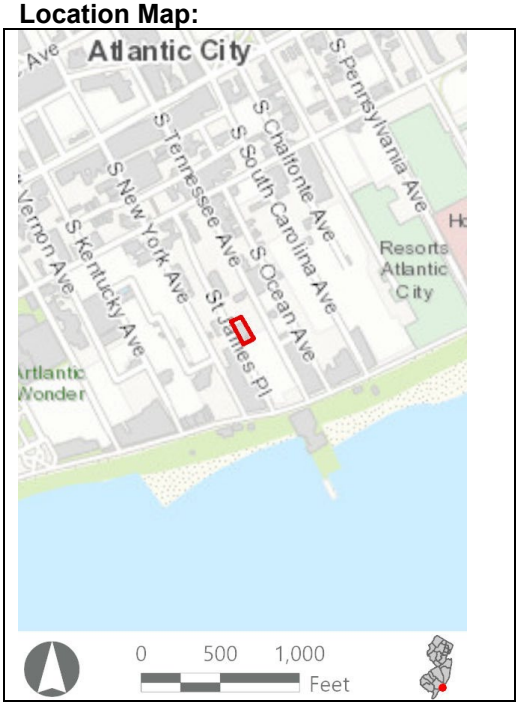
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and NPS, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
Boyd's Atlantic City Directory. 1920. C. E. Howe Company, Philadelphia. Available at https://www.google.com/books/edition/Boyd_s_Atlantic_City_Directory/v9cCAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0 (Accessed January 2023).
LOC. 2023. Image 21 of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey. Available at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3814am.g3814am_g054081921 (Accessed January 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 23, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 143 – 149 St. James Place
Historic Name: Majestic Apartments
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: ca.1920 **Source:** Boyd's, 1920.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 143 -149 South St. James Place is a four-story early twentieth-century brick apartment building. The façade is clad in buff brick with a series of six projecting window bays that extend all four stories and terminate in a hipped standing seam metal roof at the building roofline. Based on a historic photograph from 1921, there was once a porch roof at this juncture but now there is a stuccoed frieze band with a metal cap fitted over the copping. A four-tier porch, supported by large brick piers, extends the entirety of the façade but is an open balcony at the highest level. There are separate entries along the façade to different sections of the building, probably for dedicated stairwells leading to the units above. The fenestration is flat-arch with 1/1 double-hung sash and aluminum storms. The entries are half-glazed with a transom above. The other elevations are in a simple brown brick with regular flat-arch and segmented-arch fenestration but are otherwise devoid of features or decoration.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residencial/commercial area, surrounded by hotels, restaurants, and other residential properties. One block away from beach/boardwalk access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Constructed circa 1920, the building at 143 -149 South St. James Place appears on the 1921 Sanborn map under the name Majestic Apartments (LOC, 2023). It also appears in Boyd's Atlantic City Directory for 1920 (Boyd's, 1920). Located less than a block from the Boardwalk, the apartment building was seated amongst transient housing primarily hotels catering to the tourist trade. The Hotel Lockhart and St. James were located immediately next to the apartment building. The Kenderton hotel was located to the east of the apartment building on Tennessee and the Brunswick and Beachside hotels as well as the Elwood Hotel were located across the street on St. James (LOC, 2023).

Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 143 -149 South St. James Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 143 -149 South St. James Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 143 -149 South St. James Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 112 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 112 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 35

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 40

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 112 South Texas Avenue is a single-bay two-story building. The building is clad in pale green stucco siding. There is a covered balcony on the side elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

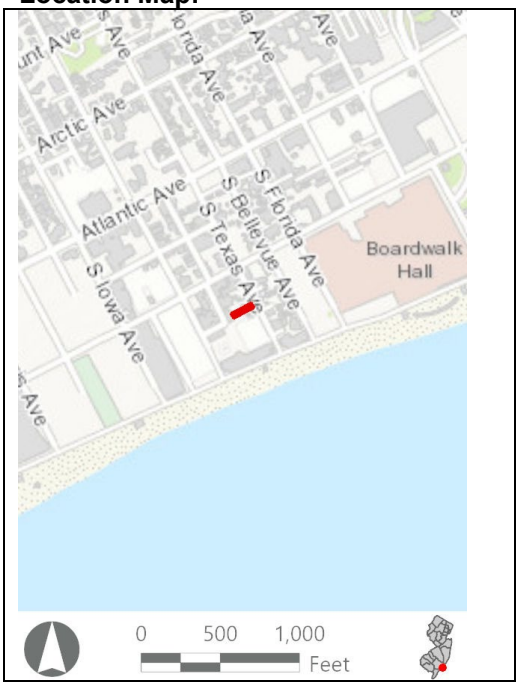
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

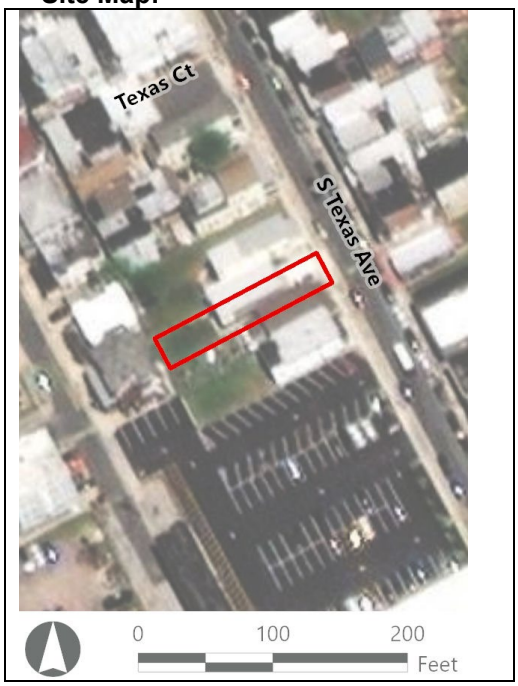
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 112 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The residence located at 112 South Texas Avenue is a single-bay two-story building. The building is set back from the street and is clad in pale green stucco siding. The roof is flat with a parapet that steps up on the building corners. There is a shed-roof balcony on the side elevation that is supported underneath by braces. The fenestration is paired 1/1 replacement on the second story and a single flat-arch 1/1 sash on the first. The entrance is to the right of the window.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building located at 112 South Texas Avenue is in a primarily residential area of tightly packed residential buildings about one block away from the boardwalk and beach access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 112 South Texas Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 112 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 112 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 139 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 139 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 139 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick row house with a pent roof and a recessed porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

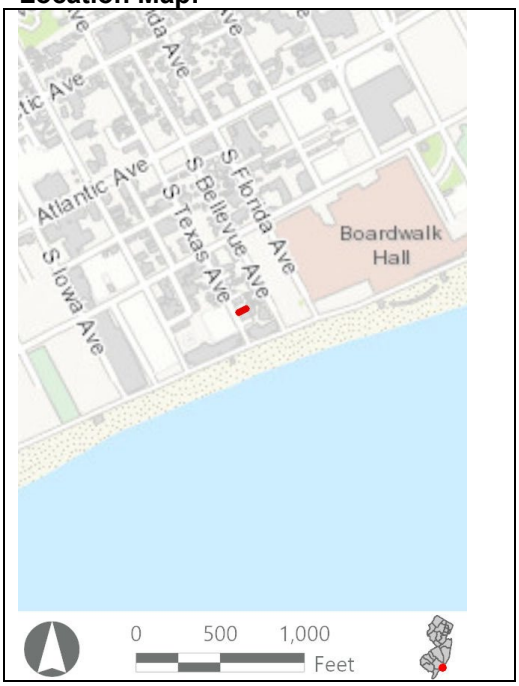
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 139 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 139 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse with a flat roof and parapet. Below the parapet is a pent roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The second story is a single bay with multi-light replacement French doors that open onto a balconette. The first story is three bays across within a shallow recessed porch. The entry is in the center bay with an oversized 9/9 replacement sash on either side.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 139 South Texas Avenue is in a primarily residential area within a block of rowhouses about half a block away from the beach and boardwalk. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 139 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 139 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 139 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 242 South Vermont Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 242 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Vermont *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 74

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residential building at 242 South Vermont Avenue is a three-story masonry apartment building clad in stucco.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

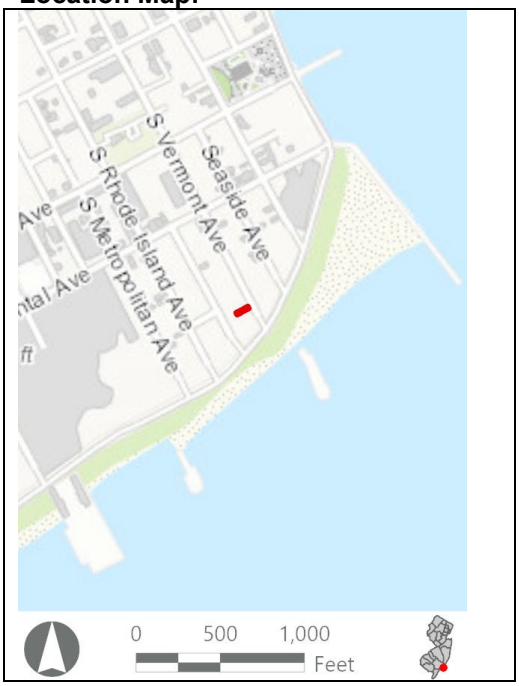
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 242 South Vermont Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The residential building at 242 South Vermont Avenue is a three-story masonry apartment building clad in stucco. The building is long and narrow at a single bay in width and seven bays in depth. The roof is flat with a stepped parapet on the façade. The entry is recessed within a projecting two-story side bay that supports a balcony on the third story. The fenestration is flat arch 1/1 replacement sash and tripartite with a fixed center sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 242 South Vermont Avenue is located at the end of a block surrounded by empty lots. It has immediate access to the boardwalk and beach and is near some other residential properties and large multistory structures. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 242 South Vermont Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 242 South Vermont Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 242 South Vermont Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 137 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 137 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 137 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

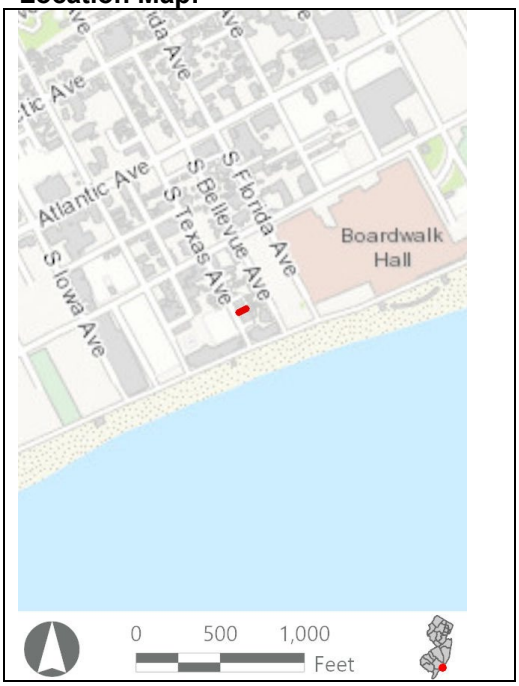
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

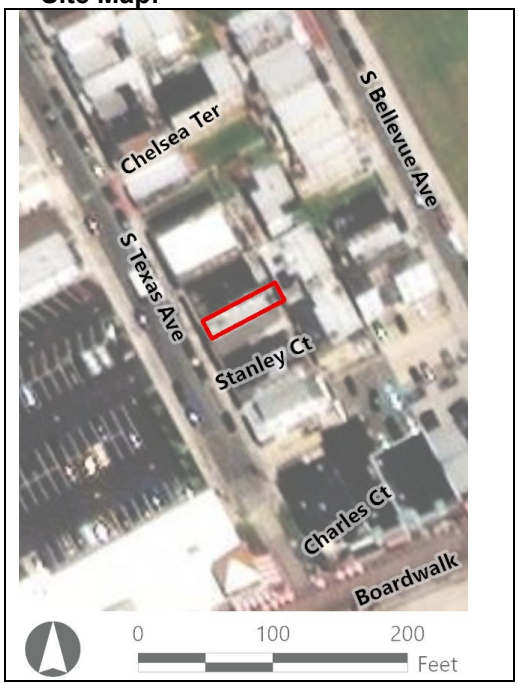
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 137 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 137 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse. The roof is flat with a parapet, below which is a pent roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The second story is a single bay featuring a shallow oriel window with paired 1/1 replacement sash. The first story once had a three-bay recessed porch, but now only the entry is recessed with the flanking bays infilled with vinyl siding and mismatched 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area half a block away from beach/boardwalk access. Tightly packed residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 137 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 137 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 137 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 116 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 116 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 35

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 42

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 116 South Texas Avenue is a two-story duplex with a porch and a combination of white stucco and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

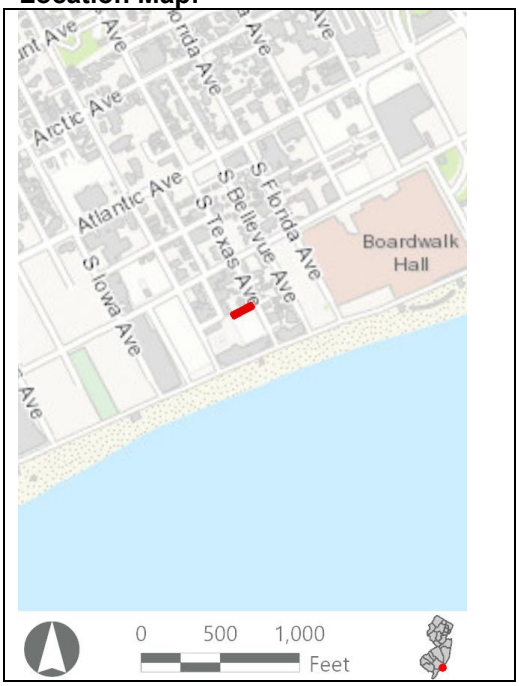
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 116 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The residence at 116 South Texas Avenue is a two-story duplex on a rectangular plan. The building is three bays across the façade and five bays deep. The roof is flat with overhanging eaves. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash and the siding is primarily vinyl with the exception of the second-story façade which is stucco. There is a one-story flat-roof porch on the façade with square supports and a parged masonry foundation. Pedestrian doors occupy the center and right bays on the first story and the center bay on the second story.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area, one block away from beach/boardwalk access. Tightly packed residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 116 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 116 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 116 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 124 Atlantic Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 124 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Atlantic *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 83

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 124 Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival residence with brick cladding on the first and second stories and wood shingles on the overhanging half-story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

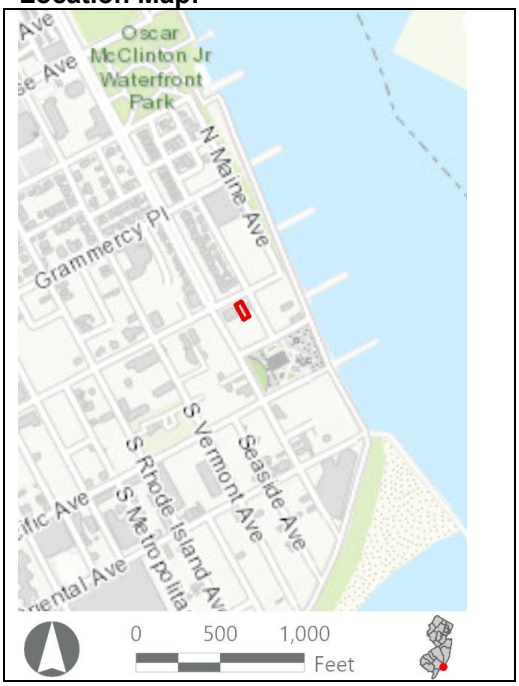
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 124 Atlantic Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, permanent
Historic Use: Residential, permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1910 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence; NETR, 2022
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick, Running Bond

Exterior Description: The building at 124 Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival residence with brick cladding on the first and second stories and wood shingle on the overhanging half-story. The roof is a combined cross-gable and gambrel. The main entry and a curved porch are on the second story. Ionic columns support the porch and rest on a projecting first-story bay. There is a Palladian window in the gable of the façade, while the remaining fenestration is both flat and segmented arch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: This resource is located approximately 430 feet west of the Absecon Inlet and approximately 0.3 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean. The façade and associated porches are oriented towards Atlantic Avenue, roughly 90 degrees from the Projects, but the demolition of intervening buildings once located to the east of the house substantially increased the ocean views. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The residence at 124 Atlantic Avenue first appears on a 1920 aerial photograph of Atlantic City; however, a review of the 1906 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of this section of Atlantic City indicates the block was under development which suggests a construction date for the resource of circa 1910. Further review of historic aerial photographs indicates this section of Atlantic City was densely built with residential and commercial buildings throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Beginning in the middle of the 1970s, large-scale urban renewal efforts resulted in mass demolition in the neighborhood which dramatically changed the character of the neighborhood. Demolition continued during the 1980s and 1990s, although by 2002 some redevelopment efforts began along John Kelley Circle to the northwest. However, the residence at 124 Atlantic Avenue stands as one of the few early twentieth-century dwellings remaining in this area of Atlantic City (NETR, 2023).

Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: The residence at 124 Atlantic Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of the Dutch Colonial Revival style and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 124 Atlantic Ave is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 124 Atlantic Ave is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:
Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:
List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 135 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 135 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 18

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 135 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse.

Registration and Status Dates:

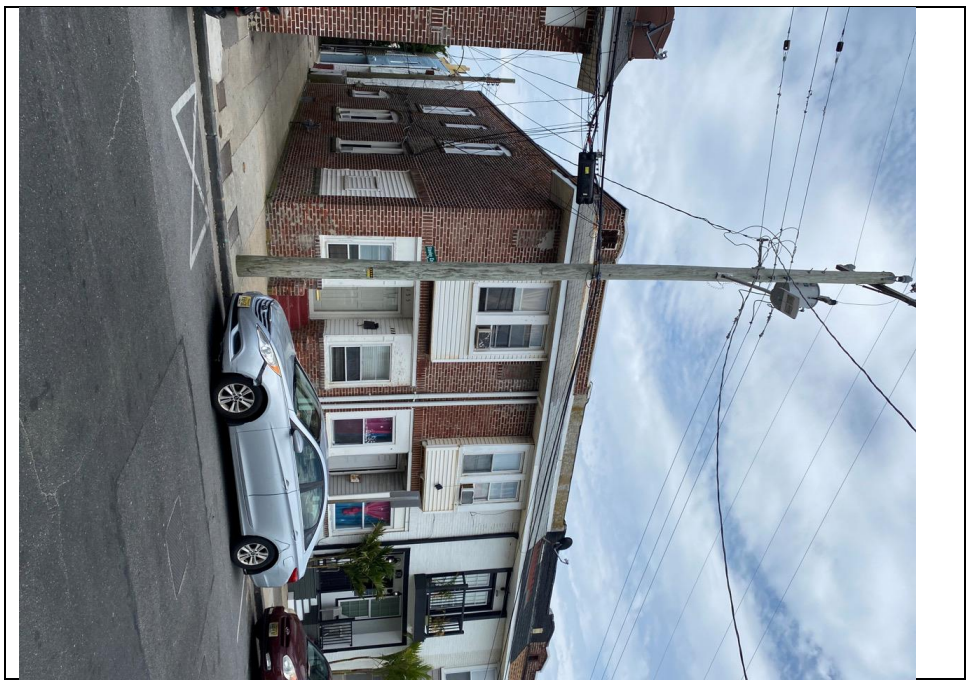
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

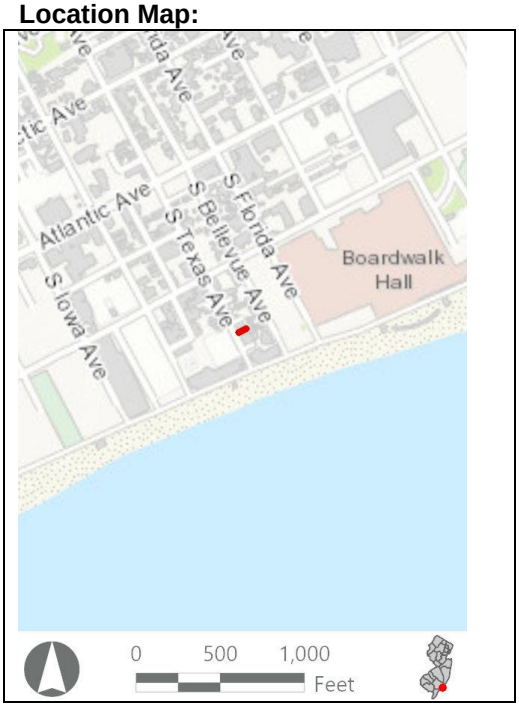
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 135 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 135 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse. The roof is flat with a parapet, below which is a pent roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The second story is a single bay featuring a shallow oriel window with paired 1/1 replacement sash. The first story once had a three-bay recessed porch, but now only the entry is recessed with the flanking bays infilled with vinyl siding and mismatched 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area half a block away from beach/boardwalk access. Tightly packed residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 135 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 135 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 135 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 143 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 143 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 143 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse.

Registration and Status Dates:

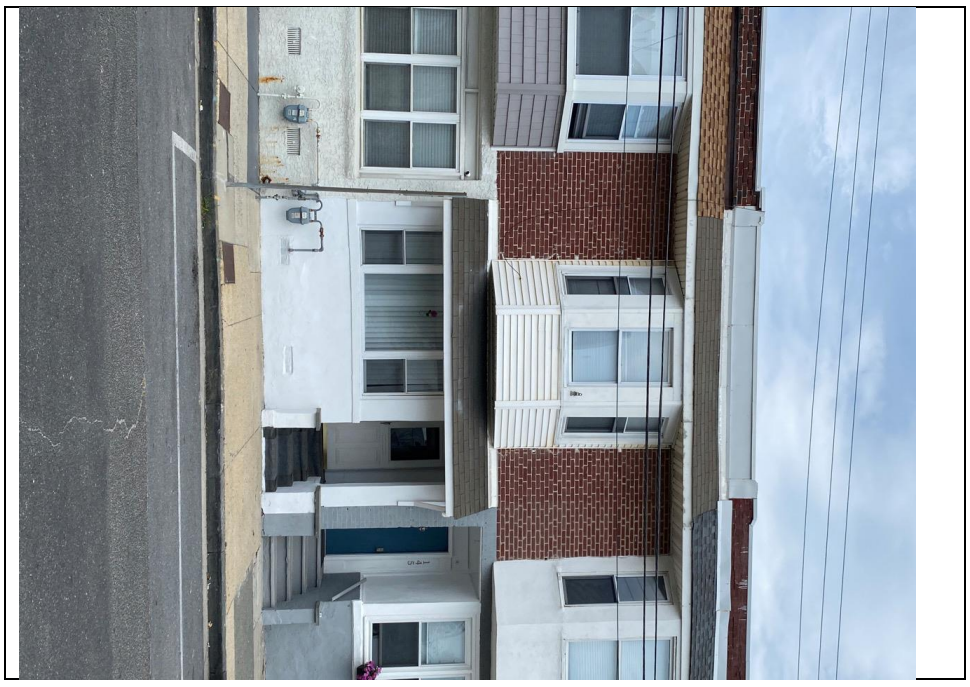
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

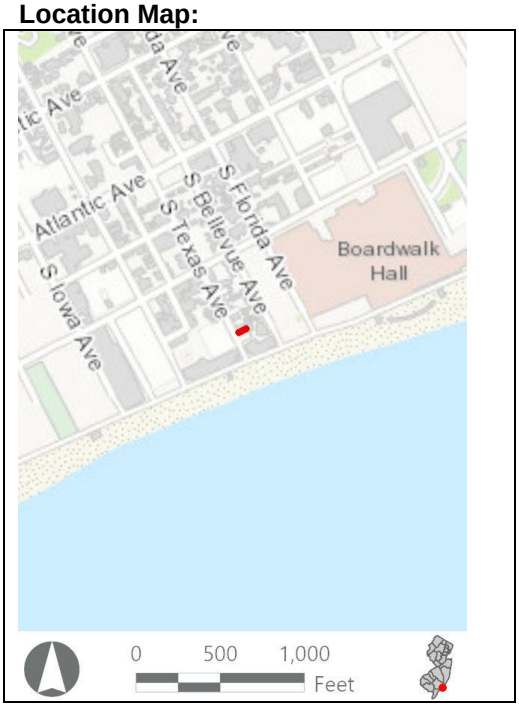
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 143 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 143 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse. The roof is flat with a parapet, below which is a pent roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The second story is a single bay featuring an angled oriel window with 1/1 replacement sash. The first story is parged, with a recessed entrance in the right bay. The fenestration is a single tripartite sash with a fixed center pane flanked by 1/1. A shed roof awning supported by brackets and clad in asphalt shingles separates the first and second stories.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area half a block away from beach/boardwalk access. Tightly packed residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 143 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 143 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 143 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 145 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 145 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 145 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

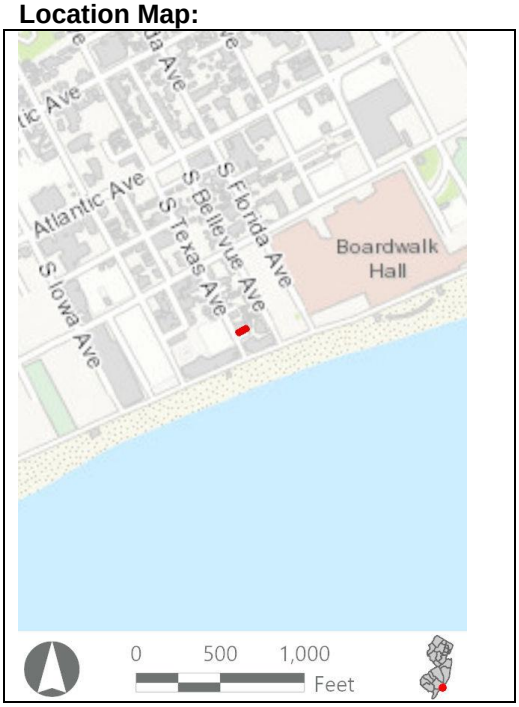
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
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NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 145 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 145 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse. The roof is flat with a parapet, below which is a pent roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The second story is a single bay featuring an angled oriel window with 1/1 replacement sash. The first story is parged, with a recessed entrance in the left bay. The fenestration is a bank of three 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area half a block away from beach/boardwalk access. Tightly packed residential buildings**.** During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 145 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 145 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 145 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 204 South Vermont Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 204 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Vermont *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 74

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 204 South Vermont Avenue is a two-story house in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It has a cross-gambrel roof system.

Registration and Status Dates:

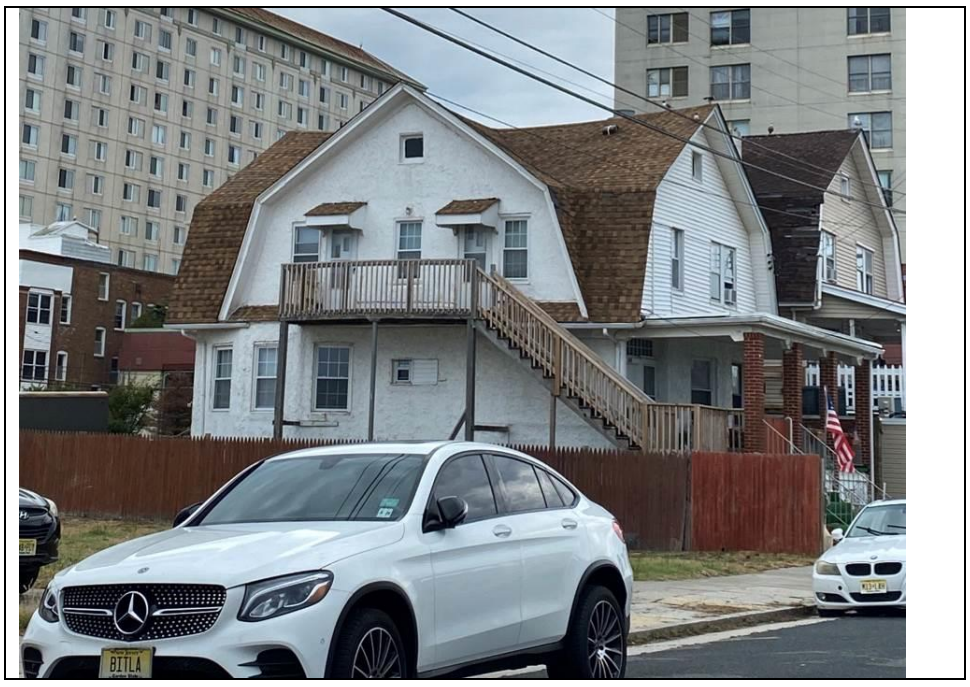
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

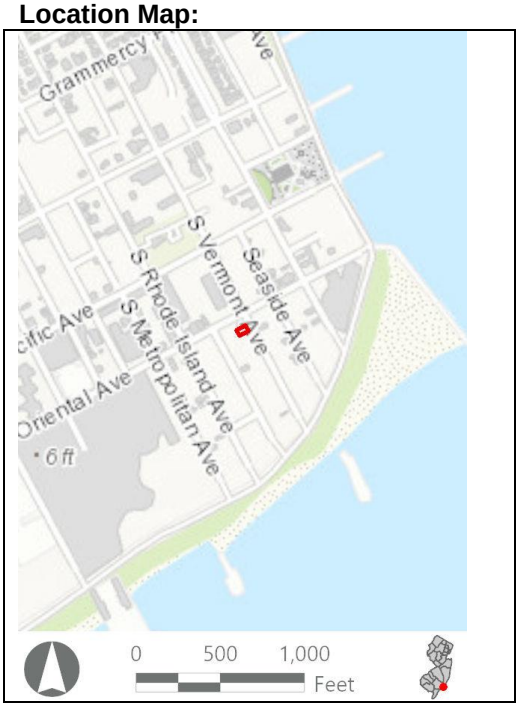
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 204 South Vermont Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The residence at 204 South Vermont Avenue is a two-story house in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It has a cross-gambrel roof system. There is a one-story porch on the facade with a flat roof and brick supports. Overall, the cladding is stucco with the exception of the second story of the facade which is clad in vinyl siding. A wooden fire escape leads to the second story on the side elevation where there are two doors with shed roof awnings. The fenestration is generally 1/1 and 6/6 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area one block from beach/boardwalk access. Adjacent to similar residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 204 South Vermont Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 204 South Vermont Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 204 South Vermont Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 109 South California Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 109 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* California *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 109 South California Avenue is a three-story building with a hipped roof, vinyl siding, and a one-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

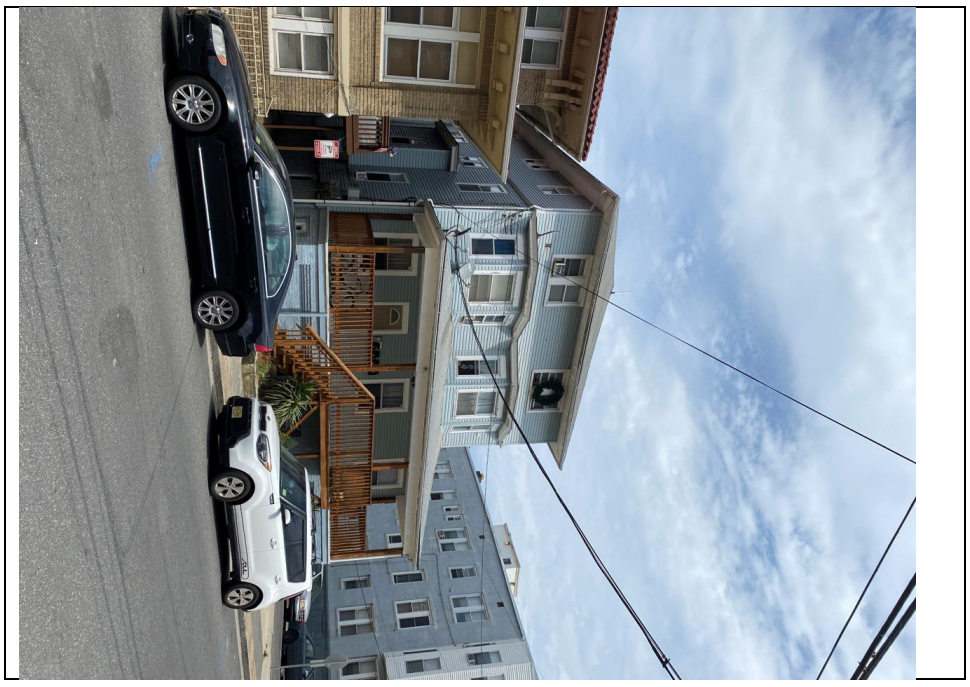
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

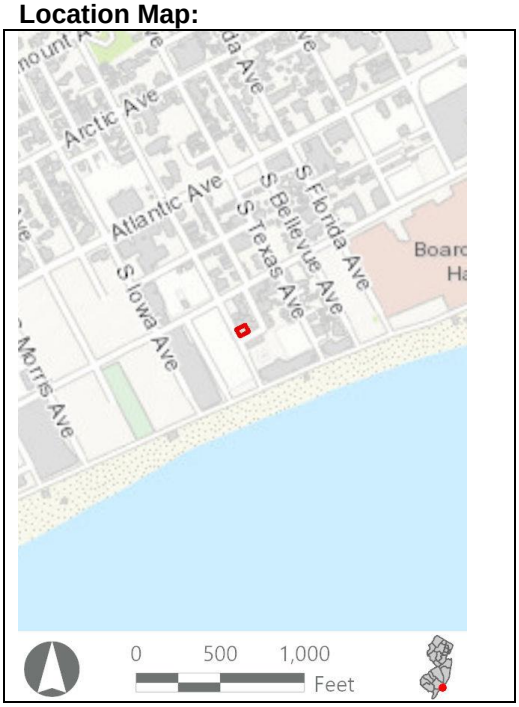
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 109 South California Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 109 South California Avenue is a three-story building with a hipped roof on a rectangular plan. The building is two bays across the facade except for the first story which extends an additional bay beyond the side elevation on the right. The first story features a hipped roof porch with wood posts and a corbelled brick foundation. There are paired angled oriel windows on the second-story façade. The fenestration is 1/1 with an entry in the second bay from the left within the first-story porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area with some commercial buildings nearby. One block from beach/boardwalk access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 109 South California Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 109 South California Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 109 South California Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 114 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 114 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 35

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 41

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 114 South Texas Avenue is a two-story house with beige vinyl siding and a covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

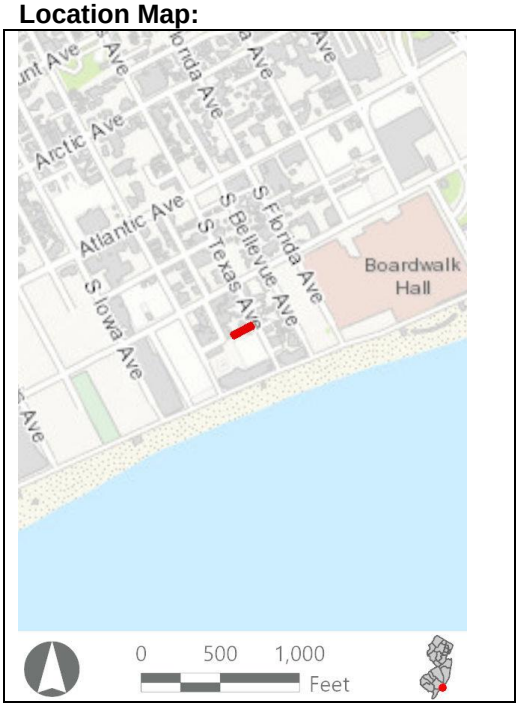
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 114 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 114 South Texas Avenue is a two-story house on a rectangular plan. The building is two bays across the facade and four bays deep. It has a flat roof with overhanging eaves, vinyl siding, and 1/1 replacement sash. There is a one-story porch on the facade with square posts, a flat roof, and a masonry foundation with a brick bulkhead that is tiled on the street-facing side.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area half a block away from beach/boardwalk access. Tightly packed residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 114 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 114 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 114 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 217 South Metropolitan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 217 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Metropolitan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 71

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 49

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 217 South Metropolitan Avenue is a two-story rowhouse with brown stucco siding, a bay window with wood paneling, and a recessed entranceway.

Registration and Status Dates:

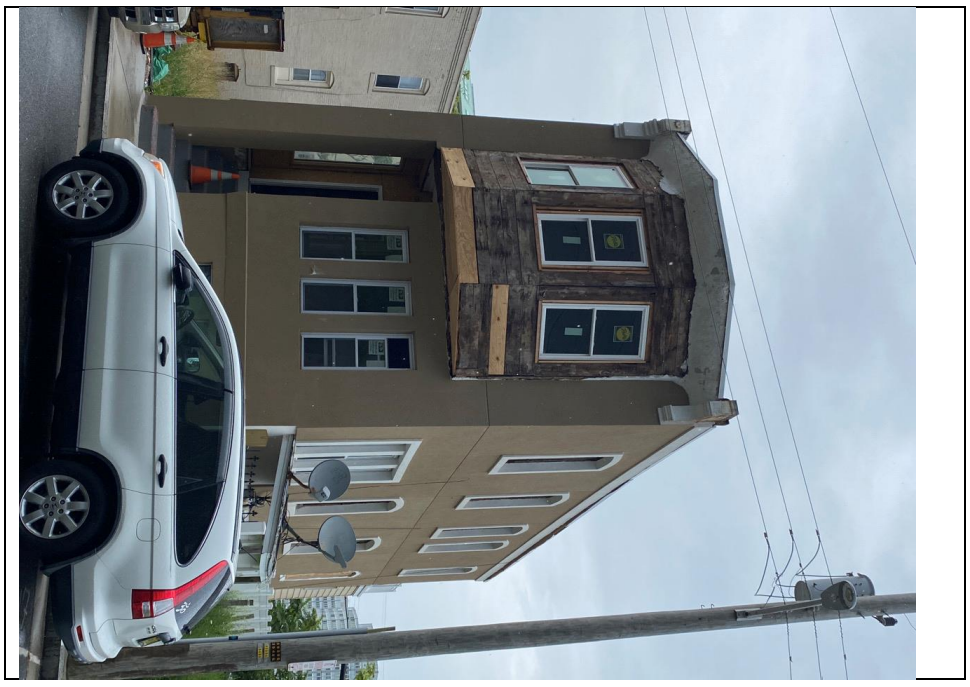
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

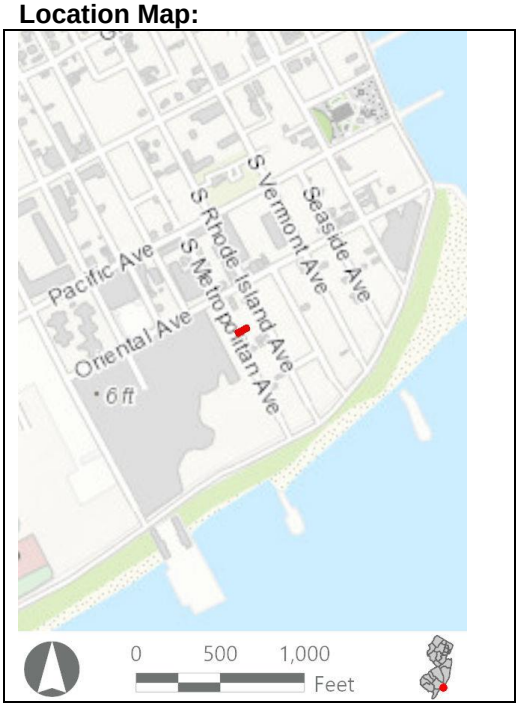
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 217 South Metropolitan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The residence at 217 South Metropolitan Avenue is two-story rowhouse. The building has been recently clad with brown stucco, but plywood around the entryway and exposed wood paneling on the second-story oriel window indicate that the work is not complete. The cornice has been removed and all that remains are the end brackets. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash. These are flat arch on the façade, but largely segmental on the side elevations. The entrance is recessed with an open foyer and a partially open sidewall.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located in a diminishing residential area, across the street from Ocean Casino Resort, and almost a block away from beach/boardwalk access. Some similar residential buildings adjacent. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 217 South Metropolitan Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 217 South Metropolitan Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 217 South Metropolitan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 108 Albion Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 108 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Albion *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 108 Albion Place is a two-story foursquare. The building has unfinished beige vinyl siding and an attached one-stall garage. There is above ground basement access, and outdoor stairs accessing the second and third floors.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

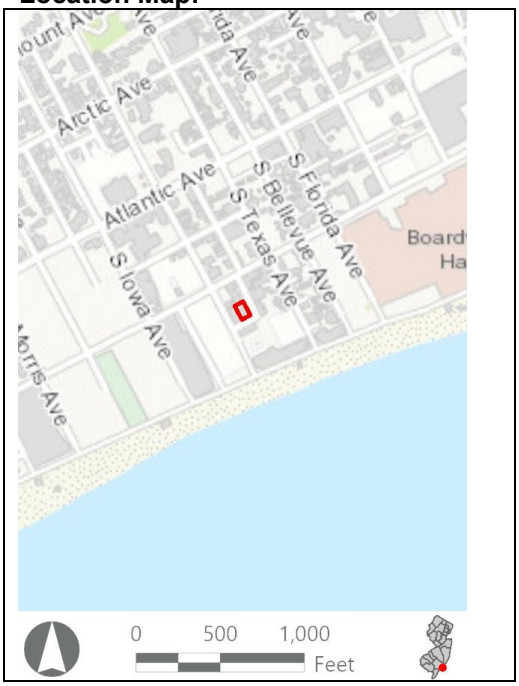
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 108 Albion Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 108 Albion Place is a two-story foursquare. The building has a hipped roof with hipped roof dormers. The fenestration is paired 1/1 replacement sash. While vinyl siding appears over part of the upper elevation and roof dormers much of the exterior cladding appears to have been obscured with plywood that is in the process of being painted. There is a one-story hipped roof porch on the facade that is entirely enclosed with plywood. The basement is high and there is a temporary door on the side of the porch foundation that provides pedestrian access. A second pedestrian door is located at the top of a flight of steps at the center of the enclosed porch. A partially enclosed stair tower occupies the side elevation with ocular windows without sash and a gabled parapet. This tower is also connected to a hipped roof garage.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area half a block away from beach/boardwalk access. surrounded by similar residential buildings and larger multi-unit residences. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 108 Albion Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 108 Albion Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 108 Albion Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 141 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 141 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 141 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse.

Registration and Status Dates:

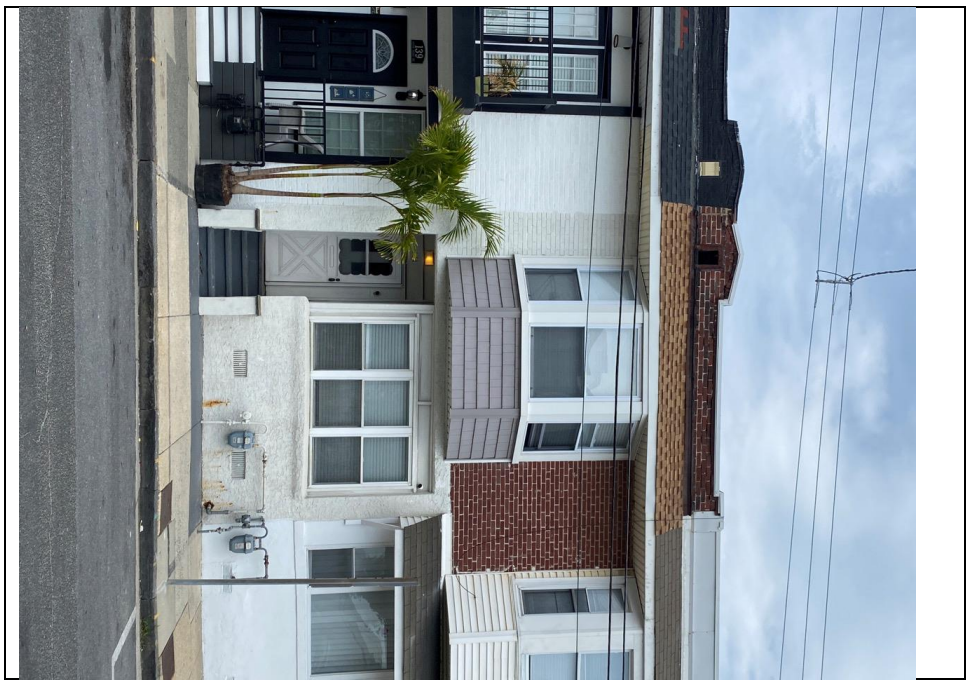
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

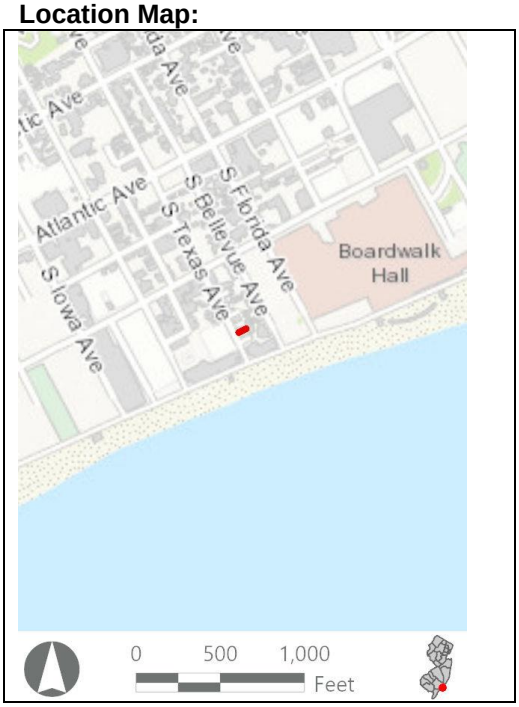
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 141 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 141 South Texas Avenue is a two-story brick rowhouse. The roof is flat with a parapet, below which is a pent roof with asphalt shingle cladding. The second story is a single bay featuring an angled oriel window with 1/1 replacement sash. The first story is parged, with a recessed entrance in the left bay. The fenestration is a bank of three 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area half a block away from beach/boardwalk access. Tightly packed residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 141 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 141 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 141 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 162 St. James Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 162 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* St. James *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 52

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 27

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 162 St. James Place is a five-story apartment building with stucco siding, a covered balcony, and bay windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

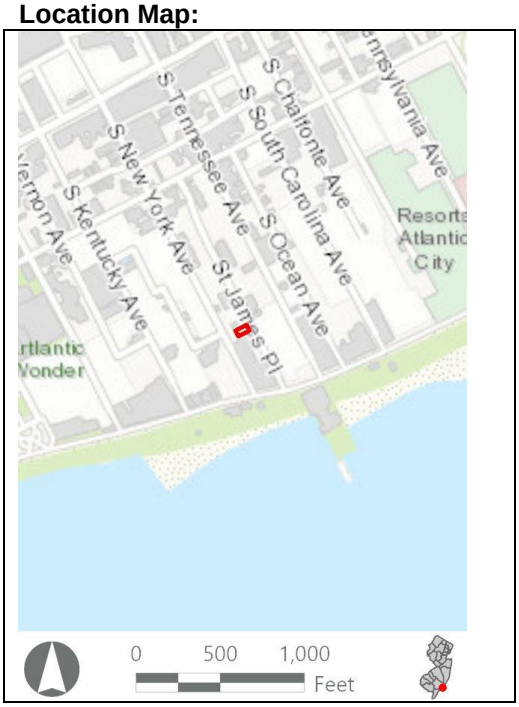
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 162 St. James Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 162 St. James Place is a five-story apartment block with a flat roof with overhanging eaves. The facade is clad in stucco with false half-timbering applied on the upper elevation. There is a two-story porch with Doric columns and a flat roof. A pedestrian entrance on the first story is in the central bay with a second pedestrian entrance on the second story also in the central bay. Access to the second story is via a flight of steps underneath the porch that penetrates the porch deck on the second story. There are paired two-story oriel windows on the third and fourth stories that have a shared cornice with modillions. The fenestration overall is 1/1 replacement sash either single or in sets of three. The fenestration on the fifth-story facade was originally round-arched but is now infilled with replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Commercial/tourist area about one block from beach/boardwalk access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 162 St. James Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 162 St. James Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 162 St. James Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 147 South Texas Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 147 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Texas *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 25

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 147 South Texas Avenue is a three-story house with white vinyl and brick siding and an uncovered balcony on the third story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

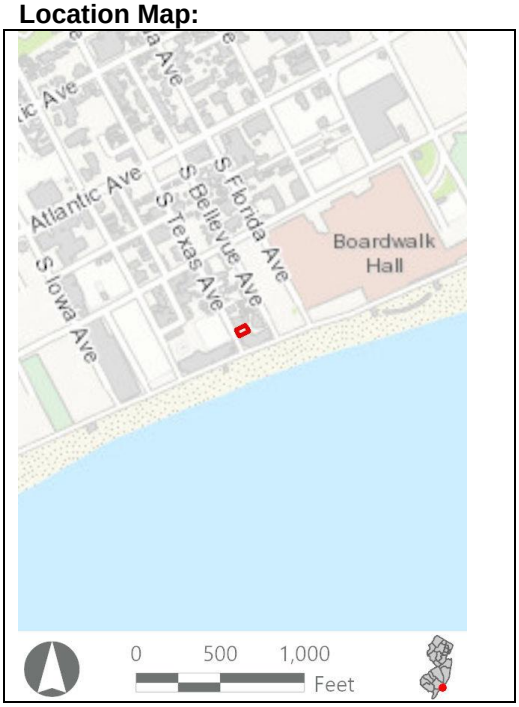
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 147 South Texas Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 147 South Texas Avenue is a three-story house on a gable front plan. The building is clad in vinyl siding except for the first story which is mostly clad in brick. There is a two-story enclosed porch or projection on the facade. The second story at the projection slightly overhangs the first and has a rooftop deck or balcony. There are pedestrian doors on either side of the first-story facade with 1/1 double-hung sash in between. The second story projection is three bays across with 1/1 replacement sash. The third story is three bays across one of which is occupied by a pedestrian door. The other two bays are 1/1 sash. There is a 1/1 double-hung wood sash in the gable providing illumination to the attic. The fenestration on the side elevation is four bays across with 1/1 sash. There is a secondary entrance in the third bay on the first story of the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area, near immediate access to beach/boardwalk. Tightly packed residential buildings. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 147 South Texas Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 147 South Texas Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 147 South Texas Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 142 South Tennessee Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 142 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Tennessee *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 53

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 142 South Tennessee Avenue is a four-story mixed-use building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 1, 2023

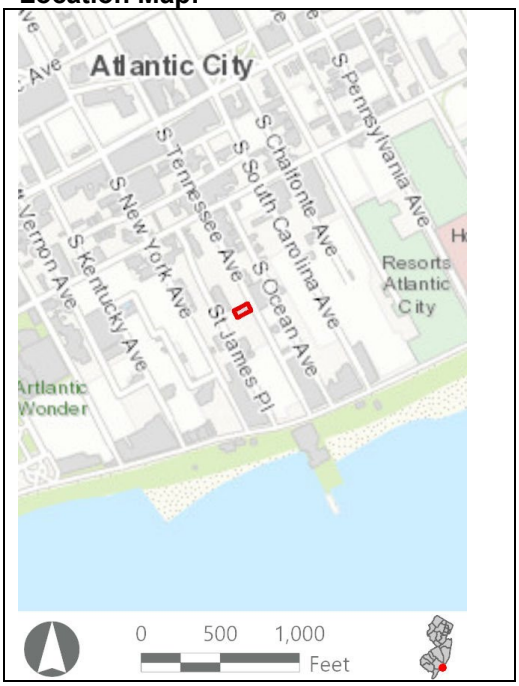
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

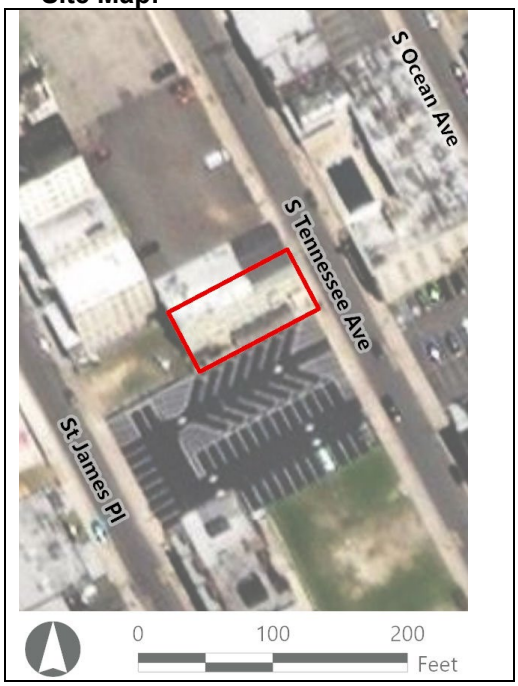
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 142 South Tennessee Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1901 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 142 South Tennessee Avenue is a four-story mixed-use building. The building is three bays across the facade and nine bays deep. The roof is gabled over the first five days on the street-facing section of the building and is flat for the remainder. There are two-story angled oriel windows, one on either end bay of the third and fourth stories of the facade. A recessed porch occupies the second-story facade. The first story is a commercial space clad in stone veneer. There is a center entry at the first story into the commercial space flanked by horizontal fixed sash. The second-story porch has a center entry with a transom and is flanked by paired 1/1 sash. The fenestration overall is 1/1 sash either single or paired. The side elevations have wall dormers on the fourth story with paired sash. The siding is wood clapboard except for at the commercial storefront and the first-story side elevations which, as noted, are stone veneer.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Commercial/tourist area, residences are located in the same buildings as commercial businesses. Over a block away from beach/boardwalk access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 142 South Tennessee Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 142 South Tennessee Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 142 South Tennessee Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 1, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 223 Oriental Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 223 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Oriental *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 75

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 223 Oriental Avenue is a two-story building with painted (white) brick and a covered entranceway.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 1, 2023

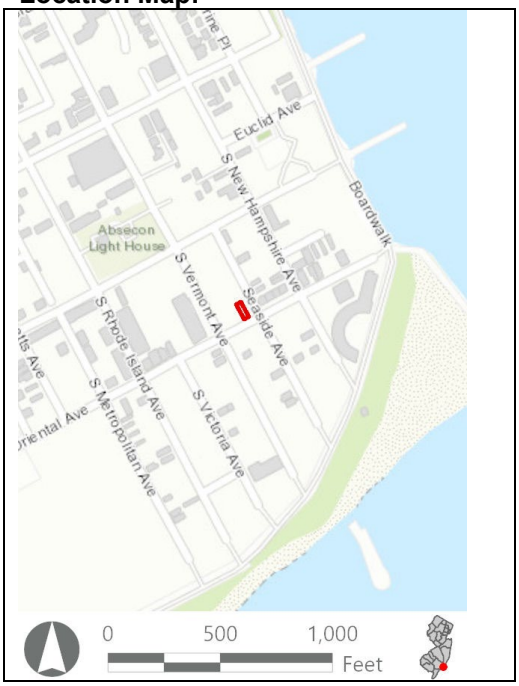
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 1, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 223 Oriental Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1923 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The residence at 223 Oriental Avenue is a two-story building on a rectangular plan with a flat roof and a low pedimented parapet on the facade. Fenestration is banks of ribbon windows with 1/1 replacement sash on the facade. The fenestration on the side elevation is limited to a recessed window well and is also 1/1 replacement sash. There is a recessed corner entry porch with a round arch portal and an open sidewall.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area with some large commercial buildings. One block away from beach/boardwalk access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 223 Oriental Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 223 Oriental Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 223 Oriental Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 1, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 227 South Metropolitan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 227 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Metropolitan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 71

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 44

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 227 South Metropolitan Avenue is a two-story cross-gable residence with a porch and wood single siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

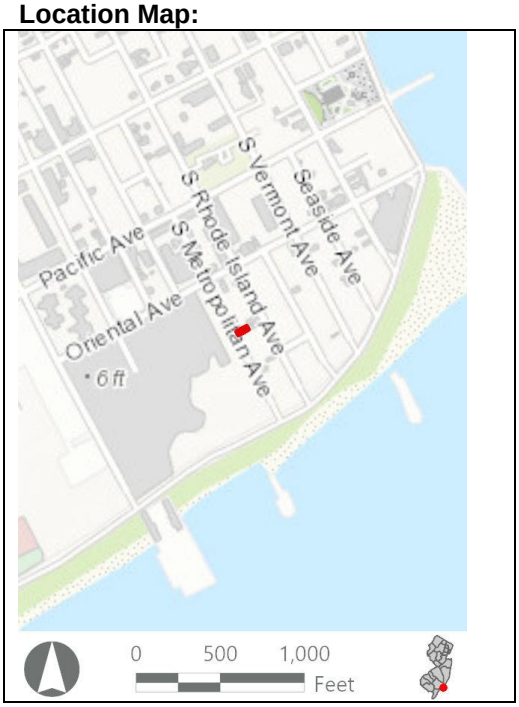
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 227 South Metropolitan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 227 South Metropolitan Avenue is a two-story cross-gable residence. The front gable overhangs an angled bay window that rests atop a hipped roof porch. There is a door in the center of the bay window that opens onto a balcony. The porch roof is supported by brick columns and rests upon a high brick basement. The side elevation is partially obscured by trees, but a second-story balcony with sliding patio doors is visible. Overall, the fenestration appears to be a mixture of 1/1 and slider sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Flanked by vacant lots and across the street from the Ocean Casino Resort. The residence is a block from the Atlantic Ocean. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 227 South Metropolitan Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 227 South Metropolitan Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 227 South Metropolitan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 205 South Vermont Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 205 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Vermont *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 76

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 30

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 205 South Vermont Avenue is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

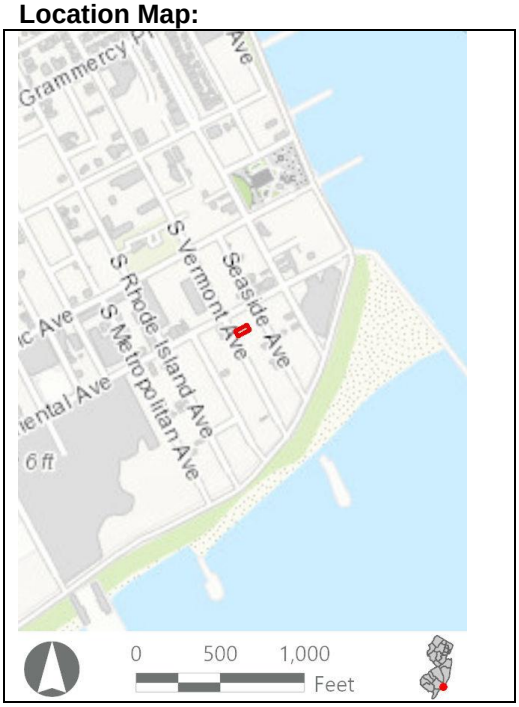
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 205 South Vermont Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 205 South Vermont Avenue is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival home. The building has a cross-gambrel roof and rests on a high brick basement. The building is clad in vinyl siding and fenestration is 1/1 and awning replacement sash. Fenestration is paired on the second story of the façade. There is a shed roof porch on the first-story façade supported by wood posts. The primary entrance is through the porch via a converted bay window. The gambrel roof on the side elevation is flanked by shed roof projections that form a continuous wall surface five bays across. The center bay is occupied by a tripartite window. There is an angled oriel window on the first story of the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Primarily residential area with some large commercial buildings. One block away from beach/boardwalk access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 205 South Vermont Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 205 South Vermont Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 205 South Vermont Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1808 EAST RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 1808 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* RIVERSIDE *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* DR

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 676

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1808 East Riverside Drive is a two-story, 3 bay building clad in vinyl siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

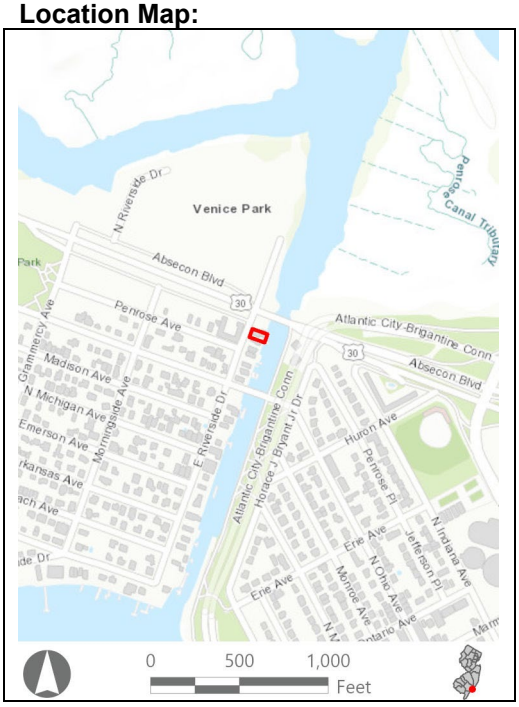
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1808 EAST RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1808 East Riverside Drive is a two-story, three-bay duplex clad in running bond brick on the first story, and vinyl siding on the second story. The primary façade features a one-bay gable roof over the primary entrance. The low pitch roof section meets the gable end roof one bay deep into the building. There are symmetrical, single, 1/1 windows on either side of the door. The second story, clad in vinyl siding on all sides, features a central picture window, flanked by two smaller vertical windows. To the right of the primary façade, an attached set of wooden steps, facing easterly, provides access to the secondary entrance for the occupants of the second story of the duplex.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 1808 E RIVERSIDE DR is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1808 E RIVERSIDE DRis not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1808 E RIVERSIDE DR is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 125 South Montgomery Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 125 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Montgomery *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 4

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: A two-story Spanish Colonial dwelling with stucco and a hipped roof with clay tile.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

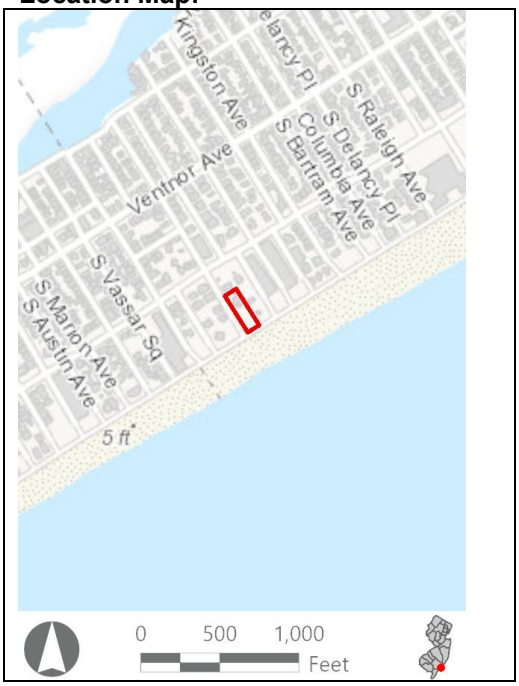
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Sotheby's Reality. 2022. Available at https://www.sothebysrealty.com/eng/sales/detail/453-l-3875-551139/125-s-montgomery-avenue-atlantic-city-nj-08401 (Accessed November 2022).
Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
Maddex, D. ed. 1985. Master Builders: A Guide to Famous American Architects. Preservation Press: John Wiley & Sons., Inc.
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Casa De Felicidad
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1926 **Source:** Sotheby's Reality, 2022.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: Addison Mizner (unsubstantiated) **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: U-Plan **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Tile, Spanish
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: A two-story Spanish Colonial dwelling with stucco and a hipped roof with clay tile. There are two projecting bays on the facade connected by a one-story arcade entry porch supported by Corinthian columns. The windows have round arch surrounds on the second story and decorative entablatures on the first. A garage is attached to the northwest (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located immediately to the northwest of the Atlantic City Boardwalk and beaches. Although the house is oriented toward South Montgomery Avenue and not the ocean, it has a clear maritime setting as the views from the southeast (side) elevation offer unobstructed views of the ocean. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: According to Sotheby's Realty, Casa De Felicidad was designed by famed architect Addison Mitzner in 1926. If true, that would place the design of the house during Mitzner's most productive period (1920-1926). Mitzner's work in the early 20th century, particularly in Palm Beach, FL during the 1920s, helped popularize the Mediterranean Revival style among the nation's elite (Sotheby's Reality, 2022; Maddex, 1985).

Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: Based on exterior analysis only, Casa De Felicidad does not appear to retain sufficient integrity in order to meet Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in domestic architecture.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Casa De Felicidad appears to have undergone exterior alterations, most significantly with the alteration of window openings and surrounds likely done when stucco was reapplied which also does not appear compatible with the original materials and design of historic Spanish Colonial Revival. Additionally, the attribution of the design to Addison Mizner is unsubstantiated.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Casa de Felicidad Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 628 CARSON AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 629 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* CARSON *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 565

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 628 Carson Avenue is a two-story, four-bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and features an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

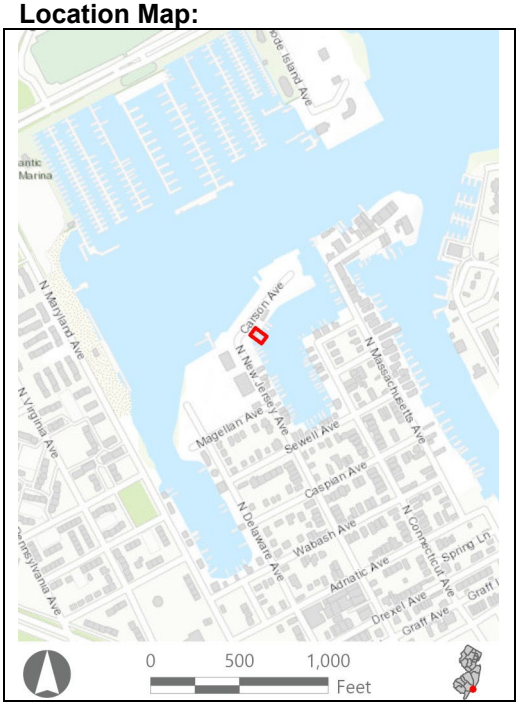
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 628 CARSON AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 628 Carson Avenue is a two-story, four-bay duplex building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and is capped with a low-pitch, asphalt shingle roof. The primary façade features a set of stairs that runs across two bays. The first story contains five asymmetrical, single pane windows in the left bays. The rightmost bay houses the garage and an entrance, which are partially protected by an overhanging roof. The second story features a landing for the stairs with access to the second story entrance. The six, second story windows are single pane, and asymmetrical.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 628 CARSON AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 628 CARSON AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 628 CARSON AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 104 South Montgomery Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 104 *(Low)* *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Montgomery *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 3

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: This resource at 104 South Montgomery Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence set on a raised brick foundation, is clad in stucco, and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

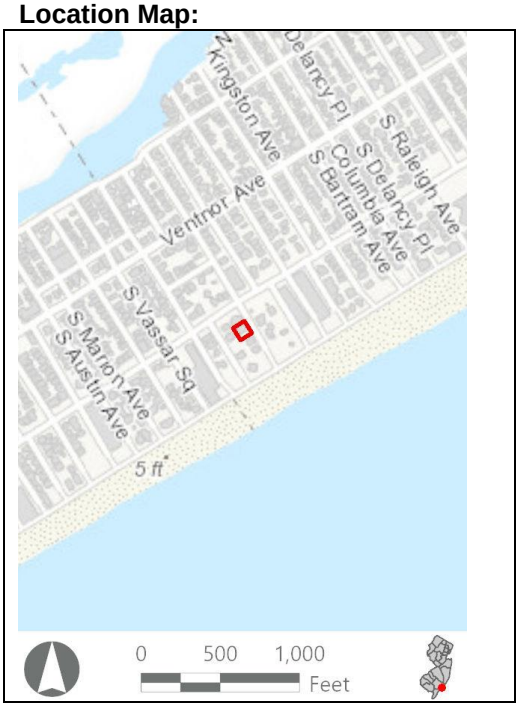
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 104 South Montgomery Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1915 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence, NETR, 2023
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: This resource is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence set on a raised brick foundation, is clad in stucco, and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The residence features a full-width front porch with paired and triple Doric columns resting on a brick floor and supporting a hip roof. Hip-roof dormers are located on each elevation, and decorative brackets are present on the roof, porch, and dormer eaves.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Montgomery Avenue and views of the neighboring residences are predominant, with portions of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean visible from ground level. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The residence at 104 S Montgomery Avenue first appears on a 1920 aerial photograph of Atlantic City, suggesting a construction date of circa 1915. The photograph also reveals the surrounding neighborhood consisted of dense residential development along the streets in the greater vicinity. By 1970, two large high-rise condominium complexes were constructed to the to the northeast along South Plaze Place and to the southwest at Jackson Avenue and the boardwalk. The photograph also indicates at least two dwellings at the end of South Montgomery Avenue had been demolished (NETRonline, 2023).

Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: The residence at 104 S Montgomery Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 104 S Montgomery Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 104 S Montgomery Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

104 S Montgomery Ave Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 116 South Ridgeway Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 116 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Ridgeway *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 14

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: Two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence clad in weatherboard siding and capped by a steeply pitched hip roof clad in slate.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

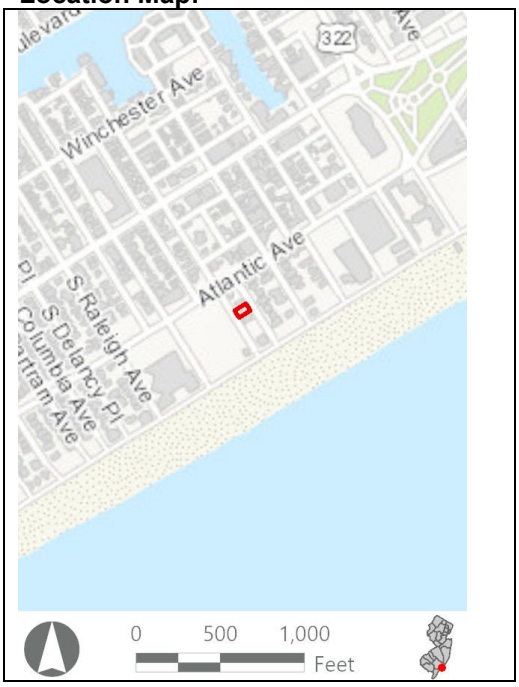
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
LOC. 2022. Image 11 of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Beach Haven, Ocean County, New Jersey. Available at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3814am.g3814am_g054081921 (Accessed November 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 116 South Ridgeway Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, permanent
Historic Use: Residential, permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence; LOC, 2022
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 7
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: Two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence clad in weatherboard siding and capped by a steeply pitched hip roof clad in slate. The residence features a wrap-around porch with Doric columns supporting the hip roof. A large bay window is located on the northern elevation of the second floor, and a sleeping porch is located on the southern elevation. A series of French doors are sheltered under the porch, as well as the main entrance. The roof features exposed rafter tails and there is a central corbelled brick chimney with chimney pots.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: This resource is located approximately 0.1 mile from the ocean, in the first block of residences extending from the Atlantic City Boardwalk. The building's primary orientation faces northeast towards South Ridgeway Avenue and views of the neighboring residences are predominant, with portions of the Boardwalk and dunes fronting the ocean visible from ground level. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The residence at 116 S Ridgeway Avenue first appears on a 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicating a construction year of ca. 1920. This block of Ridgeway Avenue included both masonry and wood frame construction dwellings and the sprawling complex of the Children's Sea Shore House was located to the southwest between South Richmond Avenue and South Annapolis Avenue. Throughout the 20th century, the surrounding neighborhood saw small scale demolition and infill construction; however, the greater vicinity has generally remained a dense residential neighborhood (LOC, 2022; NETR, 2022).

Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: The residence at 116 South Ridgeway Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 116 South Ridgeway Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 116 South Ridgeway Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

116 South Ridgeway Avenue Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3211 Boardwalk

Street Address: *Street #:* 3211 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Boardwalk *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 27

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 3211 Boardwalk is a three-story, raised Modernistic beachfront apartment building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 23, 2023

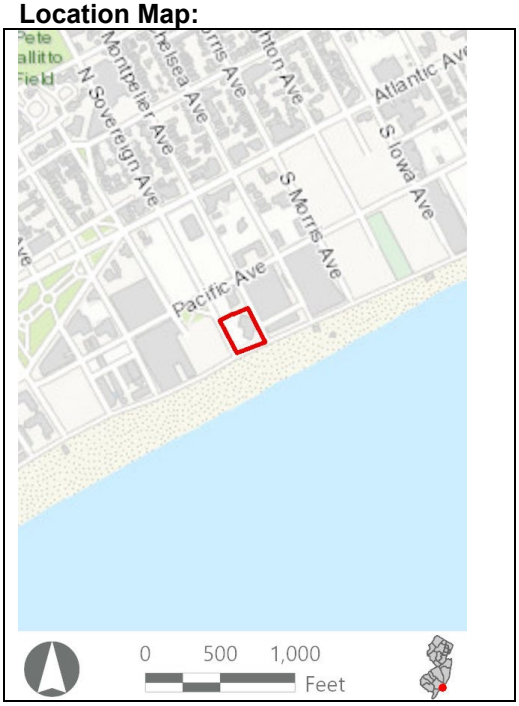
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3211 Boardwalk
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Modernistic
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 7
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 3211 Boardwalk is a three-story, raised Modernistic beachfront apartment building. The building is V-shaped with a flat roof and wide overhanging curved eaves. The curved eave pattern is repeated at each level by wraparound balconies with metal railings. The balconies provide access to each unit which has its own separate exterior entry flanked by a large, fixed sash window. The end bays have tripartite fixed sash. The building is raised on piers for parking underneath.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Boardwalk adjacent surrounded by businesses and hotels. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 3211 Boardwalk is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3211 Boardwalk is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3211 Boardwalk is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: February 23, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2514 Pacific Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2514 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pacific *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 58

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 2514 Pacific Avenue is a three-story, circa-1930, vernacular row house with Queen Anne elements exhibiting a flat roof, stucco and brick siding, and vinyl windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 23, 2023

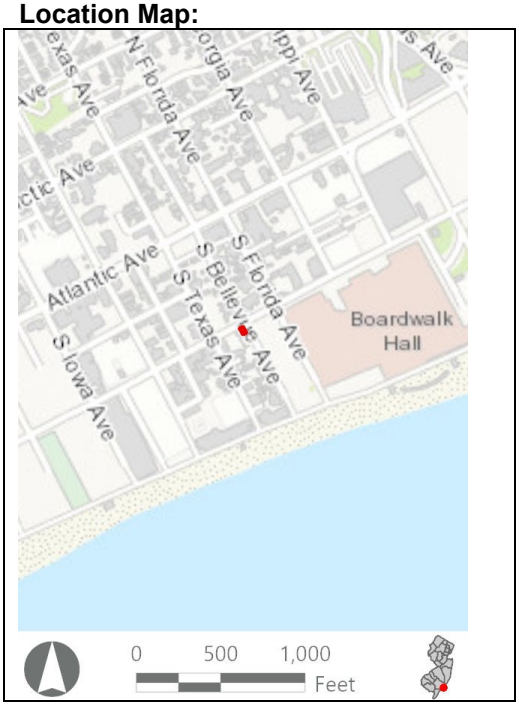
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2514 Pacific Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Queen Anne, vernacular
Form: Row **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 2514 Pacific Avenue is a three-story, circa-1930, vernacular row house with Queen Anne elements exhibiting a flat roof, stucco and brick siding, and vinyl windows. Each unit features inset entrances, a two-story bay window, and second and third-story inset balconies, except for the middle unit where the second-floor balcony has been enclosed.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential neighborhood area located along the shore and near beach access. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 2514 Pacific Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2514 Pacific Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2514 Pacific Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 559 North Delaware Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 559 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Delaware *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* Ave

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 559 North Delaware Avenue is a single-story, six-bay building and features vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

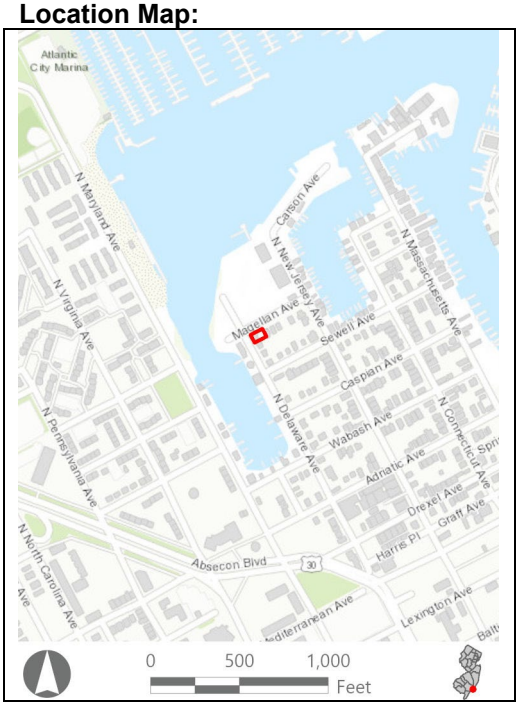
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 559 North Delaware Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 599 North Delaware Avenue is a single-story, six-bay building clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The asymmetrical roof is capped in asphalt shingle and comes down in an overhang, proving partial cover for the four leftmost bays. Two wooden steps lead up to a small, one-bay, uncovered porch that frames the primary entrance. The left three bays feature a central picture window, flanked by two fractional windows. The rightmost bays feature two, smaller, single 1/1 windows. The secondary façade, which faces northwesterly, features two, small, asymmetrical windows and a small, brick chimney can be seen on the roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 559 North Delaware Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 559 North Delaware Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 559 North Delaware Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 553 North Delaware Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 545 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Delaware *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* Ave

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 553 North Delaware Avenue is a single-story, four-bay building. It is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asymmetrical asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

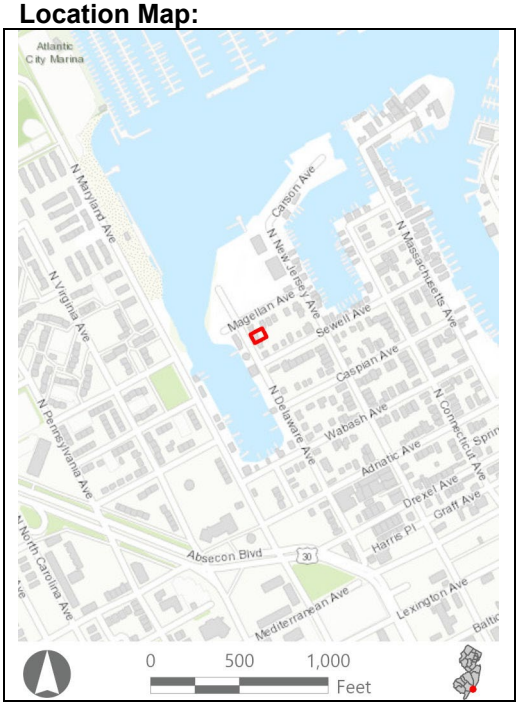
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

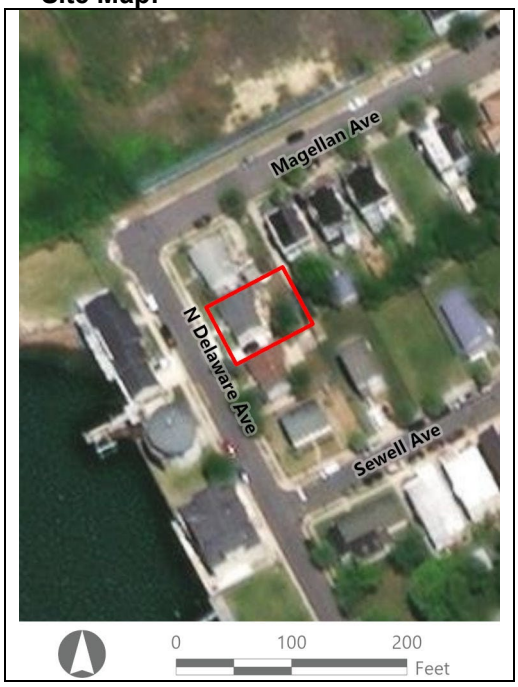
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 553 North Delaware Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Unknown
Form: N/A **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 553 North Delaware Avenue is a single-story, four-bay building clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asymmetrical asphalt shingle roof which creates a partial cover for the entrance and the leftmost bays. Three steps lead up to a landing with railings that frames the primary entrance. The leftmost bay features three single hung 6/6 windows. The rightmost bays feature two, smaller, single hung 6/6 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 553 North Delaware Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 553 North Delaware Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 553 North Delaware Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 545 North Delaware Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 545 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Delaware *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 545 North Delaware Avenue is a single-story, four-bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and is topped with an asymmetrical asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

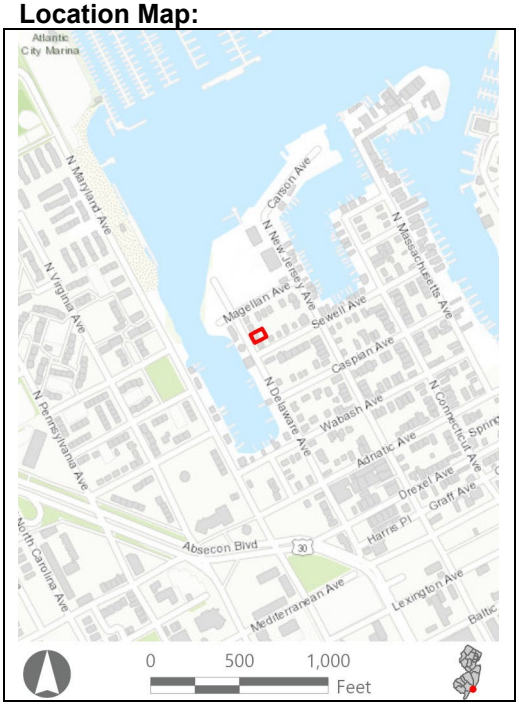
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
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NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 545 North Delaware Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1958 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Unknown
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 545 North Delaware Avenue is a single-story, four-bay building clad in horizontal vinyl siding and topped with an asymmetrical asphalt shingle roof, which provides partial cover for the leftmost bays and the primary entrance. Three concrete steps lead up to a landing at the primary entrance lined with railings. The leftmost bay features three 1/1 windows. The rightmost bays feature two, smaller 1/1 windows. From the street, a small, brick chimney is visible near the rear of the roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 545 North Delaware Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 545 North Delaware Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 545 North Delaware Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 745 SEWELL AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 745 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* SEWELL *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 745 Sewell Avenue is a two-story, three bay building clad in stone and vinyl siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

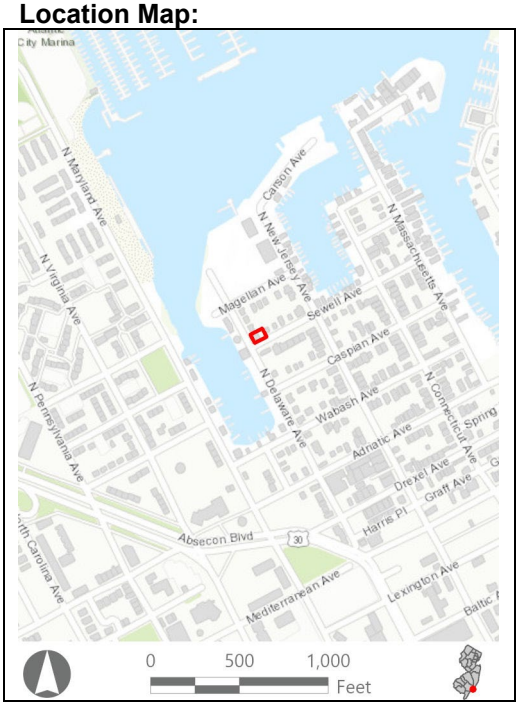
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 745 SEWELL AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 745 Sewell Avenue is a two-story, three-bay duplex building clad on the primary façade first story in ashlar stone, and on the second story, and the rest of the building in vinyl siding. The primary entrance resides in the central bay of the first story. The left bay features two paired 1/1 windows, while the right bay features two paired 1/1 rectangular windows. The second story features four windows in total. Two paired 1/1 windows are held in the central bay and a single 1/1 window in the left and right bays. Each window and window pair is flanked with coordinating shutters. The southwesterly façade features the secondary entrance to the duplex and contains four asymmetrical windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 745 SEWELL AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 745 SEWELL AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 745 SEWELL AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

HISTORIC DISTRICT FORM

Historic Sites #:

District Name: Historic Gardner's Basin
County(s): Atlantic **District Type:** Commercial
Municipality(s): Atlantic City **USGS Quad(s):** Atlantic City
Local Place Name(s): N/A
Development Period 1976 To Present **Source:** NETR, 2024; ACA, 2024.
Physical Condition: Good
Remaining Historic Fabric: Low

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark:		SHPO Opinion:	
National Register:		Local Designation:	
New Jersey Register:		Other Designation:	
Determination of Eligibility:		Other Designation Date:	

Description: Historic Garnder's Basin is a 1976 shopping plaza, community space, and public marina located at the mouth of Garnder's Basin on the Absecon Inlet. The property features a crafter's village, retail, and restaurants that occupy restored frame buildings associated with Atlantic City's fishing and maritime heritage. The Atlantic City Aquarium (Ocean Life Center) is the most prominent building on the site. The aquarium a large frame and shingle clad building with a cupola and rooftop balconies overing the harbor. Historic Gardner's Basin has a central oblong parking lot ringed by trees and landscaping. Curving walks lead from the parking lot to the buildings along the marina giving the property a village like atmosphere.

Setting: Historic Gardner's Basin occupies a wedged shaped lot at the mouth of Gardner's Basin in the northeast section of Atlantic City. The property is bordered by the Absecon Inlet on the east, the mouth of the Atlantic City harbor to the north, Gardner's Basin to the west, and low scale public housing to the south.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The area of Gardner's Basin has been the site of maritime activity since at least the eighteenth century with its sheltered location on the Absecon Inlet. Before the development of the resort of Atlantic City, the basin was the site of a fishing village. By the mid-nineteenth century, the area was augmented by hotels but retained its fishing and boatbuilding economy. The basin, purportedly, was also a haven for rumrunners during prohibition. Named after former city mayor John H. Gardner, the basin was first identified as Gardner's Basin in 1895. The current city-owned property, called Historic Gardner's Basin, located at the mouth of the basin, appears to have been undeveloped until the early twentieth century when the property became the site of community ballfields (ACFPL, 2024; NETR, 2024). After a period of neglect, the property was redeveloped in 1976 following the incorporation of the Atlantic City Historic Waterfront Foundation whose mission is "to provide waterfront recreational access to the public, conduct marine education programs for schools, youth groups and adult eco-tour groups and Maritime Historical preservation" (ACA, 2024). The foundation created a shopping plaza and community space that paid homage to the larger area's history as a fishing village. As part of this effort, several early frame buildings from elsewhere in the city were restored and relocated to the property. In 1999, the Atlantic City Aquarium (Ocean Life Center) was constructed (ACFPL, 2024; AC Primetime, 2020).

Significance: Despite having a long history of maritime activity, Historic Gardner's Basin is reflective of revitalization efforts starting in the 1970s and continuing into the twenty-first century. Buildings on the site have been either relocated from elsewhere or are of current vintage. Consequently, while Historic Gardner's Basin pays homage to a long maritime history, it is not representative of the site prior to the 1970s. Additionally, the continual development of the property means that the site does not retain integrity to its 1970s development and so is no longer reflective of historic revitalization efforts.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Historic Gardner's Basin is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Historic Gardner's Basin is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: April 10, 2024

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:



References:

AC Primetime. 2020. "The Story of Gardner's Basin, Atlantic City." *ACPrimetime.com*. October 23, 2020. Available at: https://acprimetime.com/gardners-basin-the-hidden-jewel-of-atlantic-city-2/ (accessed April 2024).

Atlantic City Aquarium (ACA). 2024. "About Us." *OceanLifeCenter.com*. Available at: https://oceanlifecenter.com/aboutus.asp (Accessed April 2024).

Atlantic City Free Public Library (ACFPL). 2024. "Historic Gardner's Basin." *acfpl.org*. Available at: https://www.acfpl.org/markers/27-historical-markers/atlantic-county-historical-markers/231-historic-gardners-basin (Accessed April 2024).

NETRonline (NETR). 2024. *Historic Aerials [website]*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed April 2024).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:







BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 919 North Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 919 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Dr. Martin Luther King *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 609

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Non-Profit **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 919 North Doctor Martin Luther King Boulevard is a two-story, three bay building. The building is clad in brick.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

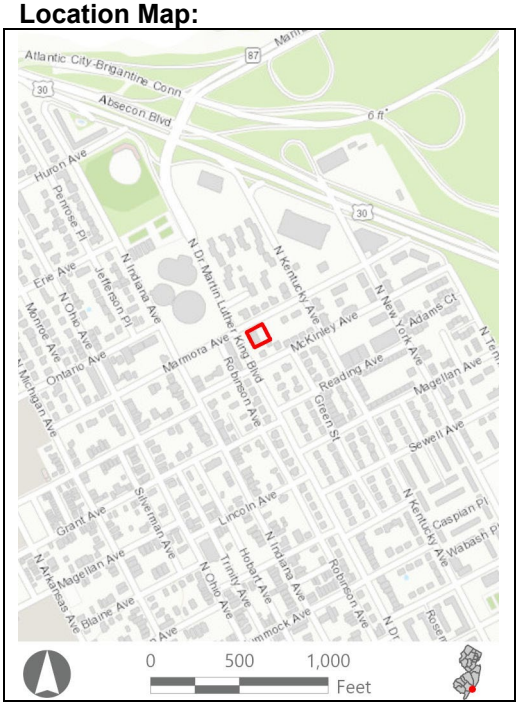
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 919 North Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Split-Level **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 919 North Doctor Martin Luther King Boulevard is a two-story, three-bay, split-level duplex. The building is clad in running bond brick and wood siding. The primary façade features two primary entrances in the central bay, sheltered under a gabled entry porch. The left bay features four paired single, 1/1 windows. The windows are flanked by decorative shutters. The rightmost bay features three paired 1/1 windows flanked by decorative shutters. The second story spans the central and left bays and holds two sets of paired windows that match the style of the other windows. The northerly façade features the garage door, and a small 1/1 window on the first story, and asymmetrical windows set onto the wood siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 919 North Doctor Martin Luther King Boulevard is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 919 North Doctor Martin Luther King Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 919 North Doctor Martin Luther King Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 117 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 117 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* MARYLAND *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 312

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 117 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story, two bay building, clad primarily in stucco and capped with a tile roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

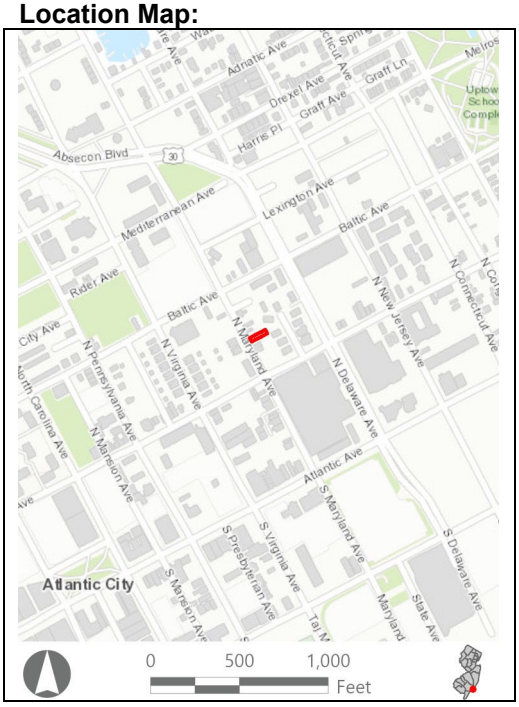
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 117 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Tile, Spanish
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 117 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story, two bay building clad in stucco and brick. The building is capped with a tile roof. Brick frames the stucco with quoins and partial cladding around the base of the building. The asymmetrical, primary façade features an extended left bay on the first story topped with a gabled parapet. The extended bay holds three, narrow, arched windows. The front entrance features five brick steps up to the landing, lined on the right side by a brick railing. The entrance is crowned by a gable pediment, providing partial shelter over the landing. The second story holds a small balcony in the left bay, and a rectangular window. The right bay holds two, narrow, arched windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 117 N MARYLAND AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 117 N MARYLAND AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 117 N MARYLAND AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 822 Lexington Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 822 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lexington *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 415

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 822 Lexington Avenue is a single-story, single bay building. The building is clad in brick and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

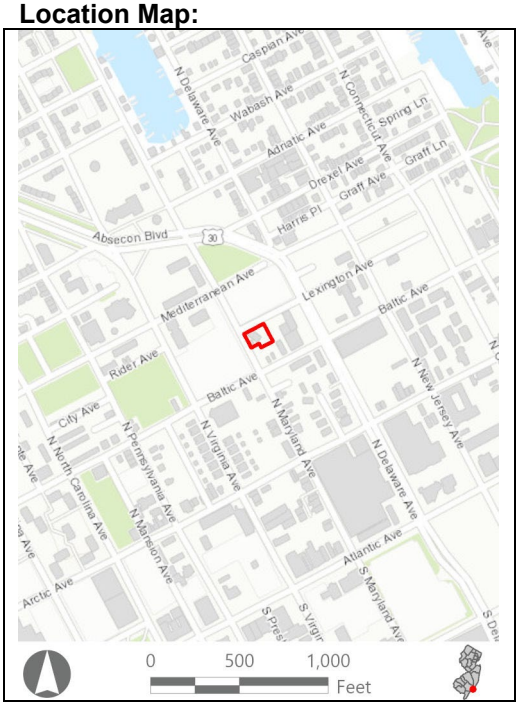
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 822 Lexington Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Institutional Activity, Religious activity
Historic Use: Institutional Activity, Religious activity
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 822 Lexington Avenue is a single-story, single bay building clad in running bond brick and vinyl siding. The primary façade features a central stucco plane, flanked by bricks. Centrally above the door, a cross made up of square, textured glass tiles are laid into the stucco. The primary entrance is gated with a decorative iron double door gate. The southerly façade holds six, symmetrical, 1/1 windows with inset pediments above each. Every set of windows is separated by a brick column.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 822 Lexington Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 822 Lexington Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 822 Lexington Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 129 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 129 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 312

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 129 Maryland Avenue is a three-story, two bay building clad in stucco.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

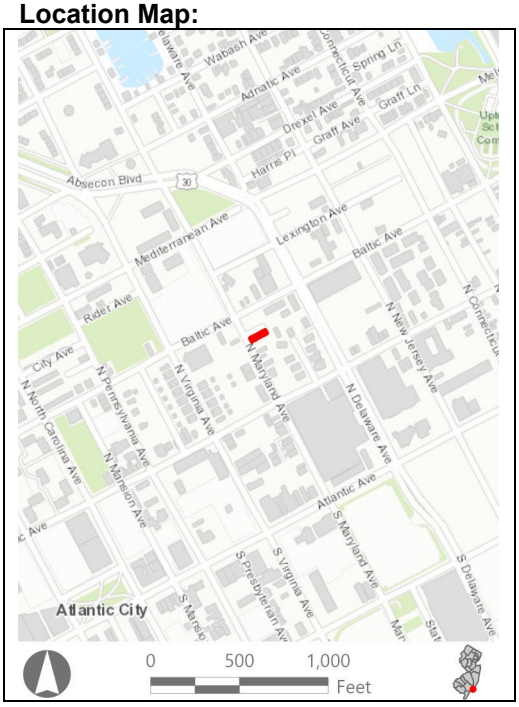
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 129 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 129 North Maryland Avenue is a three-story, two bay building clad in stucco. The primary façade of the building is symmetrical. The primary entrance is in the first-story right bay, with a narrow 1/1 window aligned in the left bay. The second and third stories feature symmetrically placed single pane 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 129 N MARYLAND AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 129 N MARYLAND AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 129 N MARYLAND AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1236 North Indiana Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1236 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Indiana *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 663

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1236 North Indiana Avenue is a two-story split-level residence with stone veneer and vinyl cladding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: April 8, 2024

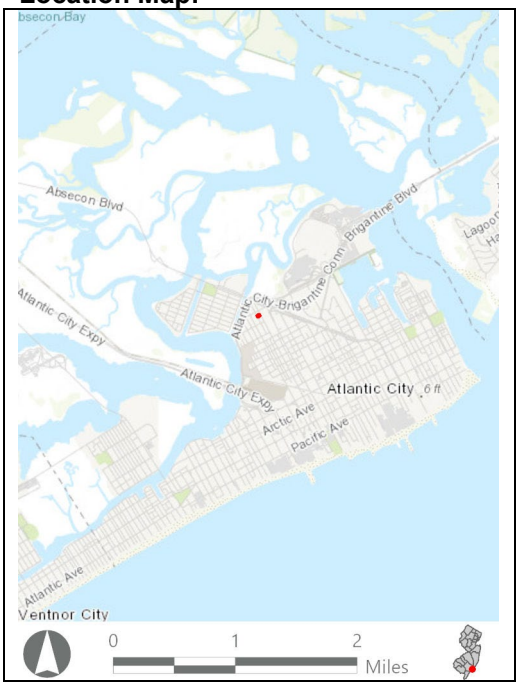
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route.* Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed April 2024).
Atlantic City Free Public Library (ACFPL). 2024. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed April 2024).
NETRonline (NETR). 2024. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed April 2024).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	April 8, 2024
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1236 North Indiana Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Split-Level **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1236 North Indiana Avenue is a two-story split-level residence consisting of a two-story hipped-roofed volume and a single-story side-gabled volume. The first story of the primary elevation is clad in stone veneer, while vinyl siding is used elsewhere. The entry is in the single-story volume and is reached by way of a large concrete stoop with a metal railing. To the south of the entry is an infilled bay with an oriel window. The building fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement windows in pairs on the primarily elevation and singly on the north elevation. An oriel window with a pent roof is also located on the north elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource occupies a mid-block lot in a residential part of Atlantic City and is set back from the street with a modest lawn. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2024).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2024).

The building at 1236 North Indiana Avenue was built in 1968 in an area that was developed primarily between 1940 and 1970 (NETR, 2024).

Significance: 1236 North Indiana Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1236 North Indiana Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1236 North Indiana Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 127 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 127 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* MARYLAND *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 312

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 127 North Maryland Avenue is a three-story, three bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a low-pitch, asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark:		SHPO Opinion:	
National Register:		Local Designation:	
New Jersey Register:		Other Designation:	
Determination of Eligibility:		Other Designation Date:	

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

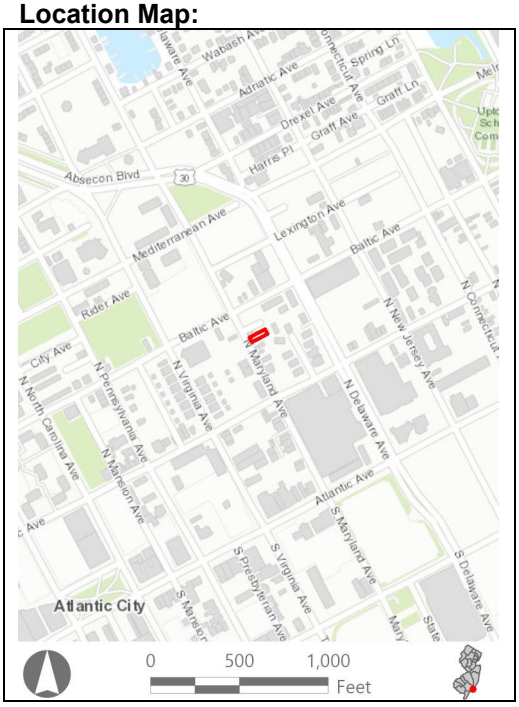
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 127 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 127 North Maryland Avenue is a three-story, three bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. The first story is partially capped in a low-pitch roof, which joins it to the ell of the second and third stories in the rear of the building. The first story windows are held in the central and left bay and consist of three, 6/6 windows. The right bay holds two small steps up to the entrance. The second and third stories are arranged in an ell and are capped in a low-pitch roof. The windows on the façade are six, symmetrical, 6/6 windows, smaller than those on the first floor.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 127 N MARYLAND AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 127 N MARYLAND AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 127 N MARYLAND AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4301 Atlantic Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 4301 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Atlantic *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 204

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The residence at 4301 Atlantic Avenue is a two-story house with a wrap-around porch and above ground basement access. Building cladding is a combination of brick and beige vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

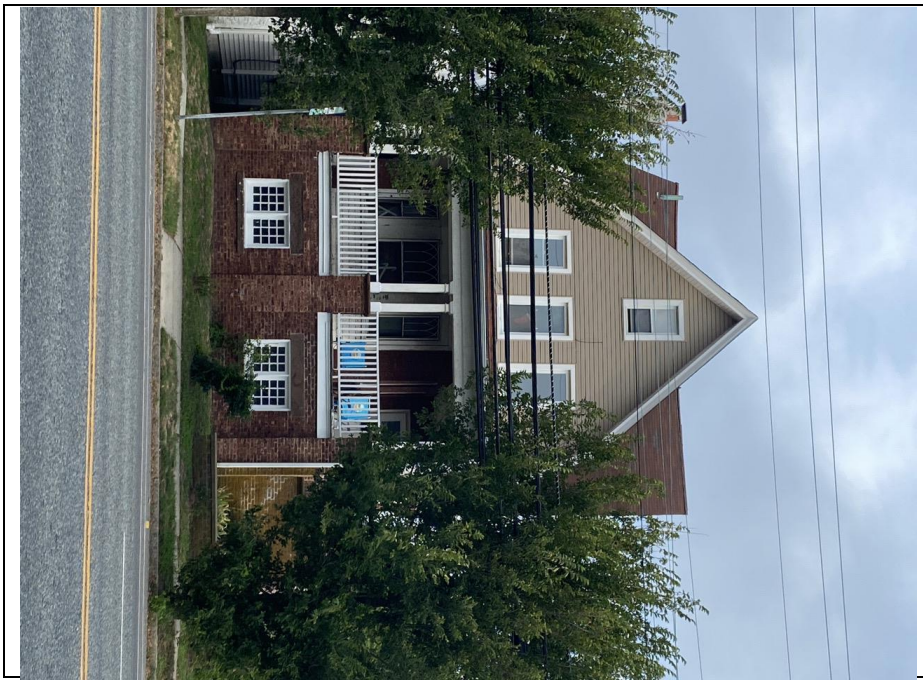
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

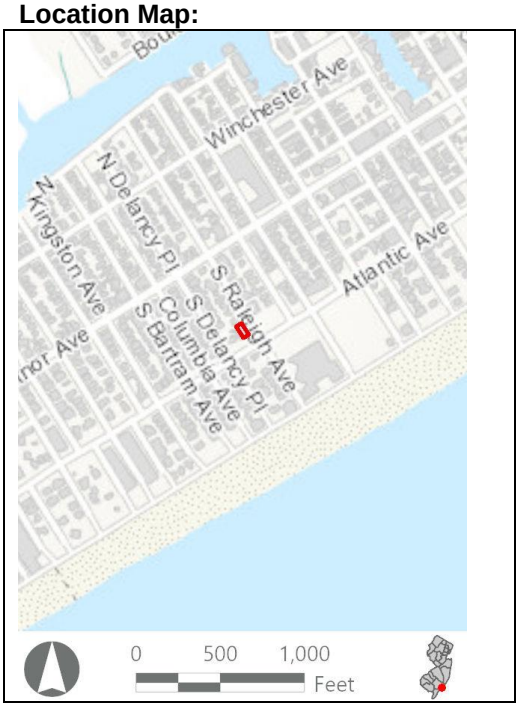
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. Atlantic City History. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4301 Atlantic Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 4301 Atlantic Avenue is a two-story house with a cross-gable roof system. The second story is three bays across with 1/1 replacement sash. The first story features a hipped roof porch supported by paired columns on brick plinths and a high brick basement. The entry is within the porch in the right bay. To the left of the entry is an angled bay window with a blank lower pane and a patterned upper sash. There are paired multi-light sash within the foundation of the porch. The cladding of the exterior walls is brick on the first story and vinyl siding on the second.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located in a residential area with similar structures in and around the surrounding blocks. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 4301 Atlantic Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4301 Atlantic Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4301 Atlantic Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 818 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE #K

Street Address: *Street #:* 818 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* K (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* MARYLAND *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 589

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 818 North Maryland Avenue #K, is a low-scale detached apartment complex. Each apartment block is a two-story, two-bay building, clad in brick and topped with an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 818 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE #K
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:**
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 818 North Maryland Avenue #K, is a low-scale detached apartment complex. Each apartment block is a two-story, two-bay building, clad in brick on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. Each building is topped with an asphalt shingle roof. The first story holds the entrance in the left bay, with two small steps leading to the landing. The left bay holds a 1/1 window flanked with shutters. On the second story the symmetrical windows are horizontal, rectangular 1/1 windows, also flanked with shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 818 N MARYLAND AVE #K is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 818 N MARYLAND AVE #K is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 818 N MARYLAND AVE #K is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1062 Brigantine Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 1062 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Brigantine *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 589

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The buildings at 1062 Brigantine Boulevard are a complex of apartments clad in brick and vinyl siding. The buildings are capped with asphalt shingle roofs.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1062 Brigantine Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The buildings at 1062 Brigantine Boulevard are a complex of apartments clad in brick and vinyl siding and capped with asphalt shingle roofs. The buildings, which hold the individual apartments all follow a similar design. The dark brick siding clads the entire first story of the building and the second story is clad in light vinyl siding. On some units, the brick clads both the first and second story of one bay. There is a paired, 1/1 window contained in the left bay on the first and second floors. The right bay holds a paired 1/1 on the second and a smaller, individual 1/1 in the right bay. The entrances to each unit are centered between bays.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 1062 Brigantine Boulevard is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1062 Brigantine Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1062 Brigantine Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 701 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 701 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* MARYLAND *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 567

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 701 North Maryland Avenue is a large commercial lot with an associated building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: March 27, 2023

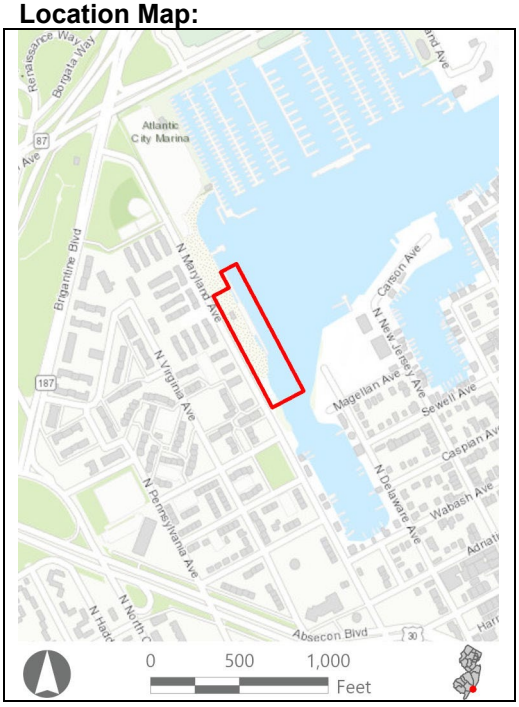
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	March 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 701 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity
Historic Use: Commercial Activity
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: The building at 701 North Maryland Avenue is a small, concrete building capped with a low pitch roof. It is open on the southeasterly and northeasterly facades. The northerly façade holds a set of six concrete stairs that lead to an entrance landing. There are two, small, paired single pane windows on the northerly façade to the right of the door.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 701 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 701 North Maryland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 701 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 121 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 121 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 312

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 121 North Maryland Avenue is a three-story, two bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

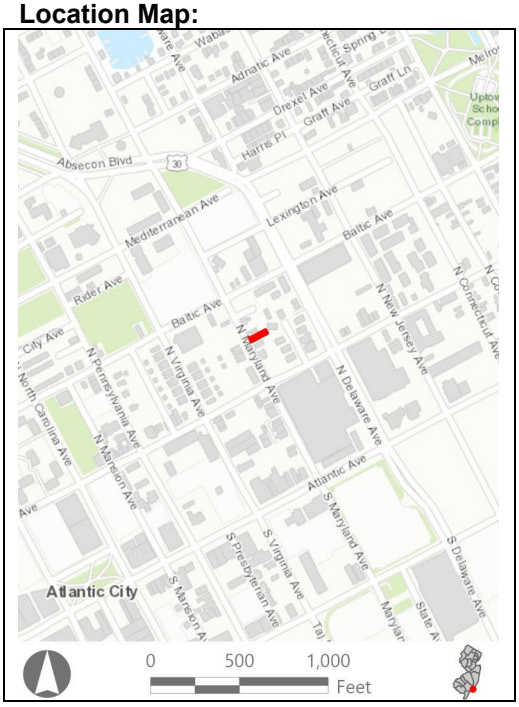
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 121 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 121 North Maryland Avenue is a three-story, two bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and topped in an asphalt shingle roof. The first-story entry is sheltered by a two bay covered porch, which is lined with a simple railing. The entrance resides in the left bay with a small transom light. The right bay features a 1/1 window with a decorative grate. The second and third stories each hold two symmetrically placed 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 121 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 121 North Maryland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 121 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 809 WABASH AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 809 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* WABASH *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 544

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 809 Wabash Avenue is a three-story, four-bay building clad in shingles and topped with an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

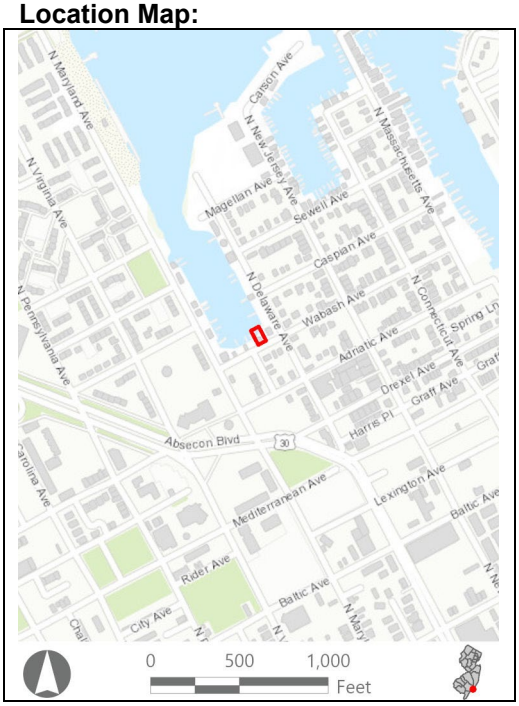
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 809 WABASH AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Shingle
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 809 Wabash Avenue is a two-story, four-bay, shingle building, with a gable-front, asphalt shingle roof. The two left bays are extended out in front of the right two bays, creating an ell shape. All the windows are symmetrical 1/1. The left two bays hold the entrance and covered porch, supported by two columns and a simple railing. A small, five-step set of stairs can be used to reach the porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 809 WABASH AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 809 WABASH AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 809 WABASH AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 450 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 450 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 541

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 450 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story row house with stucco and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

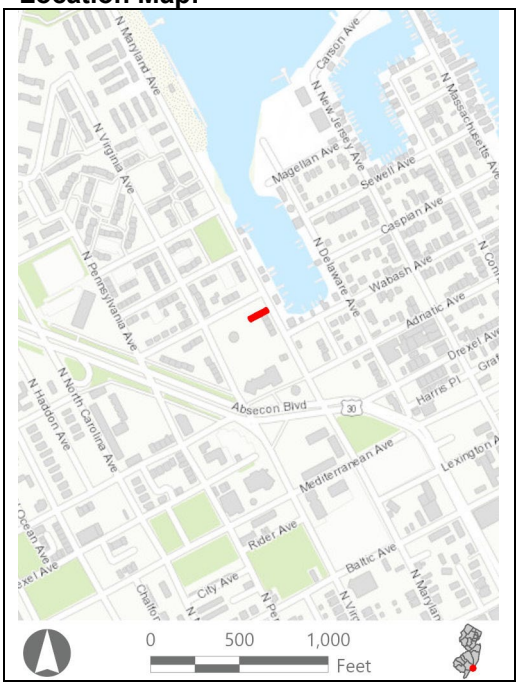
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 450 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 450 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story row house with stucco and vinyl siding. The row has a stepped parapet. The parapet is higher on one side where it used to be engaged with another building that is no longer extant. The building is two bays on the second story and four on the first. The entrance is in the rightmost bay with a shed-roof overhang. The remainder of the first-story façade is projected with a group of three 1/1 sash. Centered above the projection in the second-story façade is a pair of 1/1 sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 450 N Maryland Ave is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 450 N Maryland Ave is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 450 N Maryland Ave is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 448 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 448 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 541

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 448 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story half of a former duplex.

Registration and Status Dates:

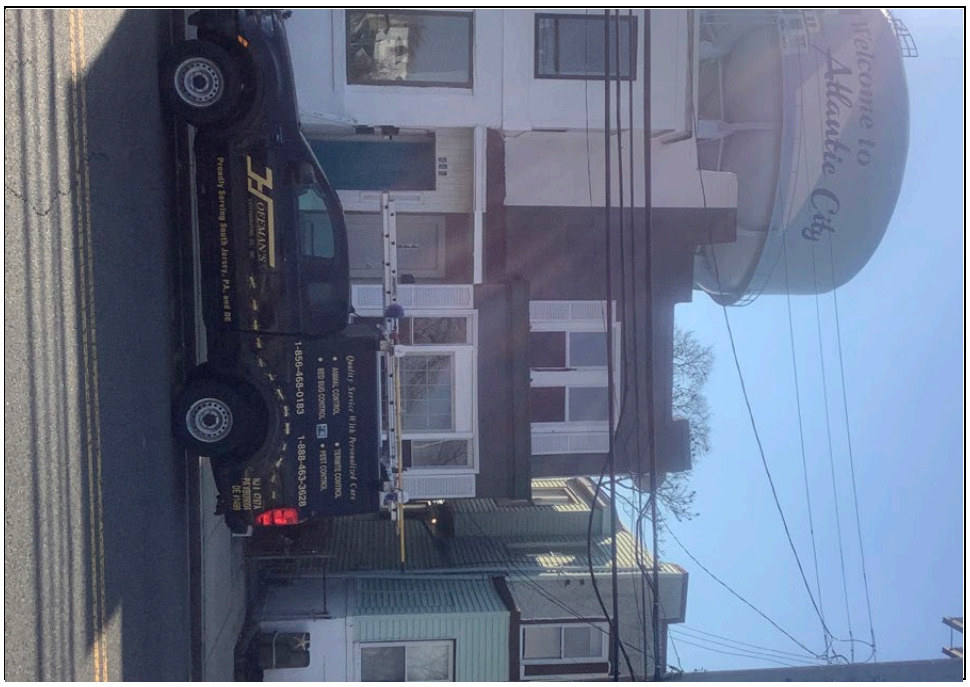
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

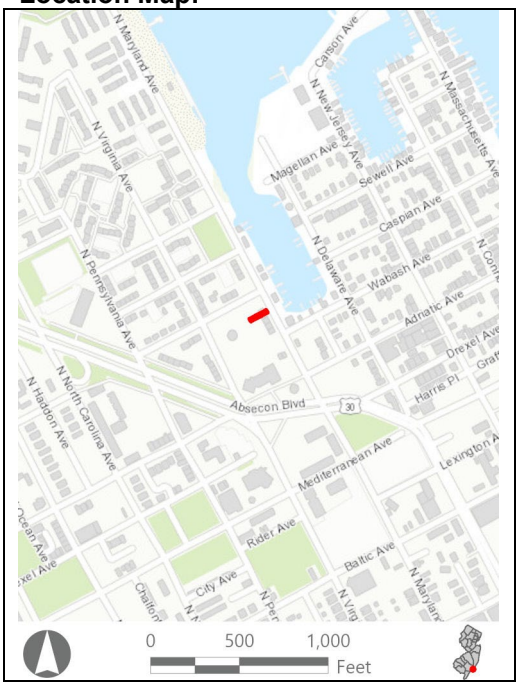
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 448 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 448 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story house consisting of one-half of a former side-by-side duplex. The fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. The first story (northeast) façade features a covered, recessed entrance and a one-bay forward projection. The projection is clad in vinyl resting on a concrete base and features a group of three windows. The rest of the house is clad in stucco. The second story features a bay with a pair of windows. The northwest elevation is blank. The building terminates in a parapet roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 448 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 448 North Maryland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 448 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 806 Wabash Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 806 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wabash *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* Ave

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 543

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 806 Wabash Avenue is a two-story, two-bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

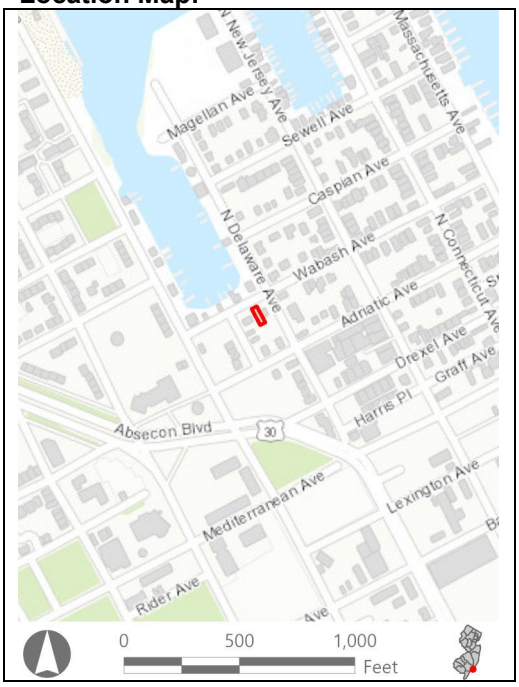
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 806 Wabash Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 806 Wabash Avenue is a two-story, two-bay building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and topped with an asphalt shingle roof. The first-story bays are sheltered under a gable-front, covered porch. The left bay holds three vertical, rectangular windows. The entrance is held in the right bay and is approached by four brick steps. The second-story features two symmetrical 1/1 windows and exposed rafters under the eaves of the roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 806 Wabash Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 806 Wabash Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 806 Wabash Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 446 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 446 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 541

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 446 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story half of a duplex.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

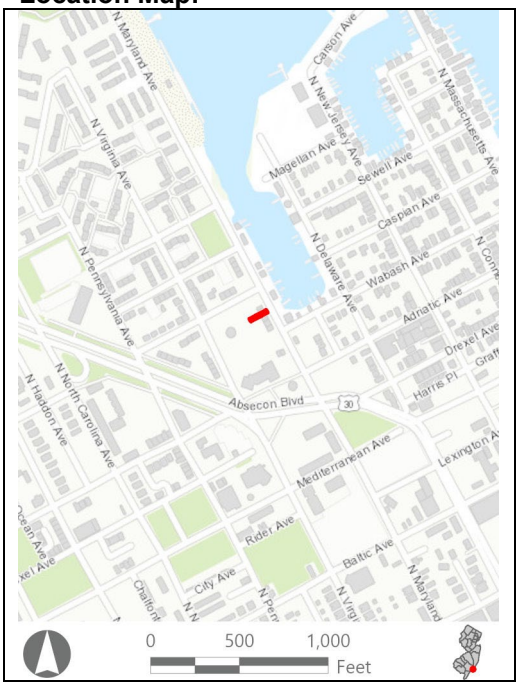
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 446 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 446 North Maryland Avenue is a highly modified half of a two-story duplex clad in stucco. The building (northeast) façade features a right-of-center recessed entrance beneath a short roof. The entry is flanked by a two-story flat-roofed forward projecting bay. The fenestration consists of large fixed-pane windows. The second-story side elevation features single-bay box bay projections. The building terminates in a flat parapet roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 446 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 446 North Maryland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 446 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 444 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 444 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 541

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 444 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story half of a duplex.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

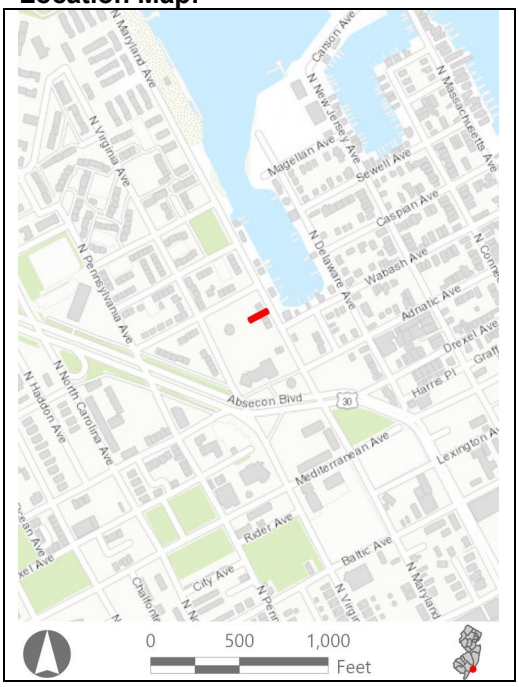
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 444 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 444 North Maryland Avenue is a highly modified half of a two-story duplex clad vinyl. The building (northeast) façade features a right-of-center recessed entrance beneath a short roof. The entry is flanked by flat-roofed forward projecting bay on the first story. The projection features a three-bay oriel window with casement windows. The remaining fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. Above the entrance a tapered chimney, wrapped in vinyl, extends beyond the flat roof parapet. The second-story side elevation features single-bay box bay projections.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 444 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 444 North Maryland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 444 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 438 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 438 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 541

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 438 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story, two-bay rowhouse. The building is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a parapet.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

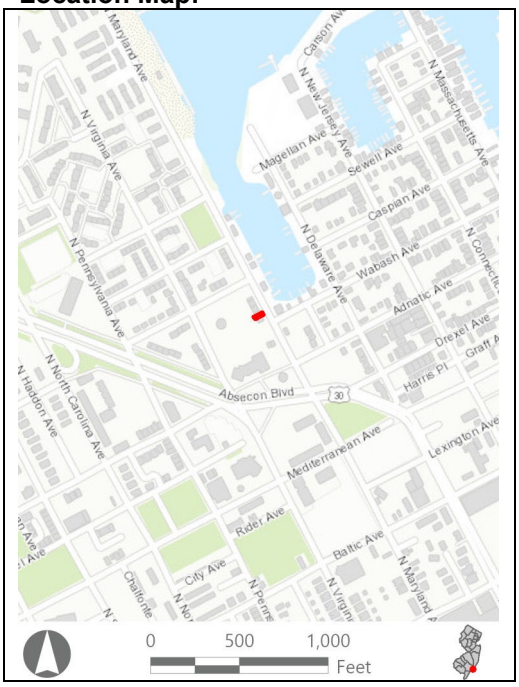
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 438 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The building at 438 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story, two-bay rowhouse. The building is clad in vinyl siding and topped with a parapet. The primary entrance resides in the right bay, and it is approached by three concrete steps. The left bay is extended and holds three 1/1 windows, centered in the bay. The second story holds two, centered 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 438 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 438 North Maryland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 438 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 436 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 436 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 541

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 436 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story row house with vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

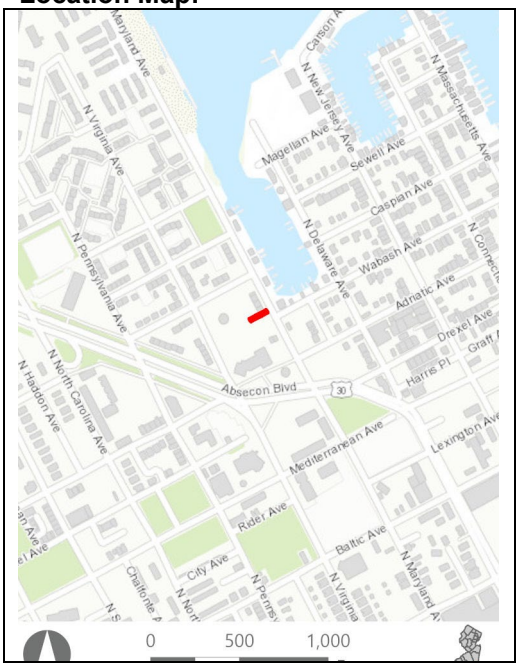
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 436 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 436 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story row house with vinyl siding. The residence shares a wall with an adjacent row house which mirrors the design. The building is three bays on the first story and two on the second. The entry is in the leftmost bay while the remainder of the first story is projected with a pair of 1/1 sash. The second story features a pair of 1/1 sash and, above the entry, what appears to be a chimney that extends above the roofline. The façade terminates with a stepped parapet.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: August 30, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 436 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 436 North Maryland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 436 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 610 NORTH NEW JERSEY AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 218 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* NEW JERSEY *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 563

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 610 North New Jersey Avenue is a single-story, three-bay building. The building is clad in concrete.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

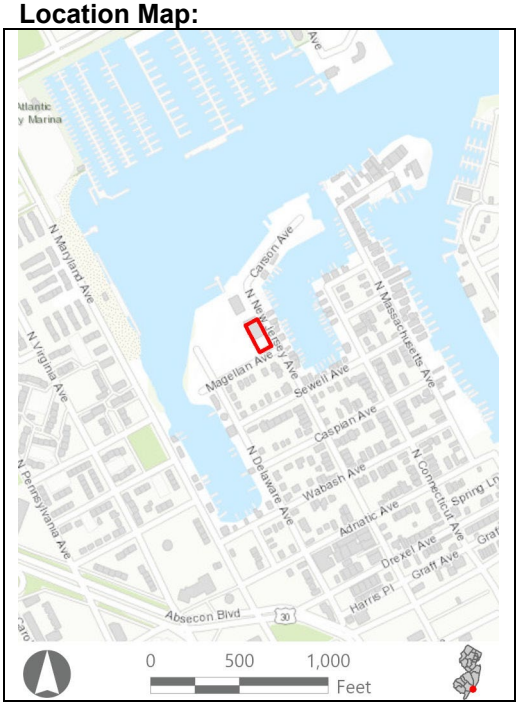
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 610 NORTH NEW JERSEY AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity
Historic Use: Commercial Activity
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: The building at 610 North New Jersey Avenue is a single-story, three-bay building. The building is clad in concrete with a few stucco elements. The building features a stucco fenestration that wraps around the center of the building. The windows are asymmetrical, vertical, and narrow. The low-pitch roof line is periodically broken by the caps of faux columns along the roof of the building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 610 NORTH NEW JERSEY AVENUE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 610 NORTH NEW JERSEY AVENUE not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 610 NORTH NEW JERSEY AVENUE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 732 NORTH MARYLAND AVENUE #A

Street Address: *Street #:* 732 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* MARYLAND *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 589

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 732 North Maryland Avenue #A is one unit in a complex of colonial revival style duplexes. The buildings are clad in brick and topped with asphalt shingle roofs.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

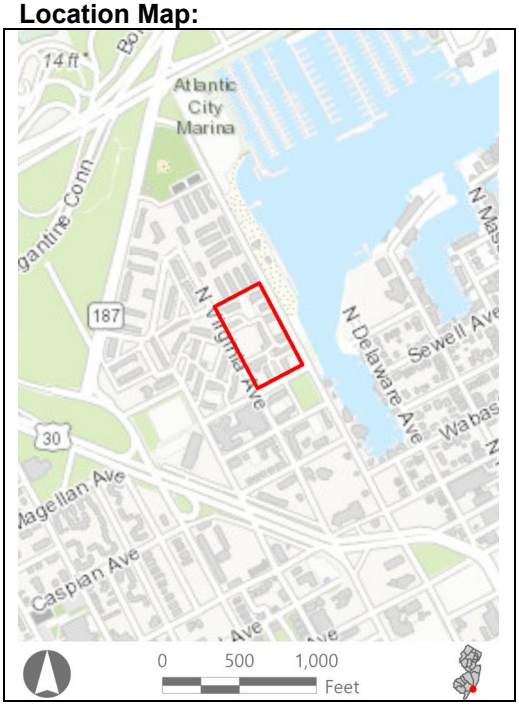
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

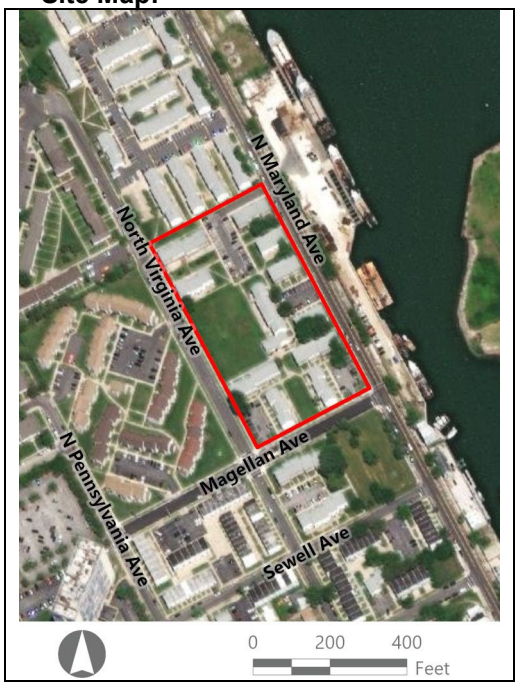
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 732 N MARYLAND AVE #A
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 732 North Maryland Avenue #A is one unit in a complex of colonial revival style duplexes. The buildings are clad in brick and topped with asphalt shingle roofs. The first-story windows are 1/1 paired windows flanked by shutters. The entrances are sheltered under an asphalt shingle roof overhang. The second-story windows are 1/1, symmetrically spaced windows, flanked by shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: ADDRESS is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, ADDRESS is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, ADDRESS is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 477 CARSON AVENUE

Street Address: *Street #:* 477 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* CARSON *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 566

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 477 Carson Avenue is a single-story, single-bay building. The building is clad in wooden siding and topped with a corrugated metal roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

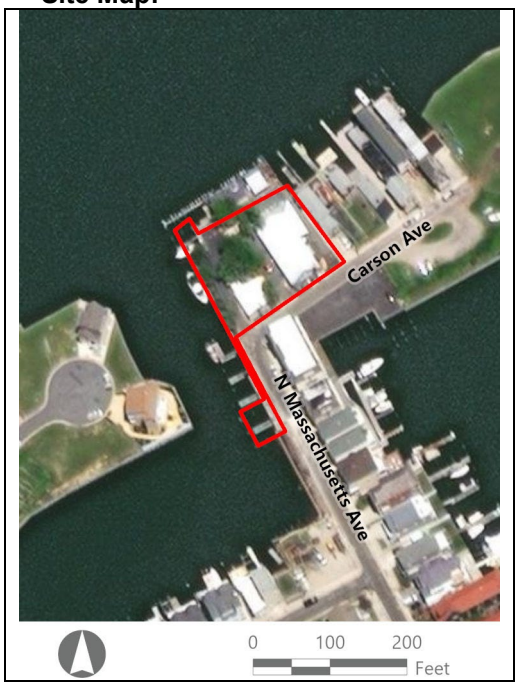
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 477 CARSON AVENUE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity
Historic Use: Commercial Activity
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Metal
Exterior Finish Materials Wood siding

Exterior Description: The building at 477 Carson Avenue is a single-story, single-bay building. The building is clad in wooden siding and topped with a corrugated metal roof. The building is barn-like and features several, asymmetrical, small, 1/1 windows. The property also holds an additional associated building clad in stucco, with a low-pitch roof. This building features four, small windows on the primary façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 477 CARSON AVENUE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 477 CARSON AVENUE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 477 CARSON AVENUE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 600 North New Jersey Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 600 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* New Jersey *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 563

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 600 North New Jersey Avenue is a single-story, three-bay building. The building is clad in concrete and capped with a flat roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 600 North New Jersey Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity
Historic Use: Commercial Activity
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: The building at 600 North New Jersey Avenue is a single-story, three-bay building. The building is clad in concrete and is capped with a flat roof. The primary façade features the entrance, which is sheltered under a gabled pediment, supported by decorative brackets. Centered in the left and right bays there are 3/3 windows. The building features a light, stucco fenestration that wraps around the building near the roofline.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 600 North New Jersey Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 600 North New Jersey Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 600 North New Jersey Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 560 North New Jersey Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 560 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* New Jersey *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* Ave

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 560 North New Jersey Avenue is a one-story, Ranch residence clad in asbestos siding and capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

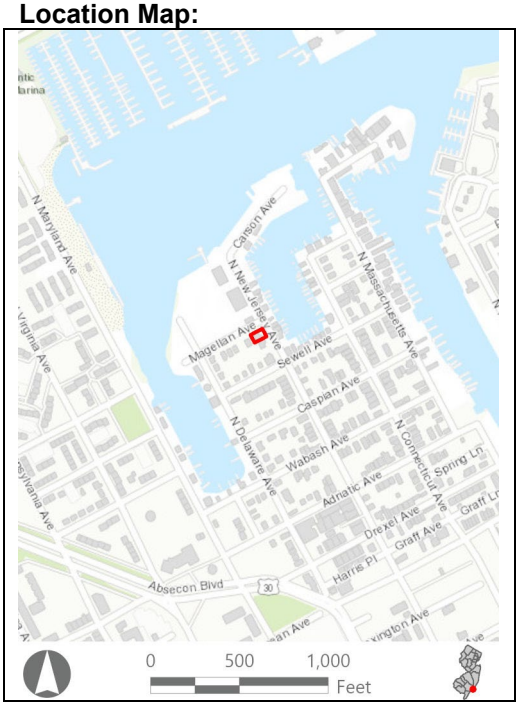
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 560 North New Jersey Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 560 North New Jersey Avenue is a 1960 Ranch residence resting on a concrete block foundation, clad in asbestos siding, and capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and features a band of faux stone veneer, a half-width front porch capped by a hip-roof extension, and a pergola above the remaining facade. Fenestration consists of 1/1 windows and there is a bay window on the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 560 North New Jersey Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 560 North New Jersey Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 560 North New Jersey Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 814 N VIRGINIA AVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 814 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* VIRGINIA *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 589

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The resource at 814 North Virginia Avenue is a complex of apartments composed of a series of engaged saltbox-type houses.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

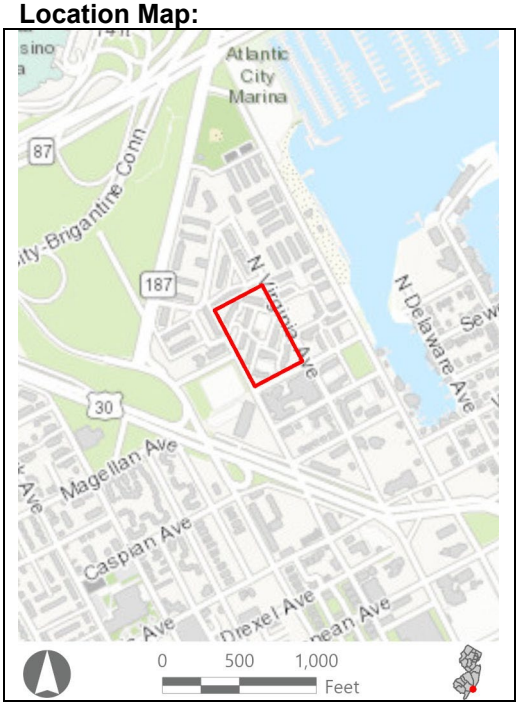
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 814 N VIRGINIA AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 814 North Virginia Avenue is a complex of apartments composed of a series of engaged saltbox-type houses. Each building is four bays wide and is either stepped forward or stepped back from its engaged neighbor. Each building is two stories with either 1/1 sash windows or paired casement sash windows and is clad in vinyl siding. Each building has two units that are reached by a pair of pedestrian doors in the central bay of the façade. A shed roof supported by projecting piers enframes the entry bay of each building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 814 N VIRGINIA AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 814 N VIRGINIA AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 814 N VIRGINIA AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 712 Magellan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 712 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Magellan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 712 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with stucco and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

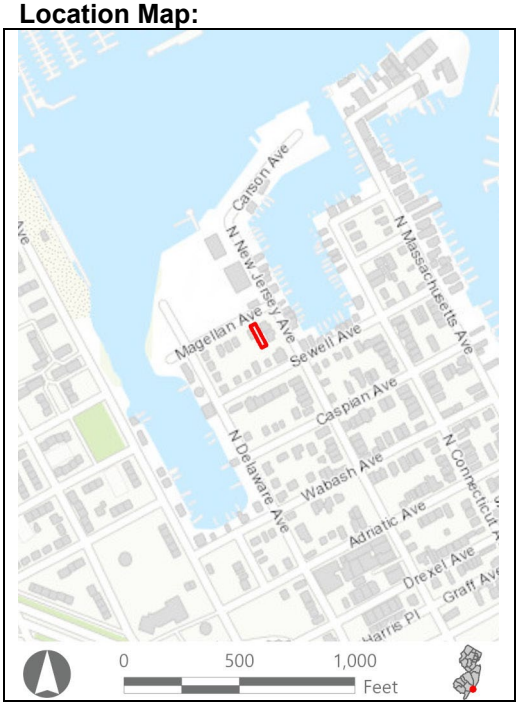
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 712 Magellan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 712 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with stucco and vinyl siding. The residence shares a wall with an adjacent row house which mirrors the design. The building is two bays wide and four bays deep. The first story is projected with the entry in the right bay and a pair of 1/1 replacement sash in the left bay. The second story features a pair of 1/1 sash in the left bay and an infilled window in the right bay. The façade terminates with a stepped parapet.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 712 Magellan Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 712 Magellan Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 712 Magellan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 714 MAGELLAN AVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 714 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* MAGELLAN *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 714 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design.

Registration and Status Dates:

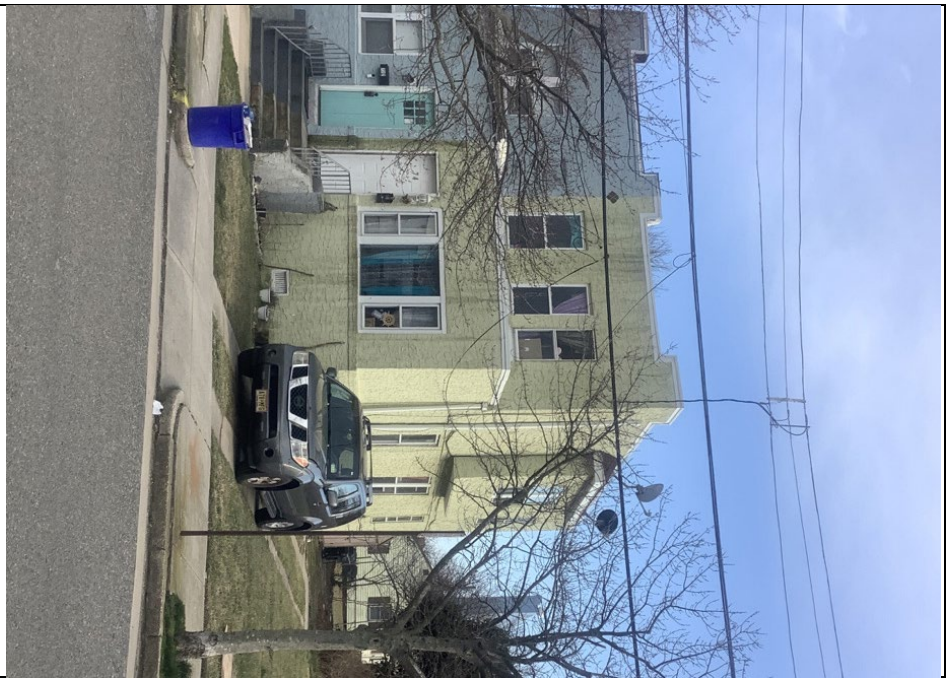
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

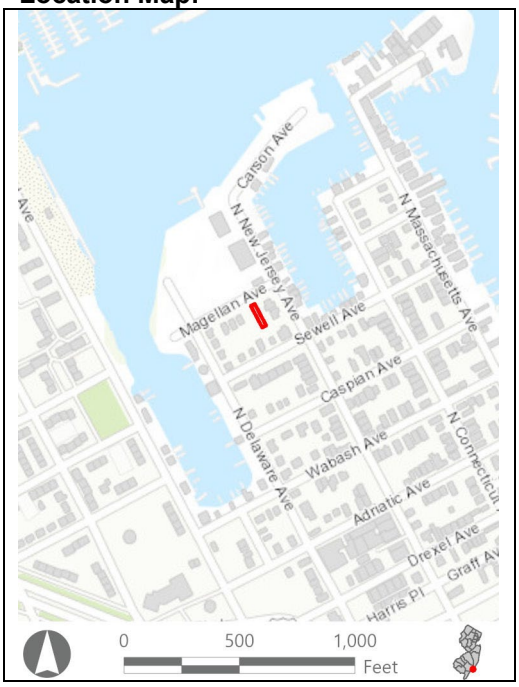
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 714 MAGELLAN AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 714 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design. The residence is two bays wide and three bays deep with stucco cladding. The first-story façade is projected with a picture window in the right bay and the primary entrance in the left bay. The second-story façade has paired 1/1 sash in the right bay and a single 1/1 sash in the left. The façade terminates at the flat roof with a stepped parapet. A hipped-roof square oriel occupies the center of the second story on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 714 MAGELLAN AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 714 MAGELLAN AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 714 MAGELLAN AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 722 MAGELLAN AVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 711 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* MAGELLAN *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 722 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

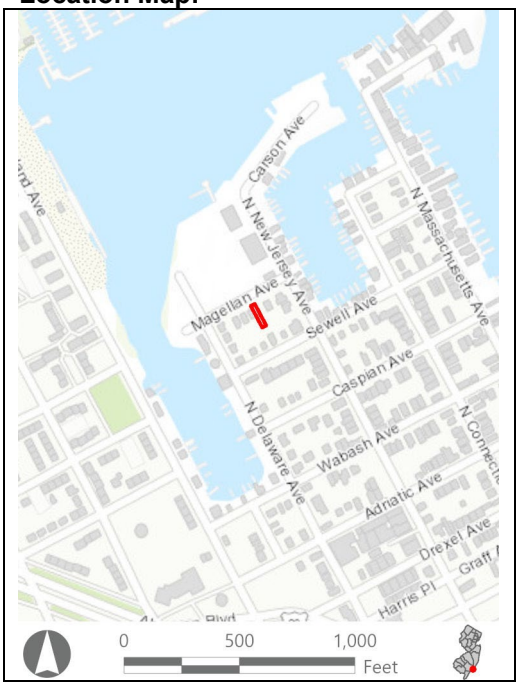
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 722 MAGELLAN AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 722 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design. The residence is two bays wide and three bays deep with vinyl siding. The first-story façade is projected with a group of three 1/1 sash in the left bay and the primary entrance in the right bay. The second-story façade has paired 1/1 sash in the left bay and a single 1/1 sash in the right. The façade terminates at the flat roof with a stepped parapet. A hipped-roof square oriel occupies the center of the second story on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 722 MAGELLAN AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 722 MAGELLAN AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 722 MAGELLAN AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 724 Magellan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 724 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Magellan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 724 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 724 Magellan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 724 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design. The residence is two bays wide and three bays deep with vinyl siding. The first-story façade is projected with a ribbon window with 1/1 sash in the right bay and the primary entrance in the left bay. The second-story façade has paired 1/1 sash in the right bay and a single 1/1 sash in the left. The façade terminates at the flat roof with a stepped parapet. A hipped-roof square oriel occupies the center of the second story on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 724 Magellan Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 724 Magellan Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 724 Magellan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 726 Magellan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 726 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Magellan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 726 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

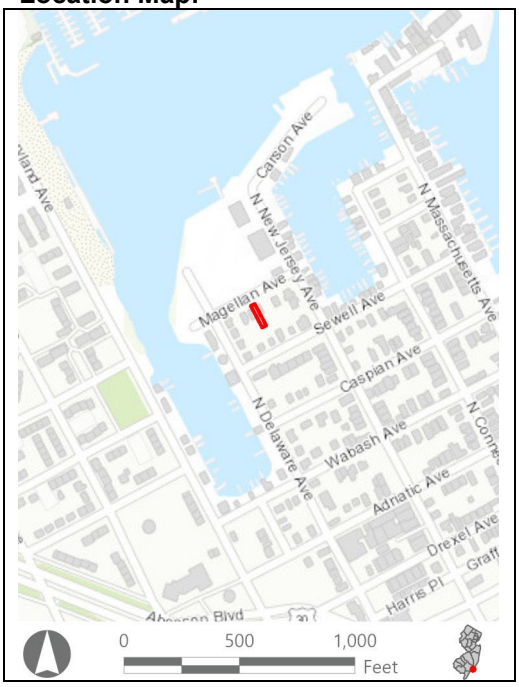
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

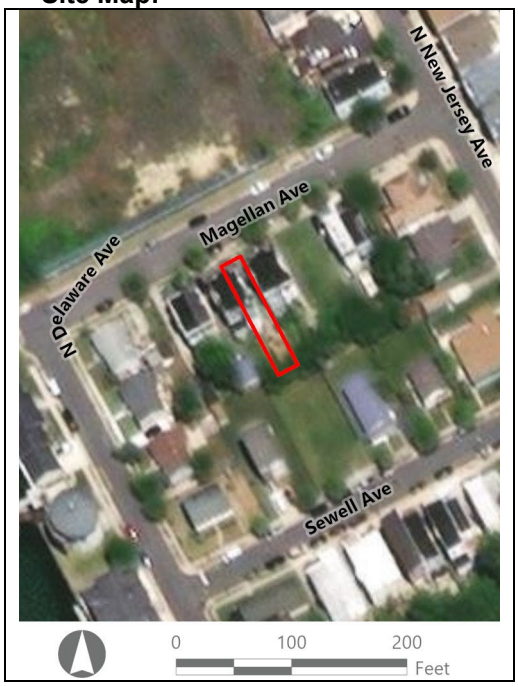
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 726 Magellan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 726 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design. The residence is two bays wide and three bays deep with vinyl siding. The first-story façade is projected with a group of three 1/1 sash in the left bay and the primary entrance in the right bay. The second-story façade has paired 1/1 sash in the left bay and a single 1/1 sash in the right. The façade terminates at the flat roof with a stepped parapet. A hipped-roof square oriel occupies the center of the second story on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 726 Magellan Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 726 Magellan Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 726 Magellan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 728 Magellan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 728 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Magellan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 728 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

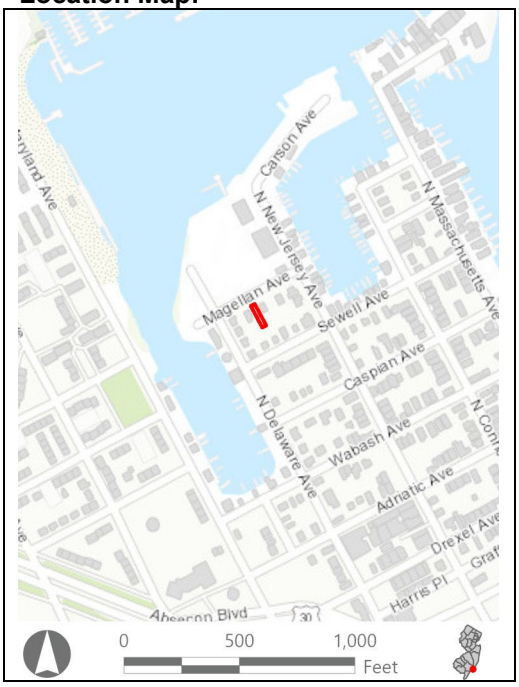
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 728 Magellan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 728 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design. The residence is two bays wide and three bays deep with vinyl siding. The first-story façade is projecting with a picture window in the right bay and the primary entrance in the left bay. The second-story façade has paired 1/1 replacement sash. The façade terminates at the flat roof with a stepped parapet. A hipped-roof square oriel occupies the center of the second story on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 728 Magellan Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 728 Magellan Avenue ADDRESS is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 728 Magellan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 732 Magellan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 732 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Magellan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 732 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house clad in vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

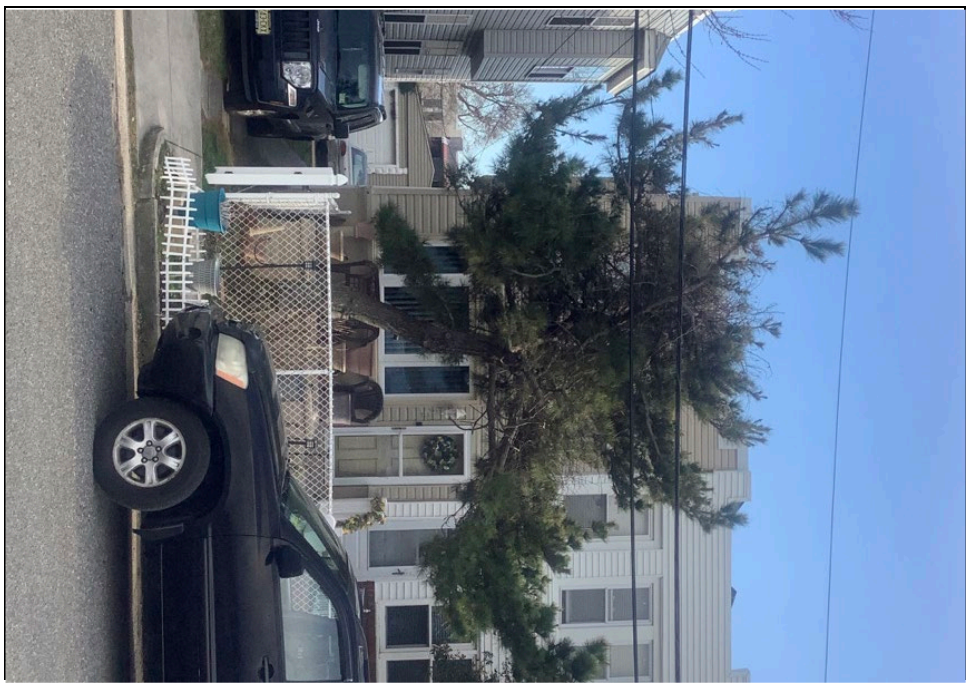
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

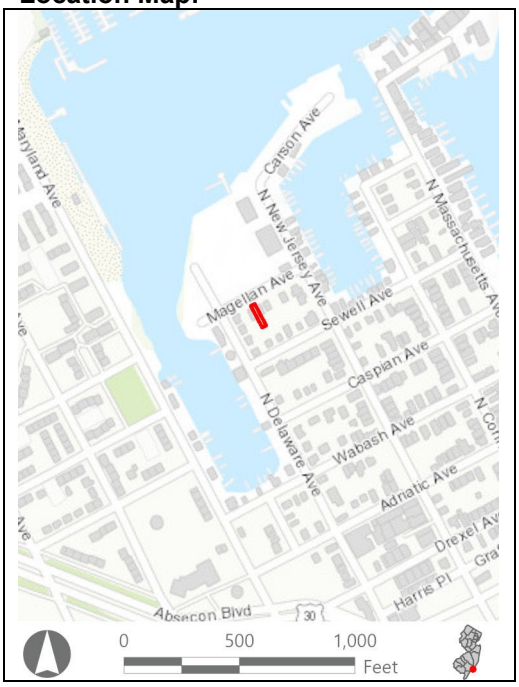
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 732 Magellan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 732 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house clad in vinyl siding. The residence is three bays on the second story and four on the first. The first story is projected with the entry in the rightmost bay. This story is clad in brick up to waist level. The fenestration on the façade is 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 732 Magellan Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 732 Magellan Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 732 Magellan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 734 Magellan Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 734 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Magellan *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 553

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 734 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 734 Magellan Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 734 Magellan Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design. The residence is two bays wide and three bays deep with vinyl siding and a brick-clad foundation. The first-story façade features a projecting bay with a ribbon window with 1/1 sash. To the left of the projecting bay is the primary entrance. The second-story façade has one 1/1 sash in the left bay and paired 1/1 sash in the right bay. The façade terminates at the flat roof with a stepped parapet. The side elevation has 1/1 sash, both singly and paired. A hipped-roof square oriel occupies the center of the second story. There is a one-story shed-roof rear wing.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 734 Magellan Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 734 Magellan Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 734 Magellan Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 740 SEWELL AVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 740 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* SEWELL *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 554

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 740 Sewell Avenue is a one-story ranch house with a gabled roof and a shed-roof sunroom with window walls.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

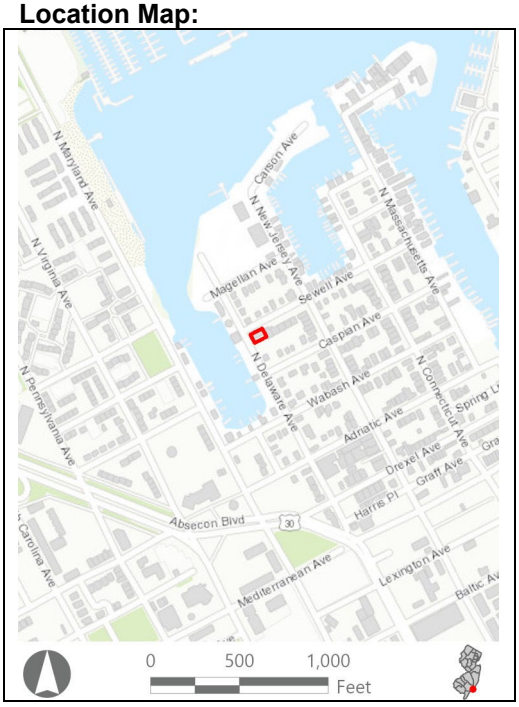
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 740 SEWELL AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 740 Sewell Avenue is a one-story ranch house with a gabled roof and a shed-roof sunroom with window walls. The residence is six bays wide with vinyl siding and 1/1 sash fenestration. A large five-sash oriel window occupies the rightmost bay. To the left of the oriel is the entrance. Both the entry and oriel are shielded by an extended roof eave.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 740 SEWELL AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 740 SEWELL AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 740 SEWELL AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 555 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 555 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 594

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The resource at 555 North Maryland Avenue is a four-story building with a three-story aluminum-clad tower atop a five-bay CMU garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

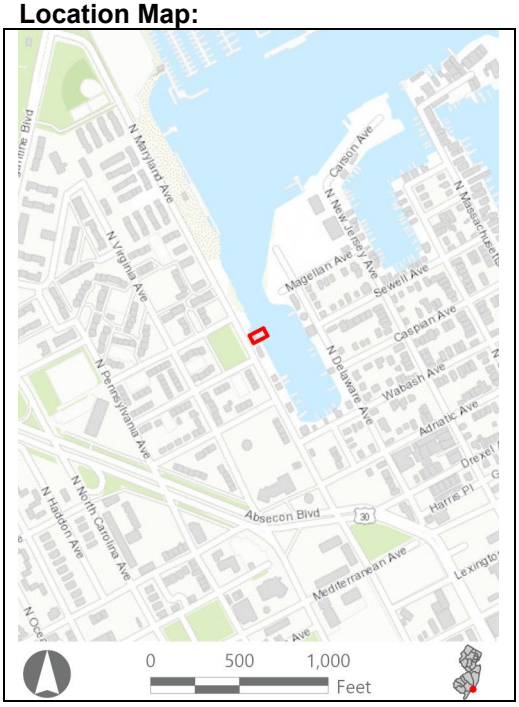
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

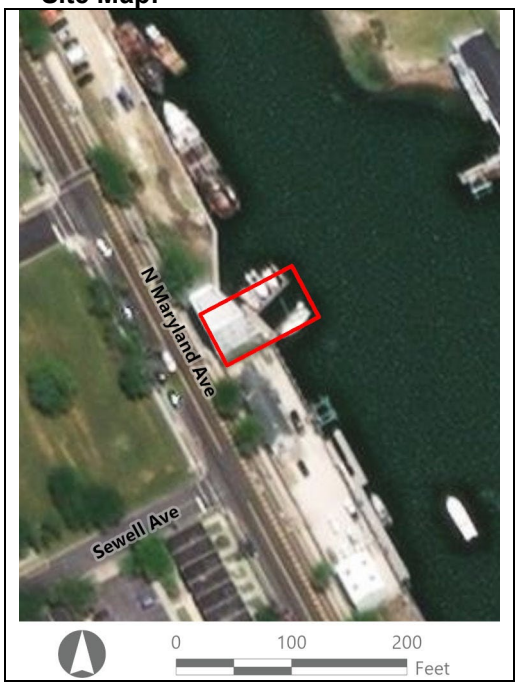
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 555 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 555 North Maryland Avenue is a four-story building with a three-story aluminum-clad tower atop a five-bay CMU garage. The first story features three garage doors flanked by pedestrian doors. Engaged wood columns between bays support a pent roof between the first and second stories. Stone lions rest atop the corners of the story where they extend beyond the upper stories. The tower above is two bays wide and one bay deep with single-pane fixed sash. The corners of the façade are curved with metal sheeting. Applied decorative fans are atop the fenestration on the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 555 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 555 North Maryland Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 555 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 501 N MARYLAND AVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 501 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* MARYLAND *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 594

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Public **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The resource at 501 North Maryland Avenue is a one-story gable-front building with wood shingle siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

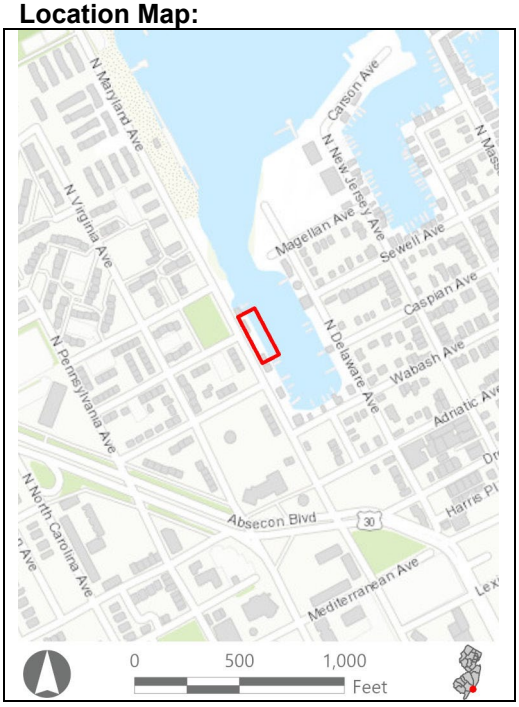
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

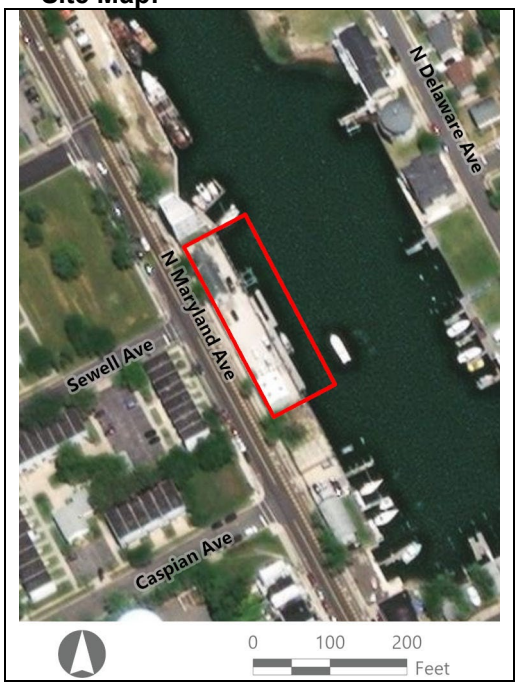
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 501 N MARYLAND AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Institutional Activities, Government Services
Historic Use: Institutional Activities, Government Services
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The resource at 501 North Maryland Avenue is a one-story gable-front building with wood shingle siding. The building is sited parallel to the road behind a chain link fence. It is three bays wide and three bays deep with 1/1 sash fenestration. The entrance is in the center bay of the façade with an elevated single-bay entry porch with a gable roof. A shed-roof dormer occupies the rearmost bay on the street-facing side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 501 N MARYLAND AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 501 N MARYLAND AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 501 N MARYLAND AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 507 North Delaware Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 507 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Delaware *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 554

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 26

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 507 North Delaware Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod with brick and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

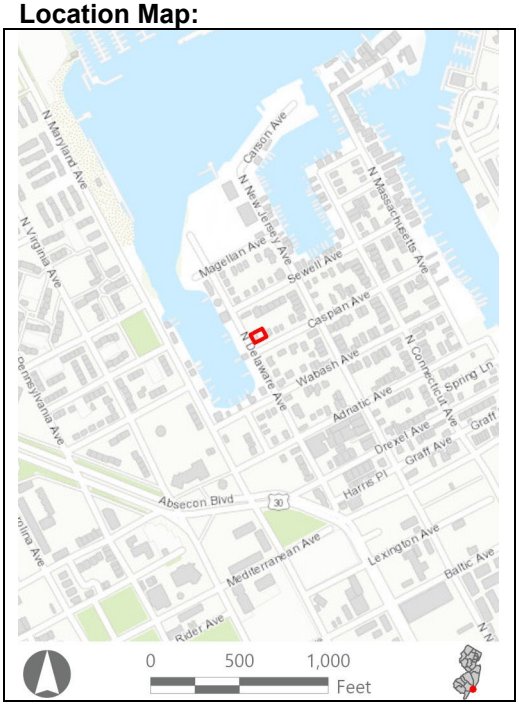
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 507 North Delaware Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 507 North Delaware Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod with brick and vinyl siding. The residence is three bays wide with a center entrance shielded by a metal awning supported by wrought-iron posts. The entry is flanked by large nine-pane windows. There is a wide shed-roof dormer with a hexagonal porthole window flanked by 1/1 sash. A one-story hipped-roof wing is attached to the south elevation and is set back from the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 507 North Delaware Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 507 North Delaware Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 507 North Delaware Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 700 North Virginia Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 700 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Virginia *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 590

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Public **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The resource at 700 North Virginia Avenue is a complex of masonry row houses.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

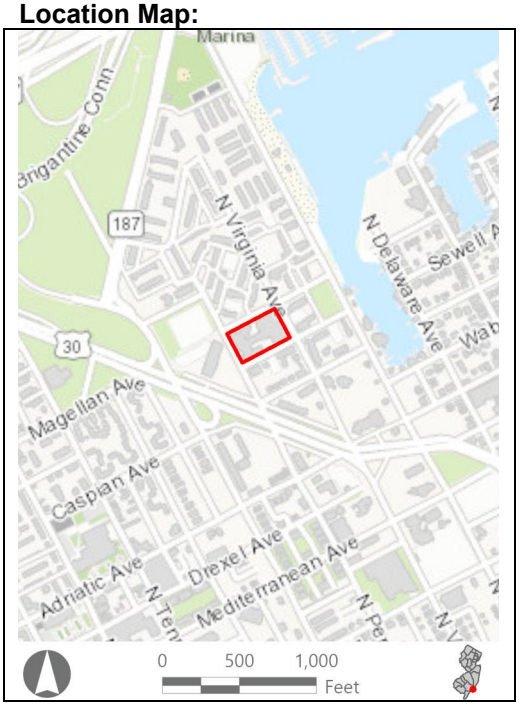
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

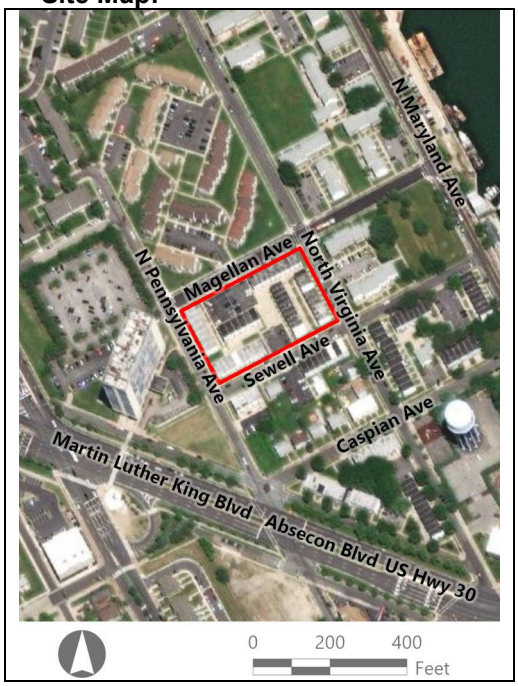
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 700 North Virginia Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 700 North Virginia Avenue is a complex of masonry row houses. Each row house is two stories and has a single bay on the front and rear elevations. Each row is separated from its neighbor by a party wall that extends beyond the exterior wall plane and roofline. The roof is flat, and the exterior walls are vinyl and stucco clad. The fenestration is 1/1 sash in pairs on the second story and singly on the first story adjacent to the entrance. Sliding patio doors provide a second form of egress on the rear elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 700 North Virginia Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 700 North Virginia Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 700 North Virginia Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 449 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 449 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 544

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The resource at 449 North Maryland Avenue is a one-story rectangular building with a side-gabled roof and wood clapboard siding atop a CMU foundation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

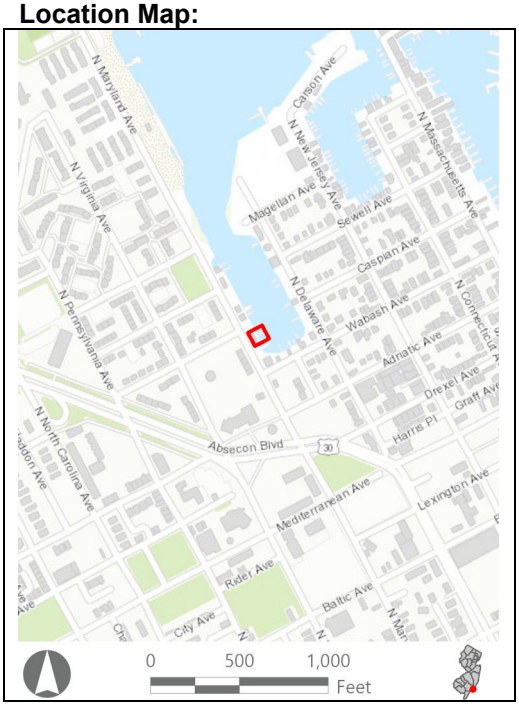
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 449 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity
Historic Use: Commercial Activity
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The resource at 449 North Maryland Avenue is a one-story rectangular building with a side-gabled roof and wood clapboard siding atop a CMU foundation. The building is five bays wide with paired casement sash and an entry in the second bay from the north end. The side elevations have no fenestration or doors. There is a plywood shed on the north elevation with a single door facing the street.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 449 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 449 North Maryland Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 449 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 441 North Maryland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 441 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Maryland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 554

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The resource at 441 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story corner commercial building with a flat roof, second-story balcony, Permastone first story, and vinyl second.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

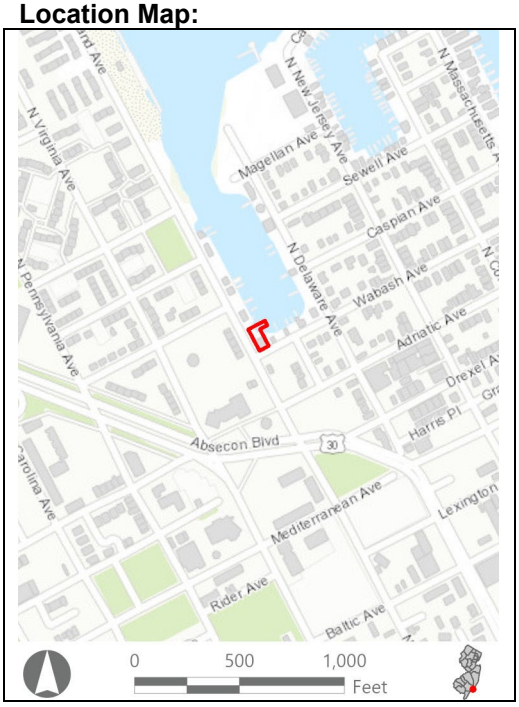
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 441 North Maryland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity
Historic Use: Commercial Activity
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 441 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story corner commercial building with a flat roof, second-story balcony, Permastone first story, and vinyl second. The first-story storefront has wide bays with rolltop doors. The corner is clipped and appears to be the entry. The second story appears to be residential and has irregularly placed 1/1 replacement windows. There is a pedestrian door that provides access to the balcony that wraps around both street-facing elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 441 North Maryland Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 441 North Maryland Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 441 North Maryland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 434 N MARYLAND AVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 434 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* MARYLAND *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 541

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 434 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

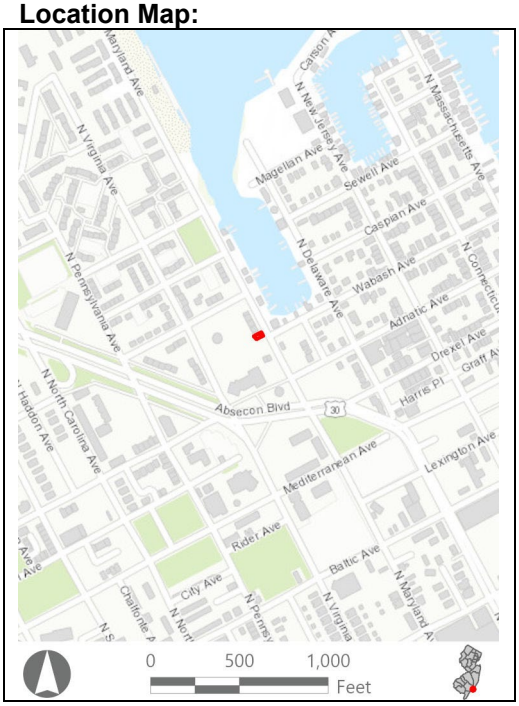
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 434 N MARYLAND AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 434 North Maryland Avenue is a two-story row house with an engaged neighbor that is a mirror design. The house is two stories with vinyl siding. The façade is two bays on the first story with a projecting left bay with a ribbon window shielded by a pent roof, and with the primary entrance in the right bay. Above the entry is a vinyl-clad chimney that rises above the parapet roof. The side elevation is three bays wide with a square oriel in the middle bay of the second story, and a projecting bay in the left bay of the first story. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash placed singly and in pairs.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 434 N MARYLAND AVE is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 434 N MARYLAND AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 434 N MARYLAND AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 413 Delta Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 413 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Delta *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 543

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 413 Delta Avenue is a two-story gambrel-front Dutch Colonial Revival residence with an enclosed porch and porte-cochere.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 27, 2023

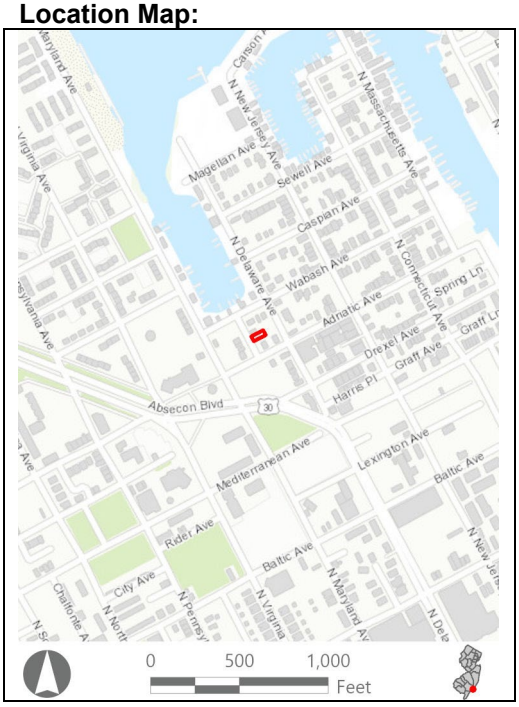
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 27, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 413 Delta Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 413 Delta Avenue is a two-story gambrel-front Dutch Colonial Revival residence with an enclosed porch and porte-cochere. The house is clad with aluminum siding on the second story and stucco on the first. The gambrel is flanked by shed-roof dormers and a single picture window occupies the façade. The first-story porch has an arched parapet that is mirrored in the attached porte-cochere. A ribbon window with 1/1 sash occupies the façade of the porch. The primary entrance is on the side of the porch in the porte-cochere and is deeply recessed.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 413 Delta Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 413 Delta Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 413 Delta Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Starkman General Products Company Inc

Street Address: *Street #:* 1001 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* New York *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* Ave

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 662

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1001 North New York Avenue is a one-story industrial building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

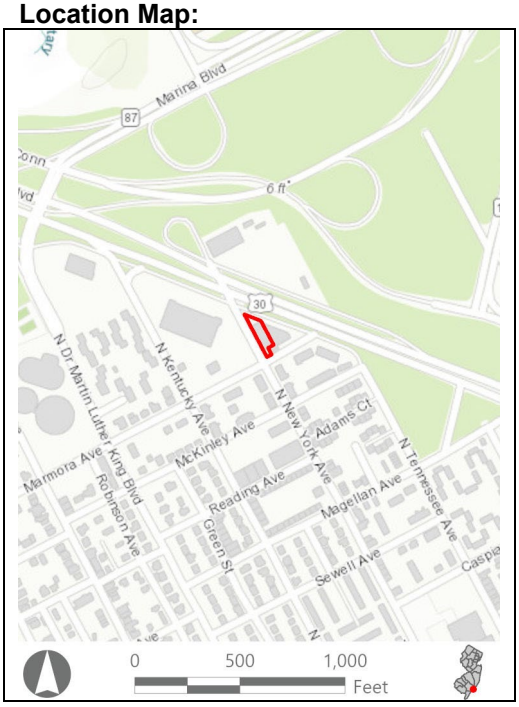
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Starkman General Products Company Inc
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Industrial Activity
Historic Use: Industrial Activity
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** n/a
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Brick, stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 1001 North New York Avenue is a one-story brick and stucco industrial building. It is mostly unadorned and featureless and shares a northeastern wall with the building at 1415 Marmora Avenue. A small stucco-clad vestibule with an asphalt shingled gable is located on the northwest elevation. A low parapet with modestly castellated corners is on this elevation. A metal overhead bay door is on the southwest wall, while two loading docks with bay doors flank a projection off the southeast side.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 1001 North New York Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1001 North New York Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1001 North New York Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1415 Marmora Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1415 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Marmora *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* Ave

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 662

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1415 Marmora Avenue is a one-story concrete block industrial building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

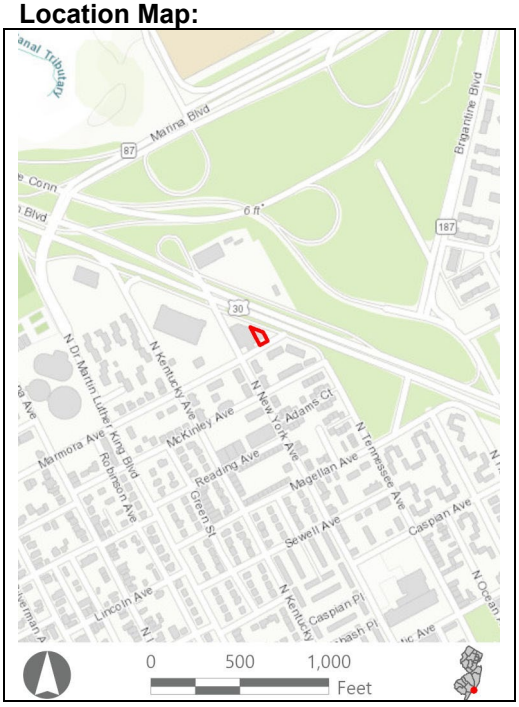
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1415 Marmora Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Industrial Activity
Historic Use: Industrial Activity
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** n/a
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: The building at 1415 Marmora Avenue is a one-story concrete block industrial building. It is mostly unadorned and featureless and shares a southwestern wall with the building at 1001 North New York Avenue. A short pent roof has a short span on the northeast elevation, on which there is a single metal door. An additional doorway and window appear to have been in-filled. A long, narrow fixed window at head level is on the short eastern elevation. An overhead loading bay door and two metal doors are on the southeast elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 1415 Marmora Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1415 Marmora Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1415 Marmora Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1600 ABSECON BOULEVARD

Street Address: *Street #:* 1600 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* ABESCON *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 659

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1600 Absecon Boulevard is a set of units for a motel. The units are single-story, clad in stucco, and capped with an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

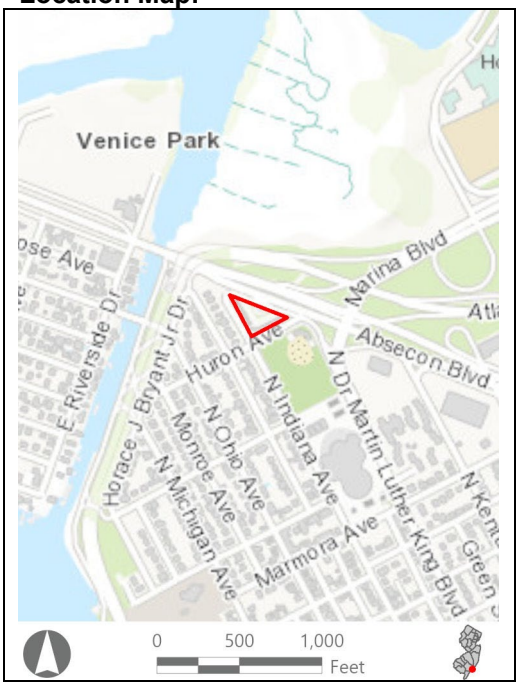
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1600 ABSECON BLVD
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Transient, nonfamily
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Transient, nonfamily
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 1600 Absecon Boulevard is a set of units for a motel. The units are single-story, clad in stucco, and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. The units are arranged in an ell shape. Each unit holds a door with a row of door lights in the top panel. Adjacent to the entrance, two, six pane windows are set into the bay flanked by shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 1600 ABSECON BLVD is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1600 ABSECON BLVD is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1600 ABSECON BLVD is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1601 Marmora Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1601 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Marmora *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 660

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1601 Marmora Avenue is a two-story split-level residence with stone veneer and T1-11 cladding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: April 8, 2024

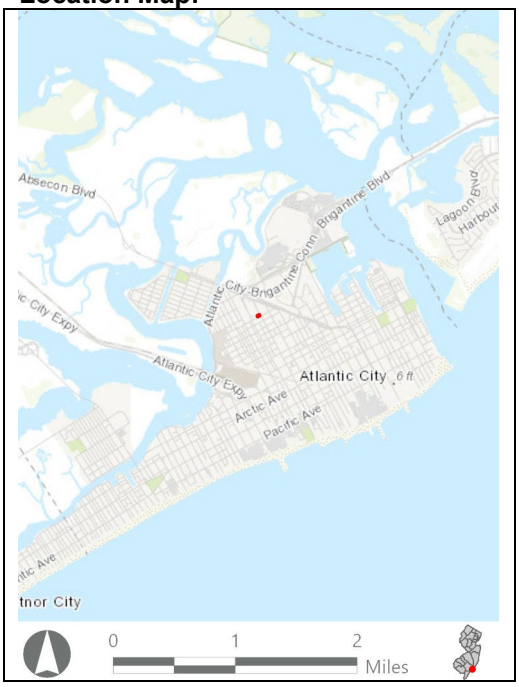
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed April 2024).
Atlantic City Free Public Library (ACFPL). 2024. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed April 2024).
NETRonline (NETR). 2024. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed April 2024).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: April 8, 2024
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1601 Marmora Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Split-Level **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1601 Marmora Avenue is a two-story split-level residence consisting of a two-story hipped-roofed volume and a single-story side-gabled volume. The first story of the primary elevation on the hipped volume is slightly recessed and is clad in stone veneer, while all other exterior wall surfaces are clad in T1-11. The fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement windows with simulated muntins and are arranged in singles and pairs. The primary entry is located in the one-story volume and is reached by way of an elevated concrete stoop with a metal railing. To the east of the entry is a picture window. A secondary entry is located on the west elevation with sliding patio doors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource occupies a corner lot in a residential part of Atlantic City. The house is set back from the street and is bounded by lawn at the east, west, and south elevations. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2024).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2024).

Significance: 1601 Marmora Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1601 Marmora Avenue not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1601 Marmora Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	April 8, 2024
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 912 North Indiana Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 912 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Indiana *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* Ave

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 620

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 912 North Indiana Avenue is a single-story, two bay building clad in stucco with a half-masoned façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 28, 2023

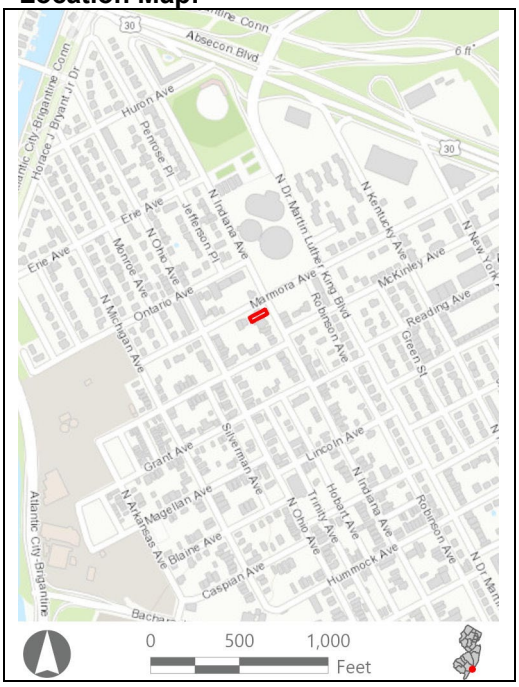
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 912 Indiana Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 912 North Indiana Avenue is a single-story, two bay building clad in stucco with a half-masoned façade. The right bay holds the primary entrance, which can be approached by three concrete steps. The left bay holds a 1/1 window flanked by shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

Significance: 912 Indiana Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 912 Indiana Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 912 Indiana Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1616 MARMORA AVE

Street Address: *Street #:* 1616 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* MARMORA *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08401

Municipality(s): Atlantic City **Block(s):** 609

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 161 Marmora Avenue is a two-story stucco-clad Four Square type residence with a pyramidal roof and an entry porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

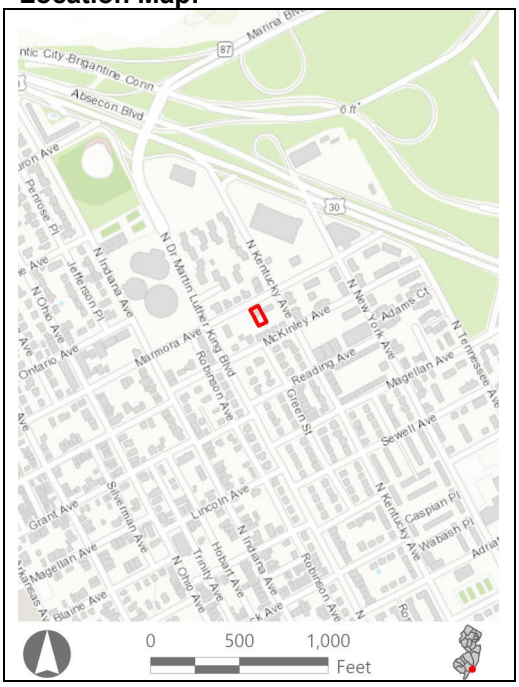
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
Atlantic City Free Public Library. 2022. *Atlantic City History*. Available at: http://acfpl.org/ac-history-menu/atlantic-city-faq-s/15-heston-archives/147-atlantic-city-history-22.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1616 MARMORA AVE
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 161 Marmora Avenue is a two-story stucco clad Four Square type residence with a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. The house has a square footprint with a small, single-story rear addition. The primary (north) elevation is symmetrically arranged with a centered door flanked by paired windows on the first floor, and paired windows in the outer bays on the second floor. Windows are generally one-over-one vinyl sash. The single-story entry porch has a metal canopy supported on wrought iron columns.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource occupies a mid-block lot in a residential neighborhood characterized by detached and row houses of the twentieth century. During the casino and urban renewal era in Atlantic City, large-scale demolition took place during the construction of the high-rise hotels and casinos near the boardwalk and beach. The eastern extent of the city saw the most demolition; however, little reconstruction occurred in this area of the city resulting in large areas of vacant lots and land. Many vacant lots in proximity to the casinos now function as parking lots, creating a lack of cohesion in the built fabric of the city. The residential neighborhoods to the north and northwest of the casino district have also seen demolitions since the 1970s; however, many of the lots were built on and these areas have avoided the gaping pockets of vacant land seen closer to the boardwalk (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Atlantic City is in the extreme eastern extent of Atlantic County on Absecon Island on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bordered to the northeast by the city of Brigantine and to the southwest by Ventnor City. The first recorded Euro-American settler was Jeremiah Leed who built a house in the vicinity of Atlantic City in 1783. In 1850, Dr. Jonathan Pitney proposed the development of a seaside resort on the island. In 1852, he and other investors secured a railroad charter, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was constructed with its terminus in Atlantic City in 1854. The city was formally incorporated the same year and the resort quickly became a popular tourist destination for visitors from Philadelphia and its suburbs. Atlantic City saw the height of its popularity in the late nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. A financial and commercial district was constructed along Atlantic Avenue and included high-style banks as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The 1950s brought a decline in visitation due to the advent of air travel and the newly formed highway system in the United States. To revive the city, gambling was legalized in 1976 and Atlantic City enjoyed a boom in tourism (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; ACFPL, 2022).

The building at 1616 Marmora Avenue was constructed circa 1960 in a residential neighborhood that developed primarily in the mid-twentieth century (NETR, 2023).

Significance: 1616 Marmora Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Atlantic City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1616 MARMORA AVE is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1616 MARMORA AVE is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2807 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2807 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 2501

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The building at 2807 Ocean Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story Chateauesque-style dwelling.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 11, 2023

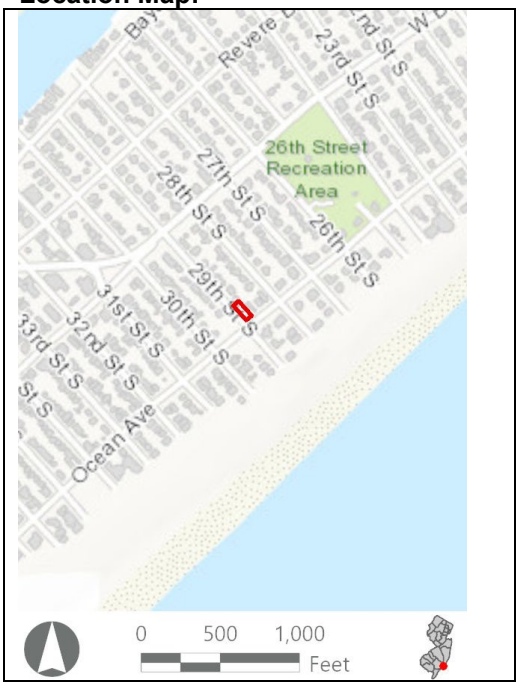
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Weichert Realtors. 2022. "Brigantine History." Available at: https://brigantinebeachrealestate.com/brigantine-nj/history/ (Accessed November 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 11, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2807 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1930 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence; NETR 2023.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Chateauesque
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Slate
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 2807 Ocean Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story Chateauesque-style dwelling. It has a steep hipped roof, end chimneys, segmented-arch wall dormers, and stucco cladding. The first story is double-height on a raised foundation with an integrated terrace. The window and door openings are segmented arch. The façade is flanked by a one-story wing and an attached garage.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The House at 2807 Ocean Avenue is located a block from the Atlantic Ocean. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The resource first appears in a 1931 aerial photograph of Brigantine which, along with the stylistic evidence, suggests a construction date of ca. 1930. Brigantine was developed in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company undertook large-scale residential and commercial development on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated during this period in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924 which promoted visitation to the land. Brigantine saw its largest period of growth between 1930 and 1960 and continues to be a popular family beach destination (NETR, 2023; Weichert Realtors, 2022).
The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: Based on exterior analysis only, the house at 2807 Ocean Avenue does not appear to be a significant or representative example of a Chateauesque-style dwelling.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The house at 2807 Ocean Avenue has been altered with a non-historically sensitive stucco treatment and replacement windows and doors. The building no longer retains sufficient historic integrity.

For Historic Districts Only:
Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:
List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
2807 Ocean Avenue Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:



BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2201 Bayshore Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2201 *(Low)* N/A *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Bayshore *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 2201

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The building at 2201 Bayshore Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled dwelling with steep rooflines and elements of a Tudor cottage. The house has a slate roof and is clad in stucco. A chimney stack and hipped-roof dormer are centrally located above a roof extension over a half-enclosed entry porch. A one-story side wing has a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

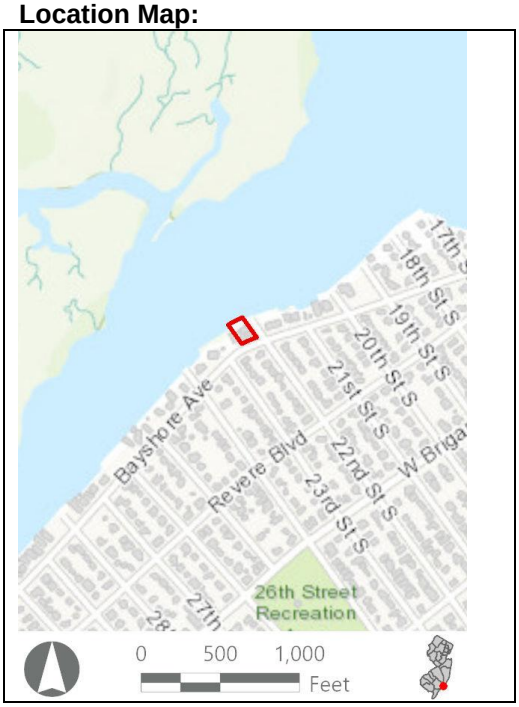
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Weichert Realtors. 2022. "Brigantine History." Available at: https://brigantinebeachrealestate.com/brigantine-nj/history/ (Accessed November 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2201 Bayshore Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, permanent
Historic Use: Residential, permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1930 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence; NETR, 2023.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Tudor Revival
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Slate
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 2201 Bayshore is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled dwelling with steep rooflines and elements of a Tudor cottage. The house has a slate roof and is clad in stucco. A chimney stack and hipped-roof dormer are centrally located above a roof extension over a half-enclosed entry porch. A one-story side wing has a rooftop deck.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 2201 Bayshore Avenue is located directly on Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway, approximately 0.61 mile to the northwest of Brigantine Beach and the Atlantic Ocean. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The resource first appears on a 1931 aerial photograph of Brigantine which, along with the stylistic evidence, suggests a construction date of circa 1930. Brigantine was developed in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company undertook large-scale residential and commercial development on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated during this period in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924 which promoted visitation to the land. Brigantine saw its largest period of growth between 1930 and 1960 and continues to be a popular family beach destination (NETR, 2022; Weichert Realtors, 2022).
The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: The building at 2201 Bayshore Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2201 Bayshore Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2201 Bayshore Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

2201 Bayshore Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 200 18th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 200 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 18th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 1606

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The building at 200 18th Street South is a two-story Mission-style dwelling with a hipped roof and stucco cladding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

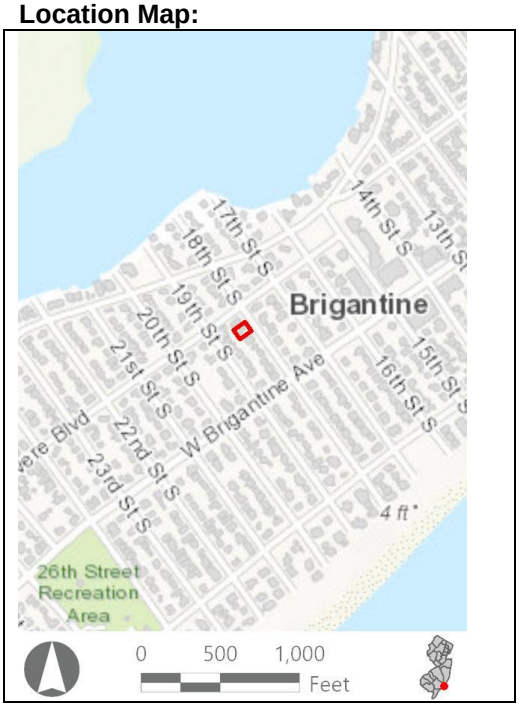
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:

Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Weichert Realtors. 2022. "Brigantine History." Available at: https://brigantinebeachrealestate.com/brigantine-nj/history/ (Accessed November 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 200 18th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, permanent
Historic Use: Residential, permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1925 **Source:** NETR, 2023.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 200 18th Street South is a two-story Mission-style dwelling with a hipped roof and stucco cladding. The building features hipped roof dormers, brackets in the eaves, exposed rafter tails, round-arch fenestration on the first story, and a brick foundation. The entry is on the side elevation with an arched hood. The windows are 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in the center of the barrier island between Absecon Bay and the Bonita Tideway and the Atlantic Ocean. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The resource first appears on a 1931 aerial photograph of Brigantine which, along with the stylistic evidence, suggests a construction date of ca. 1925. Brigantine was developed in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company undertook large-scale residential and commercial development on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated during this period in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924 which promoted visitation to the land. Brigantine saw its largest period of growth between 1930 and 1960 and continues to be a popular family beach destination (NETR, 2023; Weichert Realtors, 2022).

The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: Based on exterior analysis only, the house at 200 18th Street South does not appear to be a significant or representative example of a Mission-style dwelling.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The house at 200 18th Street South has been altered with a non-historically sensitive stucco treatment and replacement windows and doors. The building no longer retains sufficient historic integrity.

For Historic Districts Only:
Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:
List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
200 18th Street South Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 222 3rd Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 222 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd Street *Suffix:* South *Type:* N/A

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 222 3rd Street is a three-story hipped-roof home with a stone exterior on the first-story façade and vinyl siding elsewhere.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

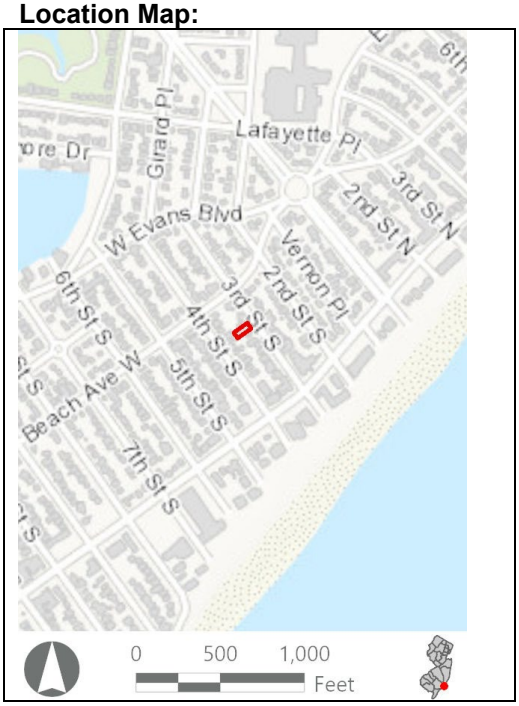
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 222 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** www.zillow.com
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stone

Exterior Description: The building at 222 3rd Street is a three-story hipped-roof home with a stone exterior on the first-story façade and vinyl siding elsewhere. The façade is three bays with octagon porthole windows in the right bay. Otherwise, the fenestration is 6/6 simulated divided light sash. The first and second-story façade projects forward of the main block and is surmounted by a shed roof. A pent roof separates the first and second-story façade. The entrance is on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood, surrounded by other homes, one and a half blocks from Brigantine Beach. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 222 3rd Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☒ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 222 3rd Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 222 3rd Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Leeds House

Street Address: *Street #:* 226 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Leeds House is a two-story cross-gable residence with vinyl siding and an enclosed porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

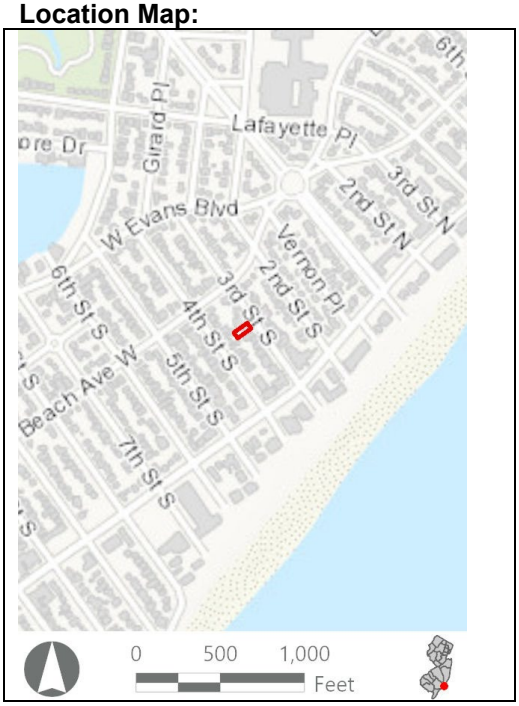
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Leeds House
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1890 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: Leeds House is a two-story cross-gable residence with vinyl siding and an enclosed porch. The gables feature cornice returns and a single window. The building is two bays on the façade and three bays on the side elevations. The porch has a shed roof and a parged masonry knee wall or bulkhead. The primary entrance is in the left bay within the porch and is surmounted by a transom. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Leeds House is in a residential area, two blocks from the beach and five blocks from a school. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: Leeds House is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Leeds House is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Leeds House is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 223 10th Street North

Street Address: *Street #:* 223 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 10th *Suffix:* N *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 203

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 223 10th Street North is a two-story side-gabled duplex with vinyl siding, a partially covered front porch, and two uncovered balconies on the second story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

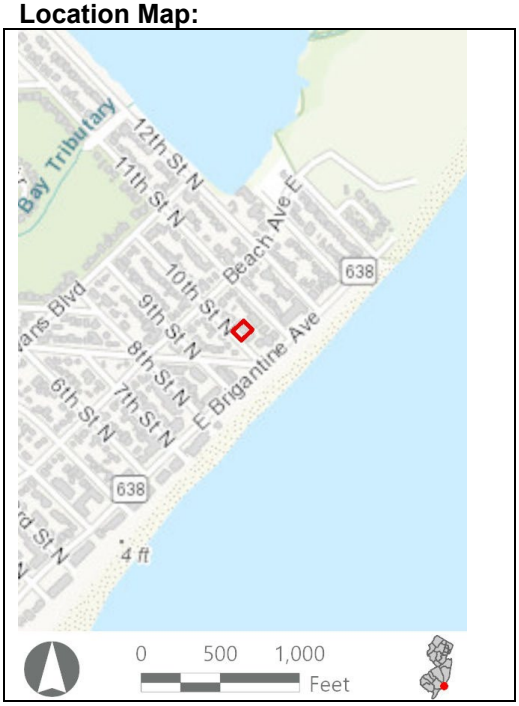
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 223 10th Street North
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 223 10th Street North is a two-story side-gabled duplex with vinyl siding, a partially covered front porch, and two uncovered balconies on the second story. The building is six bays on the first-story façade and four on the second. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash on the façade while the side elevations are devoid of fenestration. Access to each unit is via a pedestrian door in the end bay of either side of the façade. The porch and balconies have a simple balustrade and square posts support the balconies above the porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential area half a block away from the beach and boardwalk access, surrounded by similar residential buildings. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 223 10th Street North is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 223 10th Street North is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 223 10th Street North is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 250 9th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 250 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 9th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 806

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 250 9th Street South is a two-story front gable residence with vinyl siding, a porch, and an uncovered balcony. The entry is on the side elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

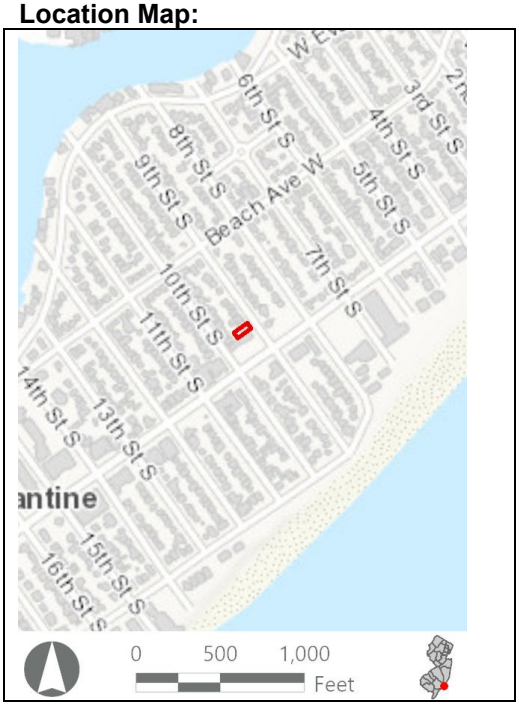
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 250 9th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 250 9th Street South is a two-story front gable residence. The roof has a shallow pitch with wide overhanging eaves on one side and exposed roof purlins. The facade is two bays across with paired 6/6 sash on the first story and sliding patio doors in each bay on the second story. The doors open onto an elevated deck or balcony supported by squared posts. The entry to the building is on the side elevation and is reached by a set of wood or synthetic steps and a small deck. The fenestration on this elevation is also paired. Overall, the building is clad in vinyl siding and the foundation is parged.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 250 9th Street South is in a primarily residential area. It is about a block and a half away from the beach and boardwalk and is surrounded by similar residential houses and some commercial buildings. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 250 9th Street South is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 250 9th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 250 9th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 205 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 205 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 205 2nd Street South is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled bungalow with vinyl siding, a front porch, a balcony on the side elevation, and a later front-gabled projection.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

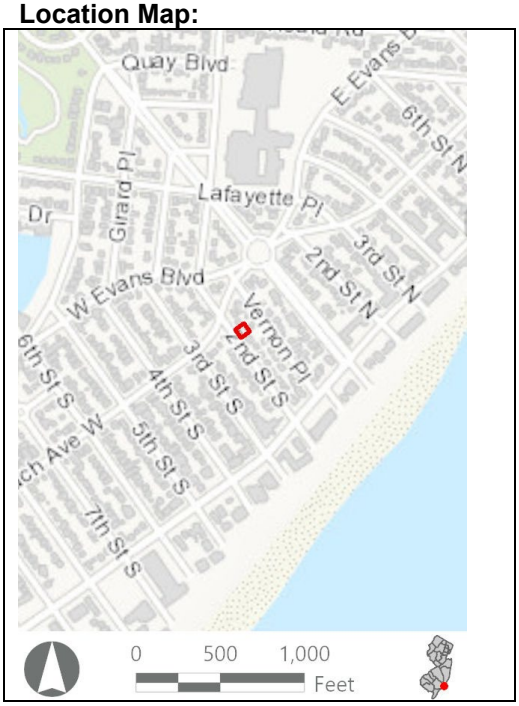
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 205 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 205 2nd Street South is a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled bungalow. The main block has an overhanging half-story which forms a front porch with simple square posts. There is a shed roof dormer with paired 1/1 sash on the forward roof elevation. Within the porch, there is a left-bay entry and a four-part oriel window with casement sash. Projecting forward of the facade and engaged with the corner of the porch on the left side is a front-gabled projection that is two bays across with 1/1 replacement sash. On the opposite elevation, there is a two-tiered deck that is reached on the second story by a flight of steps. Access to both levels of the deck is via sliding patio doors. The siding is vinyl shingle on the facade and vinyl clapboard on the side elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 205 2nd Street South is in a primarily residential area, about one and a half blocks away from the oceanfront. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 205 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 205 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 205 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 206 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 206 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 206 Vernon Place is a one-story front-gable house with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, and a small, uncovered entry porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

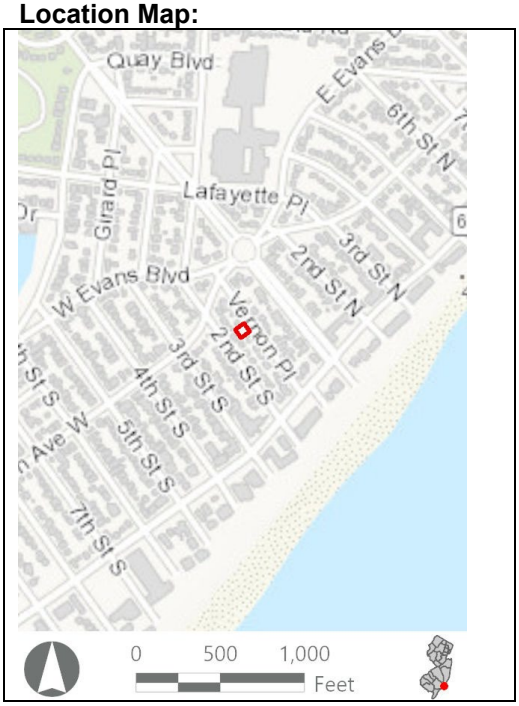
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 206 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 206 Vernon Place is a one-story front-gable house. The building is four bays across the facade with the rightmost bay extending beyond the gable front and occupying a single-bay side projection with a gabled roof. From left to right the bays are occupied by a picture window and the primary entrance, followed by 1/1 replacement sash. The entry is reached by an elevated concrete platform or deck with vinyl railings that extends from the entry all the way to the end of the facade on the left. There is a single 1/1 replacement sash in the gable above. The gable is clad in vertical vinyl siding while the entire first story is clad in vinyl clapboard. The building is two bays on the public-facing side elevation with 1/1 replacement sash. The foundation is parged.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 206 Vernon Place is in a residential area about one block away from the beach and surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 206 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 206 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 206 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 223 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 223 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 223 6th Street South is a one-story bungalow with a gable-on-hipped roof, asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a small, covered porch/entranceway.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

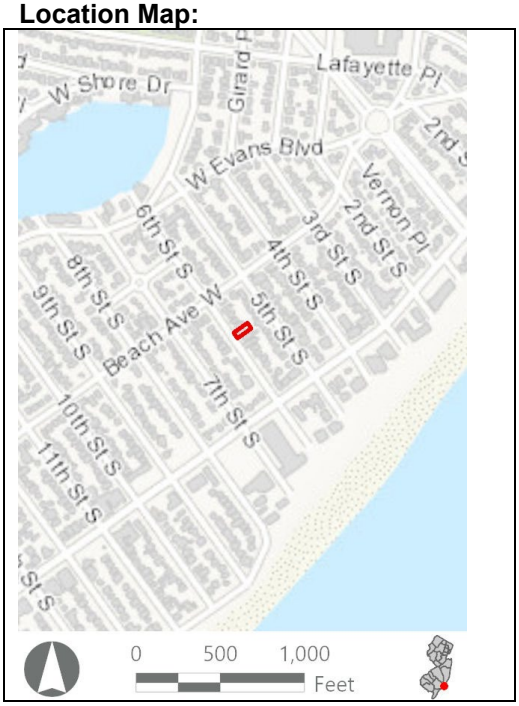
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 223 6TH Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 223 6th Street South is a one-story bungalow with a gable-on-hipped roof. The building has two bays on the facade with the left bay recessed to form a porch with paired square columns. This bay is occupied by paired 6/6 sash and then an entry located on the side of the right bay. The right bay has the gabled projection above and is occupied by a shallow square oriole window supported by brackets and occupied by a picture window. Overall, the wall cladding is vinyl siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 223 6th Street South is in a residential area about one block away from the beach and surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 223 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 223 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 223 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 230 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 230 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 230 5th Street South is a one-story Cape Cod with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a small, covered front porch/entranceway.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

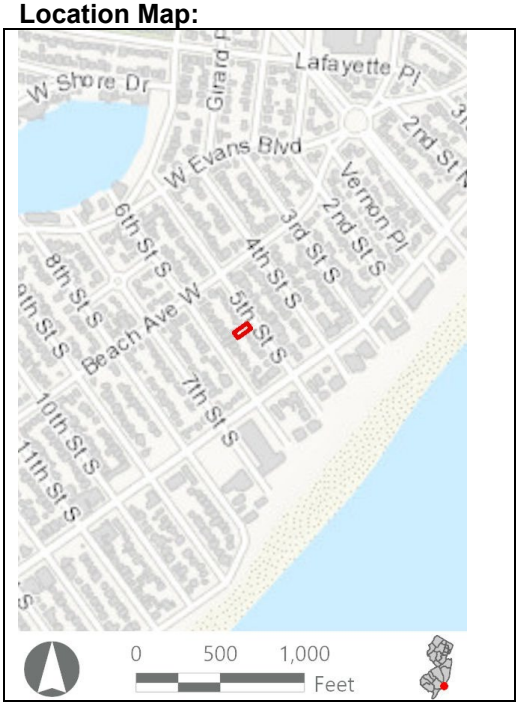
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 230 5TH Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 230 5th Street South is a one-story Cape Cod. The facade is three bays with a center entry flanked to the left by a set of three 6/1 sash and to the right by a single 6/1 sash. There is a two-bay shed roof porch on the facade with a concrete deck, turned supports, and a turned balustrade. The building is two bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash. Overall, the building is clad in vinyl siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 230 5th Street South is in a residential area approximately one and a half blocks away from the beach and is surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 230 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 230 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 230 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 209 2ND Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 209 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 209 2ND Street South is a two-story house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl shingle siding, and a porch that extends across the entire front of the building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

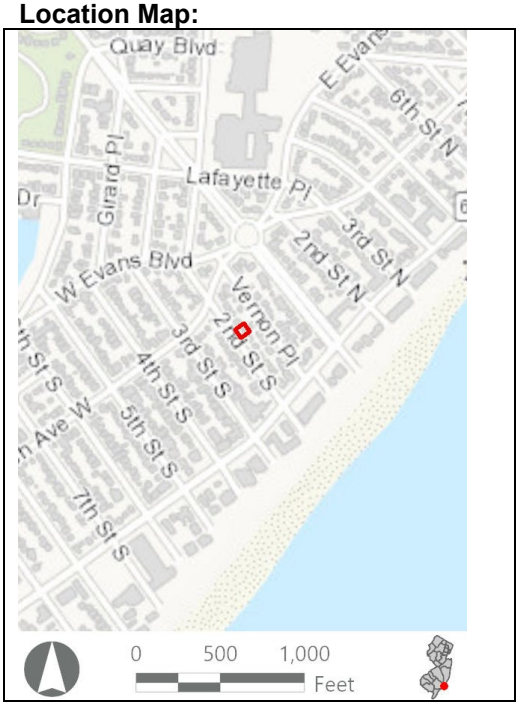
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 209 2ND Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The altered crica 1950 two-story dwelling measures four bays wide and three bays deep and rests on a concrete block foundation. The exterior consists of replacement vinyl siding and the low-pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The fenestration consists of replacement, vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a single tripartite picture window on the southwest (front) elevation. A full-width, one-story replacement shed roof porch is attached to the southwest (front) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 209 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 209 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 209 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 215 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 215 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 215 Vernon Place is a two-story house with a two-tiered shed roof, shingle roofing, vinyl siding, solar panels on the roof, and a second-floor overhang that covers a front porch with square columns.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

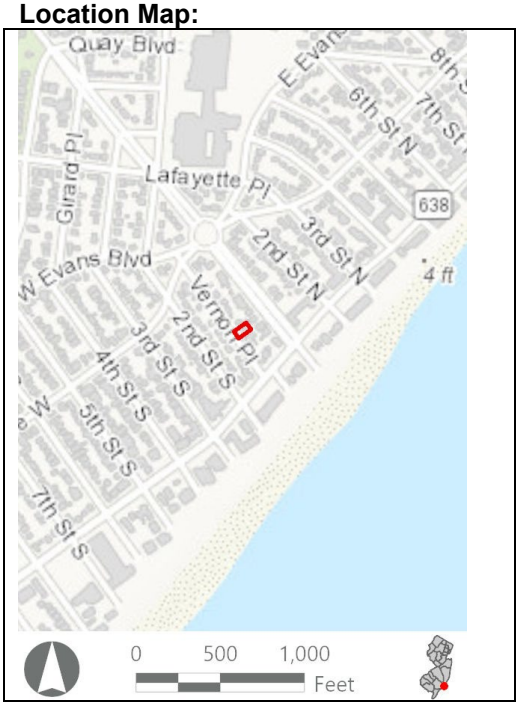
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 215 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 215 Vernon Place is a heavily altered circa 1950 two-and-a-half story dwelling measuring two bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding with synthetic painted wood shingles on the southwest (front) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows, some in pairs. The resource has a shed roof profile and a full-width second-story addition set atop an integral porch supported by square posts with a simple balustrade is attached to the southwest elevation. A second-story wood deck is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 215 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 215 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 215 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 210 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 210 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 210 Vernon Place is a two-story house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a small, uncovered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

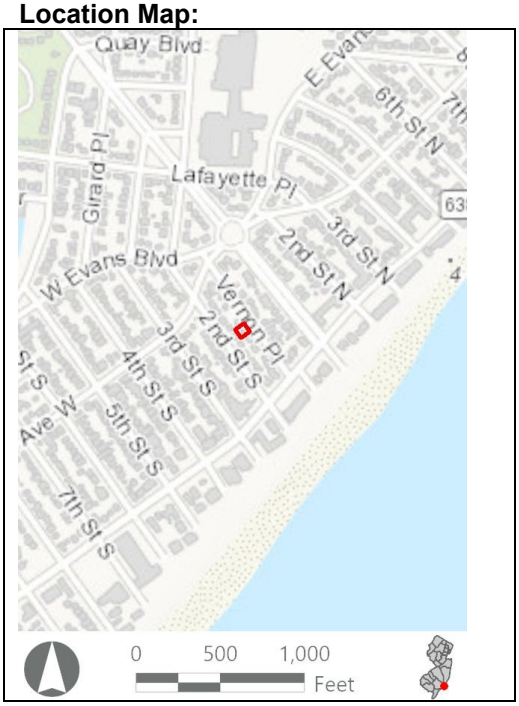
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 210 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 210 Vernon Place is an altered circa 1953 two-story Colonial Revival dwelling measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The low-pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and the fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. The northwest (front) elevation includes a slight second-story overhang common in this era of Colonial Revival homes. Additionally, the northwest elevation includes a central vinyl sash fanlight window and centrally placed flush vinyl pediment. A one-story addition is attached to the northwest (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 210 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 210 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 210 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 202 2ND Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 202 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 202 2ND Street South is a two-story house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, outdoor stairs accessing the second floor, a wooden front porch with railings, and a covered second-floor balcony with square columns.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

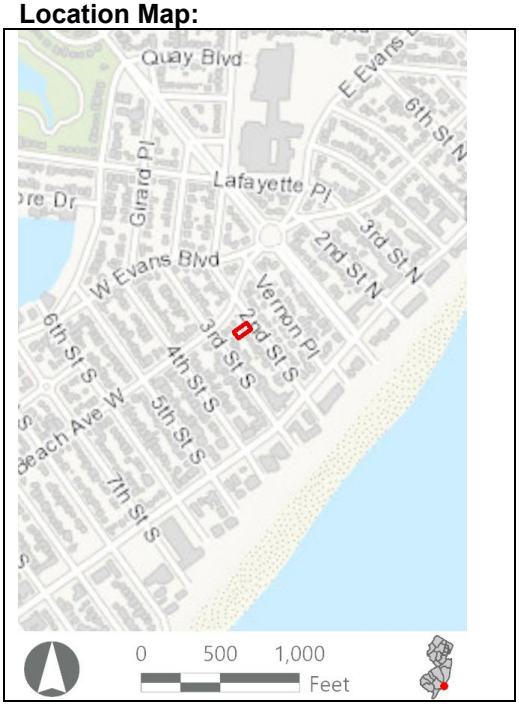
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 202 2ND Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 202 2ND Street South is an altered circa 1955 two-story dwelling measuring four bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The low-pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and tripartite windows. A two-story shed roof porch is attached to the northeast (front) elevation and is supported by square posts with a simple balustrade on both stories. A flight of wood steps on the northwest (side) elevation provides access to the second story and includes a small patio with a balustrade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 202 Second Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 202 Second Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 202 Second Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 352 8th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 352 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 8th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 103

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 352 8th Street South is a front gable Ranch with stone detailing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

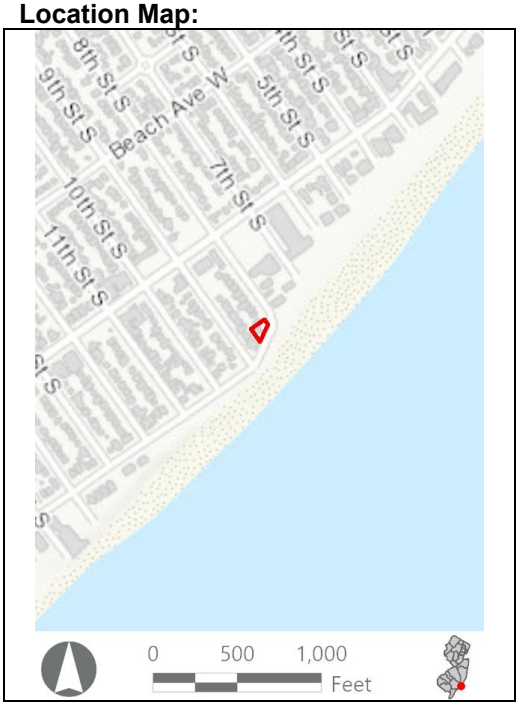
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 352 8th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1974 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stone

Exterior Description: The resource at 352 8th Street South is a circa 1974 one-story front gable Ranch dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in vertical board. The fenestration consists of aluminum sash fixed and sliding windows. The northeast (front) elevation features a deep overhanging eave supported by square posts. The central entry is flanked by stone pilasters. Stone pilasters also decorate the southeast (side) and northwest (side) elevations. A raised porch with a simple balustrade is located on the northeast and southeast elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 352 8th South Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 352 8th South Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 352 8th South Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 234 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 234 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 234 5th Street South is a one-story altered ranch with brick and vinyl siding, and a front gable addition on the front elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

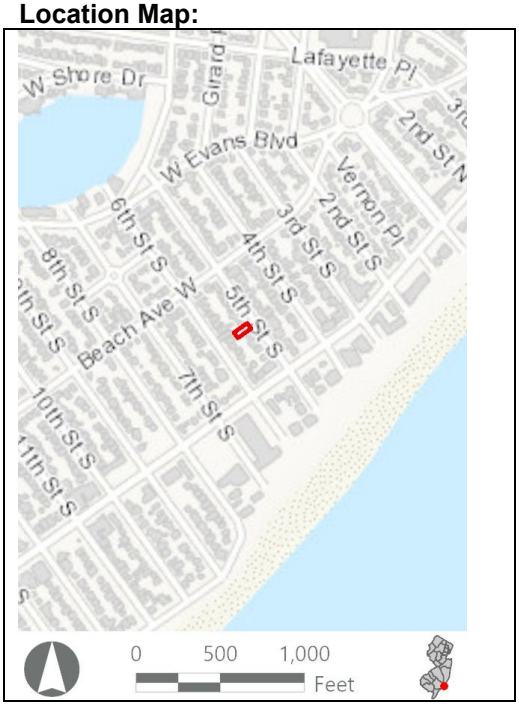
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 234 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 234 5th Street South is a heavily altered, one-story minimal ranch dwelling measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and the fenestration consists of replacement aluminum sash 1/1 windows and a slightly projecting bay window on the northeast (front) elevation. A partially enclosed one-story addition with a front gable roof is attached to the northeast elevation. The enclosed section of the addition is covered with applied stretcher bond brick. The open section functions as a porch and is supported by a square post that is also covered in stretcher bond brick.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 234 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 234 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 234 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 218 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 218 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 706

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 18

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story Minimal Traditional with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a partially covered front porch/patio.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

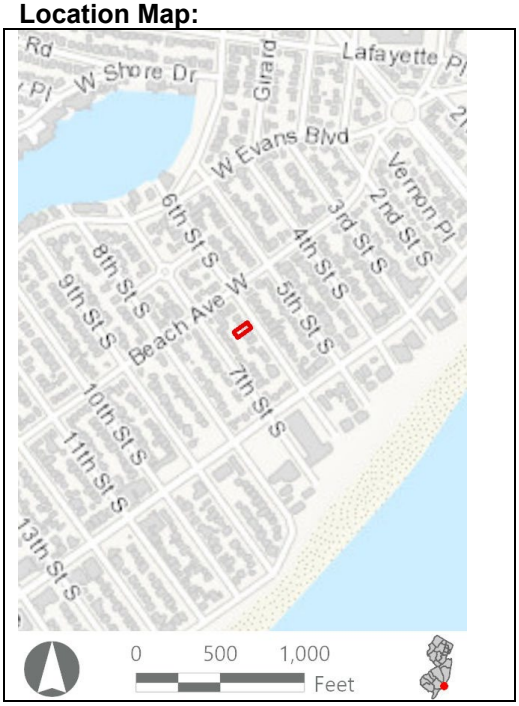
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 218 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered ca. 1960 one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding with a small section of applied stretcher bond brick on the northeast (front) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 4/4 and 6/6 panes. A projecting gable is located on the northeast elevation and the porch consists of an overhanging gable roof and a simple metal balustrade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 218 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 218 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 218 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 231 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 231 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story Front Gable with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and an enclosed entry porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

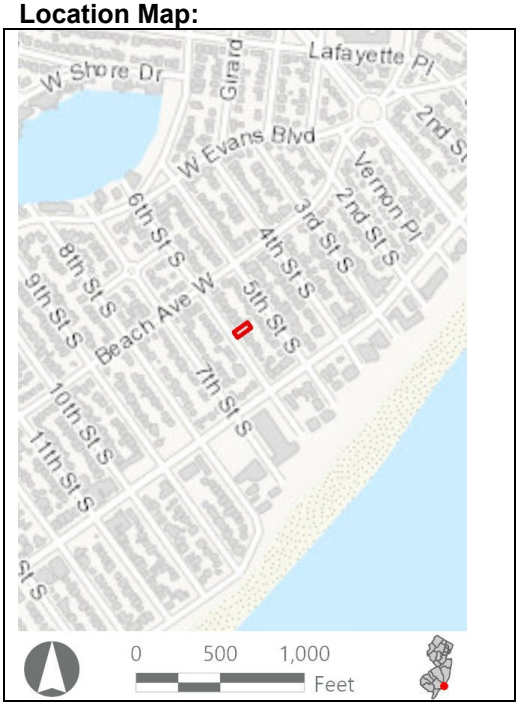
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 231 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1952 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Front Gable **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered ca. 1952 one-story Front Gable dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an exterior chimney on the southwest (side) elevation. Fenestration consists if replacement aluminum sash 1/1 windows. A partial-width screened porch capped by a front gable roof covered in vinyl siding is attached to the southwest (front) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 231 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 231 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 231 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 211 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 211 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story side-gable house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, a wrap-around porch, and an uncovered wooden balcony on the second floor.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

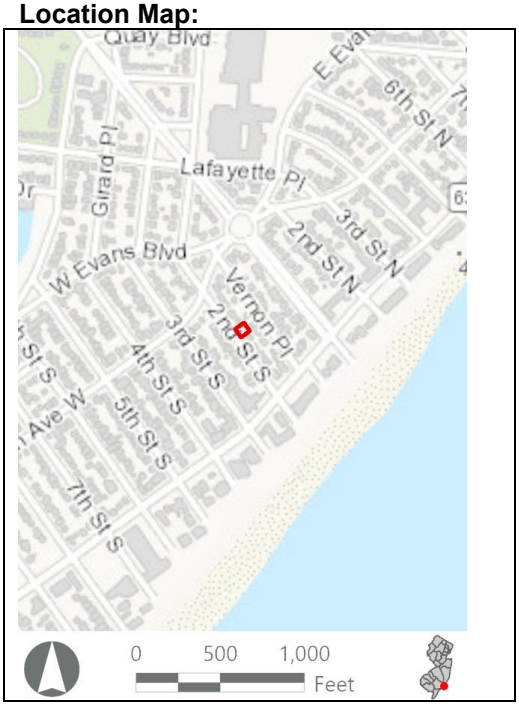
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 211 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1956 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered ca. 1956 two-story dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The low-pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A two-story porch is attached to the southwest (front) and southeast (side) elevations and is supported by a simple square posts and a simple balustrade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately one block away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 211 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 211 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 211 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 206 W Beach Ave

Street Address: *Street #:* 206 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: W *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, an uncovered second-floor balcony, and outdoor stairs accessing the second floor.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

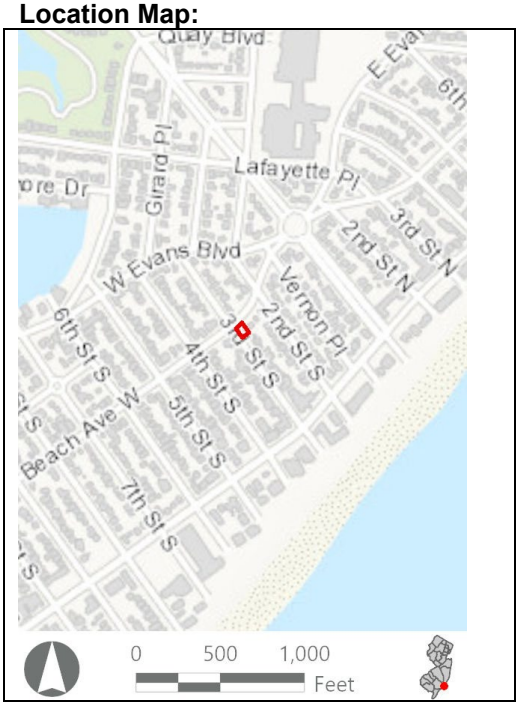
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 206 W Beach Ave
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered ca. 1953 two-story dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The low-pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and exterior material consists of replacement vinyl siding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and fenestration consists of replacement 1/1 aluminum sash windows. An enclosed, partial-width one-story addition is attached to the northwest (front) elevation and covers the original entrance. The roof of the addition features a balcony with a simple balustrade which is accessible from an exterior stairway. An exterior door is located on the northwest elevation accessing the balcony. Another entrance has been added to the southwest (side) elevation and is covered by a full width, slightly overhanging hipped roof. The southwest elevation also includes a patio with a simple vinyl balustrade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 206 W Beach Ave is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 206 W Beach Ave is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 206 W Beach Ave is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 204 2ND Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 204 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story cape cod with the gable end facing the street. Has asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, a covered front porch with square columns, and an uncovered second-floor balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

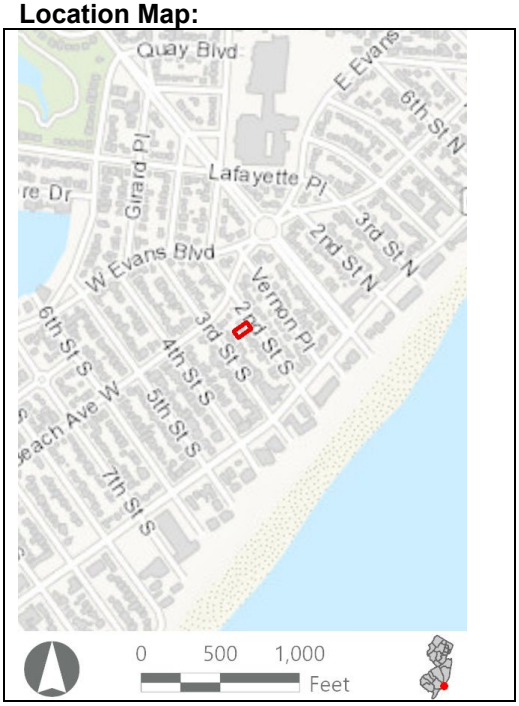
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 204 2ND Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered ca. 1950 Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep with a gable-end entry. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The front-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes two gable-roof dormer windows on the southeast (side) elevation and a visor dormer window on the northwest (side) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 4/4 panes. A partial width shed roof addition is attached to the southeast elevation while a porch with a second story balcony is attached to the northeast (front) elevation. The porch material consists of vinyl and the upper balcony is supported by square posts and each story includes a simple balustrade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 204 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 204 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 204 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 250 6TH Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 250 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 706

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 25

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story ranch with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and an uncovered concrete porch that extends along the front of the house.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

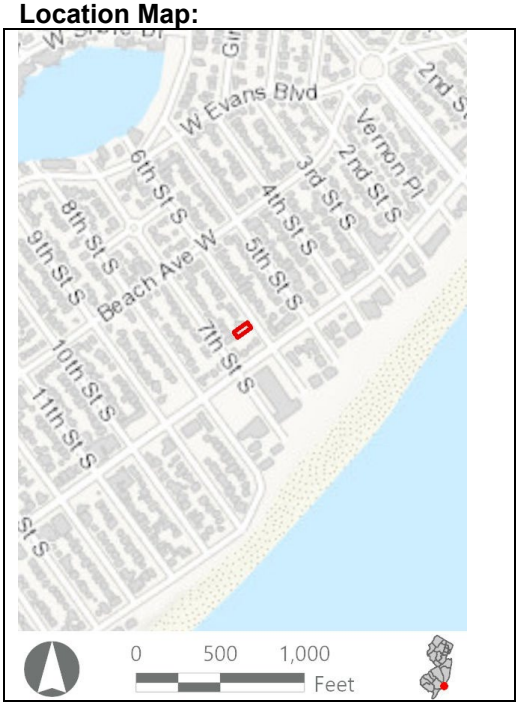
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 250 6TH Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-story minimal Ranch dwelling measuring two bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and overhangs slightly on the northeast (front) elevation and fenestration consist of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. The porch on the northeast elevation consists of a simple concrete slab and a full width shed roof addition is attached to the southwest (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 250 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 250 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 250 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 236 7th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 236 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 802

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story altered cape cod with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl shingle siding, and a projecting gabled bay over a covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

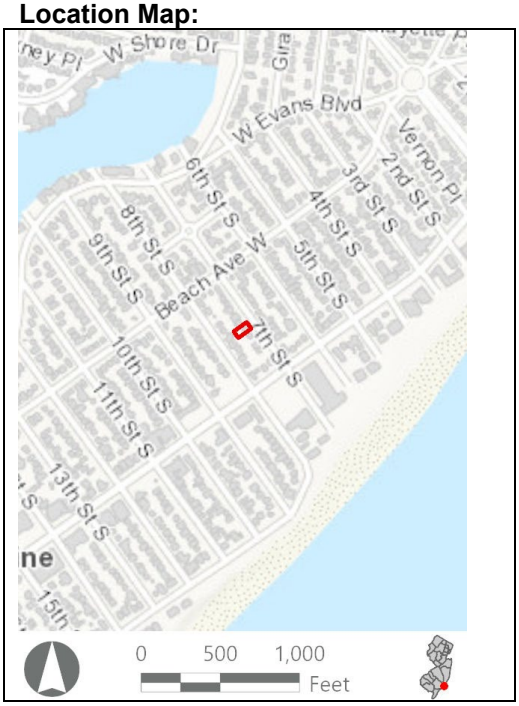
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 236 7th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half story Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl cedar shake shingles. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle and the roof profile has been altered to account for a rear addition resulting in a modified side gable roof that includes a flat roof with a slope on the northeast (front) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows as well as a tripartite picture window on the northeast elevation and a projecting bay windows on the southeast (side) elevation. The replacement porch comprises a partial width projecting gable supported by three square posts resting on a concrete pad. A one-bay garage is located to the southwest (rear) of the house.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 236 7th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 236 7th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 236 7th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 240 7TH Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 240 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 802

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story altered Cape Cod with asphalt shingle roofing and a concrete chimney. The siding was removed, and a gable front bay was under construction at the time of the survey.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

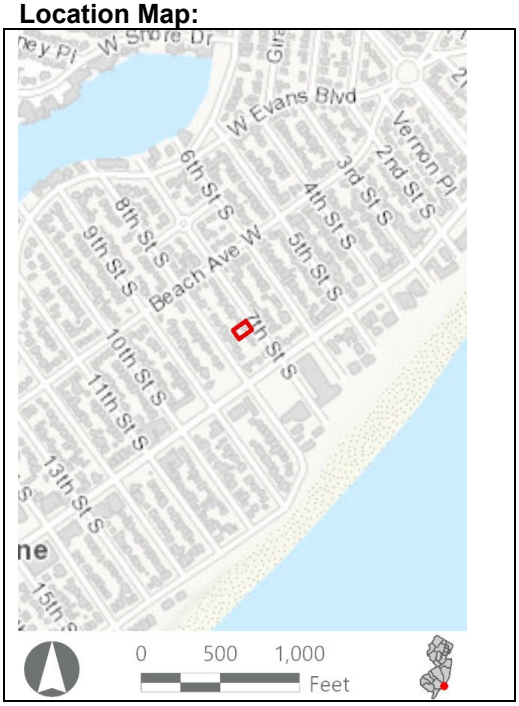
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 240 7TH Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Unknown

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered ca. 1960 one-and-a-half story Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The steeply pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by a large stucco-covered exterior chimney on the southeast (side) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and a visor dormer window is located on the southwest (rear) elevation. A partial width one-story addition is attached to the northwest (side) elevation. At the time of survey, the house was undergoing renovations including the addition of two stepped projecting gables on the northeast (front) elevation and the removal of some siding materials.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 240 7th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 240 7th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 240 7th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 250 7TH Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 250 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 802

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Altered one-and-a-half story Gable Front dwelling covered in aluminum siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

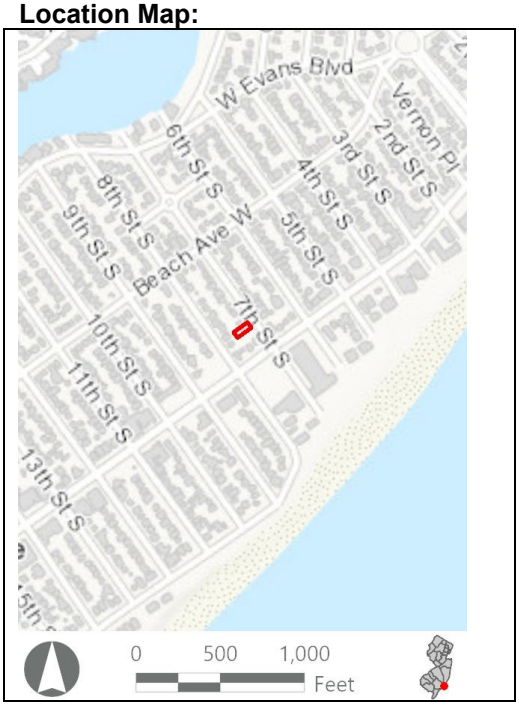
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 250 7TH Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1949 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half story Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum siding. Fenestration consists if aluminum sash 1/1 windows and the front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and pierced by an exterior brick chimney on the southeast (side) elevation. The gable ends include fixed wood vents. The northeast (front) elevation includes a one-bay gable roof porch supported by brackets.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 250 7th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 250 7th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 250 7th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 242 8TH Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 242 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 8th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 804

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-and-a-half story cape cod with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, shed roof dormer, and a shed roof front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

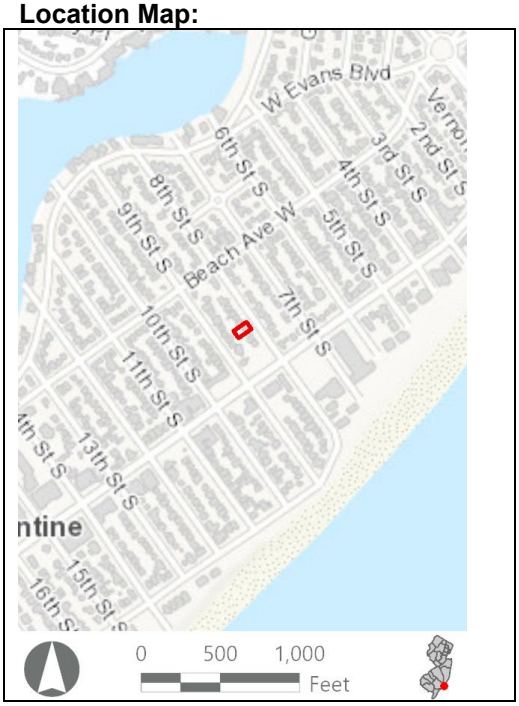
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 242 8TH Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1948 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered ca. 1948 one-and-a-half story Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a visor dormer on the northeast (front) elevation. A shed roof dormer is located on the southwest (rear) elevation. The northeast elevation also includes a shed roof porch supported by square posts with a simple vinyl balustrade. The southeast (side) elevation includes a shed roof stoop.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 242 8TH Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 242 8TH Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 242 8TH Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 206 Roosevelt Boulevard South

Street Address: *Street #:* 206 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Roosevelt *Suffix:* S *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story cape cod with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a partially covered front porch that wraps around to a side entrance.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

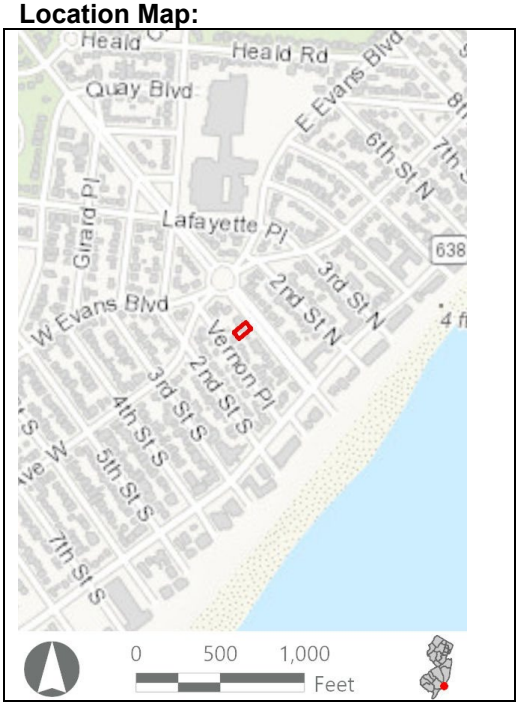
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 206 Roosevelt Boulevard South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered ca. 1950 one-and-a-half story Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and a visor dormer is located on the northeast (front) elevation. The northeast elevation also includes a small, shed roof entry porch and a poured concrete patio. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A one-story secondary structure is located to the southwest (rear) of the house.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 206 Roosevelt Boulevard South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 206 Roosevelt Boulevard South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 206 Roosevelt Boulevard South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 246 9th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 246 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 9th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 806

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story residential house with two-tiered shed roof, vinyl shingle siding, a covered front porch, and an uncovered second-floor balcony that extend along the front of the building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

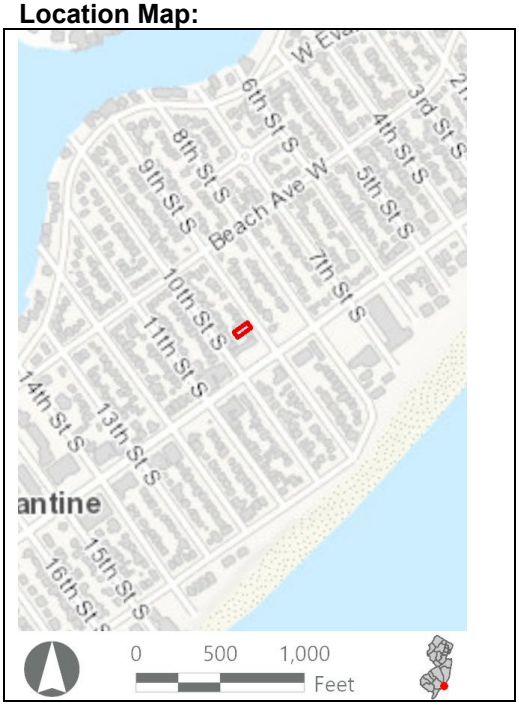
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 246 9th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Shed
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered two-story ca. 1950 Shed style dwelling measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The roof consist of two, tiered shed roofs and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and fixed windows. The northeast (front) elevation includes a two-story porch with an upper balcony supported by square vinyl posts. Each story of the porch has a simple vinyl balustrade and the ground level has a sliding glass door entrance in addition to the front entrance.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 246 9th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 246 9th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 246 9th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1219 E Brigantine Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1219 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Brigantine *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 102

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story commercial building with diagonal wood flush-board siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and a patio with pavers.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

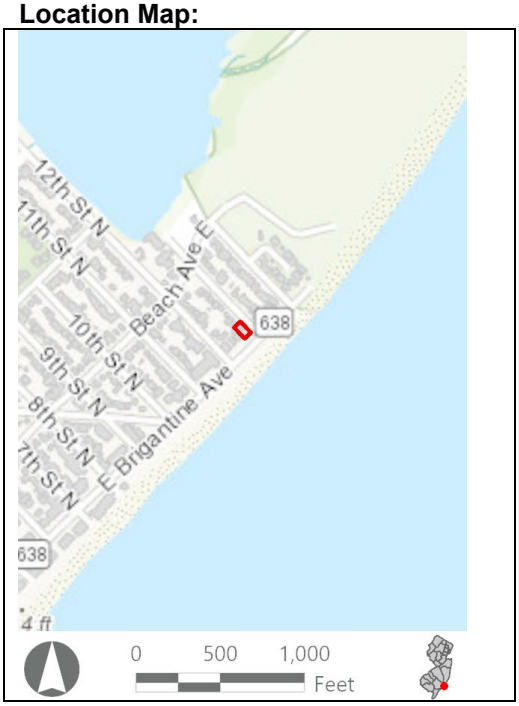
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1219 E Brigantine Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity, Eating, Drinking
Historic Use: Commercial Activity, Eating, Drinking
Construction Date: 1945 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flush

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-story commercial building measuring two bays wide and two bays deep. The building is capped by an overhanging faux-Mansard roof covered in asphalt shingle and is covered in wood siding arranged diagonally. The foundation material is covered by applied stone at the water table. Fenestration consists of aluminum sash 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 1219 E Brigantine Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1219 E Brigantine Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1219 E Brigantine Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 254 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 254 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 27

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story altered gable-on-hipped house with oversized shed roof dormers, asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a partially covered front porch that extends along the front of the house.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

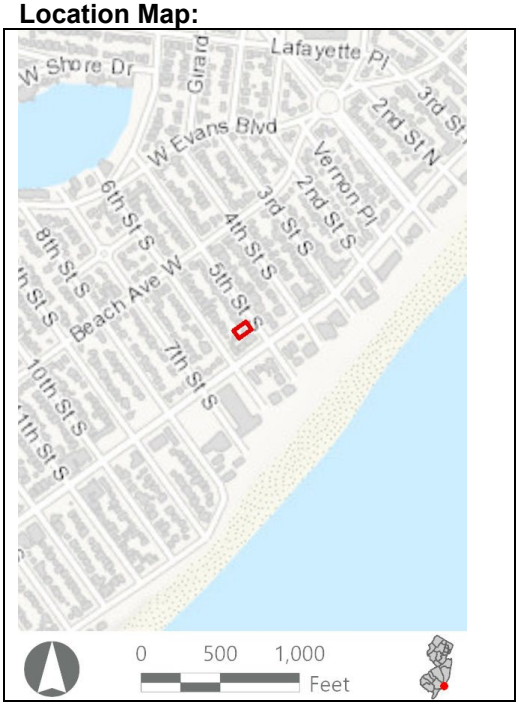
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 254 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1948 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered two-story ca. 1940 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes full length shed roof dormer windows on the northwest and southeast (side) elevations and an overhanging hipped roof on the northeast (front) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A poured concrete porch with a simple metal balustrade is located on the northeast elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 254 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 254 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 254 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 234 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 234 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 706

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story altered house with projecting two-story shed roof addition on the façade, vinyl siding, a covered wooden front porch, and an uncovered second-floor balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

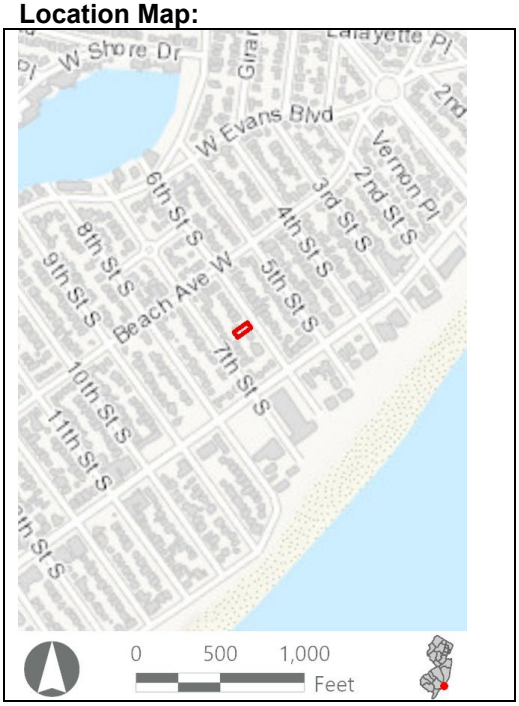
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 234 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered two-story ca. 1955 dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep and resting on a concrete block foundation. The house is covered in replacement vinyl siding and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows, some in pairs. A two-story, partial width Shed style addition is attached to the northeast (front) elevation. The northeast elevation also includes a two-story porch with a balcony on the second level and a covered porch supported by a square wood post on the ground level. Both the balcony and porch are decorated with a simple balustrade. A one-story addition is attached to the southwest (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 234 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 234 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 234 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 247 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 247 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story minimal Ranch with asphalt shingle roofing, aluminum siding, and an enclosed shed roof entry porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

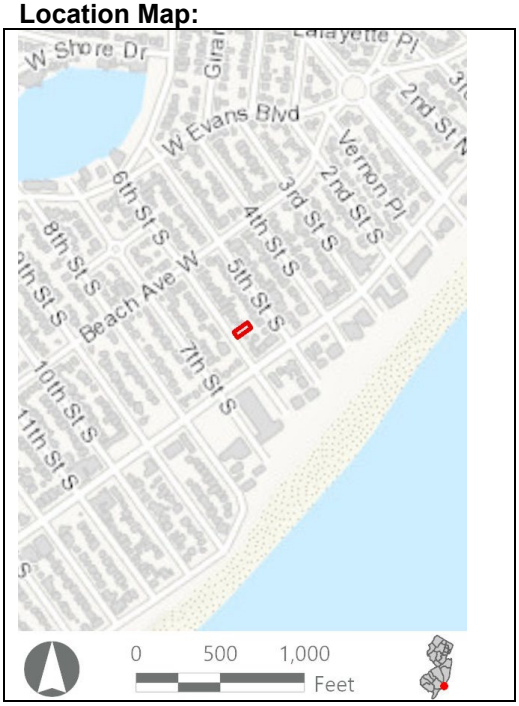
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 247 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-story minimal Ranch dwelling measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of aluminum sash 1/1 window. A one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation while a partial width one-story shed roof sun porch addition is attached to the southwest (front) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 247 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 247 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 247 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 238 6TH Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 238 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 706

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story broken gable roof house with a projecting second story over a porch. House has vinyl siding and a small, recessed balcony on the second story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

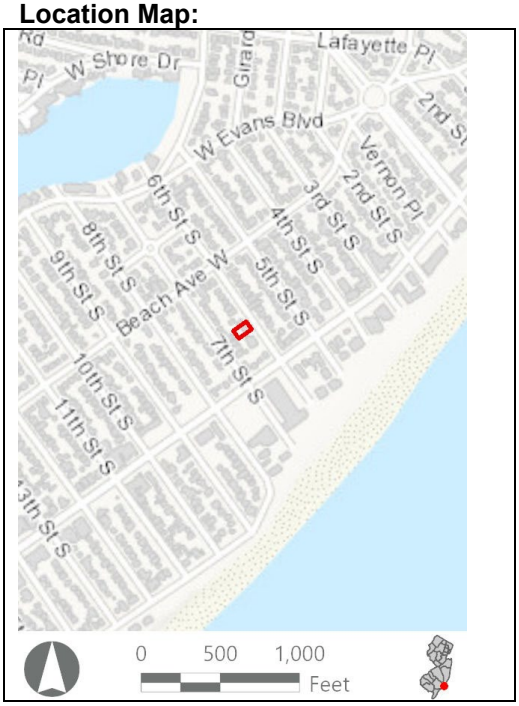
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 238 6TH Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials: Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1950 dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. Due to extensive alterations, the style or type of the house is not discernable. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The broken gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an exterior chimney covered in vinyl siding, Fenestration consists of replacement, vinyl sash 1/1 windows and tripartite picture windows on the northeast (front) elevation. A partially enclosed second story addition with two projecting shed roofs is attached to the northwest elevation. A partial width, offset porch with a simple wood balustrade is also located on the ground level of the northwest elevation. A one bay detached garage is located to the southwest (rear) of the house.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 238 6TH Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 238 6TH Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 238 6TH Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 200 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 200 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-and-a half-story circa 1955 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood clapboard siding and replacement windows. Attached garage with a rooftop patio area with wooden railings on hyphen.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

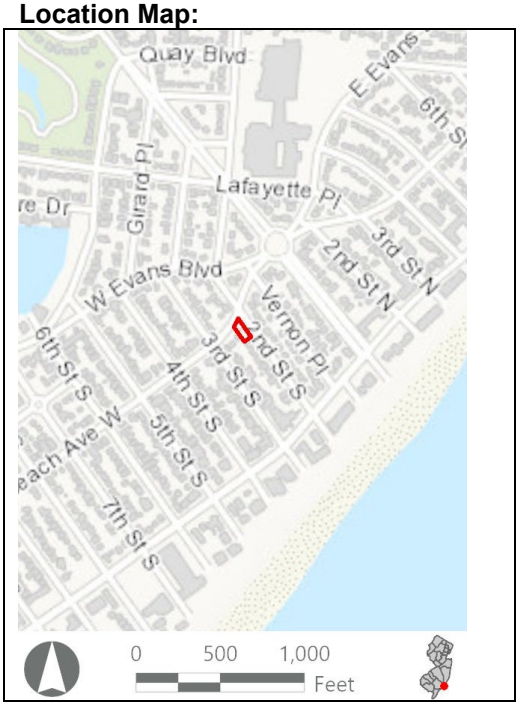
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 200 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half story ca. 1955 Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The steeply pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A three bay shed roof dormer window is located on the southwest (rear) elevation and a one-story addition with an upper deck is located on the southeast (side) elevation. The addition is attached to a one-bay garage with a front gable roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 200 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 200 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 200 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 211 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 211 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-and-a-half-story circa 1950 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle and paneled siding, replacement windows and an uncovered front porch that extends along the front of the building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

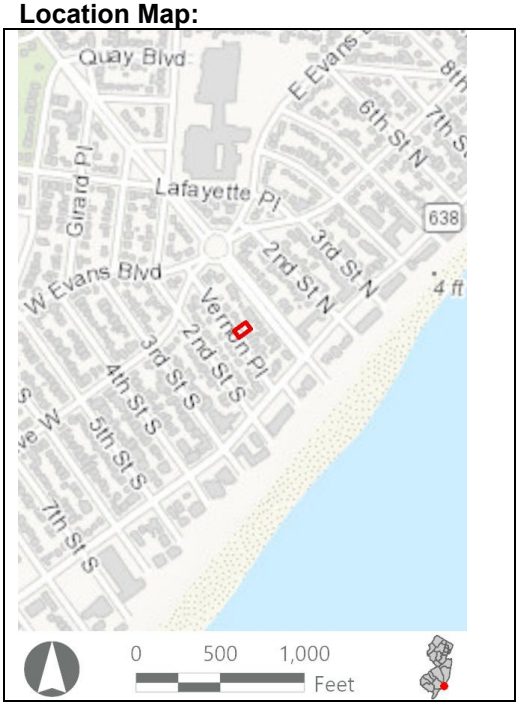
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 211 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-and-a-half-story ca. 1950 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the southwest (front) elevation. The southwest elevation also includes a slight overhang between the first and second floor while an enclosed second floor addition supported by simple columns is located on the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 211 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 211 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 211 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 207 2ND Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 207 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1950 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, a small covered front porch, and an uncovered second floor balcony on the southeastern elevation with outdoor stair access.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

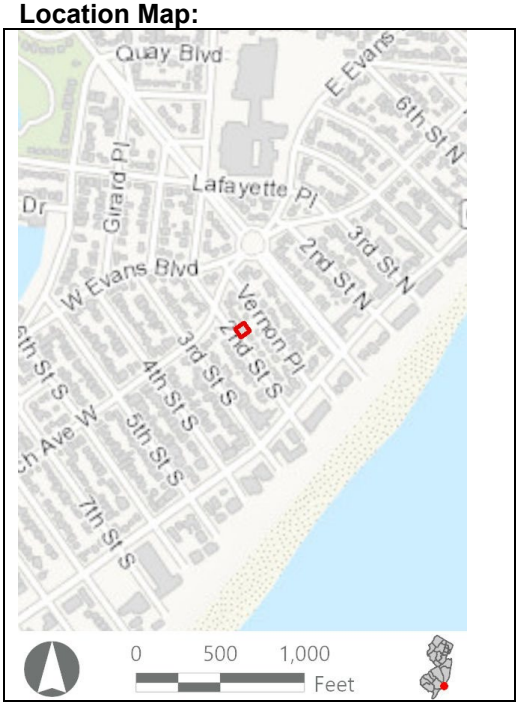
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 207 2ND Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1950 dwelling with a rectangular footprint measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and the low-pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle. A partial width shed roof porch supported by simple square posts is located on the southwest (front) elevation while a second floor patio accessed by exterior stairs is located on the southeast (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 207 2ND Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 207 2ND Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 207 2ND Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 208 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 208 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1950 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and an uncovered wooden semi-wrap-around porch with stairs leading up to a second-floor entryway.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

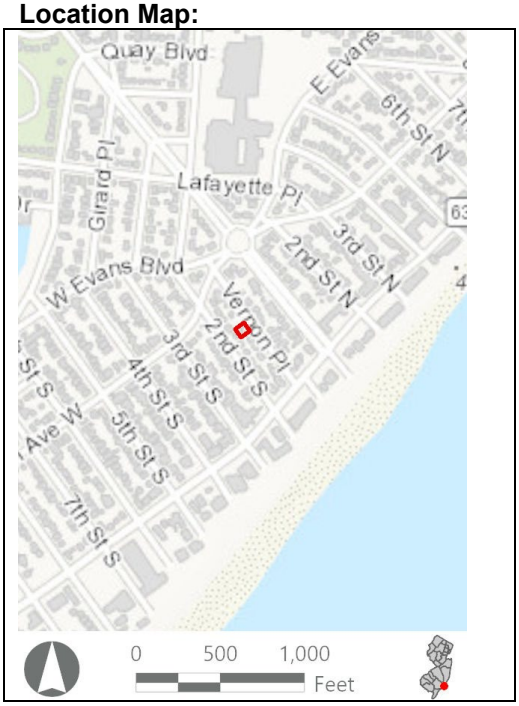
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 208 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half story ca. 1950 dwelling measuring four bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a visor dormer on the northeast (front) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and a tripartite picture window on the northeast elevation. An enclosed one-story addition is attached to the northwest (side) elevation and a small second story wood deck accessed by an exterior staircase is located on the southeast (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 208 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 208 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 208 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 213 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 213 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1955 Cape Cod-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing, shingle siding, and an uncovered front porch with stairs leading up to a second-floor side entrance.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

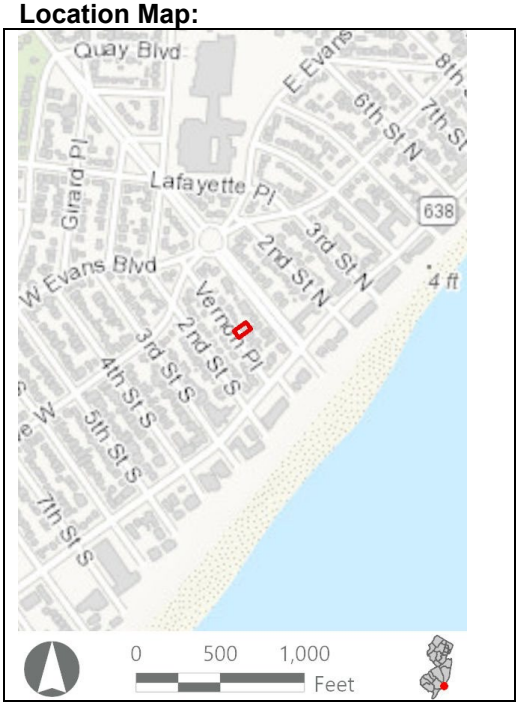
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 213 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half story ca. 1955 dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house is covered in replacement vinyl cedar shake style siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and incudes a visor dormer on the southwest (front) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the southwest elevation. The southwest elevation also includes a partial-width porch with a simple vinyl balustrade. The porch provides access to an exterior staircase which provides entry to the upper floor via an exterior door. A partial width shed roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 213 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 213 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 213 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 201 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 201 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story residential house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a front porch that extends along the front of the building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

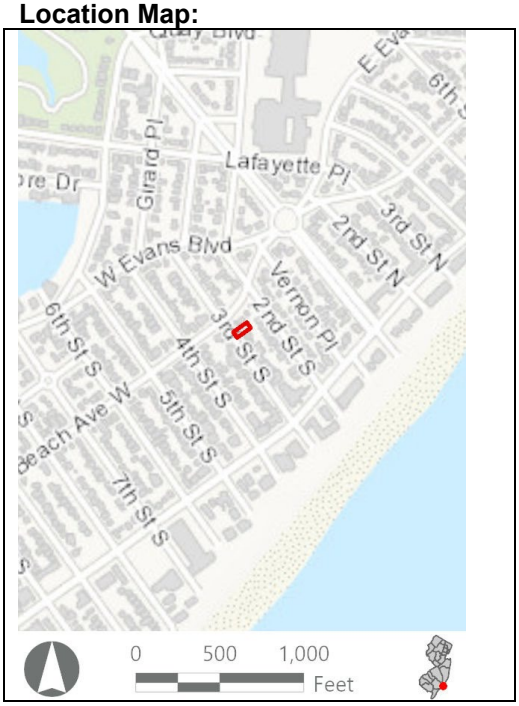
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 201 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1956 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1956 minimal Ranch dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding with vinyl shake shingles on the southwest (front) elevation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes an offset flush gable covered in scalloped vinyl shingles on the southwest elevation. A full width porch resting on a concrete block foundation with a simple metal balustrade is attached to the southwest elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the southwest elevation. A full width shed roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 201 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 201 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 201 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 219 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 219 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1955 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, an uncovered front porch, and outdoor stairs leading up to a second-floor side entrance.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

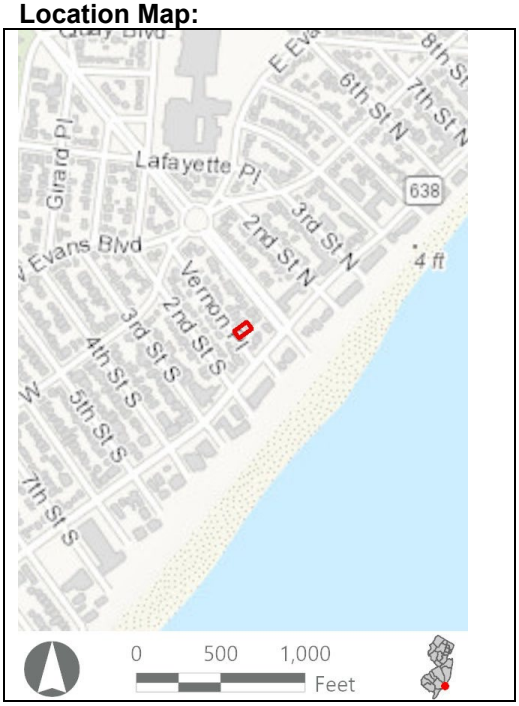
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 219 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl; Aluminum

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1955 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl and aluminum siding. The low-pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and pierced by a centrally placed interior chimney. The southwest (front) elevation includes a full width pent roof covered in asphalt shingle. Fenestration consists of replacement aluminum sash 1/1 windows. The southwest (side) elevation features a second floor deck with a simple balustrade that gives access to an alternate entry. A simple concrete block pad is located on the southwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 219 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 219 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 219 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 213 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 213 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1942 Cape Cod-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood siding, vinyl windows, and a small, covered front entry porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

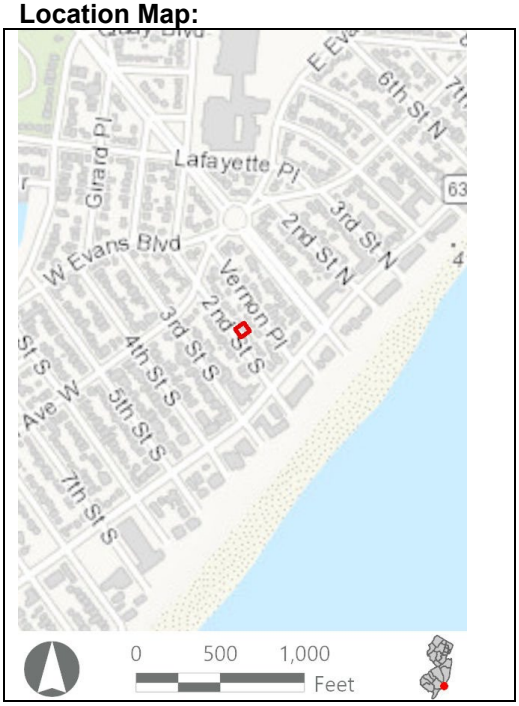
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 213 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1942 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half story Cape Cod dwelling measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The steeply pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and the house is covered in aluminum siding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and fenestration consists of replacement 1/1 windows with simulated panes on the southwest (front) elevation. A tripartite picture window is also located on the southwest elevation. A partial width side gable addition is attached to the northwest (side) elevation while a partial width one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation. A non-historic prefabricated gambrel roof shed is located to the northeast of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 213 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 213 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 213 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 206 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 206 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 18

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story, four-bay side-gabled residence circa 1953 with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding and windows, brick siding along base of building, and a small covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

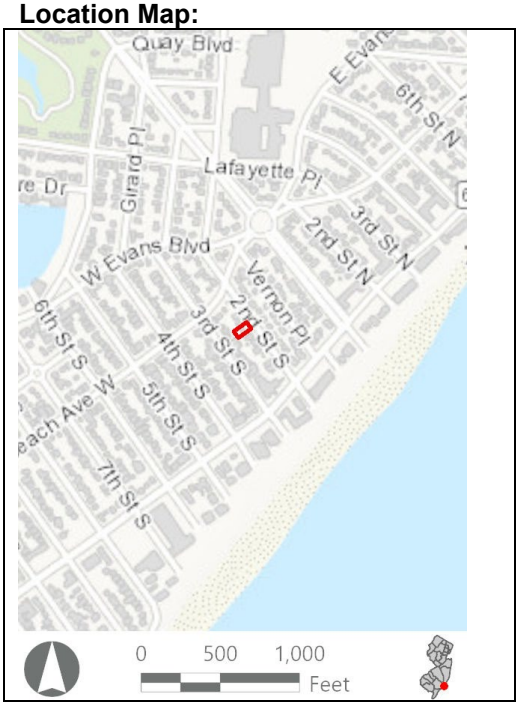
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 206 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding and Brick

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1953 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 6/1 panes. A tripartite vinyl sash picture window is located on the northeast (front) elevation. The northeast elevation is partially covered by applied stretcher bond brick capped by a line of brick footers to the window line. The elevation also includes a pent roof covered in asphalt shingle and a partial width shed roof porch covered in asphalt shingle supported by turned wood posts. A hipped roof stoop covered in asphalt shingle is located on the northwest (side) elevation while a second-story porch with covered by a shed roof and decorated with a simple wood balustrade is located on the southeast (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 206 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 206 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 206 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 214 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 214 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two story residence circa 1953 with flat-roofed two-bay second story dormer, asphalt shingle roofing, wood clapboard siding, vinyl windows, and an uncovered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

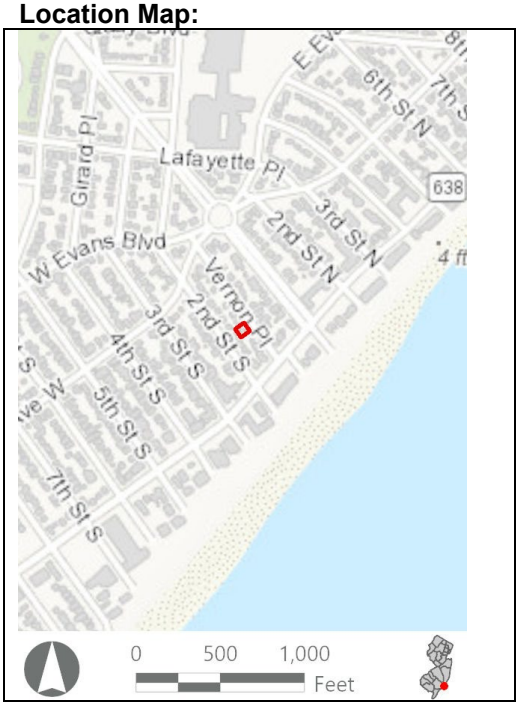
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 214 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The house is covered in replacement aluminum siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a visor dormer on the northeast (front) elevation and a smaller visor dormer on the southwest (rear) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and a tripartite picture window with simulated panes on the northeast elevation. A partial width one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northwest (side) elevation. A patio resting on a concrete block foundation with a simple balustrade decorated with turned wood posts is attached to the northeast elevation while a partial width deck supported by heavy round wood posts and decorated with a vinyl balustrade is attached to the southwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 214 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 214 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 214 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 200 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 100 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached residential unit with vinyl siding and vinyl windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

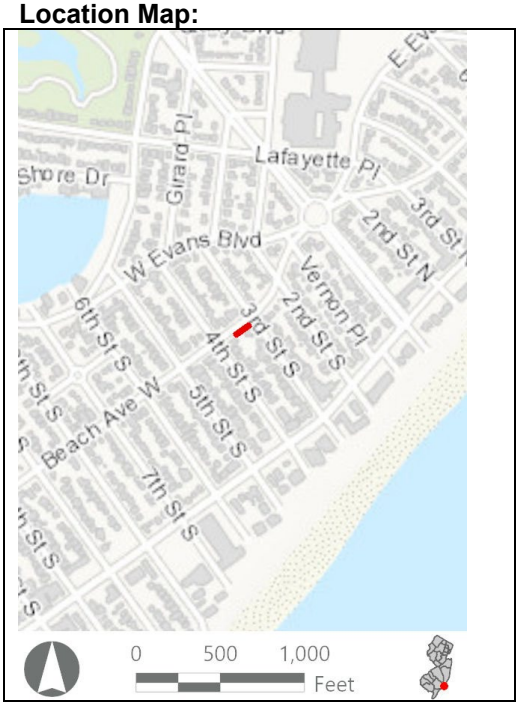
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

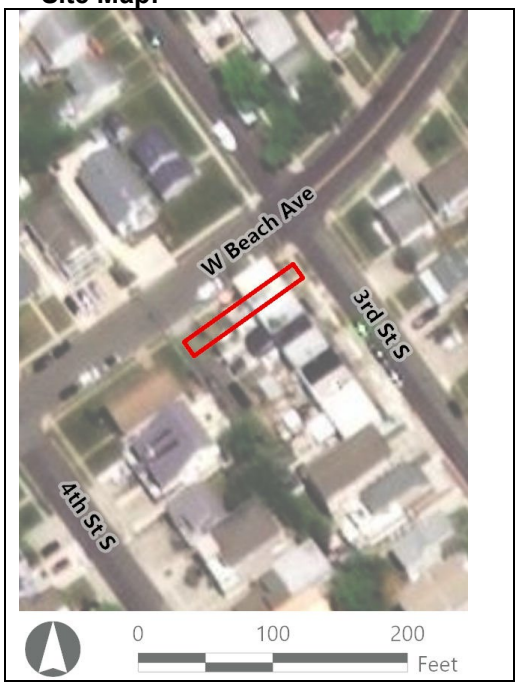
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 200 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl shake shingle and vinyl siding. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with two vinyl sash tripartite windows with simulated panes on the northeast (front) elevation. An enclosed one-story shed roof porch is attached to the northeast elevation. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 200 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 200 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 200 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 210 2nd Street North

Street Address: *Street #:* 210 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* N *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 503

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1955 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle siding, vinyl replacement windows, and a small, partially covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

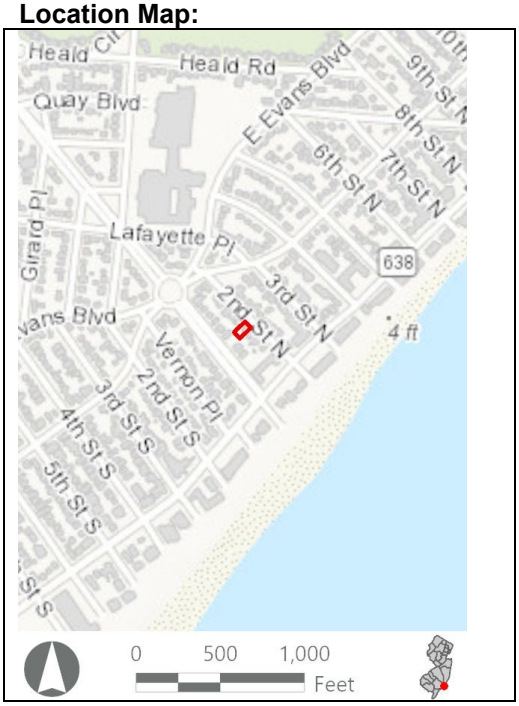
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 210 2nd Street North
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum; Wood

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-story ca. 1955 minimal Ranch dwelling measuring four bays wide and one bay deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum siding with painted vertical board accenting the northeast (front) elevation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement aluminum sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the northeast elevation. The northeast elevation also includes a slightly overhanging eave and a partial width concrete block stoop with a simple vinyl balustrade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 210 2nd Street North is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 210 2nd Street North is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 210 2nd Street North is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 108 W Beach Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 108 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: W *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1953 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle siding, and a small, uncovered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

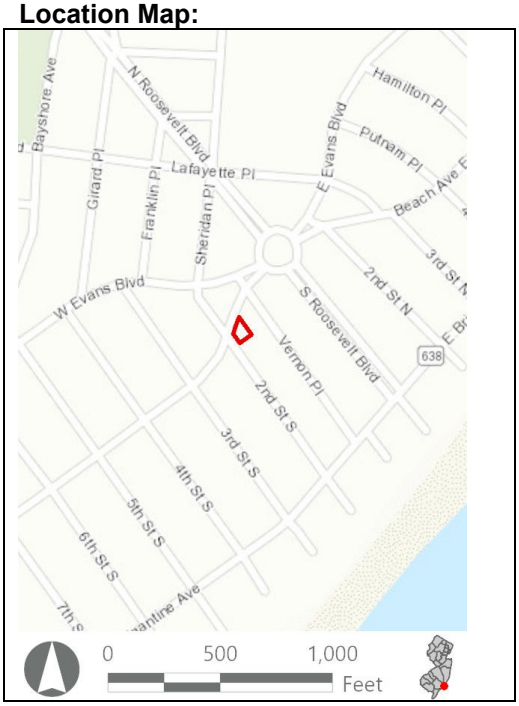
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 108 W Beach Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-story ca. 1953 minimal Ranch dwelling measuring four bays wide and one bay deep. The house is covered in wood and composite shingle shake shingle and rests on a concrete block foundation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and pierced by an exterior concrete block chimney on the southeast (side) elevation. A screened breezeway on the southeast elevation connects to screened porch addition capped by a front gable roof. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the southwest (front) elevation. A partial width porch with a wood balustrade is attached to the southwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 108 W Beach Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 108 W Beach Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 108 W Beach Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 208 Roosevelt Boulevard South

Street Address: *Street #:* 208 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Roosevelt *Suffix:* S *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1950 Minimal Traditional residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

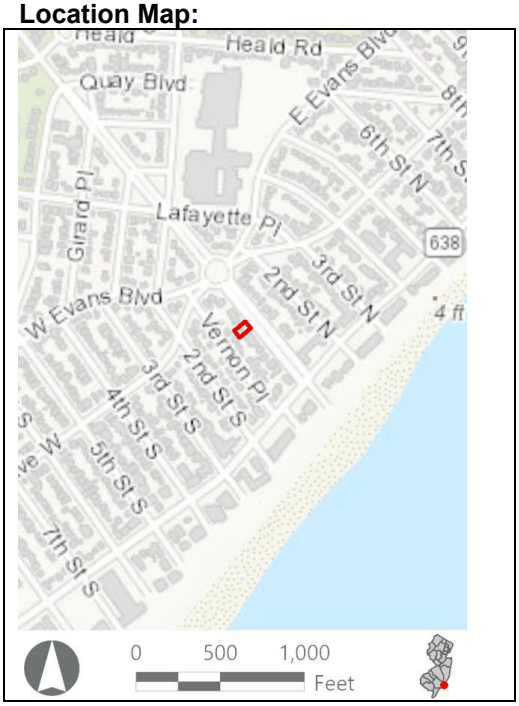
Photograph:



BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 208 Roosevelt Boulevard South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1950 Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The northeast (front) elevation includes a one-bay projecting gable covered in asphalt shingle while the side gable roof is also covered in asphalt shingle. A partial width shed roof porch supported by square posts is also located on the northeast elevation. The house is covered in replacement vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a fixed vinyl sash window on the northeast elevation. A one-story shed roof addition is attached to the southwest (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 208 Roosevelt Boulevard South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 208 Roosevelt Boulevard South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 208 Roosevelt Boulevard South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 205 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 205 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-and-a-half-story circa 1950 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and an awning-covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

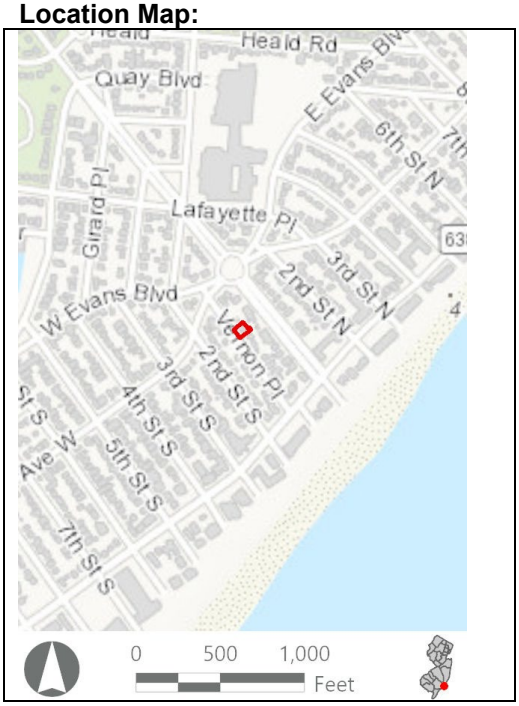
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 205 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a visor dormer on the southwest (front) elevation and a smaller shed roof dormer on the northeast (rear) elevation. The remaining fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A simple, partial width porch with a vinyl balustrade is attached to the southwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 205 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 205 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 205 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 202 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 202 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-and-a-half story circa 1951 Cape Cod-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, an uncovered front porch, and an uncovered second-floor rooftop porch with railing on the roof on the southeastern side of the house.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

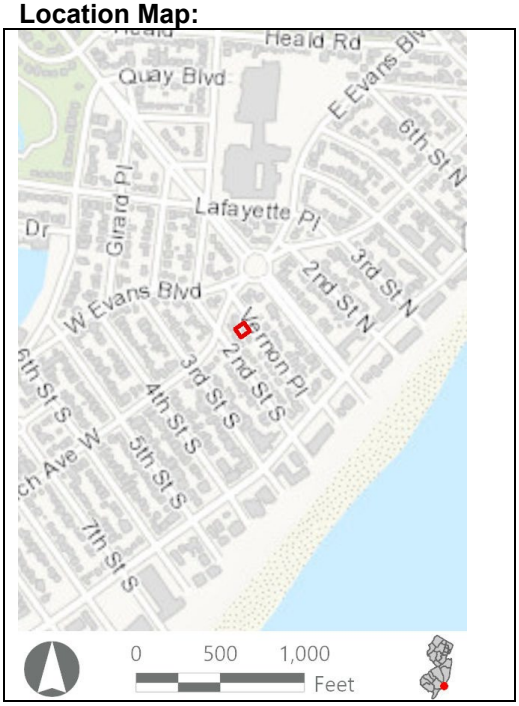
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 202 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is cowered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists if replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the northeast (front) elevation. A one-story shed roof addition is attached to the southwest (rear) elevation and the porch on the northeast elevation consists of a raised wood platform.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 202 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 202 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 202 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 207 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 207 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1959 Cape Cod-style residence with vinyl windows, a large front dormer, and an outdoor staircase leading up to a second-floor entrance on the southeastern side of the building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

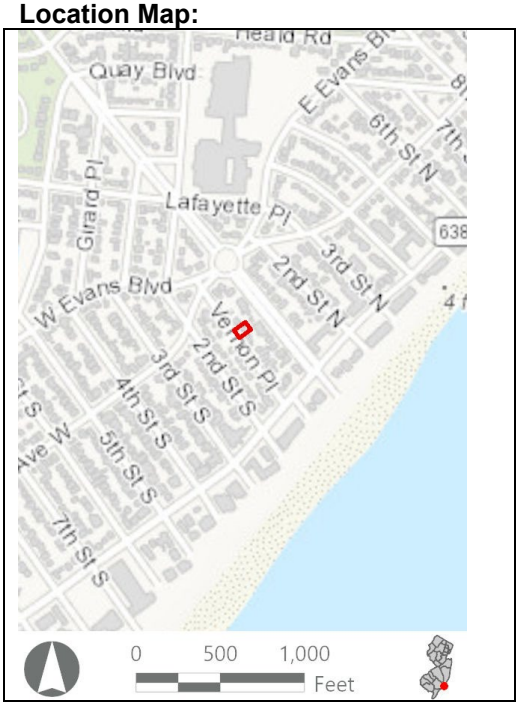
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 207 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1959 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl; Other

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered ca. 1959 one-and-a-half-story Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and one bay deep. At the time of survey, the house was undergoing renovations resulting in the removal of some of the exterior siding material. Existing siding material consists of replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and has been modified by the addition of a second-story enclosed addition supported by wood posts on the northeast (rear) elevation. The roof also includes a visor dormer on the southwest (front) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A window on the second floor of the southwest elevation has been converted into a sliding glass door that previously gave access to an upper balcony (removed ca. 2021). A exterior wood staircase accessing the second floor is located on the southeast (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 207 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 207 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 207 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 203 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 203 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1955 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, shingle siding, outdoor stairs leading up to a second-floor entrance on the northern side of the building, and a small, recessed second-floor balcony on the southwestern corner of the house.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

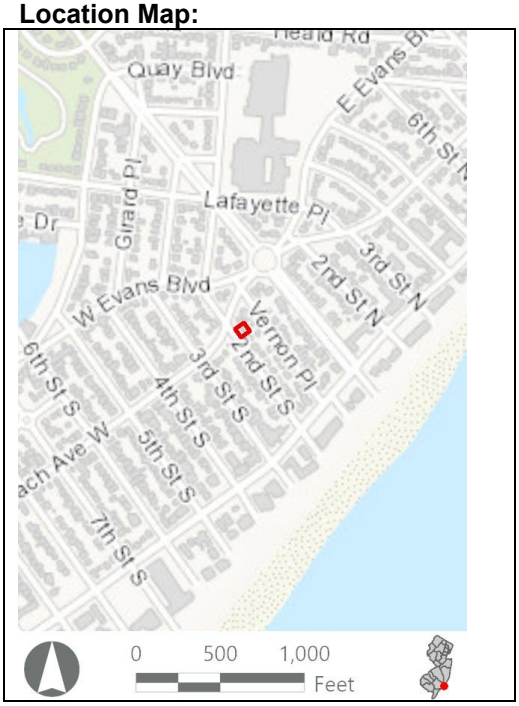
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 203 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Roofing
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered two-story ca. 1955 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring five bays wide and one bay deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. The southwest (front) elevation includes a slight overhang between the first and second stories, indicative of the mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival style. A two-story addition is attached to the southeast (side) elevation. The addition includes second floor integral porch supported by a square post.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 203 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 203 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 203 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 212 Roosevelt Boulevard South

Street Address: *Street #:* 212 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Roosevelt *Suffix:* S *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1950 residence with asphalt shingle roofing and a covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

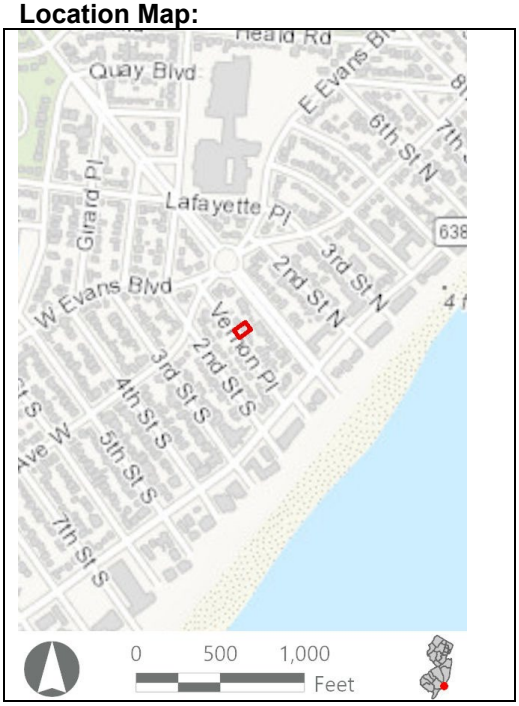
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 212 Roosevelt Boulevard South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-story ca. 1950 minimal Ranch dwelling measuring three bays wide and one bay deep. The house is covered in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of replacement aluminum sash 1/1 windows and the side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle. A one-bay, partial width addition is attached to the southeast (side) elevation and a partial width shed roof porch is attached to the northeast (front) elevation. The porch rests on a concrete block foundation and is supported by square posts with a solid wood frieze with swag detail below the roof line.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.
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ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 212 Roosevelt Boulevard South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, ADDRESS is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, ADDRESS is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 209 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 209 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 505

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1950 house with asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle siding, outdoor stairs leading up to a second-floor entrance, and an uncovered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

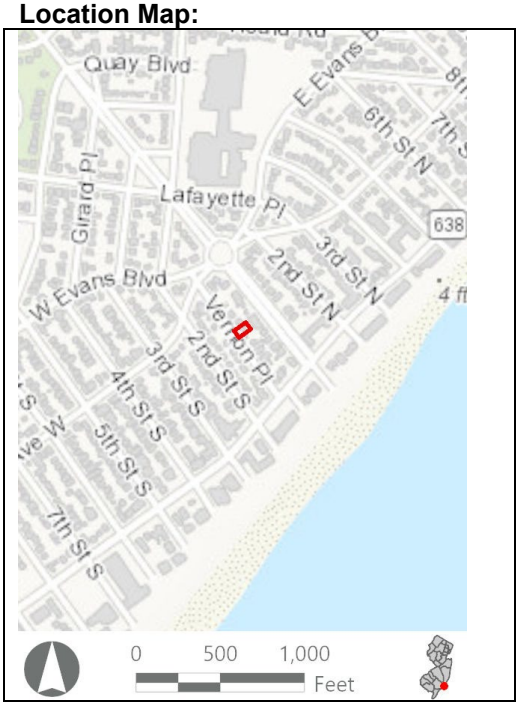
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 209 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl, Shingle

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half story ca. 1950 Cape Cod dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding with vinyl shake shingle on the southwest (front) elevation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a visor dormer on the southwest elevation and a smaller shed roof dormer on the northeast (rear) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the southwest elevation. A second floor wood deck accessed from an exterior staircase is located on the southeast (side) elevation and a porch set on a concrete block pad with a simple vinyl balustrade is attached to the southwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.
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ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 209 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 209 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 209 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 202 3RD Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 202 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

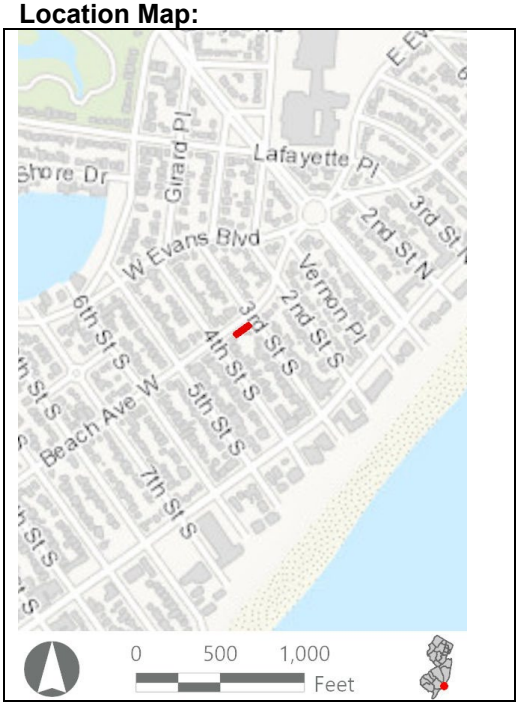
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 202 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl shake shingle. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast elevation and includes an offset entry. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 202 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 202 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 202 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 215 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 215 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-and-a-half-story circa 1950 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, a small covered front porch on the southwestern portion of the building with an ashlar stone accent wall, and the remainder of the house wrapped in vinyl siding with vinyl windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

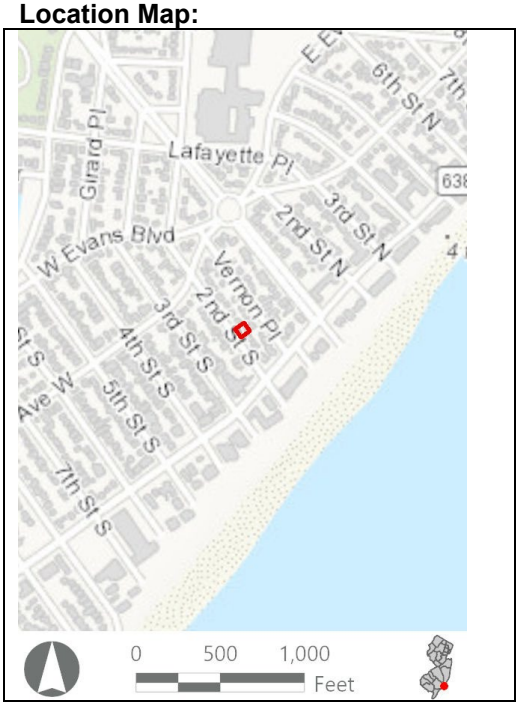
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 215 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1952 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stone, Random Ashlar and Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered one-and-a-half-story ca. 1953 Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and exterior material consists of replacement vinyl siding with applied stone on the southwest (front) elevation. The southwest elevation also includes a partial width enclosed gable roof addition with an integral porch supported by square posts and resting on a concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and the side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and pierced by an offset interior brick chimney at the ridgeline. A one-bay, one-story addition projects from the northwest (side) elevation. A one-bay historic-era shed roof garage is located to the northeast (rear) of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 215 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 215 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 215 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 204 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 204 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

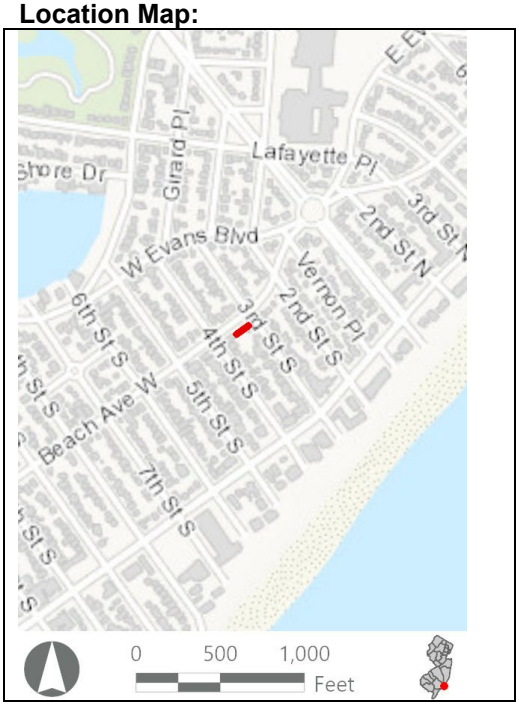
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

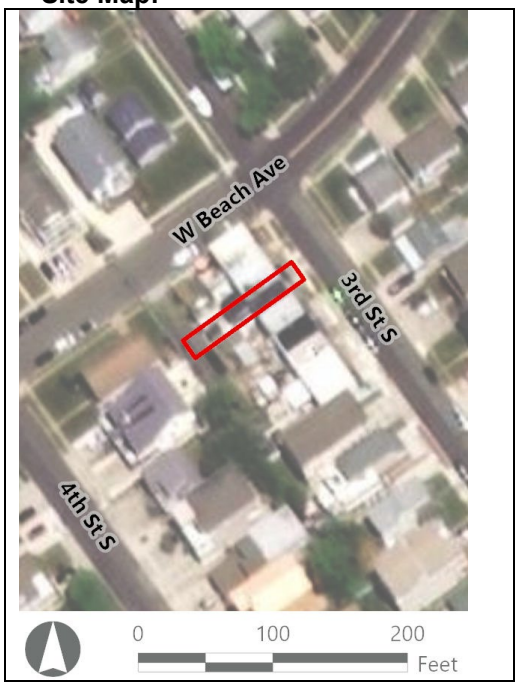
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 204 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast elevation and includes an offset entry. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 204 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 204 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 204 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 209 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 209 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1953 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a covered front porch and second-floor balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

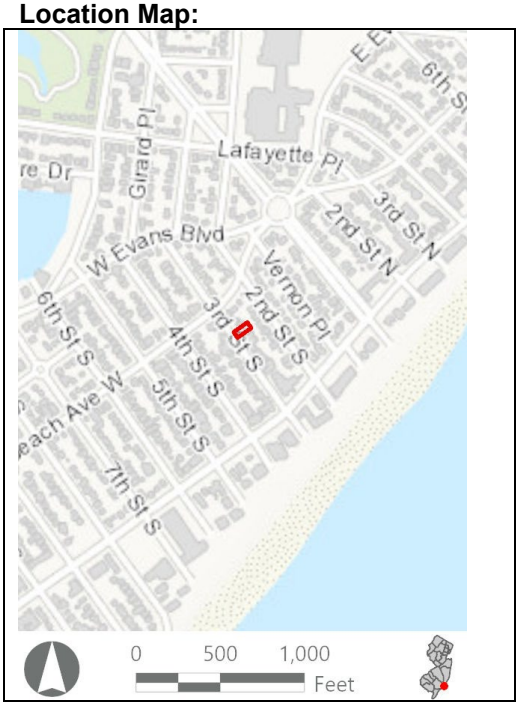
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 209 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered two-story ca. 1953 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is capped by a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingle. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash fixed and sliding windows and the house is covered in replacement vinyl siding. A two-story, partial width slightly projecting addition with a front gable roof is attached to the southwest (front) elevation. The addition includes an integral second-story balcony with a simple wood balustrade that covers the offset first floor entry below. A wood staircase on the southeast (side) elevation gives access to a second story entrance and a full-width shed roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 209 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 209 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 209 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 206 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 206 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

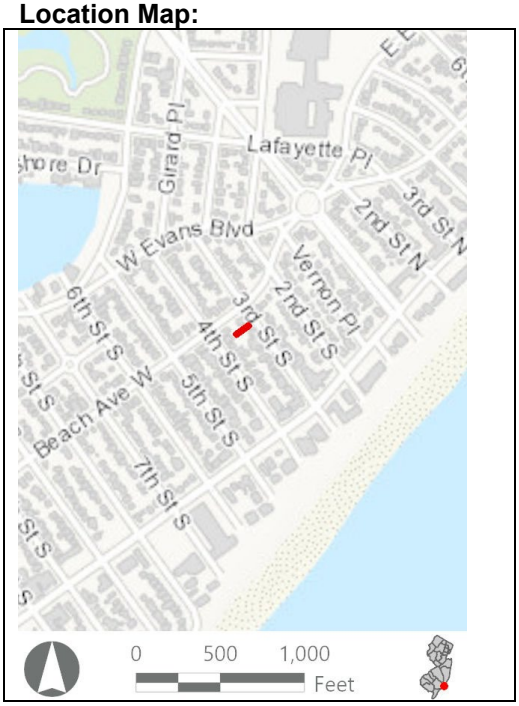
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 206 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement aluminum siding. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition covered with asphalt shingle is attached to the northeast elevation and includes an offset entry. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 206 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 206 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 206 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 208 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 208 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

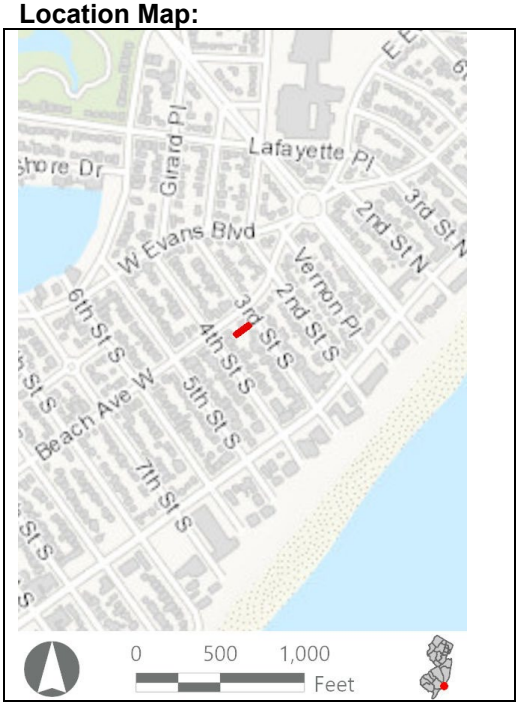
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

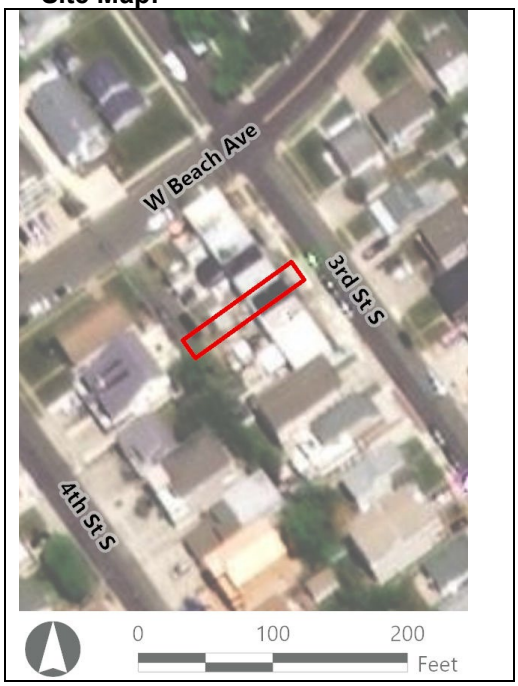
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 208 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast elevation and includes a central entry. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 208 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 208 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 208 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 201 4th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 201 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 4th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1951 residential house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, a covered front porch with square columns and an outdoor staircase accessing a covered second-floor balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

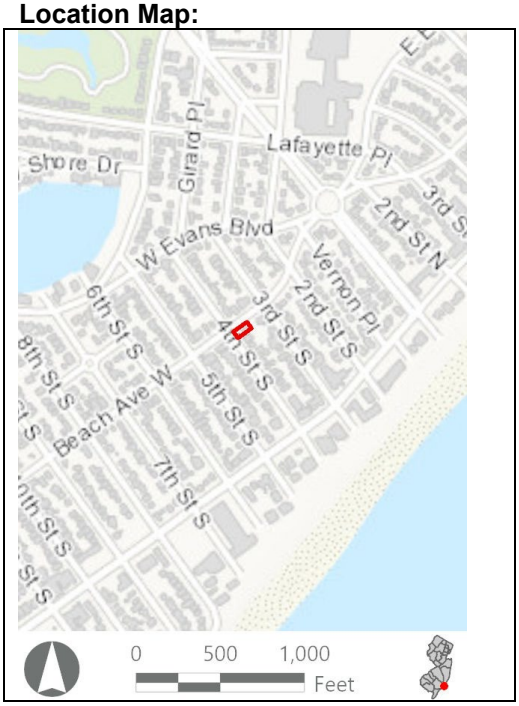
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 201 4th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1951 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and five bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement viny siding. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes an overhanging gable on the southwest (front) elevation covering a two-story porch supported by square posts with a simple vinyl balustrade on the second story. An exterior staircase is located on the front elevation giving access to the second floor porch. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 6/1 windows with simulated panes. An integral one-bay garage is located in the rear on the northwest (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 201 4th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 201 4th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 201 4th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 210 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 210 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 18

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

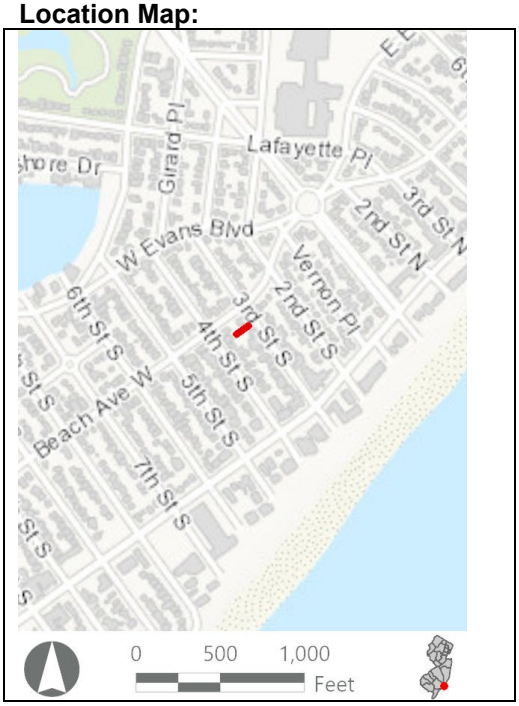
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 210 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials VInyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast elevation and includes an offset entry. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 210 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 210 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 210 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 210 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 210 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1955 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, solar panels on the roof, two outdoor staircases accessing side entrances, a small concrete porch, and a concrete block chimney.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

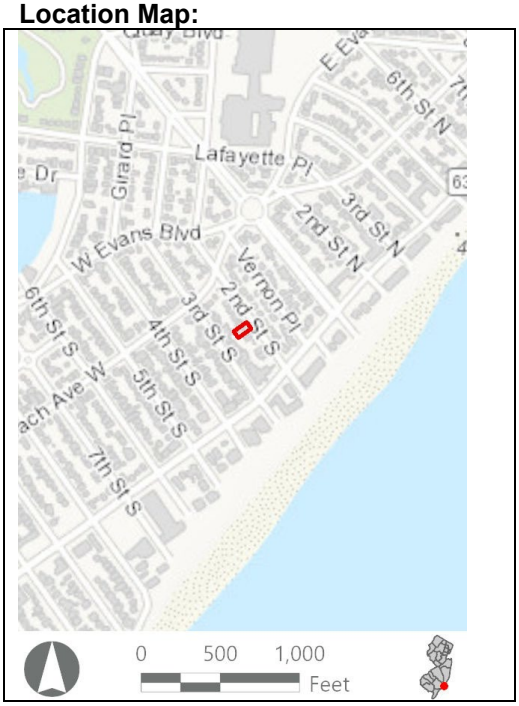
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 210 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1955 dwelling measuring four bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by a heavy concrete block chimney at the gable end on the southeast (side) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows, the majority in pairs. The porch on the northeast (front) elevation comprises a concrete pad with a wood staircase accessing an exterior second floor porch and a secondary entrance on the corner of the house. Another wood staircase on the northwest (side) elevation accesses another second-story entry.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 210 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 210 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 210 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 212 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 212 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

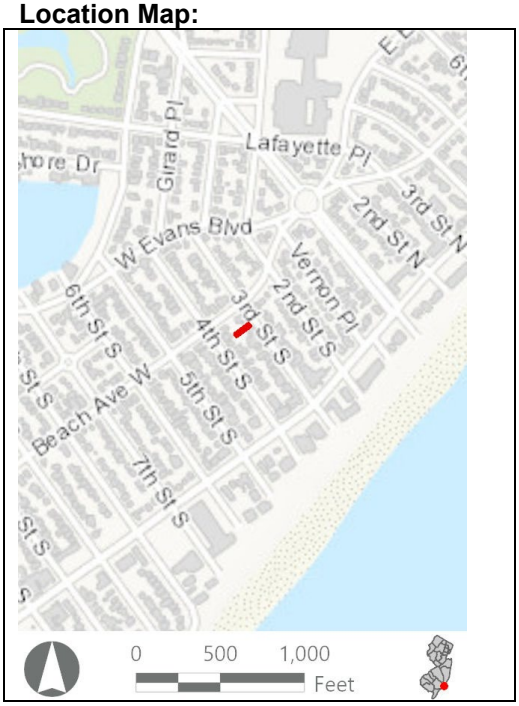
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

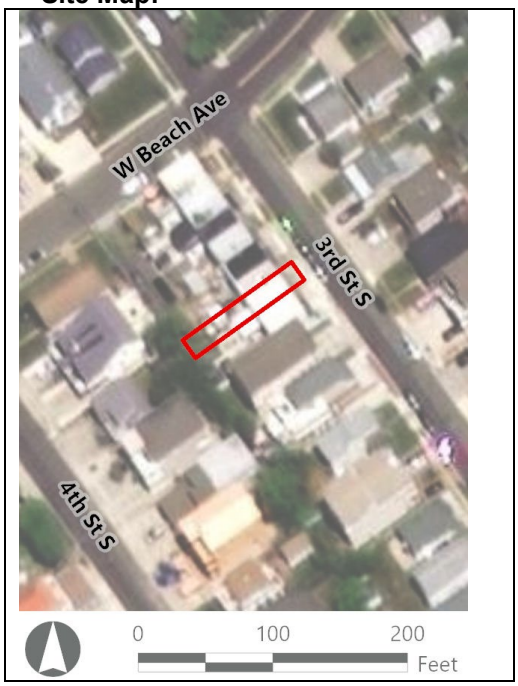
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 212 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and simulated 6/6 windows. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast elevation and includes an offset entry. The roof on the addition is covered in asphalt shingle. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 212 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 212 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 212 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 218 Vernon Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 218 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Vernon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1953 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, a covered front patio, and outdoor stairs leading up to an uncovered second-floor balcony surrounded by a railing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

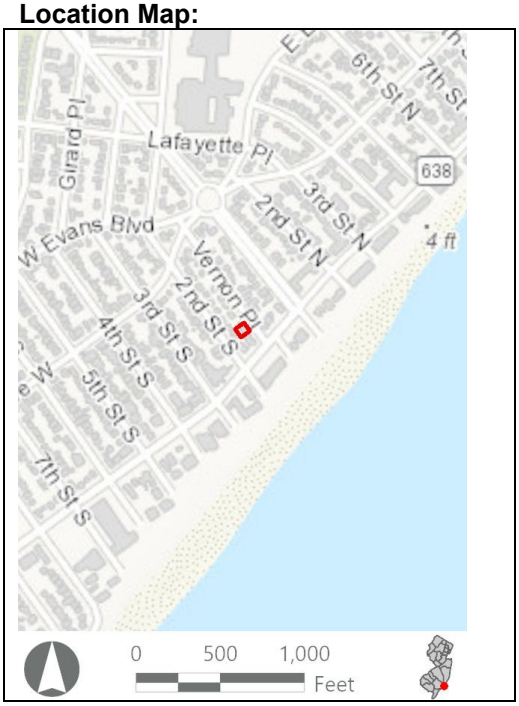
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 218 Vernon Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1953 dwelling measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles with flush gable ends. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. The northeast (front) elevation includes a second-story balcony with a simple vinyl balustrade supported by Doric columns with an unadorned vinyl frieze. A partial width addition projects from the second story of the northwest elevation with access via a stairway on the southeast (side) elevation. At the ground level, the porch consists of a partial width concrete block pad.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 218 Vernon Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 218 Vernon Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 218 Vernon Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 214 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 214 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

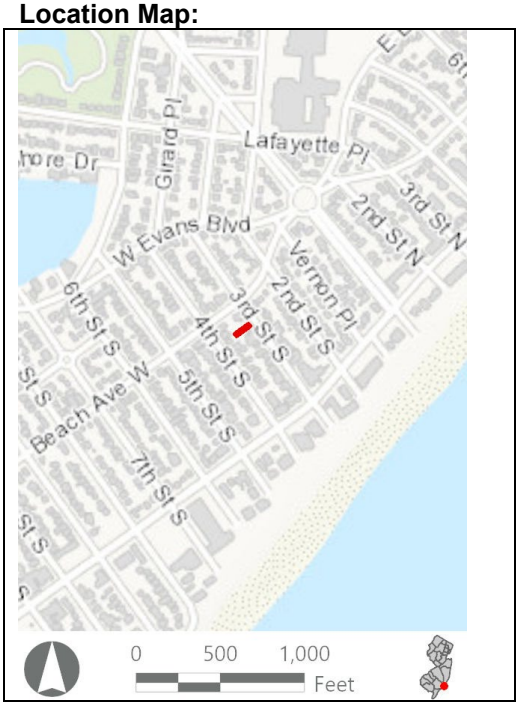
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 214 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 6/6 windows with simulated panes. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast elevation and includes an offset entry. The roof on the addition is covered in asphalt shingle. A projecting gable covers the entrance and extends to cover the adjacent rowhouse. The residence is one of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 214 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 214 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 214 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 216 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 216 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 attached townhouse/rowhouse-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

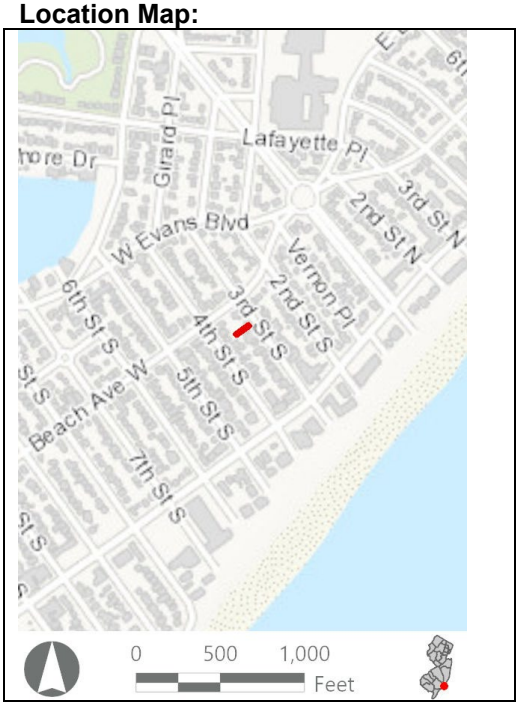
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 216 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Row **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shaped Shingle and Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1930 residential unit measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding with scalloped vinyl shingles covering the second story of the northeast (front) elevation. The material covering the shed roof was not visible during field survey. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 6/6 windows with simulated panes. An enclosed one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast elevation and includes an offset entry. The roof on the addition is covered in asphalt shingle. A projecting gable covers the entrance and extends to cover the adjacent rowhouse. The residence is the end unit of nine rowhouse type units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 216 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 216 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 216 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 212 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 212 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1953 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, with aluminum windows and siding, an enclosed entranceway, and an uncovered second-floor balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

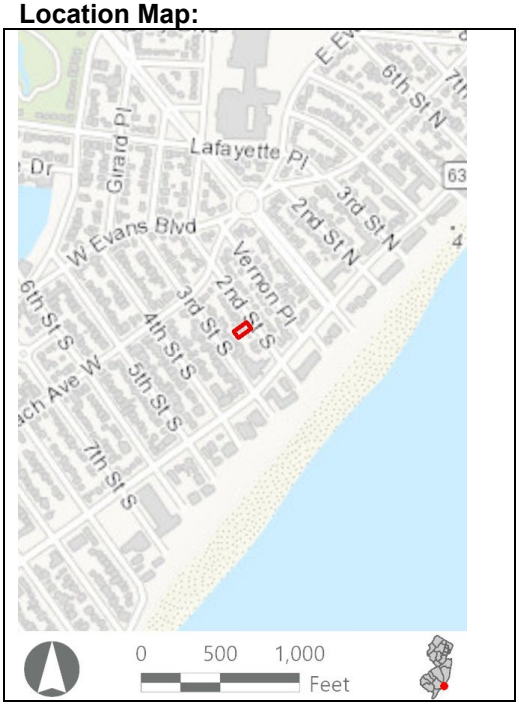
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 212 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1953 dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement aluminum siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is flush at the gable ends. Fenestration consists if replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. An enclosed, partial width sunporch is attached to the northeast (front) elevation and features multi-pane windows. The second story of the sunporch functions as a balcony with vinyl wailing accessible from a second story entrance on the northeast elevation. A partial width screened shed roof porch is attached to the southwest (rear) elevation and a one-bay historic-era garage with a front gable roof is located in the rear of the house.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 212 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 212 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 212 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 219 2nd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 219 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 2nd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-and-a-half-story circa 1955 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl windows and siding, and a covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

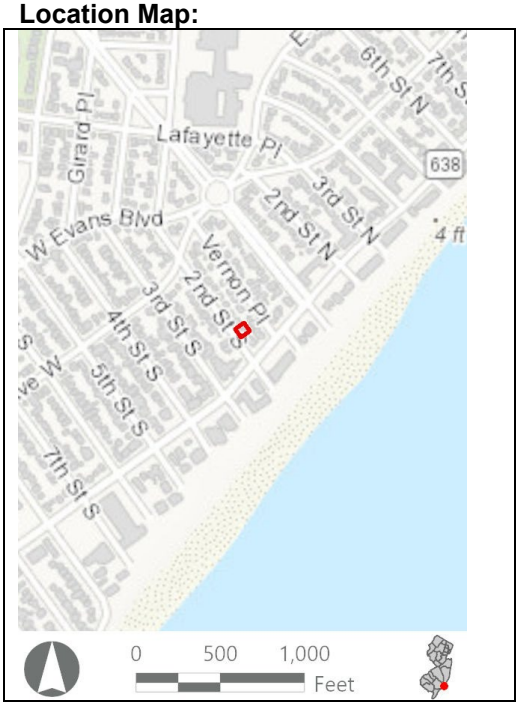
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 219 2nd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half-story ca. 1955 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding with vinyl shake shingle on the southwest (front) elevation. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 6/6 windows with simulated panes, vinyl sash 1/1 windows, and two tripartite picture windows on the southwest elevation. A one-story gable roof addition is attached to the northwest (side) elevation and includes a partial width hipped-shed roof addition and porch supported by square posts with a simple vinyl balustrade. Another shed roof addition is also attached to the northwest elevation. A one-bay front gable covered in vinyl shake shingle is located to the northeast (rear) of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 219 2nd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 219 2nd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 219 2nd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 221 3RD Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 221 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1972 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl windows and siding, and an uncovered front porch that extends along the entire front of the building.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

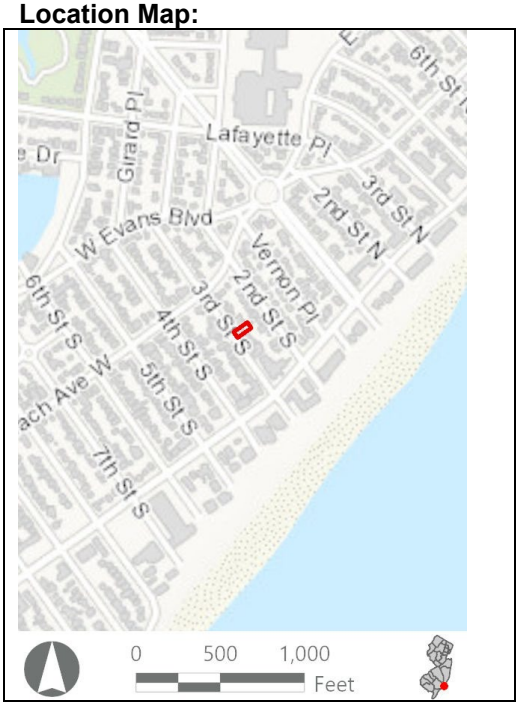
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 221 3RD Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1972 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered two-story ca. 1972 dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding with vinyl shake shingle on the southwest (front) elevation. The southwest elevation features a slight overhang, indicative of the mid-century Colonial Revival style; however, no other characteristics of the style are extant on the house. Fenestration consists of replacement viny sash 4/1 windows with simulated panes and the side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle with flush gable ends. A full width concrete block porch is located on the southwest elevation while a full width one-story addition with an upper balcony is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 221 3RD Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 221 3RD Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 221 3RD Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 225 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 225 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1951 residential house with asphalt shingle roofing, siding, aluminum windows, and an uncovered front deck/porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark:		SHPO Opinion:	
National Register:		Local Designation:	
New Jersey Register:		Other Designation:	
Determination of Eligibility:		Other Designation Date:	

Photograph:

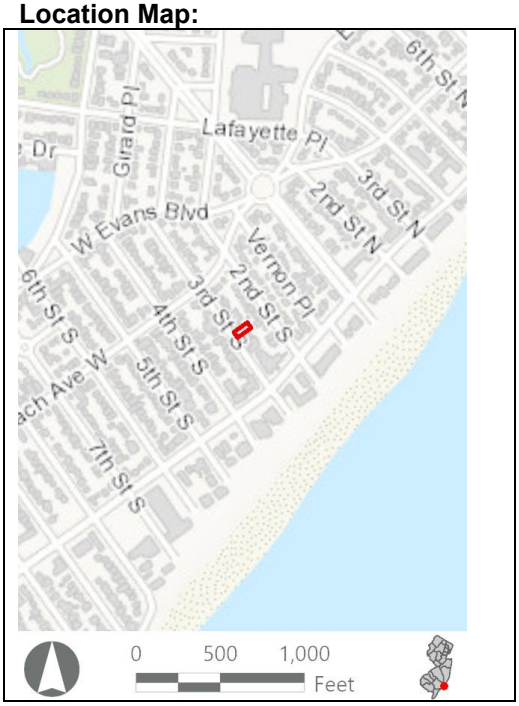


Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 225 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1951 minimal Ranch dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement aluminum siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle with flush gable ends. Fenestration consists of replacement aluminum sash windows and a wood patio is attached to the southwest (front) elevation. A partial width one-story addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 225 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 225 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 225 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 229 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 229 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 602

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-and-a-half-story circa 1958 residence with replacement windows and siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

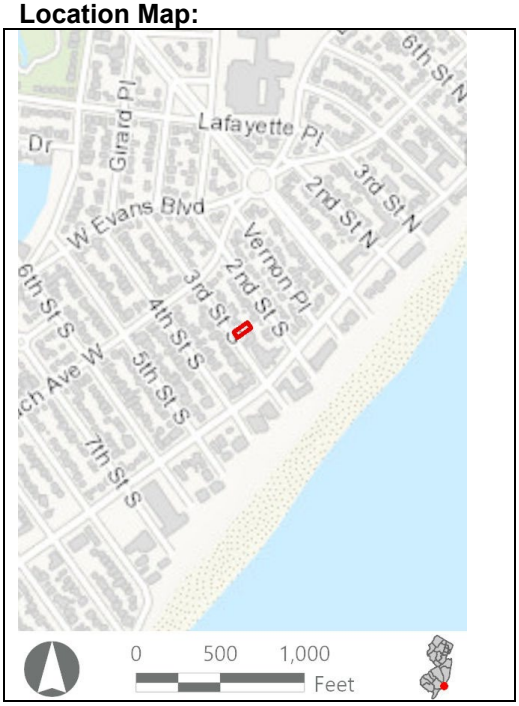
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 229 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1958 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape cod **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered two-story ca. 1958 dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. Available street view photographs from 2013 reveal the house was formerly a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a gambrel roof; however, a large two-story addition attached to the northwest (rear) addition has significantly altered the dimensions of the house. The steeply pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and the house is covered in vinyl shake singles. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 4/4 windows, 1/1 windows, and fixed windows. The porch on the southwest elevation consists of a concrete block pad.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 229 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 229 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 229 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 230 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 230 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 26

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 230 3rd Street South is a one-and-a-half-story gable-front bungalow with vinyl and aluminum siding and a front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

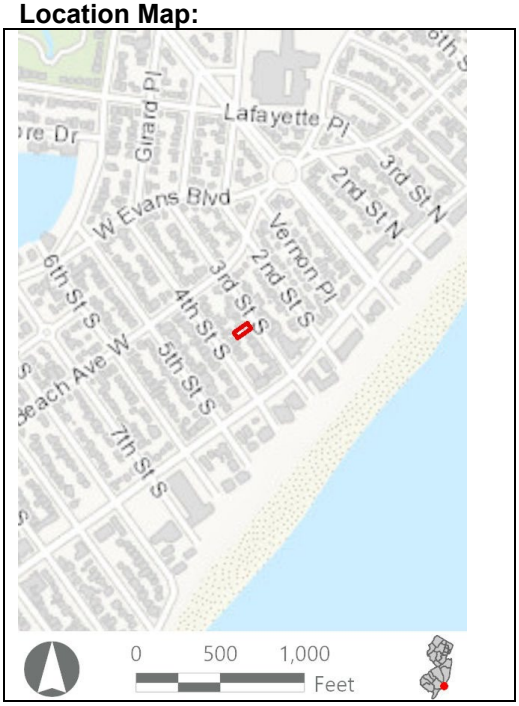
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 230 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1945 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 230 3rd Street South is a one-and-a-half-story gable-front bungalow with vinyl and aluminum siding and a front porch. The porch has a hipped roof supported by square brick columns. The porch deck is concrete. The building is three bays wide and four bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash. The entrance is in the middle bay of the façade but is left of the center. There is a single window in the gable above.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 230 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 230 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 230 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 214 4th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 214 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 4th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 214 4th Street South is a one-story Cape Cod with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

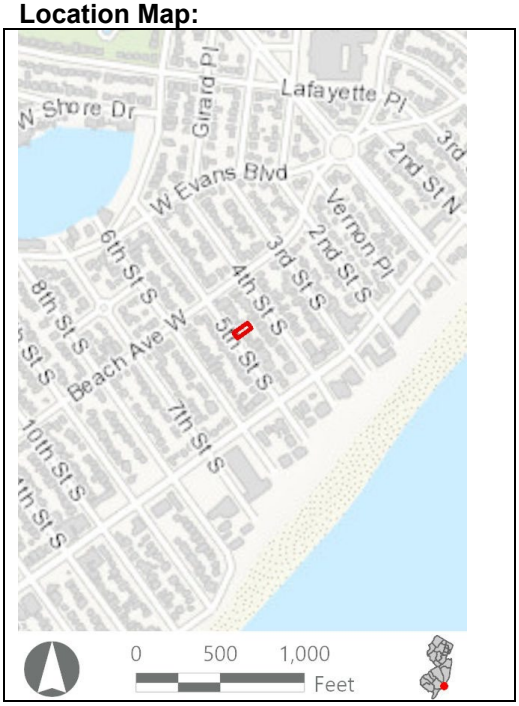
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 214 4th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 214 4th Street South is a one-story Cape Cod with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding. The residence is three bays wide and two bays deep with a center entrance with a shed-roof overhang and a concrete patio. The bays on either side of the entry have paired 1/1 replacement sash. There is a single-bay gable-roof projection on the side elevation in the rearmost bay. The fenestration on the side elevations is 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately one block away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 214 4th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 214 4th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 214 4th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 238 3rd Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 238 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 3rd *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 603

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 27

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1930 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, stucco-covered first floor with shingle siding on the second floor.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

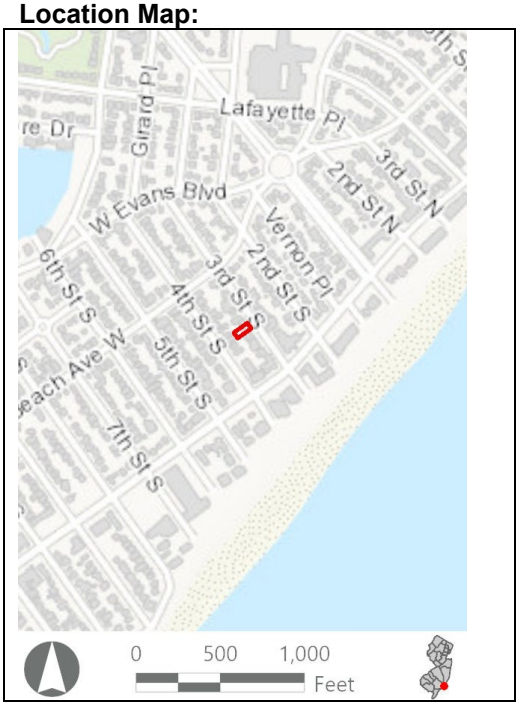
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 238 3rd Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco; Aluminum

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1930 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and six bays deep. The house rests on a stucco-covered concrete block first story while the second story is covered in aluminum siding. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle with flush gable ends and an interior chimney that pierces the roof at the ridgeline. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A concrete block stoop with a simple vinyl balustrade is attached to the southeast (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately one block away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 238 3rd Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 238 3rd Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 238 3rd Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 218 4th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 218 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 4th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 18

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Two-story circa 1951 Spanish Colonial Revival residence with a brick arched covered front porch, second-story balcony, and tiled roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

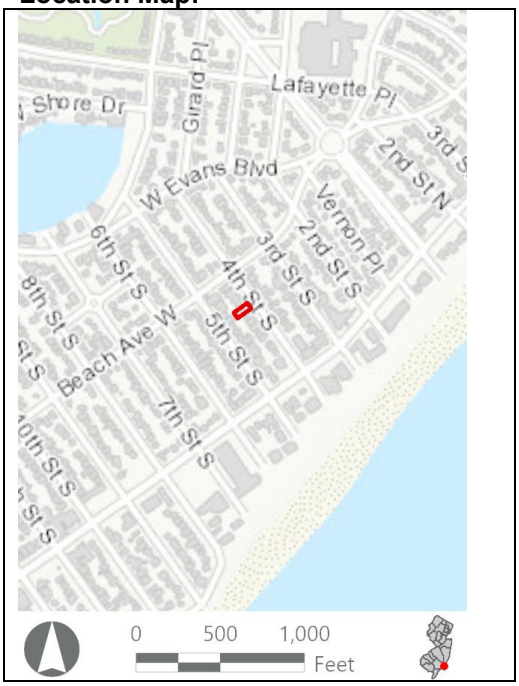
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 218 4th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Tile, Spanish
Exterior Finish Materials Brick; stucco

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered two-story ca. 1951 Spanish Colonial Revival dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in stucco with whitewashed stretcher bond brick on the northeast (front) elevation. The hipped roof is covered in Spanish tile and fenestration consists of replacement aluminum sash windows. A full width, one-story brick porch is attached to the northeast elevation. The porch rests on a foundation covered in stretcher bond brick and is supported by Roman arches with decorative balustrades. The porch includes a second-floor balcony also decorated with a balustrade and both the first and second stories have central entrances. Arched wing walls capped with Spanish tile are located on the northwest and southeast (side) elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Dense residential area two blocks from ocean front. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 218 4th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 218 4th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 218 4th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 215 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 215 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1951 altered Ranch house with asphalt shingle roofing, wood clapboard siding, and a bay window.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

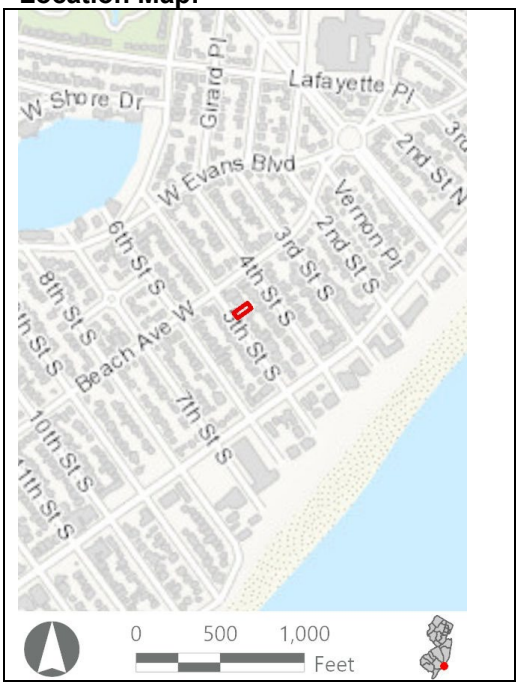
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 215 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1951 Ranch dwelling measuring two bays wide and four bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an interior brick chimney at the slope on the northeast (rear) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A partial width addition capped by a front gable roof and including a projecting bay window is attached to the southwest (front) elevation. A secondary entrance with a simple stoop is located on the northwest (side) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately 1.5 blocks away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 215 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 215 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 215 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 219 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 219 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1952 altered Ranch house with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl exterior and a small covered front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

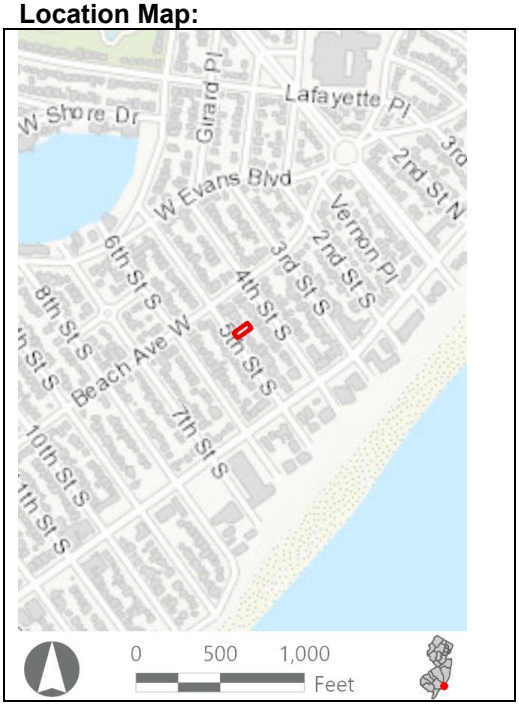
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 219 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1952 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum and vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1952 Ranch dwelling measuring two bays wide and six bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum siding with vinyl shake shingle on the southwest (front) elevation. The southwest elevation also includes a partially enclosed one-story addition with an integral porch capped by a gable roof with scalloped vinyl shingles in the gable end. The central block of the house is capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingle with flush gable ends. A one-story front gable addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation. The roof of the addition is pierced by an interior brick chimney at the slope. Fenestration consist of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately 1.5 blocks away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 219 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 219 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 219 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 223 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 223 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story circa 1950 residence with asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl and brick exterior.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

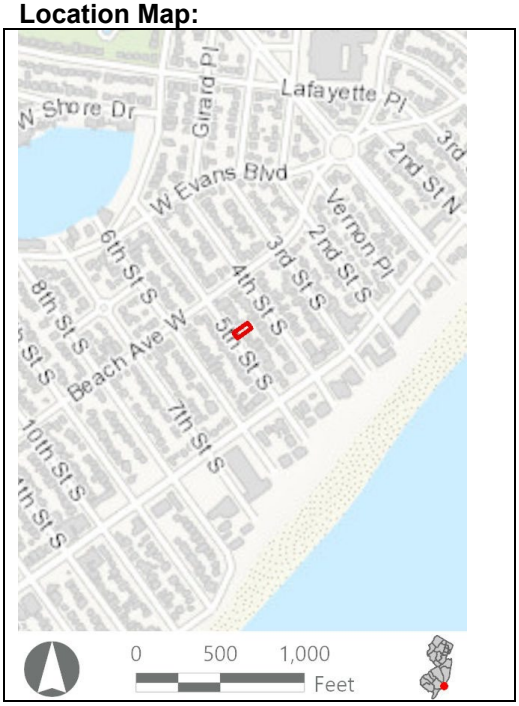
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 223 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1950 Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in vinyl siding with applied stretcher bond brick on the southwest (front) elevation. The southwest elevation also includes a partial width enclosed sun porch capped by a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingle with vinyl siding in the gable end. The central block of the house is capped by a side gable roof and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A partial width, one-story gable roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately one block away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 223 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 223 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 223 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 227 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 227 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: One-story altered Minimal Traditional dwelling with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a replacement porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

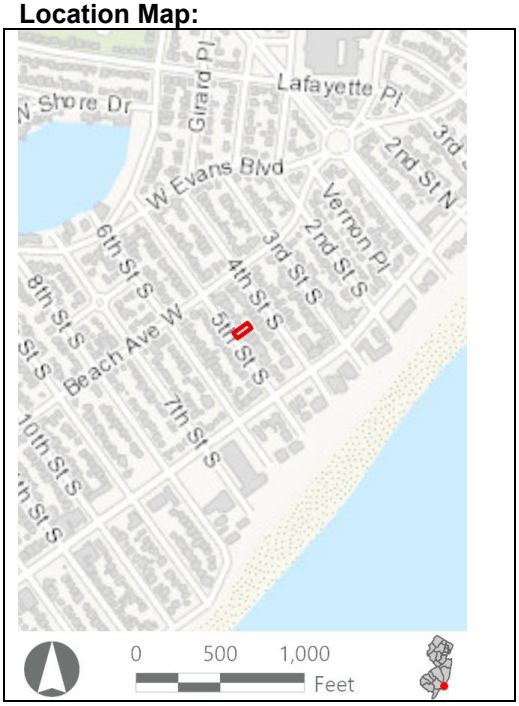
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 227 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1949 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1949 Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a one-bay projecting gable on the southwest (front) elevation. A shed roof porch is attached to the gable and is supported by square posts with a simple vinyl balustrade. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the southwest elevation. A full width, one-story gable roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately one block away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 227 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 227 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 227 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 231 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 231 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered two-story Front Gable dwelling with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, a two-story porch with replacement materials, and replacement windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

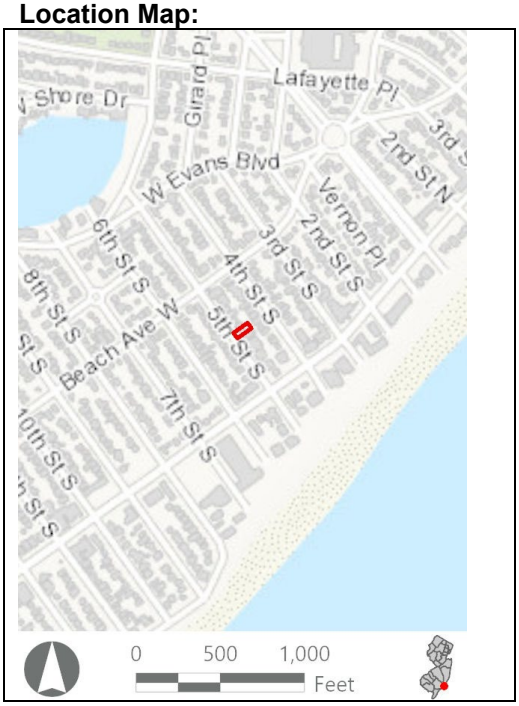
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 231 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1955 Front Gable dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a projecting gable on the southwest (front) elevation that covers a two-story porch resting on a concrete block foundation and supported by square wood posts. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. The northeast (rear) elevation includes a second story overhanging addition with a balcony framed by a simple wood balustrade. A historic-era one-bay garage capped by a front gable roof is located to the northeast of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately one block away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 231 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 231 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 231 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 238 4th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 238 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 4th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered one-and-a-half-story Front Gable dwelling with Shed style addition with asphalt shingle roofing, wood siding, a brick chimney, replacement windows, and a second floor patio with a simple balustrade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

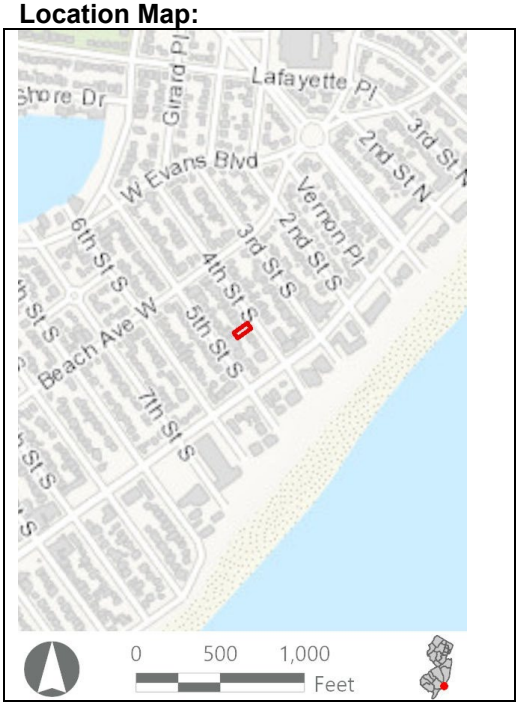
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 238 4th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered one-and-a-half-story ca 1955 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house includes two partial width Shed style additions on the northeast (front) and southeast (side) elevations. The Shed roof addition on the northeast elevation covers a porch supported by square posts and includes a second-floor balcony with a simple balustrade. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in vertical board. The front gable roof and shed addition roofs are covered in asphalt shingle and the roof of the main block is pierced by an exterior brick chimney on the northeast elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 6/6 windows with simulated panes, 1/1 windows, and casement windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area approximately one block away from beach/ocean access, surrounded by similar residential housing. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 238 4th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 238 4th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 238 4th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 215 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 215 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling with an enclosed one-story addition on the southwest (front) elevation, replacement asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a non-historic stone chimney.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

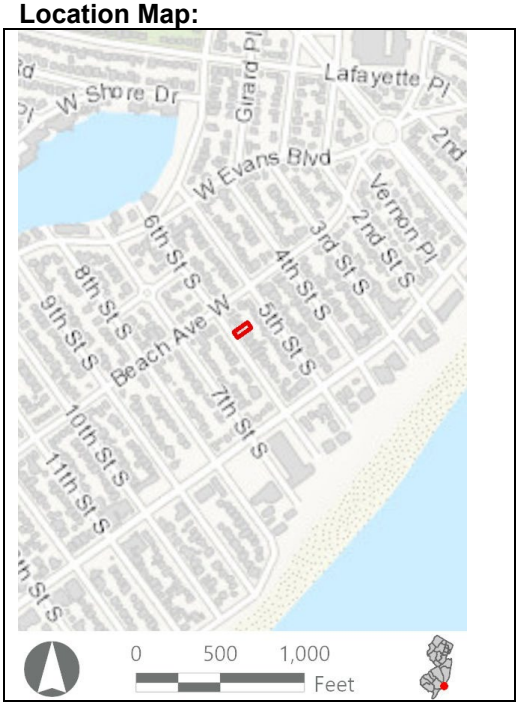
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 215 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1957 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, one-story ca. 1957 Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an exterior concrete block chimney covered in stone veneer. An enclosed, fully width gable front addition with a pent roof on the southwest (front) elevation. The addition includes a central entrance capped by a small gable roof supported by brackets. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 6/1 windows with simulated panes with a slightly projecting bay window on the southwest elevation. A full width, one-story shed roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 215 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 215 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 215 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 235 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 235 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Altered one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and replacement windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

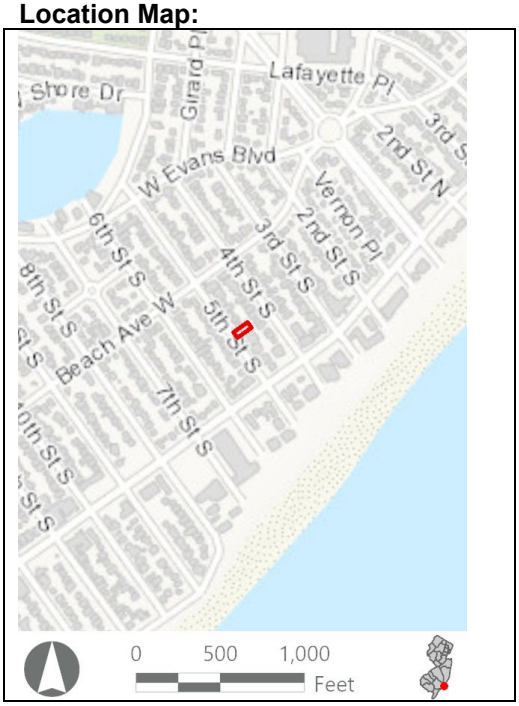
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 235 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1955 Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is flush at the gable ends with overhanging eaves. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A partial width offset projecting gable is located on the southwest (front) elevation and a patio set atop a concrete block foundation with a vinyl balustrade is also attached to the southwest elevation. A one-bay historic-era garage capped by a front gable roof is located to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 235 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 235 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 235 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 226 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 226 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5TH *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Altered one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a partial width shed roof porch with replacement materials.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

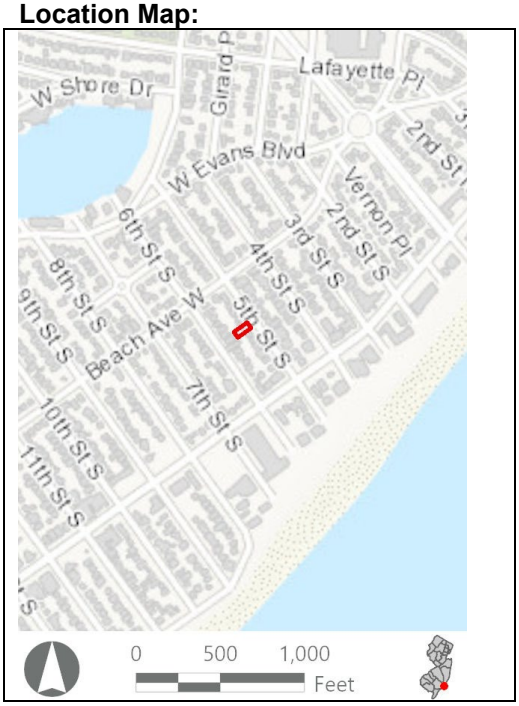
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 226 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Minimal Traditional
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, one-story ca. 1955 Minimal Traditional dwelling measuring three bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists if replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with a tripartite picture window on the northwest (front) elevation. A partial width shed roof porch resting on a concrete block foundation and supported by turned wood posts is attached to the northwest elevation while a full width one-story shed roof addition is attached to the southeast (rear) elevation. A historic-era one-bay garage capped by a front gable roof and partially covered in vinyl siding is located to the southeast of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 226 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 226 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 226 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 243 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 243 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 702

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered two-story Front Gable dwelling with replacement windows, asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, an offset front porch, and a two-story addition on the southwest (front) elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

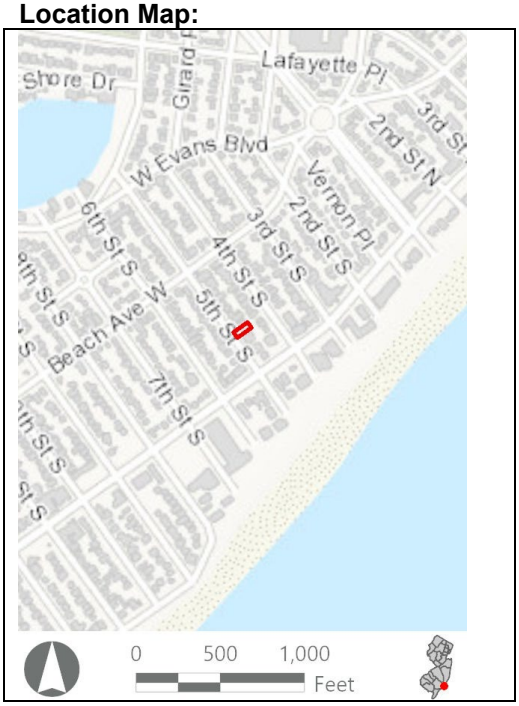
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 243 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, ca. 1954 two-story Gable Front dwelling measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists if replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A partial width enclosed and offset addition is attached to the southwest (front) elevation and includes an upper second floor porch covered by a projecting stepped gable roof and supported by simple Doric columns with a vinyl balustrade. A shed roof with a central gable covered in asphalt shingle and supported by Doric columns covers the offset entrance on the ground level of the southwest elevation. A full width, one-story gable roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 243 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 243 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 243 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 227 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 227 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered one-story Dutch gable roof dwelling with replacement windows, asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle siding, and an enclosed partial-width one-story addition on the southwest (front) elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

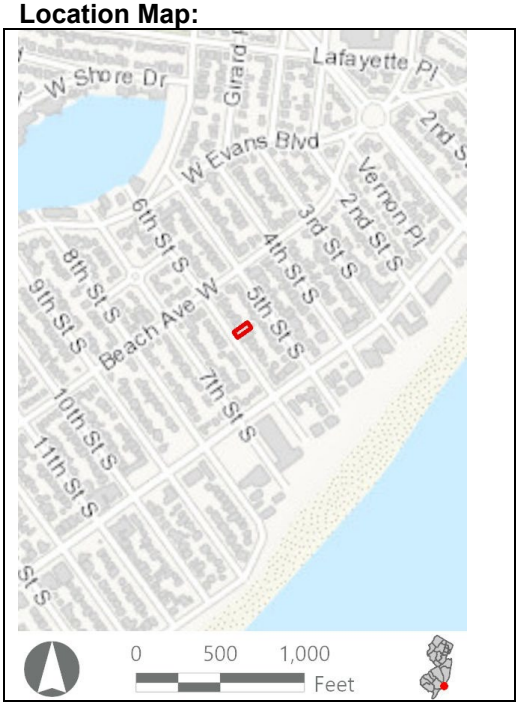
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 227 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered ca. 1953 one-story Gable Front dwelling measuring two bays wide and four bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in vinyl shake shingle. The roof has been altered into a Dutch gable and is covered in asphalt shingle. An exterior chimney covered with stone veneer pierces the roof on the southeast (side) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows with simulated 8/8 panes. A partial width enclosed addition with a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingle is attached to the southwest (front) elevation. An integral porch supported by square posts is also located on the southwest elevation. A full width, one-story gable roof addition is attached to the northeast (rear) elevation. A hipped roof outbuilding only partially visible from the public right-of-way is located to the northeast of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 227 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 227 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 227 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 238 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 238 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Altered one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival dwelling with replacement windows, asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and a full-width front porch and second-story deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

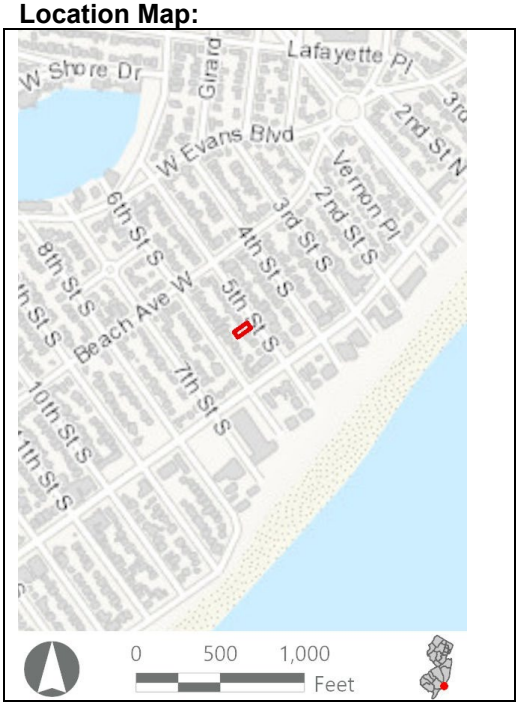
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 238 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1966 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, ca. 1966 two-story Colonial Revival dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes full length visor dormers on the northeast (front) and southwest (rear) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows. A full width porch resting on a concrete block foundation and supported by square posts is attached to the northeast elevation. The porch supports an upper balcony with a simple balustrade and access from a sliding glass door. A partial width two-story gable roof addition and a second-story balcony are attached to the southwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 238 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 238 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 238 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 222 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 222 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 706

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Altered two-story Front Gable dwelling with replacement windows, asphalt shingle roofing, wood and brick siding, a two-story front porch supported by square posts, and an exterior staircase leading up to a second-floor side entrance.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

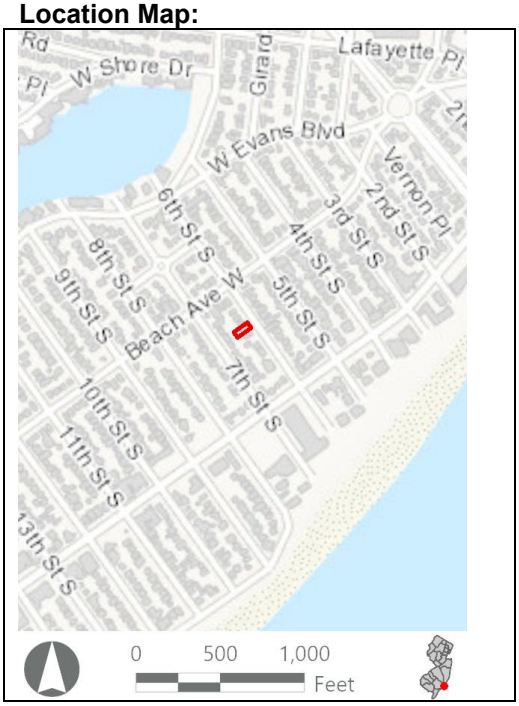
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 222 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum and Brick

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1955 Gable Front dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum siding with stretcher bond brick veneer on the ground level of the northeast (front) elevation. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and features a projecting gable on the northwest elevation that covers porches on the second and first stories. The porch rest on a concrete block foundation and is supported by square wood posts with a simple balustrade. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows that are in pairs on the northwest elevation. An exterior wood staircase on the southeast (side) elevation gives access to the second floor.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 222 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 222 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 222 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 226 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 226 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 706

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered minimal Ranch with rear two-story addition, replacement windows, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

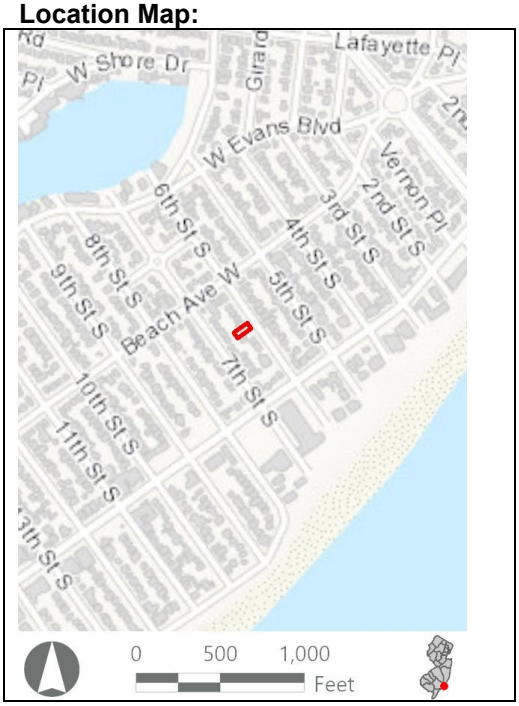
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 226 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1959 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered ca. 1959 two-story dwelling measuring two bays wide and six bays deep. The main block of the house is a minimal Ranch capped by a low-pitched side gable roof covered in asphalt shingle and resting on a concrete block foundation. A partial width shed roof addition with an integral porch supported by simple columns is attached to the southeast (side) elevation. A two-story, ca. 1980 side gable addition is attached to the southwest (rear) elevation and includes a sleeping porch on the southeast elevation and an exterior concrete chimney on the northwest (side) elevation. The entire house is covered in replacement vinyl siding and fenestration consists of replacement viny sash 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 226 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 226 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 226 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 239 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 239 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered one-and-a-half story Cape Cod dwelling with replacement windows, replacement siding and roof material, and a partially enclosed brick-faced addition with a projecting gable roof attached to the southeast (front) elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

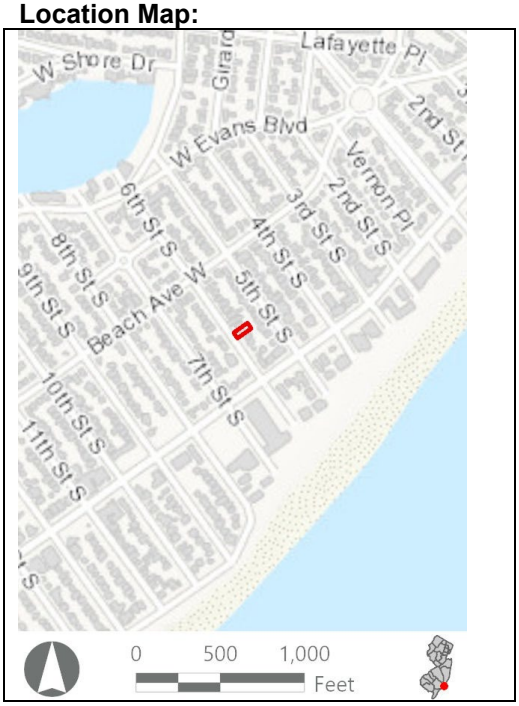
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 239 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick, Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered one-and-a-half-story ca. 1955 Cape Cod dwelling measuring two bays wide and three bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in vinyl siding with stretcher bond brick veneer on the southwest (front) elevation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an interior brick chimney at the slope. A partially enclosed hipped roof addition capped by a projecting gable is attached to the southwest elevation. The addition includes an integral porch supported by a brick-covered pier. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash casement windows, fixed windows, and 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 239 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 239 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 239 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 248 5th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 248 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 26

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Heavily altered hipped roof minimal Ranch with two-story rear addition, replacement windows, and replacement siding and roof material.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

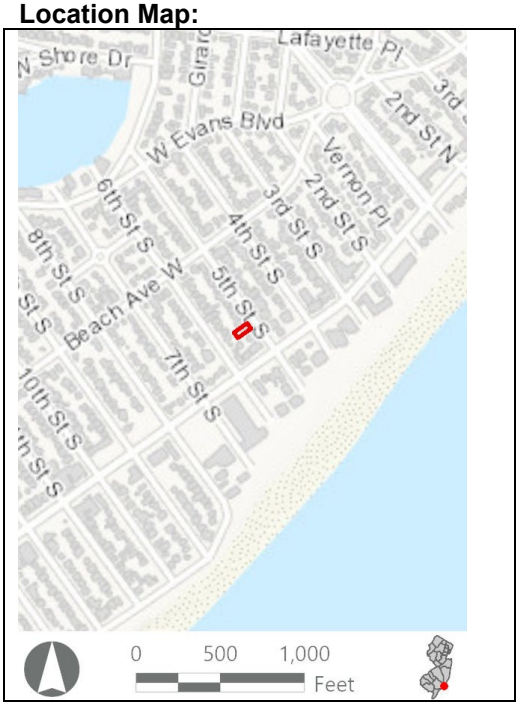
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 248 5th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered one-story ca. 1955 hipped roof Ranch dwelling with a two-story ca. 1980 gable roof addition with flush gable ends attached to the southwest (rear) elevation. The addition of the roof includes gable returns and overhanging eaves. Roof material on the entire dwelling consists of asphalt shingle and the house is covered in replacement vinyl siding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows that are paired on the northeast (front) elevation. A historic-era one-bay garage capped by a front gable roof and covered in vinyl siding is located to the southwest of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 248 5th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 248 5th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 248 5th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 230 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 230 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 706

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: Altered one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival dwelling with replacement windows, replacement siding and roof materials, and a small setback.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: April 7, 2023

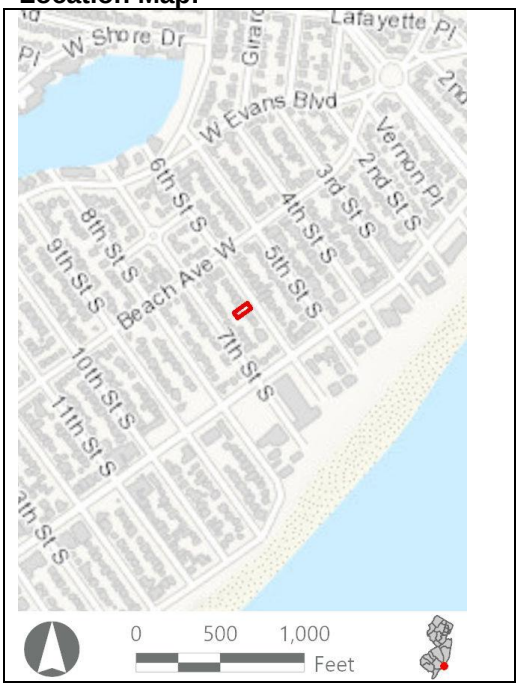
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ*. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 230 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered one-and-a-half-story ca. 1930 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring two bays wide and covered in aluminum siding. The steeply pitched side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a shed roof dormer window. A porch on the northeast (front) elevation has been enclosed. Visible fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 6/6 panes and 1/1 windows. Foundation material was not visible at the time of survey. The house has a large setback from the southwest side of 6th street.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 230 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 230 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 230 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	April 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 243 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 243 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 243 6th Street South is a two-story brick-and-stucco-clad residence with a flat roof, arched window openings, and a two-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

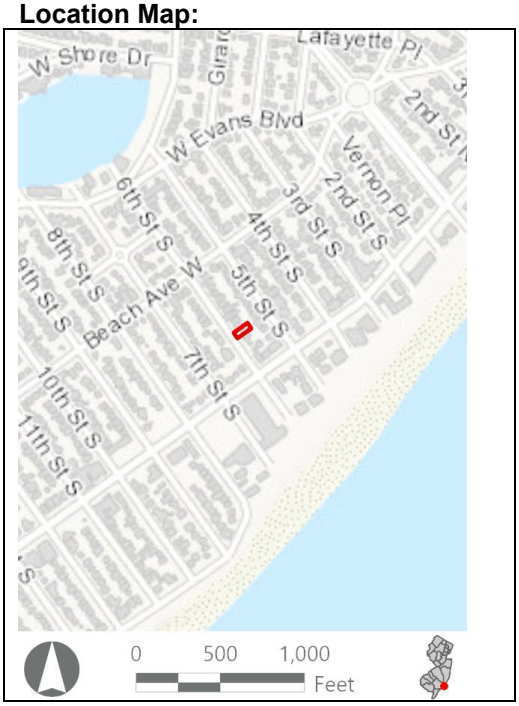
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 243 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1957 **Source:** County Property Records
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown; Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick; Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 243 6th Street South is a two-story residence with a flat roof. The primary (southwest) elevation is clad in brick, while remaining elevations are clad in stucco. A two-story porch spans the full width of the primary elevation and has a shed roof clad in asphalt shingle, square posts, angled braces, and a simple wood balustrade. The building has several arched window openings, although the sash are vinyl replacement units.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located one block from Brigantine Beach in a residential neighborhood characterized by buildings of the mid-twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 243 6th Street South was built in about 1957 as part of Brigantine's ongoing residential development.

Significance: The building at 243 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 243 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 243 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 255 6th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 255 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 704

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 255 6th Street South is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with vinyl siding and a small entry porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

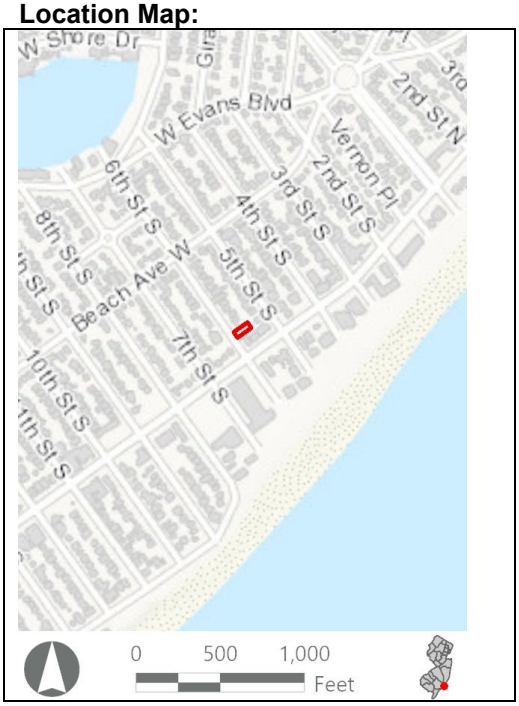
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 255 6th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1957 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 255 6th Street South is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with vinyl siding and a side gable roof with two gabled dormers on the primary (southwest) elevation. A single-story entry porch with a shed roof and non-historic square posts extends across approximately two-thirds of the primary elevation. Fenestration includes 1/1 vinyl sash as well as a tripartite picture window on the primary elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located one block from Brigantine Beach in a residential neighborhood, surrounded by modestly scaled mid-twentieth-century residences. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 255 6th Street South was built in about 1957 as part of Brigantine's ongoing residential development.

Significance: The building at 255 6th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 255 6th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 255 6th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 230 7th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 230 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 802

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 230 7th Street South is a side-gabled single-story Ranch dwelling with asbestos shingle siding and vinyl windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

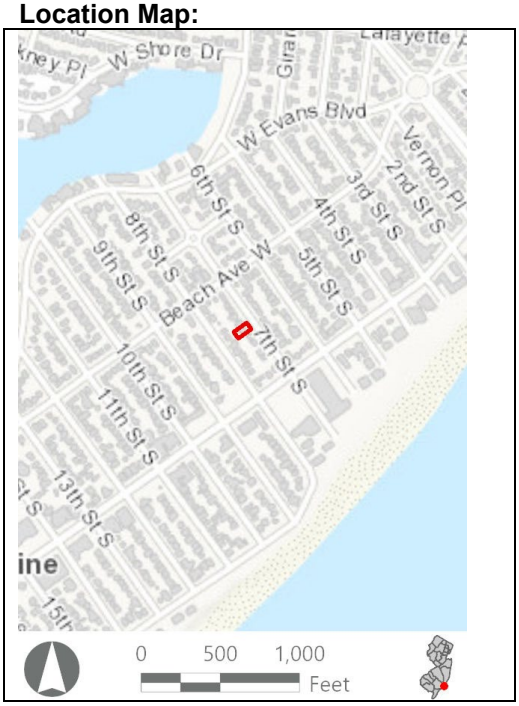
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 230 7th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos; Wood, Other

Exterior Description: The building at 230 7th Street South is a side-gabled single-story Ranch dwelling with two rear ells. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle, except for the gable ends which are clad in vertical wood siding. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingle. Windows throughout are vinyl. A tripartite picture window is located adjacent to the main door on the primary (northeast) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located one block from Brigantine Beach in a residential neighborhood characterized by modest mid-twentieth-century residences (many with substantial alterations). Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.
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ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 230 7th Street South was built in about 1954 as part of Brigantine's postwar boom in residential development.

Significance: The building at 230 7th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 230 7th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 230 7th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 246 8th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 246 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 8th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 804

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 246 8th Street South is a heavily altered one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with a two-story addition and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

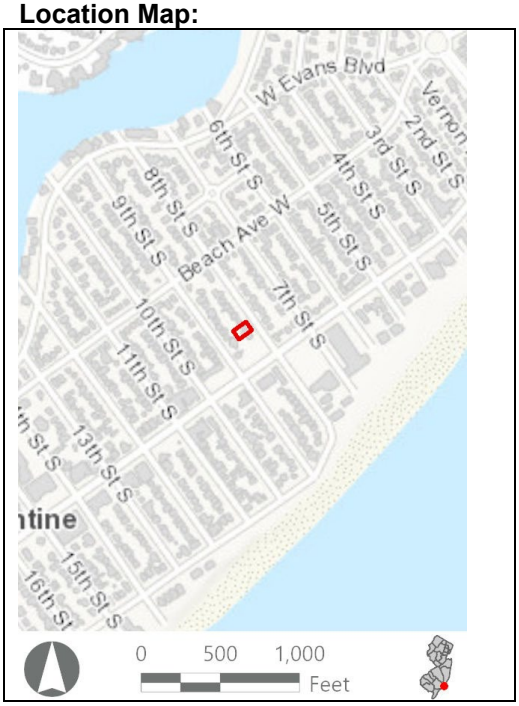
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 246 8th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1948 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 246 8th Street South is a heavily altered one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing. The primary (northeast) elevation of the primary volume consists of a centered entry door under a small projecting canopy, flanked by bays of multiple vinyl windows on the first story, and a pair of gabled dormers at the upper story. To the southeast, a two-story addition has a low-sloped gable roof and pairs of vinyl windows with applied shutters. A second-floor deck is located at the rear.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located one block from Brigantine Beach in a mixed residential-commercial neighborhood. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 246 8th Street South was built in about 1948 as part of Brigantine's postwar boom in residential development.

Significance: The building at 246 8th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 246 8th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 246 8th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 250 8th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 250 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 8th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 804

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 250 8th Street South is a one-and-one-half-story minimal Colonial Revival dwelling with a side gable roof, brick cladding on the primary elevation, and vinyl siding on the remaining elevations.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 250 8th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick; Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 250 8th Street South is a one-and-one-half-story minimal Colonial Revival dwelling with a side gable roof, brick cladding on the primary elevation, and vinyl siding on the remaining elevations. The primary (northeast) elevation is arranged symmetrically, with a centered entry door flanked by windows atop spandrels clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration throughout generally consists of 1/1 vinyl windows. A flat-roofed dormer on the rear elevation includes a secondary entrance accessed via an exterior wood stair and second-floor deck.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located approximately one block from Brigantine Beach in a mixed residential-commercial neighborhood. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 250 8th Street South was built in about 1954 as part of Brigantine's postwar boom in residential development.

Significance: The building at 250 8th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 250 8th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 250 8th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 318 16th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 318 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 16th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 1601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Brigantine Inlet

Description: The building at 318 16th Street South is a ca. 1950 Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with two projecting gambrel roof bays, vinyl windows, wood shingle siding, and a wood shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

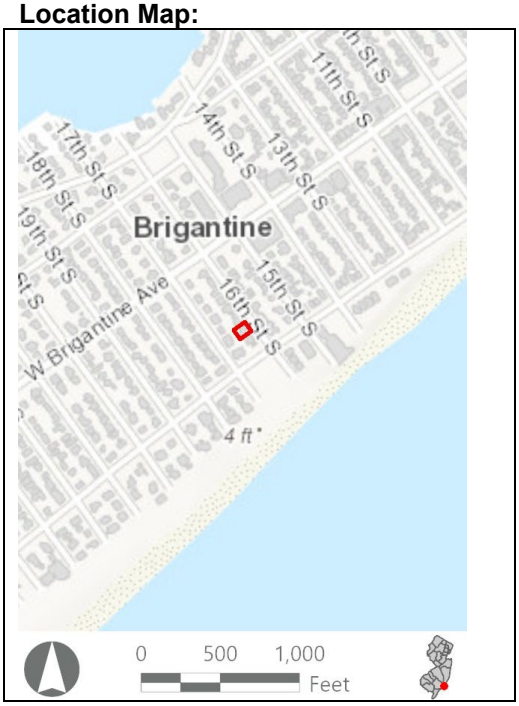
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

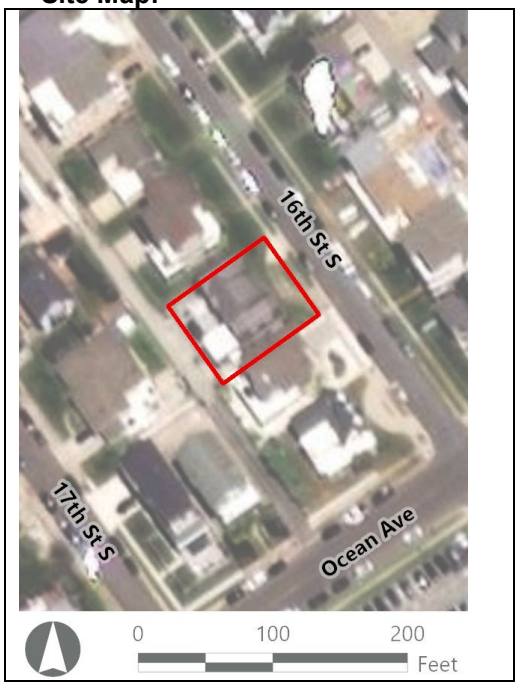
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 318 16th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Wood, Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 318 16th Street South is a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with wood shingle siding. The building consists of a central side-gabled volume and two projecting gambrel roof bays, all with wood shingle roofing. On the primary (northeast) elevation, the side-gabled volume has a shed-roofed dormer and a single-story entry porch with square posts, within which the primary entrance consists of a door with sidelights. The gable ends of the projecting gambrel bays feature bracketed, arched moldings and shaped wood shingles. Windows throughout are vinyl sash with simulated divided lights.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located approximately one block from Brigantine Beach in a residential neighborhood surrounded by residences of the mid-twentieth early twenty-first centuries. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 318 16th Street South was built in about 1950 as part of Brigantine's postwar boom in residential development.

Significance: The building at 318 16th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 318 16th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 318 16th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1900 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1900 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 1406

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The building at 19900 Ocean Avenue is a single-story Ranch dwelling with stucco siding, an H-shaped plan with an integrated single-bay garage, and a gable-on-hip roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

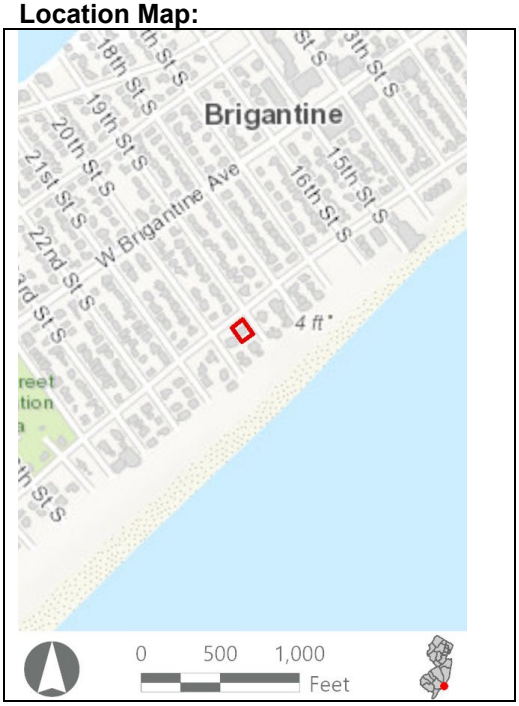
Photograph:



BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1900 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1958 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 1900 Ocean Avenue is a single-story Ranch dwelling with stucco siding, an H-shaped plan with an integrated single-bay garage, and a gable-on-hip roof with cross gables. The primary (northwest) elevation consists of a recessed central bay containing the entry and a large picture window, flanked by two projecting bays containing a pair of windows to the northeast and a single-bay garage to the southwest. An off-centered brick chimney rises from the northwest slope of the roof. Fenestration consists of two-over-two windows with horizontal muntins and wood shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is on a corner lot roughly one-half block from Brigantine Beach in a residential neighborhood. Surrounding residences are a mix of mid-twentieth-century to early-twenty-first-century buildings. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 1900 Ocean Avenue was built in about 1958 as part of a boom in Brigantine residential development.

Significance: The building at 1900 Ocean Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1900 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1900 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2201 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2201 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 2101

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The building at 2201 Ocean Avenue is a circa-1982 Ranch dwelling with stone exterior cladding and a complex hipped and gable-on-hip roof with overhanging eaves.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

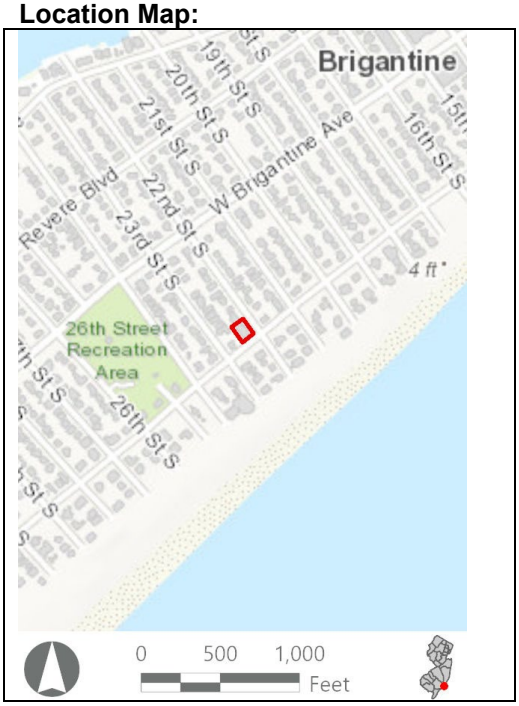
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2201 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1982 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stone

Exterior Description: The building at 2201 Ocean Avenue is a circa-1982 Ranch dwelling with rubble stone exterior cladding. The complex hipped and gable-on-hip roof has deeply overhanging eaves and is clad in asphalt shingle. Fenestration consists of large single-light casement windows in gangs of four or more. The primary (northeast) elevation is asymmetrically arranged, with a recessed entry featuring a double-leaf glazed door with sidelights.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located one block from Brigantine Beach in a residential neighborhood, surrounded by other homes of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 2201 Ocean Avenue was built in about 1981, replacing an earlier building on the site.

Significance: The building at 2201 Ocean Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2201 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2201 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 406 20th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 406 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 20th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 1801

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The building at 406 20th Street South is a circa-1981 three-story Modernistic dwelling with a square footprint, stucco exterior, flat roof, tripartite windows, and a semicircular canopy over the primary entrance on the northeast elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

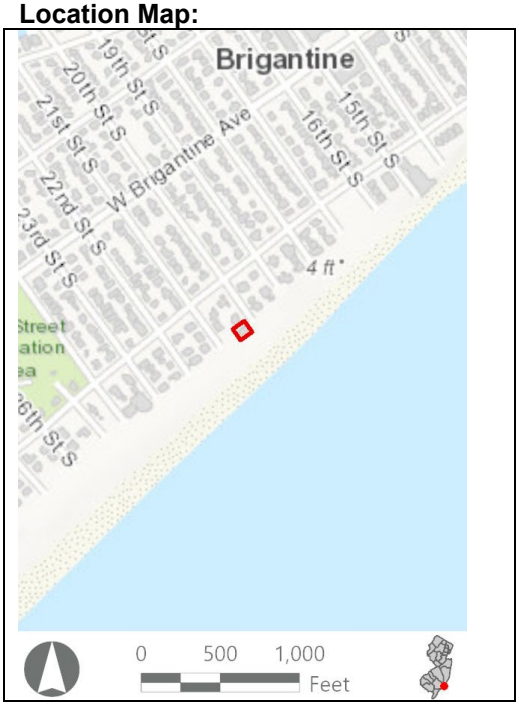
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 406 20th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Modernistic
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: The building at 406 20th Street South is a circa-1981 three-story Modernistic dwelling with a square footprint, stucco exterior, and flat roof with a rooftop deck. The primary (northeast) elevation is arranged symmetrically, with a semicircular canopy over the entrance. Fenestration generally consists of groups of three casement sash. Porches at all three floors occupy the full width of the ocean-facing southeast elevation, with a cantilevered canopy at roof level sheltering the third-floor porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located directly overlooking Brigantine Beach in a residential neighborhood surrounded by homes of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 406 20th Street South was built in about 1981, replacing an earlier building on the site.

Significance: The building at 406 20th Street South is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 406 20th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 406 20th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 400 26th Street South

Street Address: *Street #:* 400 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 26th *Suffix:* S *Type:* ST

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08203

Municipality(s): Brigantine City **Block(s):** 2301

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The building at 400 26th Street South is a heavily altered two-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with a two-story central projecting gable on the primary (northeast) elevation, replacement windows, and replacement siding and roof material. Two-story additions are attached to the northwest and southeast elevations and a one-bay garage is located on the southeast elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

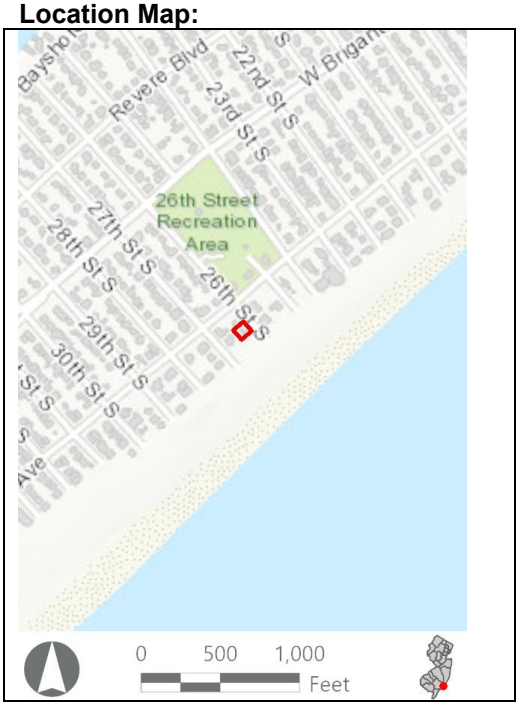
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Historic American Buildings Survey. 1991. Forked River Game Farm, Main Street (U.S. Highway 9) North of Lacey Road, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ. HABS No. NJ-1200. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/nj1502/ (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 400 26th Street South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 400 26th Street South is a heavily altered two-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling with a two-story central projecting gable on the primary (northeast) elevation, a two-story addition at the northwest and southeast elevations, and a one-bay attached garage at the southeast elevation. The building was constructed in about 1955 and appears to have been a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod dwelling that was later raised to two-and-one-half stories with multiple additions. The roof is clad in asphalt shingle and features two gabled dormers on the northeast elevation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration throughout consists of vinyl one-over-one windows in singles and pairs, along with several large single-light fixed sash. The rear yard is enclosed with a concrete block wall and chain link fence.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood, surrounded by other homes, with a public parking lot between it and Brigantine Beach. Brigantine is laid out in a rectilinear grid extending two-thirds of the island with curvilinear development on the northern extent of the city. The North Brigantine Natural Area on the northern limit of the island was added to New Jersey's Natural Area System in 1967 to preserve the salt marsh habitats, coastal dunes, and rare species habitats (HABS, 1991). Brigantine Avenue (CR 638) is the primary arterial, eventually connecting to the mainland via Atlantic City to the southwest.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The city of Brigantine is in the extreme southeastern extent of Atlantic County on Brigantine Island. The first Euro-American family to settle in Brigantine arrived in 1730 followed by more settlers in the 1760s. By 1805, there were seven houses and a boarding house on the island and by the mid-nineteenth century, the island had numerous hotels. In 1880, the Brigantine Land Company began platting land and selling lots. However, the most meaningful development period occurred in the early 1920s when the Island Development Company began developing residential and commercial properties on most of the island. The city was formally incorporated in 1924 and in 1926 the iconic (although nonfunctional) Brigantine Lighthouse was constructed by the company to attract residents to the island. The first bridge to Atlantic City was also built in 1924. Historic aerials show the first appearance of the street grid and the curvilinear streets to the north in 1931 with only scattered housing construction. In 1957, the grid is mostly filled out but the curvilinear section to the north and an undeveloped section on the southern tip of the island remain without housing. The island, except for the North Brigantine Natural Area, is almost completely built out by 1984. Beginning in the late 1980s, the residential housing stock in Brigantine began to see large-scale demolition of historic-era housing in favor of more modern, often two-to-three-story houses. This is particularly evident along the coastline, as many historic-era homes have been destroyed by hurricane effects. However, in the interior of the Brigantine's residential core, many homeowners have opted to demolish and rebuild rather than restore or rehabilitate historic-era properties. Brigantine is still a very popular vacation destination, offering a more family-friendly atmosphere compared to Atlantic City to the southwest (HABS, 1991; NETR, 2023).

The building at 400 26th Street South was built in about 1955 as part of a seaside residential development. It appears to have been raised to two-and-one-half stories and otherwise altered in the late twentieth century.

Significance: The building at 400 26th Street South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brigantine City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 400 26th Street South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 400 26th Street South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

HISTORIC DISTRICT FORM

Historic Sites #:

District Name: Pleasantville Mobile Home Court (Harbor Crossings)

County(s): Atlantic **District Type:** Residential

Municipality(s): Egg Harbor Township **USGS Quad(s):** Pleasantville

Local Place Name(s): N/A

Development Period ca.1951 To ca.1984 **Source** NETR, 2023.

Physical Condition: Good

Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark:		SHPO Opinion:	
National Register:		Local Designation:	
New Jersey Register:		Other Designation:	
Determination of Eligibility:		Other Designation Date:	

Description: Today known as Harbor Crossings, Pleasantville Mobile Home Court is a manufactured home community. The land is owned by a management company that sells and finances manufactured homes. Homeowners then pay a monthly fee for services. The private community is bounded by Tilton Road, Fire Road, Old Egg Harbor Road, Black Horse Pike, and the Garden State Parkway. It comprises a series of private streets that span the development on north-south and east-west axes. According to historic aerials, the development dates to the early 1950s but takes its current form by the early 1980s. The owner-occupied manufactured homes are typically one-story gabled rectangular buildings with vinyl siding and an entry on the long elevation. Dates of construction appear to be largely late twentieth century with early twenty-first century buildings interspersed.

Setting: Egg Harbor Township is in the southeastern extent of Atlantic County and is bordered on the southwest by the Great Egg Harbor River. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Bargaintown, Cardiff, English Creek, Farmington, Scullville (formerly known as Jeffers), Steelmanville, and West Atlantic City, as well as part of McKee City. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the Naval Air Station (NAS) Atlantic City in the 1940s, the construction of the Atlantic City Expressway in the 1960s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century. Today, Egg Harbor Township remains primarily agricultural land, with small centers of commerce in the communities and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (NETR, 2023).

HISTORIC DISTRICT FORM

Historic Sites #:





Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

HISTORIC DISTRICT FORM

Historic Sites #:



Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House

Street Address: *Street #:* 152 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lees *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* LN

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08234

Municipality(s): Egg Harbor Township **Block(s):** 8503

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Marmora

Description: The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is a two-story Federal style residence set far back from the road. The property includes a historic (though likely not original) barn.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

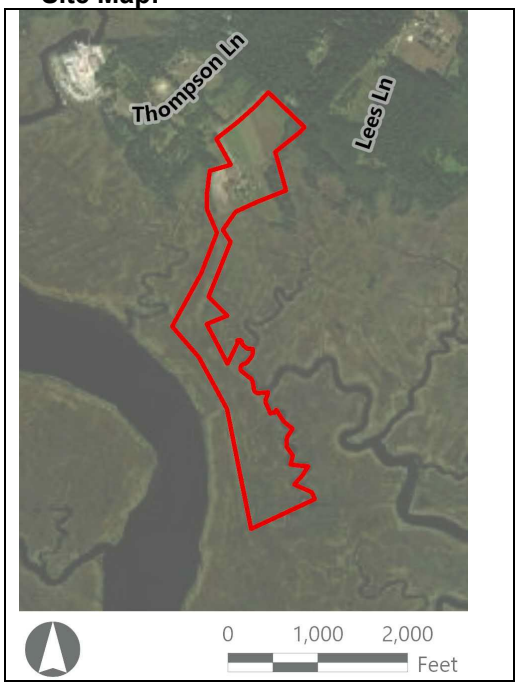
BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Berkey, Joan. 2017. *Selected Historic Buildings in Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, NJ.* On file, New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.
Cullen, M., B.D. Mason, and J.H. Bennett. 1963. *Sketches of Egg Harbor Township*. Tercentenary Publications Committee, Egg Harbor City, NJ. Available at http://www.k2tqn.net/history/Sketches/introduction/index.htm (Accessed February 2023).
Egg Harbor. 2019. *History.* Available at https://www.ehtgov.org/community/history.php (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Rand McNally and Company. 1897. *Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of New Jersey*. Chicago, IL.
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
US Army Corps of Engineers. 2023. *Atlantic City Naval Air Station*. Available at https://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/Environmental-Remediation/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Atlantic-City-Naval-Air-Station/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1815 **Source:** Berkey, 2017.
Alteration Date(s): Ca. 1870-ca.1890 **Source:** Berkey, 2017.
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Federal
Form: Side Hall **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Unknown

Exterior Description: The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is a two-story Federal style residence set far back from the road. The property includes a historic (though likely not original) barn. From the public right of way, it appears that the residence is a side-gabled two-story frame deweling with an end chimney. The façade is four bays symetrically divided into two groups. The entrance is located between bays in the right grouping. A one-story shed-roff projection extends from one side.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is located on the Great Egg Harbor River approximately 9 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Egg Harbor Township is in the southeastern extent of Atlantic County and is bordered on the southwest by the Great Egg Harbor River. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Bargaintown, Cardiff, English Creek, Farmington, Scullville (formerly known as Jeffers), Steelmanville, and West Atlantic City, as well as part of McKee City. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the Naval Air Station (NAS) Atlantic City in the 1940s, the construction of the Atlantic City Expressway in the 1960s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century. Today, Egg Harbor Township remains primarily agricultural land, with small centers of commerce in the communities and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: From previous form: Family lore states the house was built by Isaac Smith (1791-1875) and his wife Kezia Abbott (1798-1866). The presence of machine-cut, machine-headed nails in the attic floor suggests a construction date of ca. 1815-1830, a date that is consistent with the late Federal style of the mantel in the parlor. The house appears to stand on land sold to Elisha Smith (ca. 1700-1755) by Samuel Scull ca. 1740, although a formal deed was not executed until 1755. [NJ State Archives, colonial deeds book A-F, p. 113]. Elisha Smith, thought to be the son of Simon Smith from Hadley, CT, was the first of the family to settle in Gloucester (now Atlantic) County. The house is still owned by members of the original Smith family (Berkey, 2017).

The name "Egg Harbor" was given to the area due to the abundance of shorebird and waterfowl eggs in the seventeenth century. Euro-Americans settled several small farming communities in the eighteenth century within the present-day township, including Bargaintown, English Creek, Steelmanville, and Sculville. Many of these communities had grist mills, sawmills, blacksmith shops, churches, and taverns. The western boundary of the township was established in 1761 with the area called Great Egg-Harbour Township, and Egg Harbor Township was incorporated in 1798. Boat-building was a major industry in Egg Harbor Township in the nineteenth century, and many of the communities had shipyards. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad and West Jersey Railroad were built through Egg Harbor Township in the mid-nineteenth century, connecting Atlantic City to Camden. Communities such as English Creek, Farmington, Cardiff, McKee City, and West Atlantic City grew up and expanded around the railroad stations. During the second half of the nineteenth century, ten cities and townships were formed from Egg Harbor Township. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure throughout the township, including the growth of suburban developments. The Naval Air Station (NAS) Atlantic City was built in the northern part of the township in 1942. The NAS was decommissioned in 1958 and now operates as a commercial airport, Air National Guard Base, and Coast Guard Air Station (Cullen et al., 1963; Rand McNally, 1897; Egg Harbor, 2019; Snyder, 2004; US Army Corps, 2023).

Significance: The Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House appears to have diminished integrity. The building is not representative of the Federal style and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:
Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:
List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Isaac and Keziah (Abbot) Smith House Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel, encompassing a total of 52.8 acres.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Germania Gunning Club

Street Address: *Street #:* 722 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: W *Street Name:* Moss Mill *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08205

Municipality(s): Galloway Township **Block(s):** 374

Local Place Name(s): Germania **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Oceanville

Description: The Germania Gunning Club is a one-story former school building constructed on a rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof and synthetic siding. The façade is devoid of windows except for either side of a projecting entry foyer with an overhanging gable-on-hip roof supported by simple columns.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 1, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Federico, J., and M. McHenry. 2011. Images of America: Galloway Township. Acadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.
Galloway Township, New Jersey. 2009. *Galloway Township Fast Facts Brochure*. Internet Archive Wayback Machine. Available at https://web.archive.org/web/20110728082445/http://www.gallowaytwp-nj.gov/general_information/Galloway%20TownshipOLD%20Fast%20Facts%20Brochure%202009.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Galloway Township Historical Society. 2023. *Brief Timeline History of Galloway Township.* Available at http://www.gallowayhistory.org/brief-timeline-history-of-galloway-township.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Rand McNally and Company. 1897. *Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of New Jersey*. Chicago, IL.
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
US Army Corps of Engineers. 2023. *Atlantic City Naval Air Station*. Available at https://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/Environmental-Remediation/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Atlantic-City-Naval-Air-Station/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Germania Gunning Club
Historic Name: Germania Farm School
Present Use: Recreational and Entertainment Activity, Active recreation - indoor
Historic Use: Institutional Activities, Education activity
Construction Date: 1909 **Source:** Datestone on School Bell Pedestal
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The Germania Gunning Club is a one-story former school building constructed on a rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. The façade is devoid of windows except for either side of a projecting entry foyer which features 1/1 replacement sash. The projection has an overhanging gable-on-hip roof supported by simple columns. The side elevations are two bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash. On the rear elevation, the roof slightly changes pitch and extends over a one-story projecting bay. A brick chimney is located at the juncture of the projecting bay and the rear elevation. The former Germania Farm School Bell is located out front of the building on a brick pedestal and covered by a gabled roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Germania Gunning Club is located inland in Galloway Township in the eastern quadrant of the intersection of West Moss Mill Road and Prague Avenue. The former school has a rural setting. The Germania Gunning Club is in the former community of Germania in Galloway Township. Germania was settled by German immigrants who came to this area of Galloway Township in the 1840s from Philadelphia (to the northwest). Galloway Township is in eastern Atlantic County and is bordered on the northeast by the Mullica River. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Absecon Highlands, Cologne, Conovertown, Germania, Higbeetown, Leeds Point, Oceanville, Pinehurst, Pomona, Smithville, South Egg Harbor, and the "Township Center." Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the NAS 1940s, the construction of the Garden State Parkway in the 1950s, the construction of Stockton University in the 1970s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century. Today, Galloway Township remains primarily agricultural land, with small centers of commerce in the communities and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Galloway Township Historical Society, 2023; Galloway Township, 2009; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1909, Galloway Township was divided into school districts. The hamlet of Germania was designated district number 8. The number 8 school was located along Cologne Avenue. The Germania Gunning Club building was constructed in 1909 and was known as the Germania Farm School (also known as the Moss Mill Road School). A datestone on the school bell pedestal indicates that the building continued as a school until 1930. It is potentially at this point that the building was converted for use as a private sporting club. A photograph from 1966 shows members of the gunning club standing with their kills along the rear exterior wall of the current building (Galloway Township Historical Society, 2023; Federico and McHenry, 2011).
The first permanent Euro-American settlement in the township was Leeds Point, settled in 1678. Galloway Township was formed in 1774 from Egg Harbor Township. In the second half of the eighteenth century, development centered around small communities such as Smithville, Leeds Point, Oceanville, Higbeeville, Cologne, Pomona, Germania, and Conovertown. In 1821, a road was built through the present-day township connecting Camden to Absecon along present-day Route 30. In 1854, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was built connecting Atlantic City to Camden through Galloway Township. Communities such as Germania, Cologne, Pomona, and Oceanville grew up and expanded around the railroad stations that were established over the next decades. For much of the nineteenth century, Absecon was the commercial center of the township until it was incorporated as its own city in 1872. In addition to Absecon, several other cities were formed from the township in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. The mid- and late-twentieth saw the improvement of road infrastructure throughout the township and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Naval Air Station (NAS) Atlantic City was built partially in the southern part of the township in 1942. The NAS was decommissioned in 1958 and now operates as a commercial airport, Air National Guard Base, and Coast Guard Air Station (Galloway Township Historical Society, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Rand McNally, 1897; US Army Corps, 2023).

Significance: The Germania Gunning Club is potentially significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with Education in Galloway Township and as an example of a private sporting club in Galloway Township.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Germania Gunning Club lacks sufficient integrity to convey its significance under Criterion A. The resource was built in 1909 as a rural school, apparently with a bell tower. The bell tower has been removed, though the bell is present onsite. It became the Germania Gun Club sometime after, though this date has not been established. A ca. 1966 photo of the rear elevation shows different windows, wood siding, and exposed rafter tails. While the setting in a narrow triangle of land between roads is consistent with the marginal spaces afforded rural schools, it does not convey the typical setting of a sportsman's club, such as the setback from the road, large rear yard, or woodlands. Without the sign or the bell display, this resource would not be recognized as the location of a school or a recreational facility.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Germania Gunning Club Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds with the boundary of the tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 111 South 21st Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 111 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 21st *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 17

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 111 South 21st Avenue is a two-story residence with white vinyl siding, shingle roofing, a covered wrap-around porch with square columns, and above-ground basement access.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

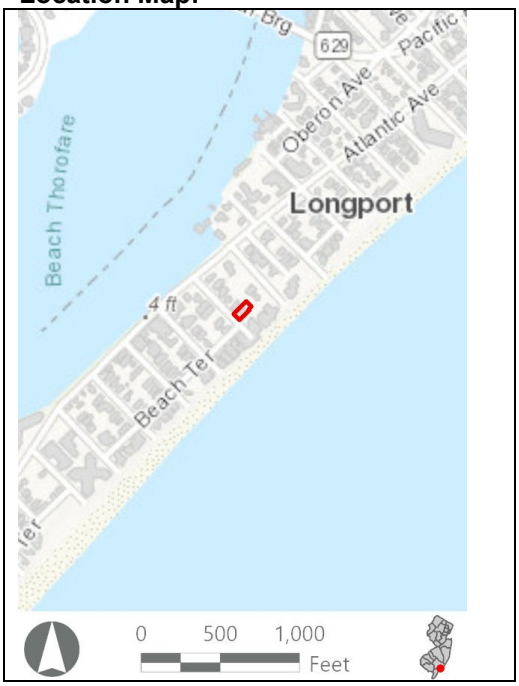
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 111 South 21st Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1896 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Wood, Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 111 South 21st Avenue is a two-story Queen Anne-style house on a raised brick foundation. The house features a square plan with a curved south corner. A one-story porch accessed by wood steps features metal railing, square pillars, and a utility door on the basement level. Entrances on the porch include metal French and sliding doors. The house features replacement 1/1 double-hung windows throughout of varying sizes and groupings. A three-bay oriel window on the first story is framed by brackets. The first story is trabeated beneath a flared second story. The northwest elevation features a two-story set of replacement fixed cottage windows cut into the molding and siding materials. The hipped asphalt roof features flat dormers with pairs of groups of five windows. The curved southern corner of the house is topped by an engaged conical roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 111 South 21st Avenue is in a residential area with near immediate access to the beach and the boardwalk and is surrounded by similar residential houses. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough. Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The building at 111 South 21st Avenue is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 111 South 21st Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 111 South 21st Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 112 South 25th Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 112 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 25th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 21

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The house at 112 South 25th Avenue is a circa 1975 two-and-a-half--story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling covered in synthetic faux-wood siding and capped by a gambrel roof with projecting gambrels. The fenestration consists of synthetic double-hung, 1/1 windows, with some in pairs.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

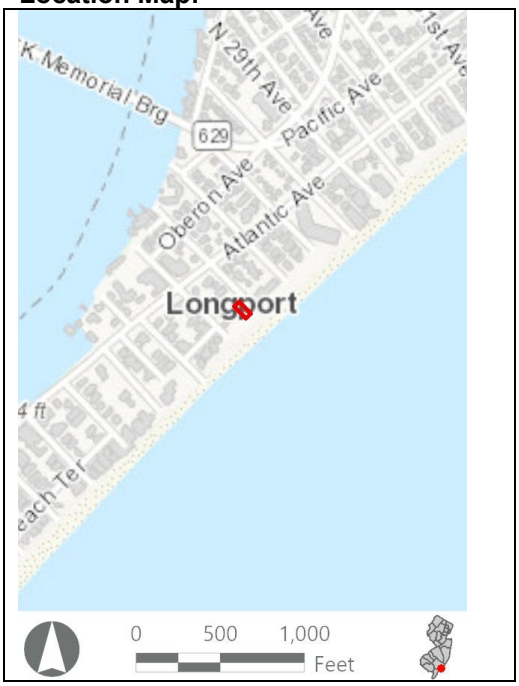
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 112 South 25th Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1975 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 112 South 25th Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house featuring a low-ridged gambrel roof with sweeping eaves. The house is clad in a synthetic faux-wood siding. The fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung synthetic windows, alone or in pairs or groups of three, typically flanked by vinyl faux shutters. The foundation is veneered in red brick and dark clinkers. On the first story, a single recessed bay on the northwest elevation features a garage door. The (southeast) ocean-facing façade features a two-story porch topped with a patio deck with vinyl posts and railings. A first-story entrance on the northeast elevation features a segmented arch recess topped by a triangular pediment. The second story flares out slightly above the first. The asphalt roof features trabeated gambrel and gabled dormers featuring windows or deep porches.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 112 South 25th Avenue is in a residential area on the beachfront and is surrounded by similar residential buildings. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater, but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The building at 112 South 25th Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 112 South 25th Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 112 South 25th Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 111 South 17th Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 111 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 17th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 13

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 111 South 17th Avenue is a heavily altered two-and-a-half story ca. 1920 dwelling.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

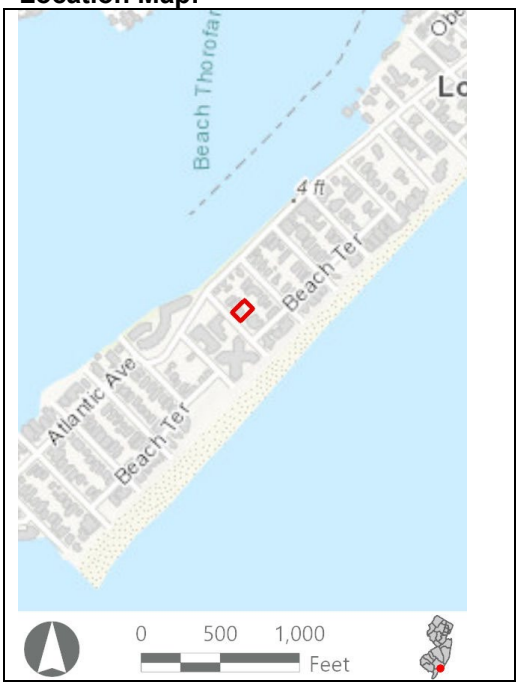
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 111 South 17th Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 111 South 17th Avenue is a heavily altered two-and-a-half story ca. 1920 dwelling. The house is covered in vinyl siding and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. There is a projecting gable on the southwest (front) elevation. The fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash double-hung 1/1 windows. A hipped roof porch with replacement materials is attached to the southwest, northwest (side), and southeast (side) elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 111 South 17th Avenue is in a residential area about half a block away from the oceanfront and is surrounded by similar residential buildings. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The building at 111 South 17th Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 111 South 17th Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 111 South 17th Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 105 South 36th Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 105 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 36th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 103

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 105 South 36th Avenue is a circa 1980 two-story Post Modern-style dwelling with replacement siding and roof material. The fenestration consists of large, fixed windows, and the house is set on a two-bay garage/deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

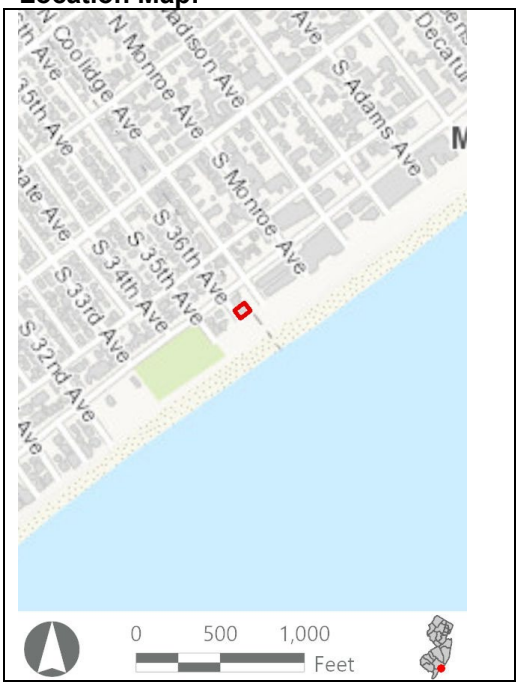
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 105 South 36th Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Post Modern
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Other

Exterior Description: The building at 105 South 36th Avenue is a two-story Post Modern-style house. The house is set upon a raised platform supported by square piers. The platform consists of a wide-open wood patio with vinyl posts and railing, within which is set the house. The house features angled walls and large full-height windows separated by wide wood muntins. The rear (northwest) elevation is mostly blank and clad in vertical clapboard siding. The first story features a set of wide sliding doors as an entry within an angled glass curtain wall. A second-story cantilevered porch is accessed by a semi-detached stairwell door. The northeast elevation features vinyl casement windows in groups of three. The rambling, angular roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 105 South 36th Avenue is in a residential area with immediate beach access. It is surrounded by similar residential buildings. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The building at 105 South 36th Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 105 South 36th Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 105 South 36th Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 107 South 25th Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 107 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 25th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 24

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 107 South 25th Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story residence clad in wooden shingle, capped in a wooden shingle roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

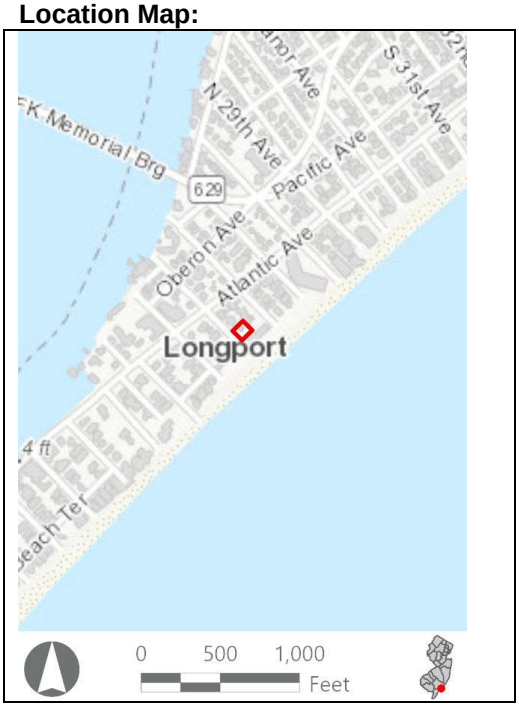
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 107 South 25th Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1897 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Wood, Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 107 South 25th Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style house set upon a raised foundation. The house is clad in wood shingle siding and features a two-story wraparound porch with Doric columns and both wood and vinyl railings. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows alone or in pairs. The first-story porch is accessed by a split staircase and features a three-part bay window on the southwest elevation and a large fixed, picture window and doorway on the (southeast) façade. The second story features deep gambrels, and the asphalt roof has two gabled dormers facing southeast.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 107 S. 25th Avenue is located in a residential beachside community, constructed second from the beach. The house is oriented toward the street with the main views consisting of adjacent residences, but its proximity to the ocean allows clear views of the ocean and beach.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The residence at 107 S. 25th Avenue was constructed in 1897 and is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of the Colonial Revival style and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 107 S. 25th Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 107 S. 25th Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 105 South 21st Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 105 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 21st *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 17

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 105 South 21st Avenue is a heavily altered two-and-a-half story ca. 1890 dwelling.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

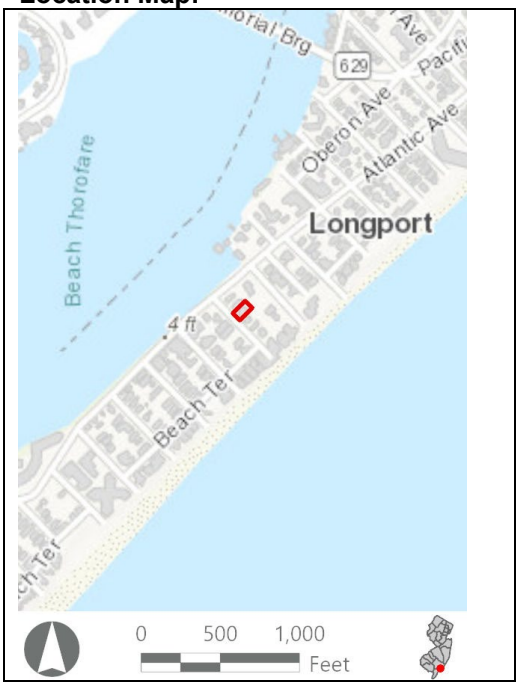
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

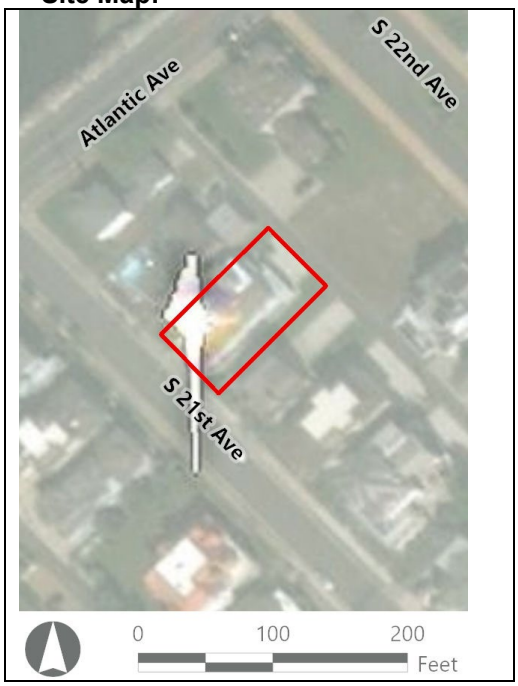
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 105 South 21st Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1890 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 105 South 21st Avenue is a heavily altered two-and-a-half story ca. 1890 dwelling. The residence is covered in vinyl siding and capped by an altered hipped roof with a projecting gable and exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The house includes replacement synthetic windows, alterations to the original porch including replacement materials, and the construction of a deck. There is a non-historic two-story rear addition.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 105 South 21st Avenue is in a residential area with beach access about half a block away. It is surrounded by similar residential buildings. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The building at 105 South 21st Avenue is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 105 South 21st Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 105 South 21st Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 110 South 22nd Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 110 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 22nd *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 17

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 110 South 22nd Avenue is a heavily altered two-and-one-half-story circa 1895 dwelling with replacement siding and capped by a side gable roof. The house features replacement windows and a large two-story porch addition on the northeast (front) elevation. The resource retains very little historic-era material.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area – Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

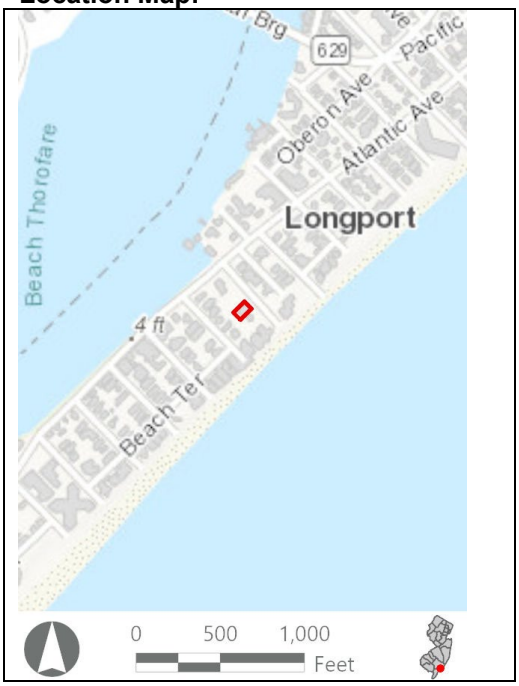
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area – Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 110 South 22nd Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1895 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Board and Batten

Exterior Description: The building at 110 South 22nd Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story house clad in replacement siding. The house features a two-story full-width porch on the (northeast) façade with square columns and pilasters. Fenestration consists mainly of 2/2, double-hung metal windows alone or in groups of up to four. Siding patterns vary across the elevations to include paneled and vertical line motifs. The first story features a two-bay square bay window on the façade. A portion of the second-story porch is enclosed as a sunroom featuring windows with bottom transoms. The upper half-story features a small patio with metal railings on the porch roof. The asphalt roof features flat dormers with bands of small square windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 110 South 22nd Avenue is in a residential area about half a block away from beach access. It is surrounded by similar residential properties. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The building at 110 South 22nd Avenue is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 110 South 22nd Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 110 South 22nd Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 109 South 13th Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 109 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 13th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 6

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 109 South 13th Avenue is a heavily altered three-story circa 1895 dwelling.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

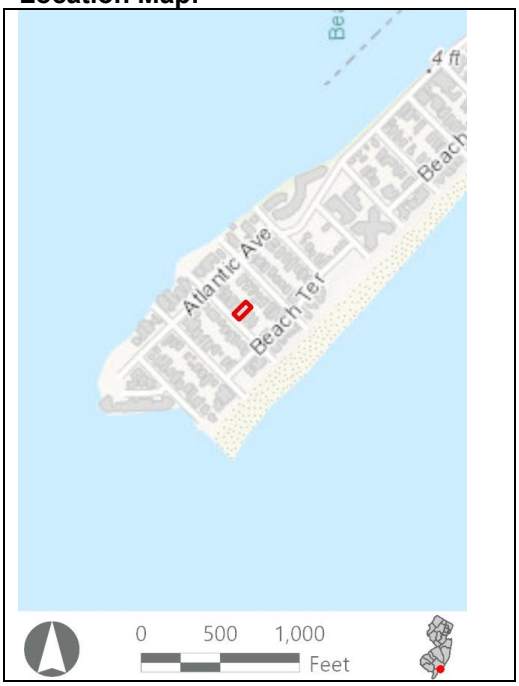
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 109 South 13th Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1895 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Other
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 109 South 13th Avenue is a heavily altered three-story ca. 1895 dwelling. The house has vinyl siding and is capped by a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features three gable roof dormer windows on the southeast (side) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 paired windows and a picture window on the southwest (front) elevation. A one-story replacement porch is attached to the southeast, northwest (side), and southwest elevations. Very little historic-era ornamentation is intact.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 109 South 13th Avenue is in a residential area about half a block away from the ocean. It is surrounded by similar residential buildings. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: The building at 109 South 13th Avenue is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 109 South 13th Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 109 South 13th Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 115 South 11th Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 115 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* 11th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08403

Municipality(s): Longport Borough **Block(s):** 2

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The house at 115 South 11th Avenue is an altered two-and-a-half story circa 1979 gable-front-and-wing dwelling.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

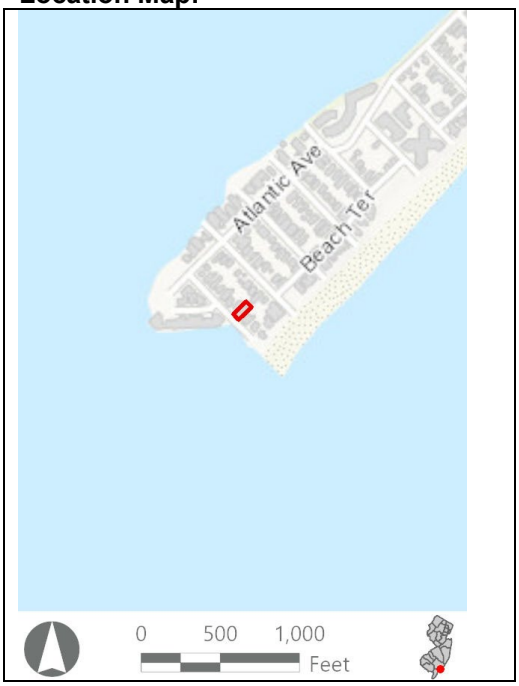
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Longport Public Library (LPL). 2023. "History." Available at https://www.longportpubliclibrary.org/about-us/history (Accessed January 2023).

NYTimes.com (NYT). 2023. "LONGPORT JOURNAL; History's Echoes in a Town Changed by Storms and Wealth." Available at https://www.nytimes.com/1989/12/17/nyregion/longport-journal-history-s-echoes-in-a-town-changed-by-storms-and-wealth.html (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 115 South 11th Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1979 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The house at 115 South 11th Avenue is an altered two-and-a-half story ca. 1979 gable-front-and-wing dwelling. The residence has modest Queen Anne detailing and is clad in vinyl siding. It is surmounted by a flat side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house includes a two-story projecting gable and gable roof dormer on the southwest (front) elevation. Both include decorative spindle work. The fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows. The offset entrance is decorated with a transom, fanlights, pilasters, and a flush pediment.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The house at 115 South 11th Avenue is in a residential area with near immediate beach access and surrounded by similar residential buildings. Longport Borough is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. The borough has a rectilinear street grid in the northern section close to Margate. The older section of the borough is along the narrow Point. Some of which is now underwater but was once part of the borough.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Longport City is located on the southern tip of Absecon Island and adjacent to Margate City. Developed as a seaside resort by Philadelphia businessman, Simpson McCullough, Longport was incorporated in 1898. The borough is named after McCullough's friend James Long who had owned but not developed the land prior to McCullough (LPL, 2023). Once noteworthy for its collection of late Victorian architecture, the borough has suffered from intense weather events because of its precarious position, losing 1st through 10th avenues to the ocean between 1900 and 1916. While the borough remains primarily residential in nature, its proximity to Atlantic City made it a desirable real estate market starting in the 1980s which saw much of the Victorian-era housing and historic landmarks replaced with high-density housing units (LPL, 2023; NYT, 2023).

Significance: 115 South 11th Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Longport Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 115 South 11th Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 115 South 11th Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 319 West Leeds Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 319 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: W *Street Name:* Leeds *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08232

Municipality(s): Pleasantville City **Block(s):** 400

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Pleasantville

Description: The building at 319 West Leeds Avenue is a two-story Folk Victorian dwelling, three bays wide and two bays deep with a cross-gable roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

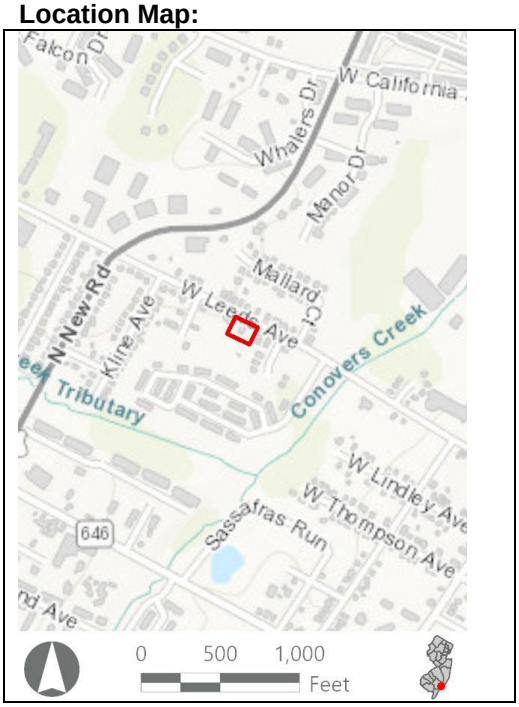
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2022. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed November 2022).

Remington, Vernick & Walberg Engineers. 2008. *Comprehensive Master Plan Update, City of Pleasantville, N.J. Volume 1 of 2*. Available online at: https://www.pleasantville-nj.org/pdf/MP_Historic_Final.pdf (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 319 West Leeds Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1900 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Other
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 319 West Leeds Avenue is a two-story Folk Victorian dwelling, three bays wide and two bays deep with a cross-gable roof. The house is clad in wood clapboard and the cross-gable has decorative scalloped shingles and cornice returns. The façade has a full-height central projecting bay with a later gabled entry porch supported by columns. The fenestration is flat-arch 1/1 sash, except for the gables, which are pointed-arch in pairs.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located inland in Pleasantville in Ocean County, approximately 6.62 miles to the northwest of the ocean, and does not have a maritime setting.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The resource first appears on a 1931 aerial photograph of Pleasantville City; however stylistic evidence suggests the Folk Victorian dwelling was constructed ca. 1900. The dwelling was set within a large lot surrounded by cultivated fields bordered by areas of tree cover on the southwest side of West Leeds Avenue. The surrounding area was predominantly rural and undeveloped. By the 1950s, a large postwar housing development was constructed to the southeast of the dwelling on the northwest and southeast sides of North New Road. Development continued into the latter half of the twentieth century with a proliferation of new construction occurring in the late 1980s and early-to-mid 1990s which dramatically changed the character of the historical rural landscape (NETR, 2022). Pleasantville City is located in Atlantic County along the banks of Lakes Bay on the mainland west of Atlantic City. European settlement began in the 1700s as small fishing communities along Lakes Bay and Great Egg Harbor River. These small communities continued to grow and eventually coalesced into a unified community in the late-1800s. This was mostly spurred by the areas located as a gateway into Atlantic City, as well as the migration of whalers and shell-fishers entering the area from the Cape May region. During this time railroads and stagecoach lines brought passengers through Pleasantville on their way to Atlantic City. The areas of Risleyville, Pleasantville, Mt. Pleasant, and Smith's Landing were consolidated and incorporated into the Borough of Pleasantville on December 18, 1888. Pleasantville continued to prosper and grow and a regional trolley service was instituted in 1903. As transportation routes continued to grow, linking Absecon to Somers Point, and the inland areas of New Jersey to Atlantic City, Pleasantville's central location caused more economic growth and the area soon boasted numerous commercial businesses and markets. This growth continued into the 1920s, and the city saw a population increase from 5,887 to over 12,000 as Pleasantville become a commercial hub on the mainland. However, the construction of the Garden State Parkway and the Atlantic City Parkway after World War II, which provided opportunities for residents to move to more distant suburban areas and larger shopping plazas, and also lessened the impact of the importance of railroad transportation, Pleasantville's role as a commercial, economic, social, and transportation hub declined (Remington, Vernick & Walberg, 2008).

Significance: The building at 319 West Leeds Avenue is associated with late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth-century development in Pleasantville City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 319 W Leeds Ave is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 319 W Leeds Ave is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
319 W Leeds Avenue Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds with the boundary of the tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5200 Boardwalk

Street Address: *Street #:* 5200 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Boardwalk *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 9

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 5200 Boardwalk is an eighteen-story, circa 1974, high-rise apartment building consisting of a tower rising from a concrete plinth, with a flat roof, brick curtain wall cladding, and concrete balconies and belt courses.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

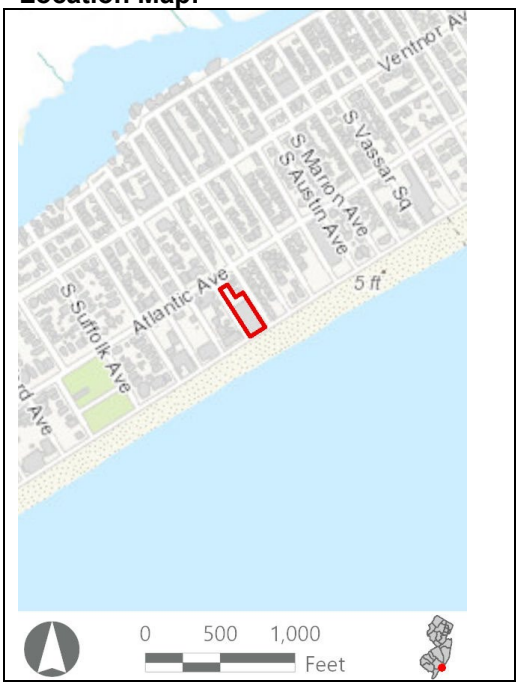
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5200 Boardwalk
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1974 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Modernistic
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 18
Type: N/A **Bays:** 7
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 5200 Boardwalk is a circa 1974 high-rise apartment building located directly on the Ventnor City boardwalk and facing the Atlantic Ocean. The building has a rectangular footprint and consists of an eighteen-story tower rising above a one-to-two-story plinth containing vehicle parking, a primary entrance at grade on the southwest elevation, and a swimming pool at the upper deck of the plinth on the beach-facing southeast elevation. The upper floors have brick curtain walls with concrete belt courses at each floor and are characterized by repetitive bays of projecting concrete balconies with sliding glass doors and window bays with aluminum 1/1 windows and louvered aluminum spandrels.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5200 Boardwalk is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit residential development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. The building is one half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. 5200 Boardwalk has direct beach access across the Ventnor City boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

5600 Boardwalk was completed in 1974 and is one of a handful of high-rise condominiums in an area that was densely developed in the early twentieth century as an upscale beach cottage community.

Significance: The building at 5600 Boardwalk is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5600 Boardwalk is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5600 Boardwalk is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 110 South Amherst Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 110 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Amherst *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 8

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 110 South Amherst Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, circa 1913 Dutch Colonial Revival residence with a gambrel roof, asbestos siding, and a full-width porch with stone piers and paired and triple square columns.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

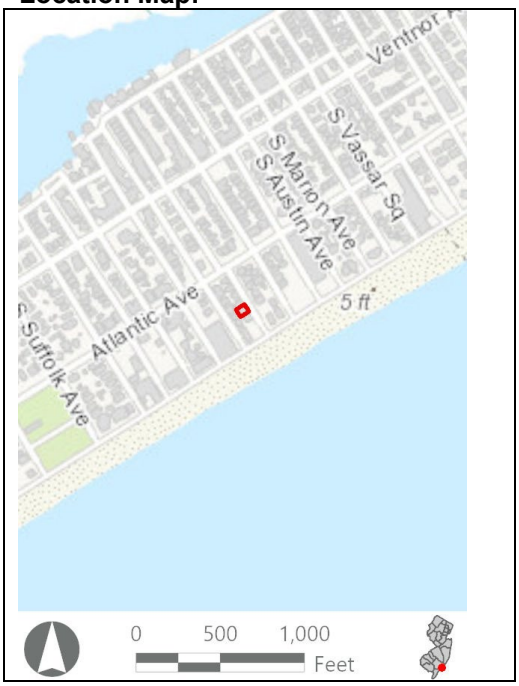
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 110 South Amherst Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1913 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 110 South Amherst Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, circa 1913 Dutch Colonial Revival residence with a cross-gambrel roof and a full-width porch with stone piers and paired and triple square columns. A partially below-grade garage is attached to the northwest elevation and the roof of the garage forms an extension of the entry porch. The building has an asphalt shingle roof, asbestos siding, and vinyl windows with simulated divided lights.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 110 South Amherst Avenue is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. This block of South Amherst Avenue is a relatively intact collection of early-twentieth-century upscale beach cottages rendered in various popular styles of the period. The building is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 110 South Amherst Avenue was completed in about 1913 as part of a development of upscale beachfront cottages.

Significance: The building at 110 South Amherst Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 110 South Amherst Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 110 South Amherst Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 110 South Philadelphia Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 110 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Philadelphia *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 110 South Philadelphia Avenue is a three-story, circa 1980 Modern residence with a flat roof, vertical wood siding, metal casement windows, upper-floor balconies, and a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

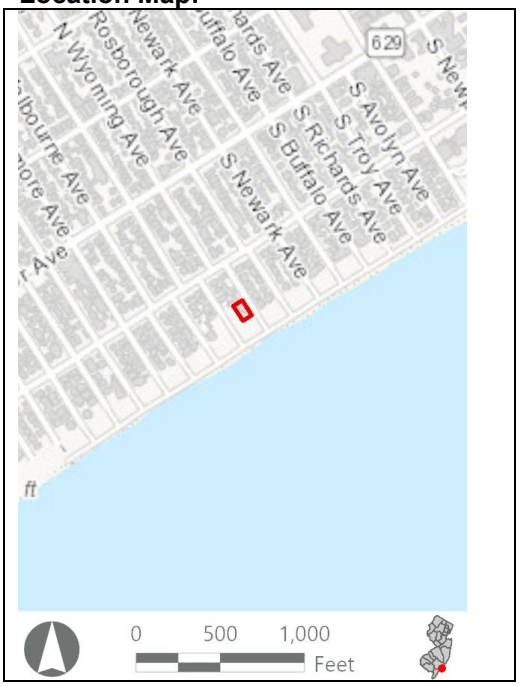
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. The History of Ventnor, New Jersey. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 110 Souh Philadelphia Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Other

Exterior Description: The building at 110 South Philadelphia Avenue is a three-story, circa 1980 Modern residence sited one lot from the Ventnor City boardwalk. The building has complex massing, a flat roof and rooftop deck, vertical wood siding, and multiple upper-story balconies. The elevations are arranged asymmetrically, with single-light casement windows in singles, pairs, and gangs of four. The primary entrance is set within a shallow inset on the northeast elevation. An inset garage is located on the northwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 110 South Philadelphia Avenue is set back from the sidewalk at its northeast elevation by a landscaped area and low retaining wall. Both fencing and retaining walls on the site employ the same vertical wood siding material as the house, and there is a wood gate over the entrance to the driveway off South Philadelphia Avenue. The building at 110 South Philadelphia Avenue is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit residential development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. The building is located directly on the beach and set back approximately 120 feet from the Ventnor City boardwalk. The building is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 110 South Philadelphia Avenue was completed in about 1980, replacing an earlier building on the site.

Significance: The building at 110 South Philadelphia Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 110 South Philadelphia Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 110 South Philadelphia Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 110 South Princeton Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 110 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Princeton *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 25

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 110 South Princeton Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, circa 1925 residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle siding, and a wrap-around porch atop a raised brick foundation and inset garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

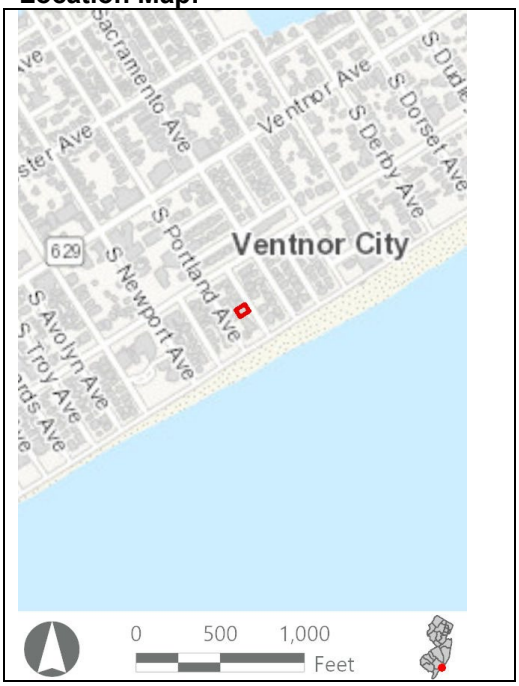
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 110 South Princeton Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 110 South Princeton Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story, circa 1925 residence atop a raised basement with an inset single-bay auto garage. The building has a steeply pitched roof with a cross-gable and gabled dormers, all with exposed rafter tails and clad in asphalt shingle. Exterior walls are clad in wood shingle. Fenestration consists of divided-light sash at the basement and 1/1 vinyl sash in singles and pairs at upper floors, as well as two pairs of semi-hexagonal bay windows at the southeast elevation. A wraparound porch extending across the primary (northeast) elevation features Doric columns, a gabled pediment, and non-historic turned balusters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 110 South Princeton Avenue is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. Surrounding blocks are characterized by highly altered early-twentieth-century upscale beach cottages rendered in various popular styles of the period. The building is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk, approximately 180 feet to the southeast. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 110 South Princeton Avenue was completed in about 1925 as part of a development of upscale beachfront cottages.

Significance: The building at 110 South Princeton Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 110 South Princeton Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 110 South Princeton Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 108 South Little Rock Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 108 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Little Rock *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 11

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 108 South Little Rock Avenue is a circa 1890 three-story residence atop a raised basement with a wraparound first-floor porch, a low pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves, and semi-hexagonal bay windows on the second story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

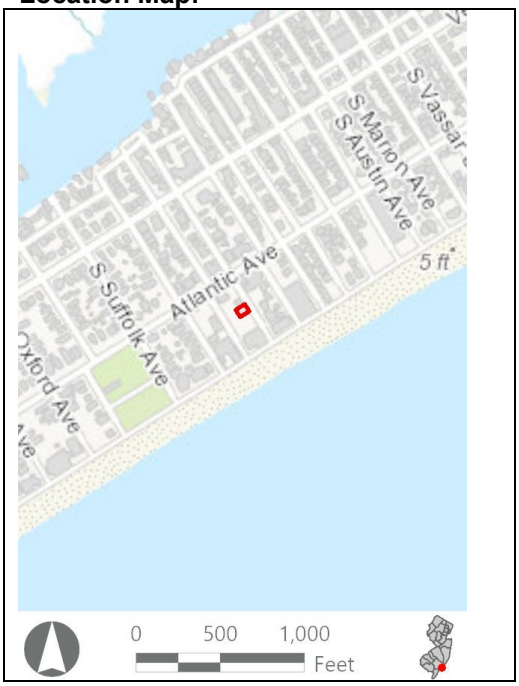
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 108 South Little Rock Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, transient, nonfamily
Historic Use: Residential activity, transient, nonfamily
Construction Date: 1890 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 108 South Little Rock Avenue is a circa 1890 three-story residence atop a raised basement. The exterior is clad in vinyl. A low, pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves is clad in asphalt shingle. A wraparound first-story porch features fluted Doric columns and non-historic wood and metal railings. The porch is accessed via a brick stoop. A single-bay auto garage is attached at the southeast elevation. Non-historic wood stairs provide fire egress from the second and third stories. A non-historic railing has been added above the porch to create a second-floor balcony.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 108 South Little Rock Avenue is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. It is nearly identical in form to its immediate neighbors to the northwest and southeast, although all three buildings have had significant alterations. Surrounding blocks are characterized by highly altered late-nineteenth-century cottages and condominiums dating from the mid-twentieth century through the early twenty-first century. The building is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk which is roughly 230 feet to the southeast. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 108 South Little Rock Avenue was completed in about 1890 as part of a seaside cottage development.

Significance: The building at 108 South Little Rock Avenue is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 108 South Little Rock Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 108 South Little Rock Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 111 S Surrey Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 111 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Surrey *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 12

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 111 South Surrey Avenue (The Breakers Condominium) is a four-story, circa-1964 condominium building (multi-unit) with a flat roof, stucco siding, continuous balconies, and an outdoor in-ground pool.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

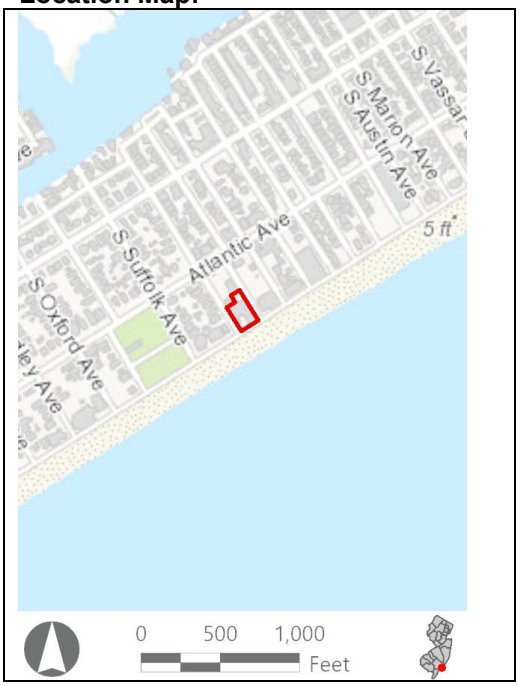
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 111 S Surrey Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1962 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Modernistic
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 12
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 111 South Surrey Avenue (The Breakers Condominium) is a four-story, circa-1964 concrete framed condominium building (multi-unit) with an L-shaped plan surrounding an in-ground outdoor swimming pool atop a raised plinth. The building consists of two to three floors of residential units along with an open-air parking garage (at grade below the upper floors on the northwest end of the building) and a single-story addition containing a lobby. The exteriors are clad in stucco and the beach-facing elevations have continuous balconies supported on concrete beams. Each structural bay typically contains a large tripartite window and a door on the beach-facing elevations, with large windows and louvered vents on the secondary elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 111 South Surrey Avenue is located directly on the Ventnor City boardwalk in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. The building is surrounded by paved parking and sidewalks on three sides. It is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The block on which 111 South Surrey Avenue is located was part of a development of upscale beachfront cottages by the turn of the twentieth century. The building at 111 South Surrey Avenue was built in about 1964, replacing two of the cottages. All of the remaining cottages on the block were demolished in the following decades (NETR, 2023).

Significance: The building at 111 South Surrey Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 111 South Surrey Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 111 South Surrey Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 110 South Harvard Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 110 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Harvard *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 23

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 110 South Harvard Avenue is a two-and-one-half story ca. 1910 Colonial Revival dwelling with wood shingle siding and a full-width first-floor porch with a second-floor balcony. The house rests on a raised brick foundation that includes a one-bay garage. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingle and has a shed-roofed wall dormer topped with an additional gable-roofed dormer.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 25, 2023

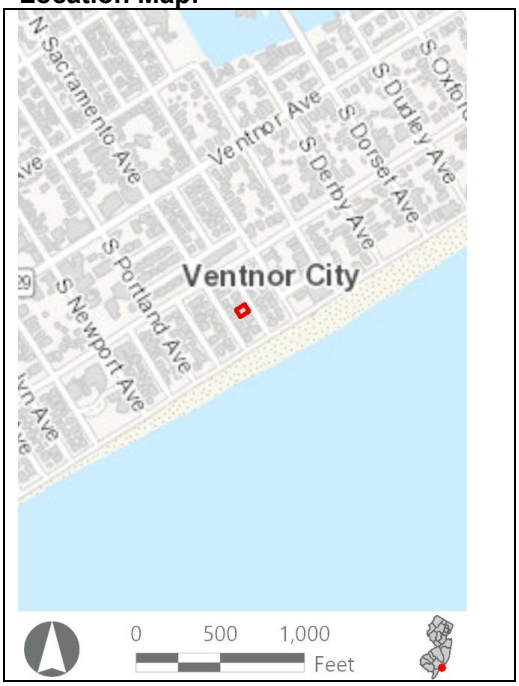
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. The History of Ventnor, New Jersey. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 25, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 110 South Harvard Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.com
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 110 South Harvard Avenue is a two-and-one-half story ca. 1910 Colonial Revival dwelling with a rectangular footprint, a dormered gable roof, and wood shingle siding. At the primary (northeast) elevation, a full-width first-floor porch features Doric columns and a non-historic vinyl balustrade; The porch is topped with a second-floor balcony with similar materials. The house rests on a raised brick foundation that includes a one-bay garage. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingle and has a shed-roofed wall dormer topped with an additional gable-roofed dormer on the primary elevation. The rear (southwest) elevation has a similar treatment at the upper floors. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash with simulated divided lights in singles, pairs, and gangs of four.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 110 South Harvard Avenue is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. The building is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk, approximately 180 feet to the southeast. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023)

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 110 South Harvard Avenue was completed in about 1910 as part of a development of upscale beachfront cottages.

Significance: The building at 110 South Harvard Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 110 South Harvard Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 110 South Harvard Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 104 South Wissahickon Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 104 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Wissahickon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 104 South Wissahickon Avenue is a two-story Spanish Colonial Revival dwelling with a hipped roof, stucco siding, arched openings, wrought-iron details, and a single-story sunroom topped with a second-floor balcony. A detached garage has similar materials.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

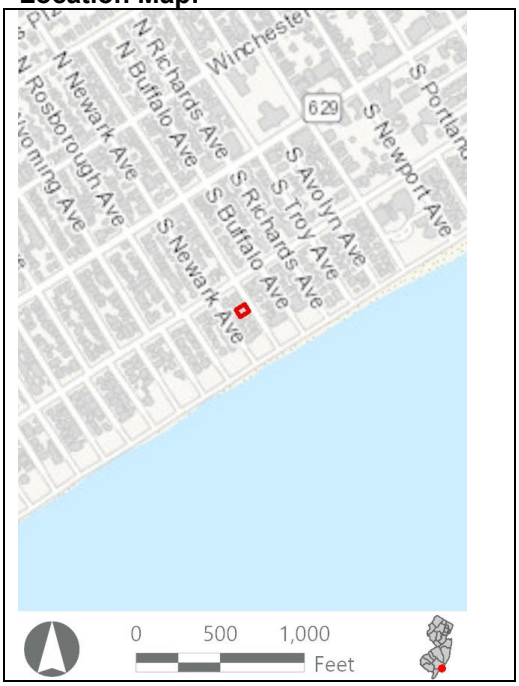
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 104 South Wissahickon Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1912 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Tile, Spanish
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 104 South Wissahickon Avenue is a two-story Spanish Colonial Revival dwelling with a rectangular footprint and stucco siding atop a raised basement. The building has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle with a hipped dormer on the primary (northeast) elevation. A hipped-roofed entry portico on the southeast elevation has glazed tile roofing. Window openings on the primary elevation are arched and a pair of historic leaded glass arched windows are extant at the second floor. The remaining windows throughout are vinyl sash with simulated divided lights. A single-story sunroom on the primary elevation is topped with a second-floor balcony featuring wrought-iron railings matching applied wrought-iron details below windows on the primary elevation. A single-bay garage has a hipped roof with glazed tile roofing, a hipped dormer, and stucco siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 104 South Wissahickon Avenue is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. The building is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 104 South Wissahickon Avenue was completed in about 1912 as part of a development of upscale beachfront cottages

Significance: The building at 104 South Wissahickon Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 104 South Wissahickon Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 104 South Wissahickon Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 110 South Wissahickon Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 110 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Wissahickon *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 110 South Wissahickon Avenue is a three-story, circa-1980 Modernistic residence with a flat roof, stucco siding, metal windows, and a covered porch facing the ocean.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

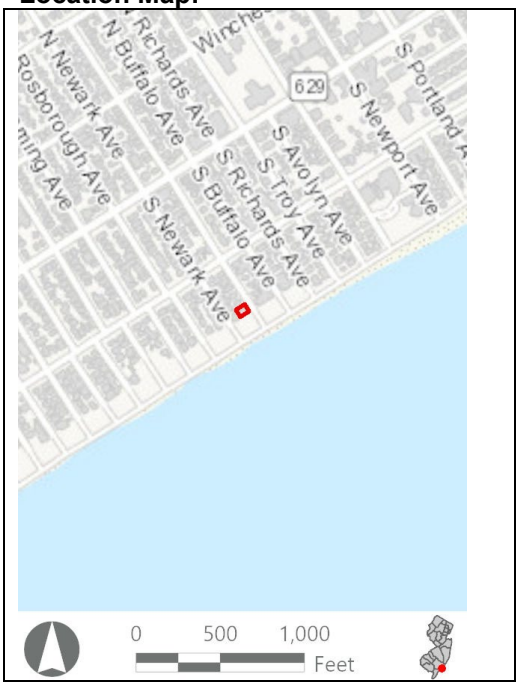
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 110 S Wissahickon Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Modernistic
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 110 South Wissahickon Avenue is a three-story, split-level, circa-1980 Modernistic residence with a flat roof, irregular massing and stucco siding including horizontal bands of darker colored stucco. Fenestration consists of large vinyl or metal casement windows and fixed sash. The primary elevation faces east to the beach and Atlantic Ocean. It is arranged in two volumes reflecting a split-level interior layout, with a three-story volume to the southwest containing regular groups of large tripartite windows and a two-story volume to the southeast featuring a covered first-floor porch and a second-floor balcony, each with sliding glass doors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 110 South Wissahickon Avenue is in a beachfront residential area surrounded by detached and multi-unit residential development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. The building is located directly on the beach and set back approximately 120 feet from the Ventnor City boardwalk. The building is one-half block southeast of Atlantic Avenue, which forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Public beach access is available across the Ventnor City boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 110 South Wissahickon Avenue was completed in about 1980 on a block that was initially developed with upscale seaside cottages in the early twentieth century.

Significance: The building at 110 South Wissahickon Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 110 South Wissahickon Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 110 South Wissahickon Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5301 Atlantic Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 5301 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Atlantic *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Atlantic **Zip Code:** 08406

Municipality(s): Ventnor City **Block(s):** 55

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 5301 Atlantic Avenue is a circa-1930 three-story brick-clad Colonial Revival commercial-residential building with storefronts at the first story and apartments on the upper floors. The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet, semi-hexagonal bays at the upper stories, and a chamfered corner entrance at the first story.

Registration and Status Dates:

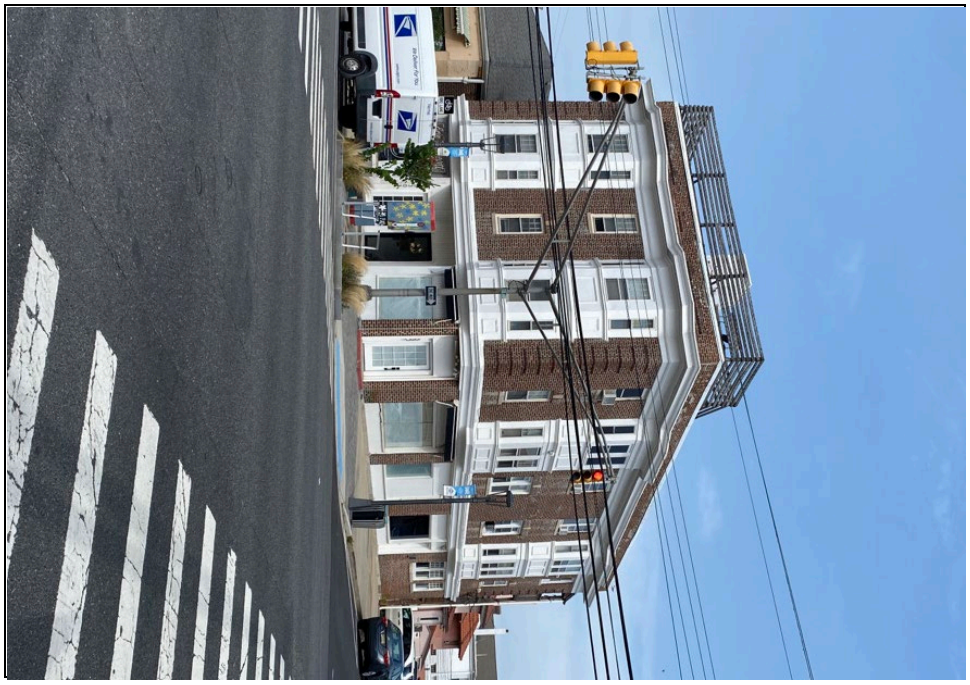
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 1, 2023

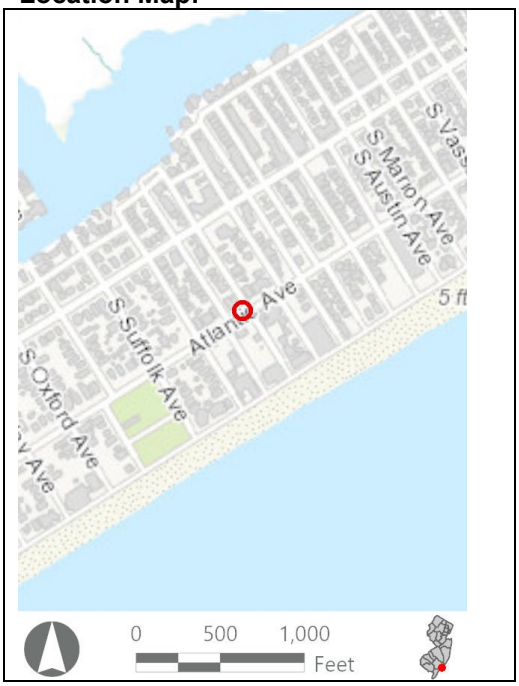
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Smith, Sarah Thompson. 1963. *The History of Ventnor, New Jersey*. Available at https://downbeachbuzz.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/History-Of-Ventnor.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Ventnor City, New Jersey. 2022. The History of Ventnor City. Available at: https://www.ventnorcity.org/the-history-of-ventnor-city (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 1, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5301 Atlantic Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 5301 Atlantic Avenue is a circa-1930 three-story brick-clad Colonial Revival commercial-residential building on a corner lot with storefronts at the first story and apartments on the upper stories. The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet above a deep cornice. Fenestration consists of a mix of historic wood windows at the upper stories with some vinyl replacement windows, along with large fixed-sash storefront windows at the first story. Semi-hexagonal bays at the northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations of the upper stories are clad in painted sheet metal and contain single or paired center windows flanked by narrower windows. The storefronts have been altered with modern doors and non-historic siding materials in most cases. A chamfered corner entrance is located at the first story. The northwest (rear) elevation has non-historic wood stairs and narrow porches serving the upper-floor apartments.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5301 Atlantic Avenue occupies a corner lot one block inland from the beach in a mixed residential-commercial area surrounded by multistory commercial buildings and residential development of the early twentieth through the early twenty-first centuries. Atlantic Avenue forms one of Ventnor City's main thoroughfares. Historic aerial imagery shows the southern part of Ventnor City fully developed by 1920, with development north of the Inside Thorofare through the first half of the twentieth century, culminating in the present-day level of development by the 1960s. Today, portions of the northern part of the city remain undeveloped marshland, and the rest of the city mainly consists of private developments and enclaves. Ventnor City remains a popular summer resort (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ventnor City is in Atlantic County and is situated on Absecon Island south of Atlantic City and north of Margate. Ventnor City remained undeveloped hills and meadows through most of the nineteenth century, even while Atlantic City and South Atlantic City (present-day Margate) grew and developed in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. In 1881, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad connected Atlantic City to Margate through Ventnor, requiring the grading of many of the hills in the area. In 1888, the Camden and Atlantic Land Company built a train station in Ventnor City, providing direct passenger access to the area for the first time. The land company subsequently built three cottages. The name "Ventnor" was chosen in 1889, referencing the seaside resort in Ventnor, England (Smith, 1963).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the lowland marshes in Ventnor were filled, and Ventnor had several houses, a post office, and a few additional buildings. In 1900, the county built the Longport Speedway, a gravel road connecting Atlantic City to Longport through Ventnor. Ventnor City was officially incorporated in 1903. Following incorporation, the city continued to develop, adding additional houses, bath houses, a newspaper, a boat works, a pharmacy, and a boardwalk over the next decade. The twentieth century saw increased development, solidifying Ventnor City as a popular summer resort (Smith, 1963; Ventnor City, 2022).

The building at 5301 Atlantic Avenue was completed in about 1930, at which time the surrounding blocks were already densely developed.

Significance: The building at 5301 Atlantic Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ventnor City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5301 Atlantic Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5301 Atlantic Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: September 1, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

Attachment K:

Architectural Survey Forms: Properties Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

Cape May County

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3955 First Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 3955 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* First *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08202

Municipality(s): Avalon Borough **Block(s):** 39.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Avalon

Description: The residence at 3955 First Avenue is a two-story building on a rectangular plan with a flat roof, a two-story bay window on the façade, a prominent exterior stair tower, a second-story balcony, vertical board siding, and a carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

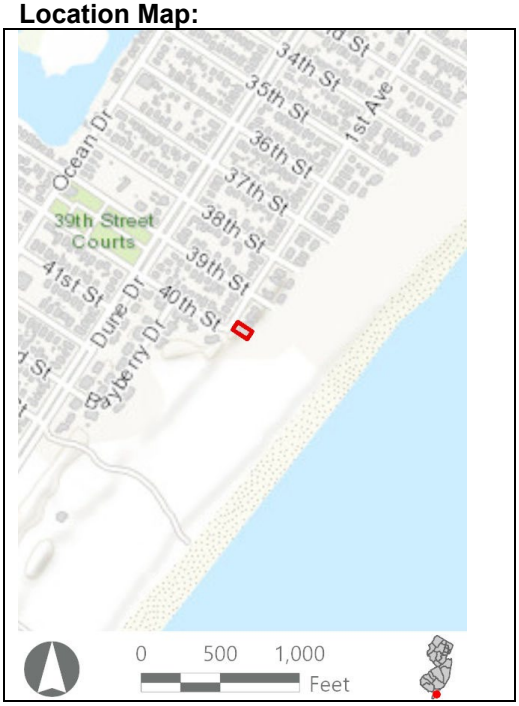
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3955 First Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1977 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 3955 First Avenue is a two-story Contemporary building on a rectangular plan. The building has a flat roof and a prominent exterior stair tower on the side elevation. The stair tower appears to have exposed framing that forms a second-story balcony and is also exhibited in the roof overhang. The balcony continues along the side elevation beyond the tower. There is a two-story bay window on the façade with fixed and casement replacement sash. Otherwise, the façade is devoid of fenestration. Windows on the side elevation and tower are fixed or slider sash. The wall cladding appears to be vertical aluminum siding. There is a carport forward of the tower.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 3955 First Avenue is a beachfront house in a residential area. Historic aerial photography shows Avalon developing primarily within a grid of streets in the northernmost section of the island in 1920. By 1931 development had expanded to the south as well as west of the Atlantic Ocean, and by 1954 the bridge carrying present-day Ocean Drive (Route 169) had been constructed over Townsend Inlet and a bridge connecting the mainland had been constructed at present-day Old Avalon Boulevard. By 1970, the built environment appears similar to that of today, with the current configuration of Avalon, including the modern configuration of the beach, in place by 1986 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The Borough of Avalon is in the extreme northern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887, and this company founded the settlement of Avalon in the north and Stone Harbor in the south. By 1890, Avalon featured two oceanside hotels, the Avalon Hotel between 7th and 8th Streets and the Piermont Hotel between 33rd and 34th Streets, as well as numerous dwellings between 5th and 7th Street along 1st and 2nd Avenues. Avalon was formally incorporated as a borough in 1892 and was touted as a resort town. A railroad was constructed to the island around this time, spurring further development. By 1905, 75 houses, a school, and two churches were constructed in Avalon, and the Avalon Beach Development Company purchased the island with the aim of further developing the area as an exclusive beach resort. A boardwalk was constructed between 21st and 32nd Streets in 1913 and is still extant to this day (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1890; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 3955 First Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Avalon Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3955 First Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3955 First Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 26 West 8th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 26 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: W *Street Name:* 8th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08202

Municipality(s): Avalon Borough **Block(s):** 8.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Avalon

Description: The residence at 26 West 8th Street is a two-story gable front house on a rectangular plan. The building has vinyl siding and a CMU foundation. There is a second-story deck with a carport underneath.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

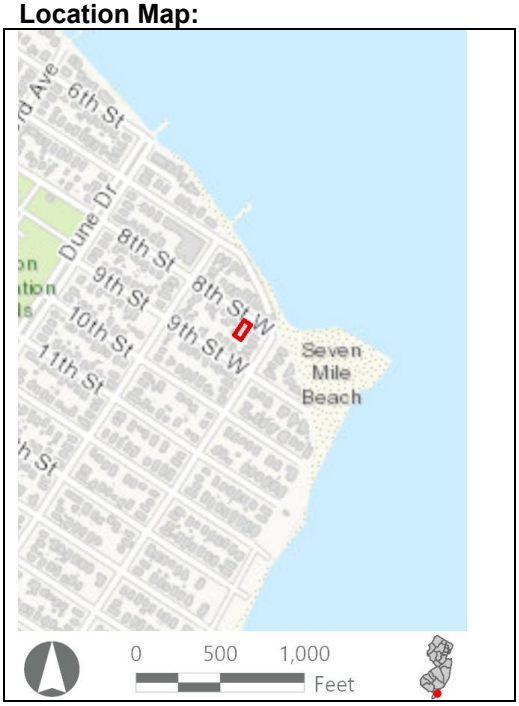
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 26 West 8th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1964 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 26 West 8th Street is a two-story modular looking home on a rectangular plan. The roof is gabled with a shallow slope, wide overhanging eaves, and exposed roof purlins. The building is raised on a CMU foundation with a carport. The fenestration on the façade is slider and 1/1 replacement sash. A pedestrian door opens onto a second-story deck. The primary entrance is reached by a set of wooden stairs on the second story of the side elevation. The fenestration on the side elevation is primarily 1/1 flat-arch replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 26 West 8th Street is in a residential area. It is across the street and a few houses down from the beach. Historic aerial photography shows Avalon developing primarily within a grid of streets in the northernmost section of the island in 1920. By 1931 development had expanded to the south as well as west of the Atlantic Ocean, and by 1954 the bridge carrying present-day Ocean Drive (Route 169) had been constructed over Townsend Inlet and a bridge connecting the mainland had been constructed at present-day Old Avalon Boulevard. By 1970, the built environment appears similar to that of today, with the current configuration of Avalon, including the modern configuration of the beach, in place by 1986 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The Borough of Avalon is in the extreme northern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887, and this company founded the settlement of Avalon in the north and Stone Harbor in the south. By 1890, Avalon featured two oceanside hotels, the Avalon Hotel between 7th and 8th Streets and the Piermont Hotel between 33rd and 34th Streets, as well as numerous dwellings between 5th and 7th Street along 1st and 2nd Avenues. Avalon was formally incorporated as a borough in 1892 and was touted as a resort town. A railroad was constructed to the island around this time, spurring further development. By 1905, 75 houses, a school, and two churches were constructed in Avalon, and the Avalon Beach Development Company purchased the island with the aim of further developing the area as an exclusive beach resort. A boardwalk was constructed between 21st and 32nd Streets in 1913 and is still extant to this day (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1890; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 26 West 8th Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Avalon Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 26 West 8th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 26 West 8th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 56 7th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 56 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: W *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08202

Municipality(s): Avalon Borough **Block(s):** 7.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Avalon

Description: The residence at 56 7th Street is a two-story, altered Queen Anne house with irregular massing, a gabled roof, two prominent towers, clapboard siding, and a wraparound porch with a widow's walk.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

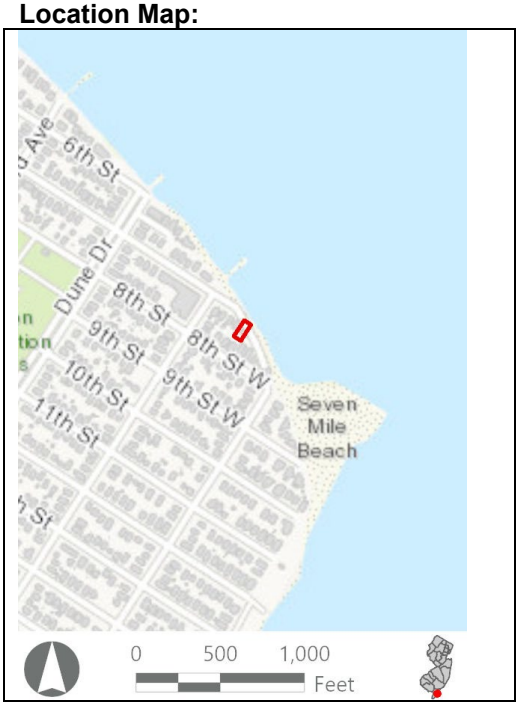
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 56 7th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Queen Anne
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The residence at 56 7th Street is a two-story, altered Queen Anne house with irregular massing. The roof system is gabled, hipped, and hexagonal. The main block is somewhat L-shaped with the projecting section on the façade surmounted by a hipped roof with a rooftop deck or window's walk. Back from the projecting section the roof is partially gabled with the gable end facing the side elevation. A brick chimney extends the height of the elevation and penetrates the eaves of the gable. The opposite end of the main block is surmounted by a steeply pitched hexagonal roof with small gabled dormers. There are brackets in the roof eaves. Forward of the projecting section with the widow's walk is a hexagonal tower with a shallow-pitched roof. The tower rises from the corner of the second story and appears almost ornamental. The exterior cladding is wood clapboard and there is a wraparound porch. The porch has a hipped roof with a widow's walk, square columns, brackets, and a gable over one of the bays. The fenestration on the façade appears to have been replaced with sliding patio doors on both stories, however, the fenestration on the side elevations is 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 56 7th Street is a beachfront house in a residential area. Historic aerial photography shows Avalon developing primarily within a grid of streets in the northernmost section of the island in 1920. By 1931 development had expanded to the south as well as west of the Atlantic Ocean, and by 1954 the bridge carrying present-day Ocean Drive (Route 169) had been constructed over Townsend Inlet and a bridge connecting the mainland had been constructed at present-day Old Avalon Boulevard. By 1970, the built environment appears similar to that of today, with the current configuration of Avalon, including the modern configuration of the beach, in place by 1986 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The Borough of Avalon is in the extreme northern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887, and this company founded the settlement of Avalon in the north and Stone Harbor in the south. By 1890, Avalon featured two oceanside hotels, the Avalon Hotel between 7th and 8th Streets and the Piermont Hotel between 33rd and 34th Streets, as well as numerous dwellings between 5th and 7th Street along 1st and 2nd Avenues. Avalon was formally incorporated as a borough in 1892 and was touted as a resort town. A railroad was constructed to the island around this time, spurring further development. By 1905, 75 houses, a school, and two churches were constructed in Avalon, and the Avalon Beach Development Company purchased the island with the aim of further developing the area as an exclusive beach resort. A boardwalk was constructed between 21st and 32nd Streets in 1913 and is still extant to this day (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1890; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 56 7th Street is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Avalon Borough. The building represents a significant architectural style but is too heavily altered and no longer retains integrity of design, materials, or craftsmanship.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 56 7th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 56 7th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 61 Inlet Drive North

Street Address: *Street #:* 61 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Inlet *Suffix:* N *Type:* DR

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08202

Municipality(s): Avalon Borough **Block(s):** 5.10

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Avalon

Description: The residence at 61 Inlet Drive North is a two-story asymmetrical Contemporary gabled roof house with a projecting second story and dark vertical board siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

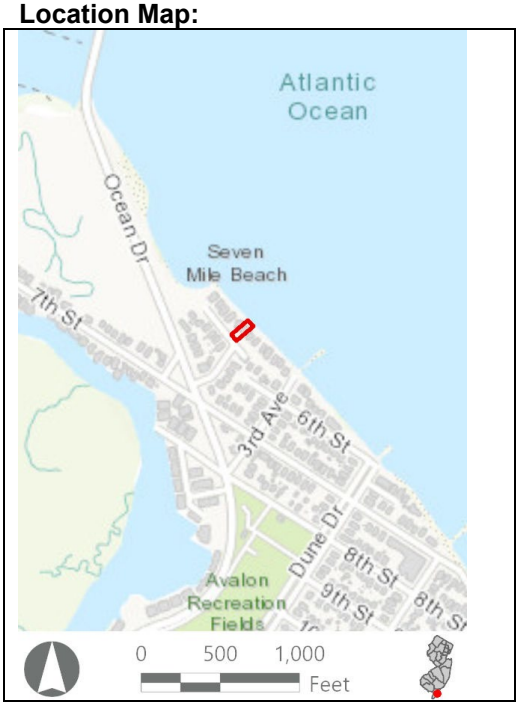
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 61 Inlet Drive North
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1974 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shiplap

Exterior Description: The residence at 61 Inlet Drive North is a two-story Contemporary gabled roof house. The roof has a shallow pitch with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The façade is asymmetrical with one half of the elevation projecting beyond the other. This extends even to the roof which projects forward on one side. The upper story on the façade overhangs the first, with each bay exhibiting a single paired casement with an angled transom extending to the roof. The fenestration on the first story is horizontally fixed with a single operable pane on one side. These also appear on the side elevations, however, fenestration on the sides is primarily floor-to-ceiling fixed sash. The wall cladding appears to be an unfinished cedar vertical shiplap. A brick chimney on the side elevation is wide and the pointing is sloppy, possibly to give it a rustic effect.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 61 Inlet Drive North is a beachfront house in a residential area. Historic aerial photography shows Avalon developing primarily within a grid of streets in the northernmost section of the island in 1920. By 1931 development had expanded to the south as well as west of the Atlantic Ocean, and by 1954 the bridge carrying present-day Ocean Drive (Route 169) had been constructed over Townsend Inlet and a bridge connecting the mainland had been constructed at present-day Old Avalon Boulevard. By 1970, the built environment appears similar to that of today, with the current configuration of Avalon, including the modern configuration of the beach, in place by 1986 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The Borough of Avalon is in the extreme northern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887, and this company founded the settlement of Avalon in the north and Stone Harbor in the south. By 1890, Avalon featured two oceanside hotels, the Avalon Hotel between 7th and 8th Streets and the Piermont Hotel between 33rd and 34th Streets, as well as numerous dwellings between 5th and 7th Street along 1st and 2nd Avenues. Avalon was formally incorporated as a borough in 1892 and was touted as a resort town. A railroad was constructed to the island around this time, spurring further development. By 1905, 75 houses, a school, and two churches were constructed in Avalon, and the Avalon Beach Development Company purchased the island with the aim of further developing the area as an exclusive beach resort. A boardwalk was constructed between 21st and 32nd Streets in 1913 and is still extant to this day (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1890; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 61 Inlet Drive North is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Avalon Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 61 Inlet Drive North is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 61 Inlet Drive North is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 273 6th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 273 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 6th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08202

Municipality(s): Avalon Borough **Block(s):** 5.04

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 59

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Avalon

Description: The residence at 273 6th Street is a two-story gable front house with aluminum siding and a projecting gabled carport at the façade. The roof of the carport extends over the entry on one side.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 273 6th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 273 6th Street is a two-story gable front house. The roof has a shallow pitch and wide eaves. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the fenestration is paired flat-arch 1/1 replacement sash on the façade and a mix of paired and single fenestration on the side elevations. There is a projecting gabled carport at the façade. The roof of the carport extends over the entry on one side and is supported by a metal post.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 273 6th Street is a beachfront house in a residential area. Historic aerial photography shows Avalon developing primarily within a grid of streets in the northernmost section of the island in 1920. By 1931 development had expanded to the south as well as west of the Atlantic Ocean, and by 1954 the bridge carrying present-day Ocean Drive (Route 169) had been constructed over Townsend Inlet and a bridge connecting the mainland had been constructed at present-day Old Avalon Boulevard. By 1970, the built environment appears similar to that of today, with the current configuration of Avalon, including the modern configuration of the beach, in place by 1986 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The Borough of Avalon is in the extreme northern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887, and this company founded the settlement of Avalon in the north and Stone Harbor in the south. By 1890, Avalon featured two oceanside hotels, the Avalon Hotel between 7th and 8th Streets and the Piermont Hotel between 33rd and 34th Streets, as well as numerous dwellings between 5th and 7th Street along 1st and 2nd Avenues. Avalon was formally incorporated as a borough in 1892 and was touted as a resort town. A railroad was constructed to the island around this time, spurring further development. By 1905, 75 houses, a school, and two churches were constructed in Avalon, and the Avalon Beach Development Company purchased the island with the aim of further developing the area as an exclusive beach resort. A boardwalk was constructed between 21st and 32nd Streets in 1913 and is still extant to this day (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1890; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 273 6th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Avalon Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 273 6th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 273 6th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 688 1st Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 688 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 1st *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08202

Municipality(s): Avalon Borough **Block(s):** 6.03

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Avalon

Description: The building at 688 1st Avenue is a one-story shed roof rectangular residence with a gable front end bay, small square fenestration, T111 siding, and a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

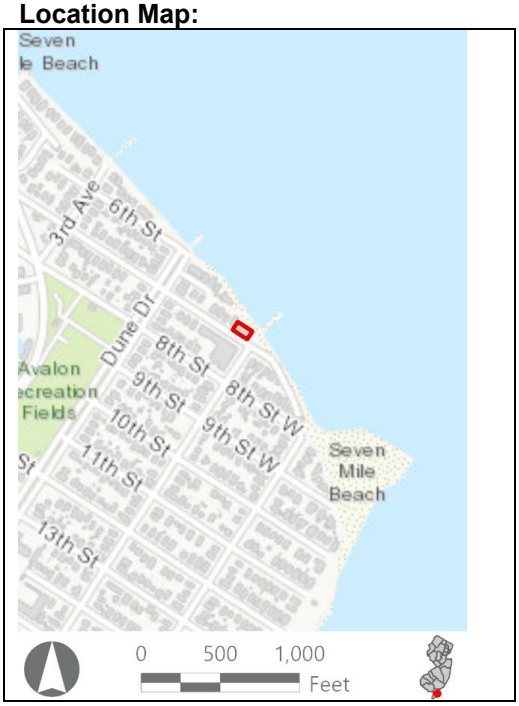
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 688 1st Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1969 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Other

Exterior Description: The building at 688 1st Avenue is a one-story shed roof residence on a rectangular plan. There is a gabled-front end bay with paired floor-to-ceiling fixed sash. The fenestration across the rest of the façade is paired casement sash and the primary entrance has sidelights. The building is clad in T-111 siding. There is a rooftop deck toward the rear of the building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 688 1st Avenue is a beachfront house in a residential area. It is across the street from a restaurant and next to a parking area for the beach. Historic aerial photography shows Avalon developing primarily within a grid of streets in the northernmost section of the island in 1920. By 1931 development had expanded to the south as well as west of the Atlantic Ocean, and by 1954 the bridge carrying present-day Ocean Drive (Route 169) had been constructed over Townsend Inlet and a bridge connecting the mainland had been constructed at present-day Old Avalon Boulevard. By 1970, the built environment appears similar to that of today, with the current configuration of Avalon, including the modern configuration of the beach, in place by 1986 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The Borough of Avalon is in the extreme northern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887, and this company founded the settlement of Avalon in the north and Stone Harbor in the south. By 1890, Avalon featured two oceanside hotels, the Avalon Hotel between 7th and 8th Streets and the Piermont Hotel between 33rd and 34th Streets, as well as numerous dwellings between 5th and 7th Street along 1st and 2nd Avenues. Avalon was formally incorporated as a borough in 1892 and was touted as a resort town. A railroad was constructed to the island around this time, spurring further development. By 1905, 75 houses, a school, and two churches were constructed in Avalon, and the Avalon Beach Development Company purchased the island with the aim of further developing the area as an exclusive beach resort. A boardwalk was constructed between 21st and 32nd Streets in 1913 and is still extant to this day (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1890; NETR, 2023).

Significance: 688 1st Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Avalon Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 688 1st Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 688 1st Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 135 Seaview Court

Street Address: *Street #:* 135 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Seaview *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* CT

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08260

Municipality(s): North Wildwood **Block(s):** 30

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 135 Seaview Court is a two-story, brick-faced duplex with a symmetrical façade and a shingled roof parapet. Each of the two units has a rear deck facing Hereford Inlet.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

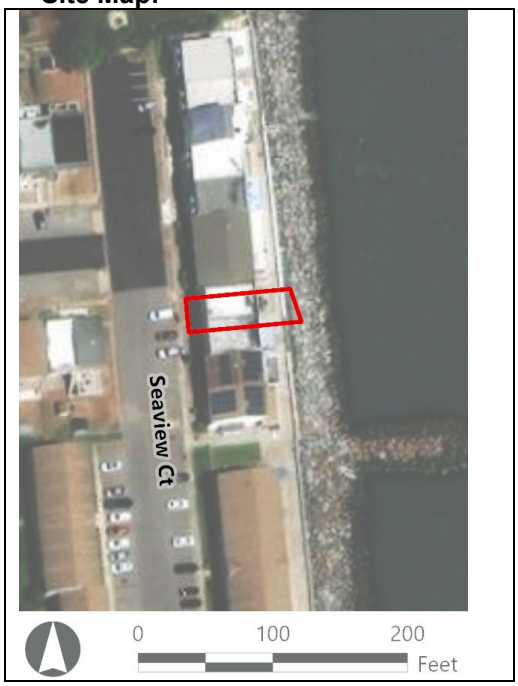
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Visit NJ Shore. 2022. The History of North Wildwood City, NJ. Available at https://www.visitnjshore.com/north-wildwood/history/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 135 Seaview Court
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 135 Seaview Court is a two-story duplex townhouse located directly on Hereford Inlet. The building has a flat roof with asphalt shingled parapets on its primary (west) and rear (east) elevations. The brick-clad primary elevation is symmetrically arranged with pairs of sliding windows flanking four entry doors at the center of the façade. Decorative elements are limited to the north unit's wrought iron railings below its second-story windows and shallow brick arches over the primary entries. The rear elevation had brick cladding below the first-floor window sills and vinyl siding above. Each of the two units has a second-story wood deck at the rear accessed by sliding glass doors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 135 Seaview Court is a waterfront property along a residential street where most properties have rear decks facing Hereford Inlet and the Atlantic Ocean beyond a corrugated metal and rubble stone seawall. Access to the inlet side of the properties is private. Nearby properties are generally two-story duplex townhouses of similar scale, form, and vintage with shallow front yards, a concrete sidewalk, and a narrow tree lawn along Seaview Court. These properties are part of a larger area of primarily residential properties at the northern tip of North Wildwood at the inlet connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the sound and salt marshes on the west side of the barrier islands. This area is characterized by a modified grid development pattern, with some blocks exhibiting distinctive, repetitive housing forms and other blocks exhibiting a mix of mid-twentieth- to early-twenty-first-century housing types.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 135 Seaview Court is located in a mid-twentieth-century development. While a railroad connected the northern tip of Five Mile Beach to the mainland in the late nineteenth century, historic aerial photographs show that the building, along with others on its block, were constructed between 1963 and 1970, with additional development continuing piecemeal until the present (NETR, 2023).

North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

Significance: 135 Seaview Court is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in North Wildwood. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 135 Seaview Court is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 135 Seaview Court is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 101 East Walnut Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 101 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Walnut *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08206

Municipality(s): North Wildwood City **Block(s):** 222

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 101 East Walnut Avenue is a one- to one-and-a-half-story restaurant incorporating multiple gable-roofed, shed-roofed, and flat-roofed volumes, including a large, covered patio.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

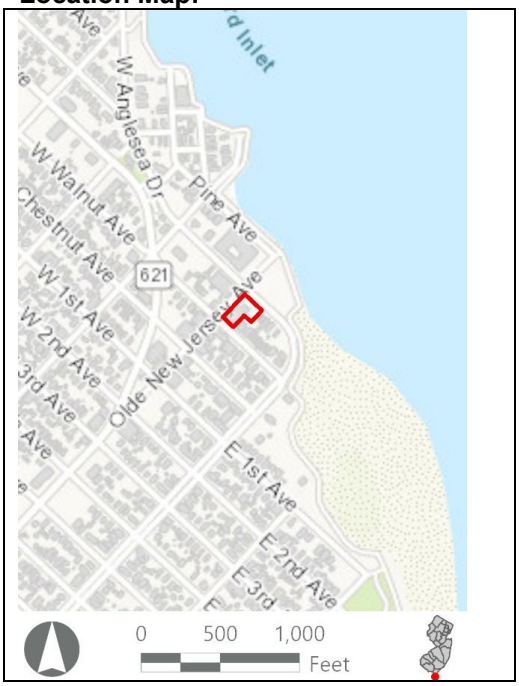
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: "Eddie Suez -- Club Avalon -- Wildwood-by-the-Sea, Spruce & New Jersey Aves., North Wildwood, N. J." The Tichnor Brothers Postcard Collection, Boston Public Library. Available at https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:0p097199p (Accessed February 2023).
Hoffman, Lori. "Cozy Morley Dies at 87". *Atlantic City Weekly*. Available at https://atlanticcityweekly.com/arts_and_entertainment/cozy-morley-dies-at-87/article_36ab889a-369f-5b5a-b345-10b355450e16.html (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Visit NJ Shore. 2022. The History of North Wildwood City, NJ. Available at https://www.visitnjshore.com/north-wildwood/history/ (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 101 East Walnut Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity, Eating, Drinking
Historic Use: Commercial Activity, Eating, Drinking
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 101 East Walnut Avenue is a one- to one-and-a-half-story restaurant located one block west of the mouth of Hereford Inlet. The building consists of multiple gable-roofed, shed-roofed, and flat-roofed volumes with asphalt shingle and rubber membrane roofs. Wall treatments include a brick veneer water table, stucco cladding, and vinyl siding. A large, covered patio is located southwest of the primary entrance on Olde New Jersey Avenue. Windows include a double-hung vinyl sash with applied muntins, a fanlight on the southwest elevation, and large fixed and casement vinyl sash at the northwest elevation. Folding glass doors and a railing along the ocean-facing northeast elevation allow it to be open-air in favorable weather. The building has multiple entrances at grade along the northwest elevation via modern glazed metal doors. A bronze statue of club owner and entertainer Thomas Francis “Cozy” Morley is located on the sidewalk adjacent to the building’s northwest elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 101 East Walnut Avenue is located one block west of the mouth of Hereford Inlet in a commercial-residential area. A large municipal parking lot occupies the block between the building and the seawall. The immediate surroundings are characterized by single-family and duplex residential development of the late-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century and multi-unit development of the early twenty-first century, along with commercial buildings forming a linear business district along Olde New Jersey Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 101 East Walnut Avenue is in an area near the northern tip of the Five Mile Beach barrier island that developed as a vacation cottage community by the early twentieth century. Historic aerial photographs show the blocks surrounding the location of 101 East Walnut Avenue partially built out with cottages by 1920 (NETR, 2023). By the 1940s, a complex of buildings on the site was occupied by Eddy Suez's Club Avalon, a cocktail bar and entertainment venue with a primary entrance at the corner of Olde New Jersey Avenue and East Spruce Avenue. Entertainer Thomas Francis "Cozy" Morley (c. 1926-2013) bought the club in the 1950s and renamed it Cozy Morley's Club Avalon. The club was demolished between 1987 and 1991 and rebuilt as Westy's Irish Pub. A statue of Morley was erected on the northwest side of the building in 2003 (Hoffman, 2013).

North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

Significance: The building at 101 East Walnut Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in North Wildwood City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Although the well-known Avalon Club operated on the site of 101 East Walnut Avenue from about the 1940s through the late 1908s and was associated with notable entertainer Cozy Morley, the club was demolished and the present building on the site does not have any association with the history of entertainment in North Wildwood City. Therefore, 101 East Walnut Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 101 East Walnut Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 8 North New York Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 8 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* New York *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08260

Municipality(s): North Wildwood City **Block(s):** 6.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 8 North New York Avenue is a single-story, concrete block bungalow residence with a hipped roof that projects over a full-width front porch. A small detached garage at the rear also has a hipped roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

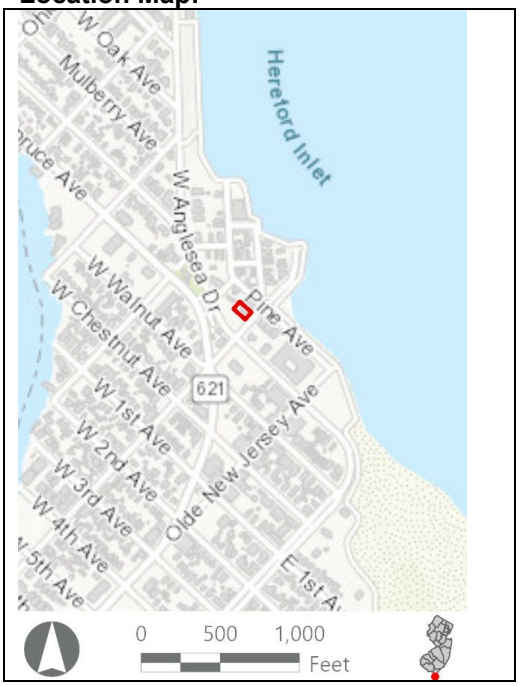
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Visit NJ Shore. 2022. The History of North Wildwood City, NJ. Available at https://www.visitnjshore.com/north-wildwood/history/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 8 North New York Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1943 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, Rusticated

Exterior Description: The building at 8 North New York Avenue is a single-story bungalow-type residence with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles, and a rusticated concrete block foundation and exterior walls. A shed-roofed rear addition and infill of a portion of the former wraparound porch are sheathed in T1-11 plywood siding. The roof extends over a full-width entry porch and is supported on simple wood columns atop brick piers and a concrete block plinth. Original window openings in the masonry walls have cast stone sills and lintels. Windows throughout are vinyl 1/1 or casement sash. A small period automobile garage at the rear of the property has a pyramidal roof and wood or composite siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 8 North New York Avenue occupies a mid-block lot roughly one-half block west of the mouth of Hereford Inlet in a primarily residential area. Public waterfront access is available across Pine Avenue at the North Wildwood Seawall Trail. The blocks immediately surrounding the building are characterized by raised two-story duplex and multi-unit residences of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, interspersed with more modestly scaled surviving single-story and two-story residences of the early- to mid-twentieth century. The surrounding area exhibits a grid pattern of development interrupted by West Anglesea Drive, which follows a former railroad right-of-way.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Historic aerial photographs show that by 1920, scattered residential development had occurred at the northern tip of the Five Mile Beach barrier island, which has been connected to the mainland via a railroad since the late nineteenth century. 8 North New York Avenue was built in 1943. The blocks surrounding 8 North New York Avenue remained sparsely developed until after the Second World War (NETR, 2023). In recent years, many of the early-twentieth-century residences in the vicinity have been replaced with raised two-story duplex and multi-unit residential development.

North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

Significance: 8 North New York Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in North Wildwood. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 8 North New York Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 8 North New York Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 204 North Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 204 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08260

Municipality(s): North Wildwood City **Block(s):** 221

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 204 North Central Avenue is a single-story, gable ell house with an entry porch and asbestos shingle siding. A one-and-one-half-story guest house is located at the rear of the property.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

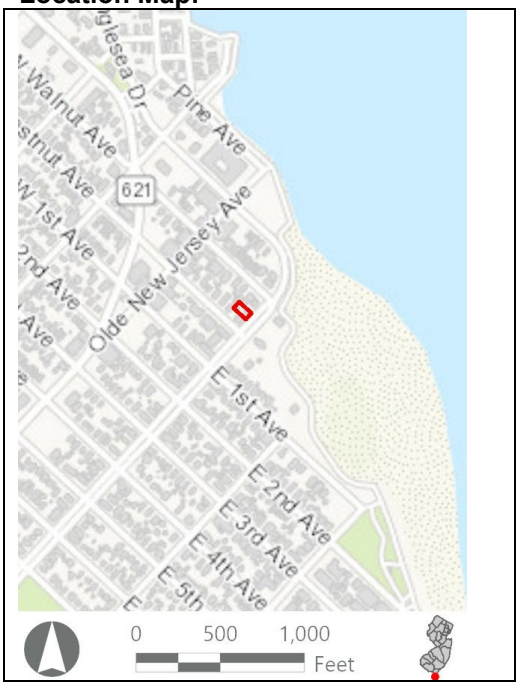
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).

Visit NJ Shore. 2022. The History of North Wildwood City, NJ. Available at https://www.visitnjshore.com/north-wildwood/history/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 204 North Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1960 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Gable Ell **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 204 North Central Avenue is a single-story gable ell residence with asbestos shingle siding atop a concrete block foundation, and a low slope cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. A shallow entry porch with turned wood posts and brackets occupies a portion of the primary (southeast elevation). Fenestration consists of vinyl 1/1 sash in singles and in pairs with applied plastic shutters. A one-and-one-half-story gable-roofed guest house with similar fenestration and siding is located at the rear of the property.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 204 North Central Avenue occupies a mid-block lot roughly one-half block west of the mouth of Hereford Inlet and across Central Avenue from the Hereford Inlet Lighthouse and the North Wildwood Marine Police Department. Public waterfront access is available across Central Avenue at the North Wildwood Seawall Trail. Buildings on the blocks immediately surrounding 204 North Central Avenue include a mix of one- to two-story residences of the early to mid-twentieth century along with several raised two-story duplex and multi-unit residential buildings of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Historic aerial photographs show that 204 North Central Avenue was built as early as the 1930s, although the surrounding area was fairly developed by 1920 as a waterfront cottage community. The blocks surrounding 204 North Central Avenue were completely built out by the 1950s (NETR, 2023). In recent years, several of the early-twentieth-century residences in the vicinity have been replaced with raised two-story duplex and multi-unit residential development.

North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

Significance: 204 North Central Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in North Wildwood. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 204 North Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 204 North Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 202 Hereford Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 202 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Hereford *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08260

Municipality(s): North Wildwood City **Block(s):** 6.03

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 202 Hereford Avenue is a single-story house with a hipped roof and a center entry sheltered by a bracketed portico and flanked by paired replacement sash and clad in vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

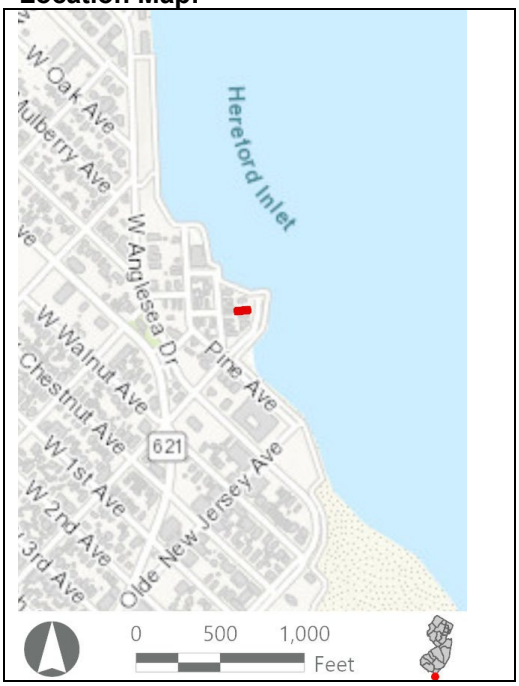
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Visit NJ Shore. 2022. The History of North Wildwood City, NJ. Available at https://www.visitnjshore.com/north-wildwood/history/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 202 Hereford Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 202 Hereford Avenue is a single-story house sited with its primary elevation facing Hereford Inlet. The building has a narrow rectangular footprint, a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingle, and exterior walls clad in vinyl siding atop a concrete foundation. The primary elevation consists of a just off-center entry door below a bracketed portico, flanked by pairs of vinyl sash with simulated divided lights.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 202 Hereford Avenue occupies a mid-block lot facing Hereford Inlet across Hereford Avenue and a small parking lot adjacent to the seawall. Public waterfront access is available across Hereford Avenue at the North Wildwood Seawall Trail. The blocks immediately surrounding the building are characterized by raised two-story duplex and multi-unit residences of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, interspersed with more modestly scaled surviving single-story and two-story residences of the early- to mid-twentieth century.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 202 Hereford Avenue was constructed in about 1930 and is in an early to mid-twentieth-century development of vacation cottages. Historic aerial photographs show that the area was beginning to be developed by 1920, with most of the available lots built out by the 1950s (NETR, 2023).

North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

Significance: 202 Hereford Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in North Wildwood. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 202 Hereford Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 202 Hereford Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Le Sabre Condominiums

Street Address: *Street #:* 510 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 8th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08206

Municipality(s): North Wildwood City **Block(s):** 418.06

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 107

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Cape May

Description: The ca. 1965 Le Sabre Condominiums is a single L-shaped former motel arranged around a small pool which is located on an elevated terrace.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

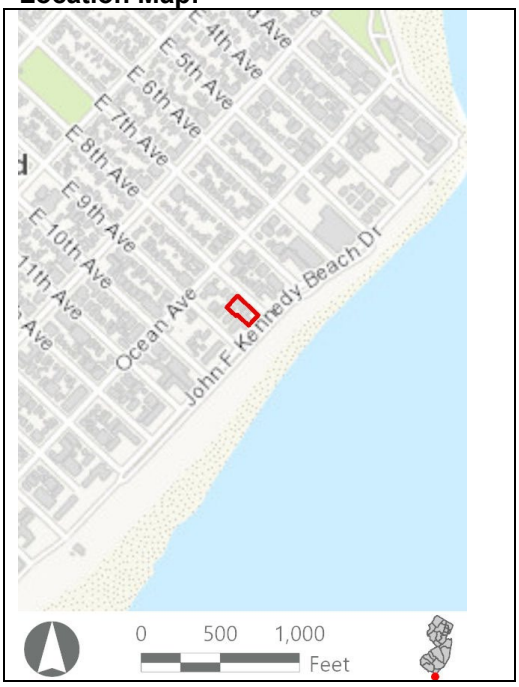
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

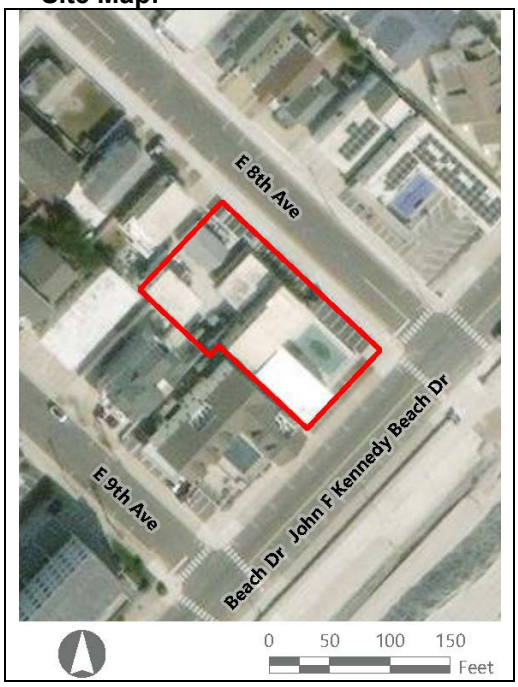
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed August 2023).

Visit NJ Shore. 2022. The History of North Wildwood City, NJ. Available at https://www.visitnjshore.com/north-wildwood/history/ (Accessed August 2022).

Zerbe, N.L., S.M. Hoagland, and K.D. Murphy. 2004. Motels of the Wildwoods. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. March 25, 2004.

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Le Sabre Condominiums
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, transient, nonfamily
Construction Date: ca.1965 **Source:** NETR, 2023
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Other
Form: Apartments **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 10
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The ca. 1965 Le Sabre Condominiums is a single L-shaped former motel arranged around a small pool which is located on an elevated terrace. The building has a flat roof and the exterior walls are clad in stucco. The roof extends to cover the exterior unit entrances on the first and second stories and at one time was capped with stepped parapets. The parapets have since been removed and replaced with metal coping. On the second story, the balcony connecting the units has a simple balustrade and posts that support the roof overhang. The fenestration consists primarily of horizontal slider sash windows facing the pool. Each unit has an exterior pedestrian door that opens onto the balcony or terrace.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Le Sabre Condominiums building is located on a corner across the street from the ocean. This section of East 8th Avenue is characterized by similar low-scale mid-twentieth-century multi-unit construction and larger-scale late-twentieth-century condominiums some of which are five or more stories in height.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

With the construction of the Garden State Parkway beginning in the late 1940s, new accommodations for highway travelers changed some of the architectural character of Jersey Shore vacation spots. As the *Motels of the Wildwoods* Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF; 64500880) notes:

> The architects and builders in The Wildwoods worked to bring the high-style architecture of Florida down to an "everyman's" level. … Many of the most fantastical motels are constructed of simple concrete block walls and then use wood framing to create the modern appendages such as butterfly roofs, angled walls and porte-cocheres that match the stylistic designs conjured by the exotic names of the motels.

Significance: Based on exterior analysis only, the Le Sabre Condominiums does not satisfy the registration requirements set forth in the *Motels of the Wildwoods* MPDF.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Le Sabre Condominiums fails to meet the registration requirements set forth in the *Motels of the Wildwoods* MPDF. Most significantly, the motel exhibits no distinctive theme, which would be carried out through signage and decoration.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: European Motel

Street Address: *Street #:* 300 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08206

Municipality(s): North Wildwood City **Block(s):** 323

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The ca. 1960 European Motel is an L-shaped building arranged around a small pool which is located on an elevated terrace.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 11, 2023

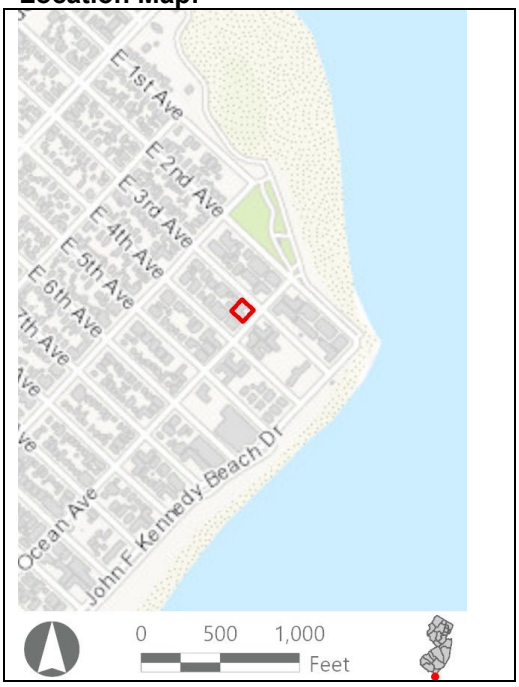
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

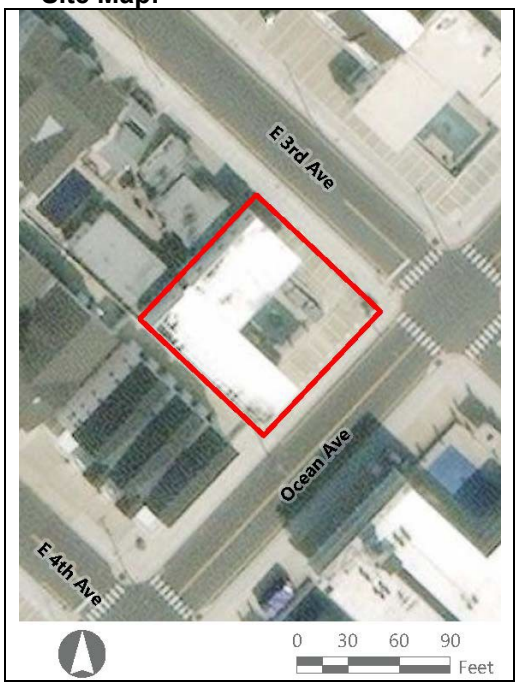
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed August 2023).

Visit NJ Shore. 2022. The History of North Wildwood City, NJ. Available at https://www.visitnjshore.com/north-wildwood/history/ (Accessed August 2022).

Zerbe, N.L., S.M. Hoagland, and K.D. Murphy. 2004. Motels of the Wildwoods. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. March 25, 2004.

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 11, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: European Motel
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, transient, nonfamily
Historic Use: Residential activity, transient, nonfamily
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** NETR, 2023
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Other
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 8
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The ca. 1960 European Motel is an L-shaped building arranged around a small pool which is located on an elevated terrace. The motel has a flat roof and the exterior walls are clad in stucco. The resource includes an overhanging second story supported by round metal posts. The roof extends slightly to cover the exterior motel room entrances on the first and second stories. On the second story, the balcony connecting the rooms has a simple metal balustrade. The fenestration consists of full-height fixed sash windows facing the pool and each motel unit has an exterior entrance.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The European Motel is located on a corner one block from the ocean. The general neighborhood is characterized by similar low-scale mid-twentieth-century motels, modest early twentieth-century single-family residential buildings, and late twentieth-century condominiums.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: North Wildwood City is in Cape May County north of Wildwood City on the Atlantic coast barrier island known as Five Mile Beach. The area was used as a fishing, herding, and whale processing locale during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and did not have any permanent settlement until the village of Anglesea was established by Swedish fishermen around 1870. The hazardous conditions at the Hereford Inlet at the north end of the island prompted the construction of the Hereford Lighthouse, completed in 1874. A rail line was established between Cape May Courthouse and Anglesea in 1884, which, along with the Rio Grand bridge, made the island more accessible from the mainland. Shortly after, in 1885, Anglesea was designated a borough. The community was renamed North Wildwood in 1906 to capitalize on the tourist trade that was booming in their neighbor to the south. Within eleven years the municipality grew large enough to be designated as a city. The area's economic base is commercial with an emphasis on tourism, including hotels and boardwalk attractions (History of North Wildwood, NJ, 2022).

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Significance: Based on exterior analysis only, the European Motel does not satisfy the registration requirements set forth in the *Motels of the Wildwoods* MPDF.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The European Motel fails to meet the registration requirements set forth in the *Motels of the Wildwoods* MPDF. Most significantly, the motel exhibits no distinctive theme, which would be carried out through signage and decoration.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 11, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: St. Augustine Rectory

Street Address: *Street #:* 1310 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1302

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Non-profit **USGS Quad(s)** Cape May

Description: St. Augustine Rectory is a three-story brick building with a hipped roof and a two-story porch with an open first story and an infilled second story. The rectory exhibits features of the Mission style, including molded parapets and clay roof tiles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

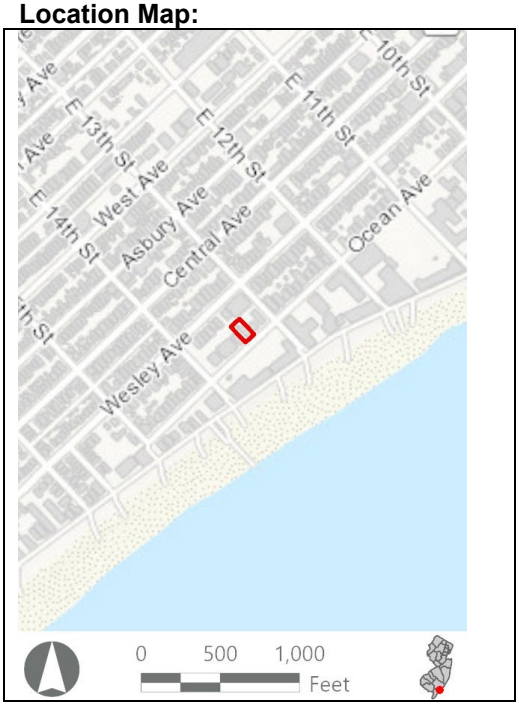
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Saint Damien Parish. 2022. Available at https://stdamienparish.com/ (Accessed November 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: St. Augustine Rectory
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1920 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Tile, Spanish
Exterior Finish Materials Brick, Running Bond

Exterior Description: St. Augustine Rectory is a three-story running-bond brick building capped by a hip-on-flat roof covered in Spanish tile. The façade features a two-story, three-bay wide, full-width brick porch with a third-story balcony. The porch features three arches on the first floor and the second floor has been enclosed with triple ribbon windows within each bay. Square brick columns run between the porch bays and extend above the balcony. The balcony features decorative metal railings. A central Mission-style parapet is present in the central bay of the façade and within the central bays of the side elevations. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement windows. The windows feature soldier-bond brick lintels and brick sills, and the third-story windows feature brick arches. Both side elevations feature bay windows featuring copper cornices near the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: St. Augustine Rectory is situated on the southwest side of Ocean Avenue within a dense residential block, approximately 0.15 mile to the northwest of Ocean City Beach and the Atlantic Ocean. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The rectory was built for the St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church located immediately to the north at 1337 Asbury Avenue (outside of the PAPE).

Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: Based on exterior analysis only, the St. Augustine Rectory appears to have undergone alterations, and is not a representative example of the Mission style. Consequently, the St. Augustine Rectory is not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, St. Augustine Rectory is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, St. Augustine Rectory is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

St. Augustine Rectory Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 912 Stenton Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 912 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Stenton *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 2

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 912 Stenton Place is a two-story American Foursquare residence constructed in 1924 with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles, asbestos shingle siding, and a front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

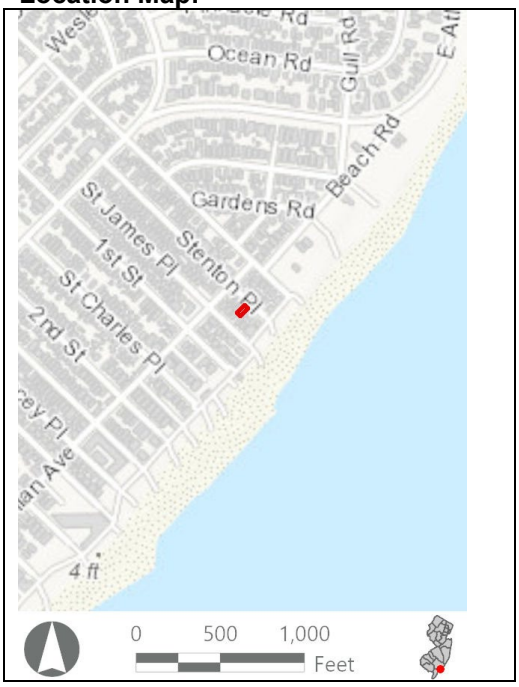
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

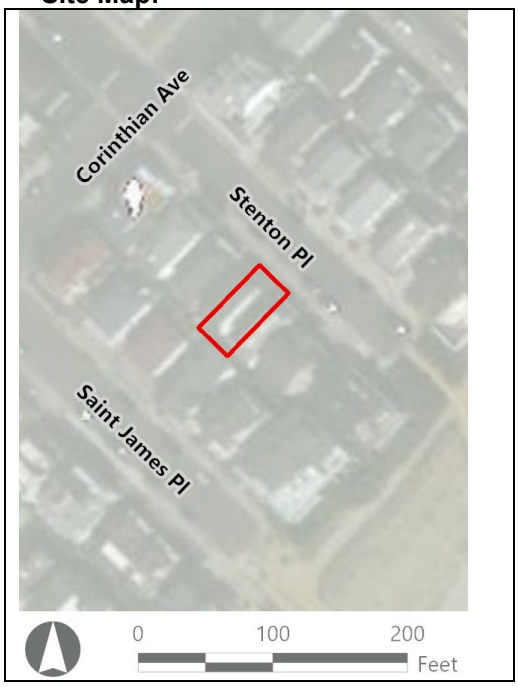
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 912 Stenton Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1924 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 912 Stenton Place is a two-story American Foursquare constructed in 1924 and located four houses from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in asbestos siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by square posts sheltering a central entrance flanked by windows. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows, with paired windows on the side elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 912 Stenton Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 912 Stenton Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 912 Stenton Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 912 Stenton Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 826 North Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 826 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* North *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 4

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 826 North Street is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1935 with a gable front roof covered in asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, and a front porch sheltering a central entrance.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

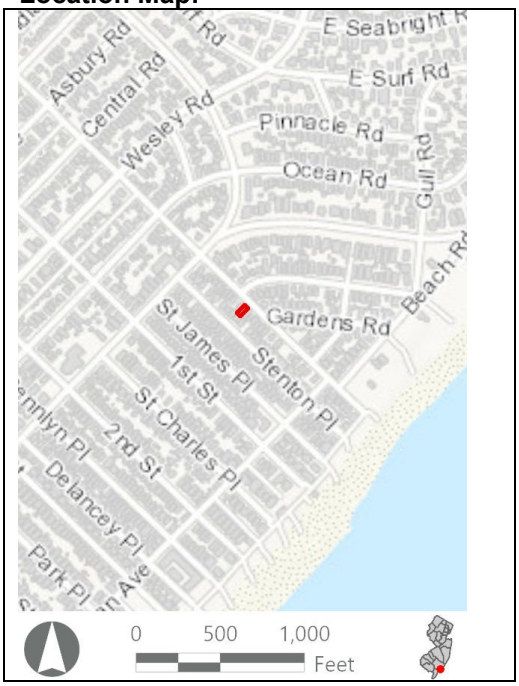
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

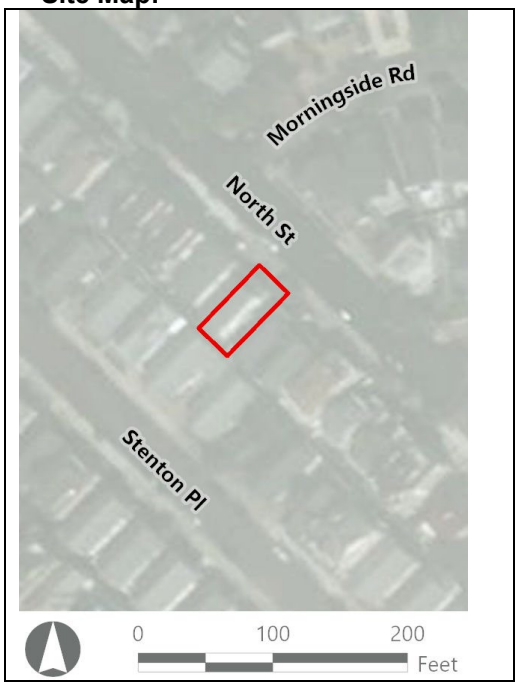
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 826 North Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1935 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 826 North Street is a two-story vernacular residing constructed in 1935 and located in a dense residential neighborhood. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by square posts sheltering a central entrance flanked by windows. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows flanked by faux shutters. A concrete block chimney is located on the side elevation, and a metal louvered-vent is located within the front gable eave.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 826 North Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, approximately 950 feet from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. This building is located within this development. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. This development is just to the north of this building. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 826 North Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 826 North Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 826 North Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 880 Park Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 880 *(Low)* 882 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Park *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 303

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building located at 880 Park Place is a two-story vernacular multi-family residence constructed in 1974 with a gable-front roof, vinyl siding, and a two-story inset front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

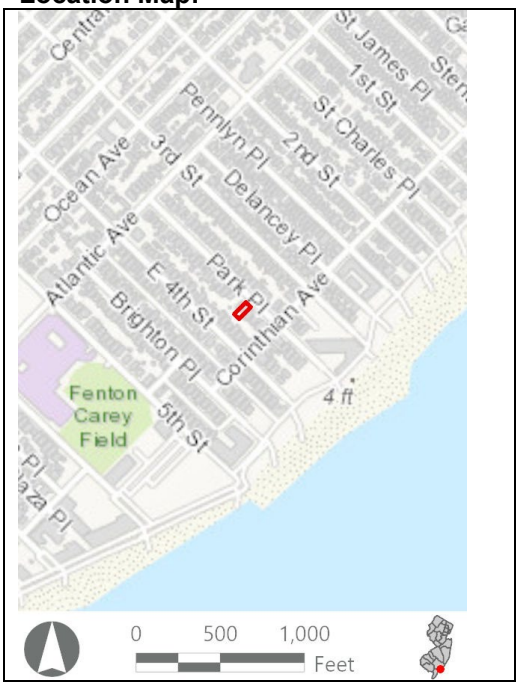
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

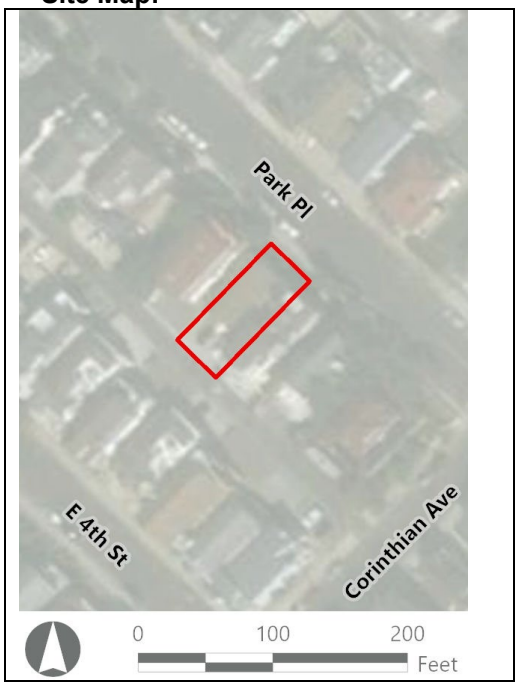
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 880 Park Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1974 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 880 Park Place is a two-story vernacular multi-family residence constructed in 1974 and located two blocks from the beach. The house rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a full-width, two-story inset front porch supported by Doric columns. The porches shelter two sliding-glass doors on each floor. Other fenestration consists of 1/1 windows. Vinyl scalloped siding is present in the front gable eave.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 880 Park Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the second block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. This building is located within that area. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 880 Park Place is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 880 Park Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 880 Park Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Franconia Apartments

Street Address: *Street #:* 1132 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean Avenue *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1102

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The Franconia Apartments is an elevated two-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style residence constructed in 1920 with a gable-front roof, wood shingle siding, gable roof dormers, eave brackets, oriel windows, and a front porch with square columns.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

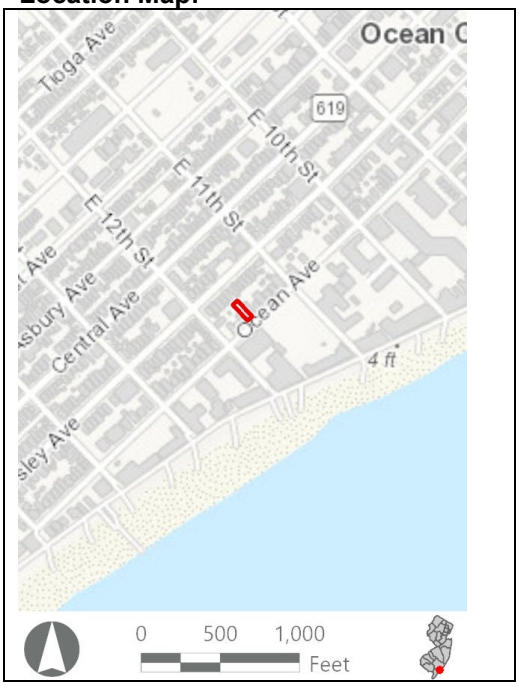
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

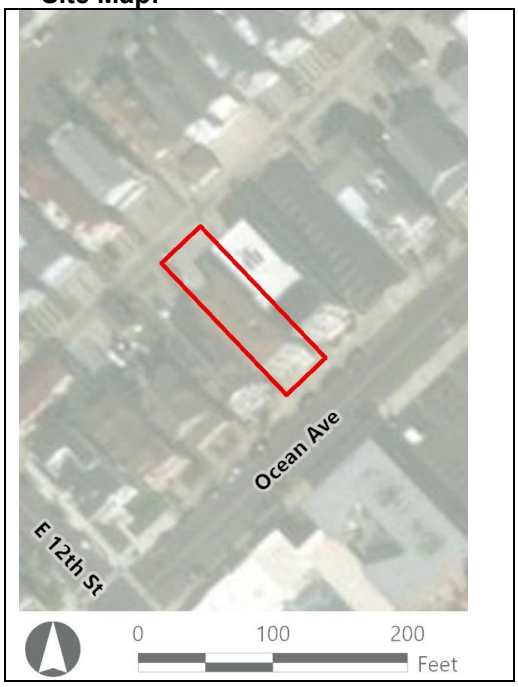
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Franconia Apartments
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Craftsman
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The Franconia Apartments is a two-and-a-half-story Craftsman residence constructed in 1920 and located a block from the beach. The building rests on a raised brick foundation, is clad in wood shingles and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features a front-gable dormer on both side elevations. The façade faces southeast towards Ocean Avenue and exhibits a full-width, shed-roof front porch with a gable-front pediment supported by decorative wood square posts and carved brackets. The porch is accessed by a set of paired concrete steps with metal railings and shelters a central entrance featuring a rectangular transom and side lights. The brick foundation of the porch does not appear to be original, and seems to now contain living space, featuring an eight-paned fixed window under the steps and two other windows on the sides. The central door is flanked by multi-paned French doors, also with rectangular transoms. The second story of the façade features two oriel windows with 12/1 windows, and the attic half-story features a ribbon window with 1/1 windows. Fenestration throughout the rest of the building appears to consist of 1/1 windows. The building features elaborately carved brackets within the eaves, and an interior brick chimney is located on the northeast side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Franconia Apartments are located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, a block from the beach. The building faces towards the beach and looks across Ocean Avenue towards motels and large-scale apartment buildings. The lot that the building is sited in is long and narrow, and the constructed close to adjacent buildings. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. This building is located within this area. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The Franconia Apartments is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building appears to have undergone alterations when converted to apartments and is no longer architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, the Franconia Apartments is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. The building has undergone alterations during conversion to apartments and no longer retains historic integrity or architectural significance; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, the Franconia Apartments is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 830 North Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 830 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* North *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 4

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 830 North Street is a two-story house with jerkin head roof gable, shingle siding, Palladian window, and front porch with purlins and rafter tails and tapered columns.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

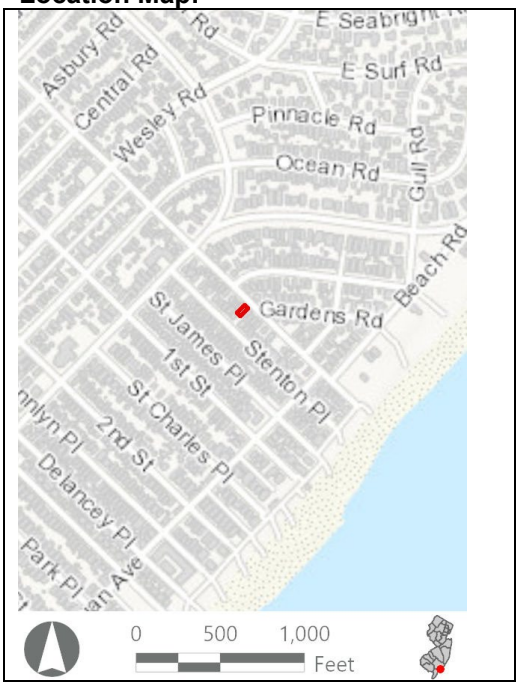
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

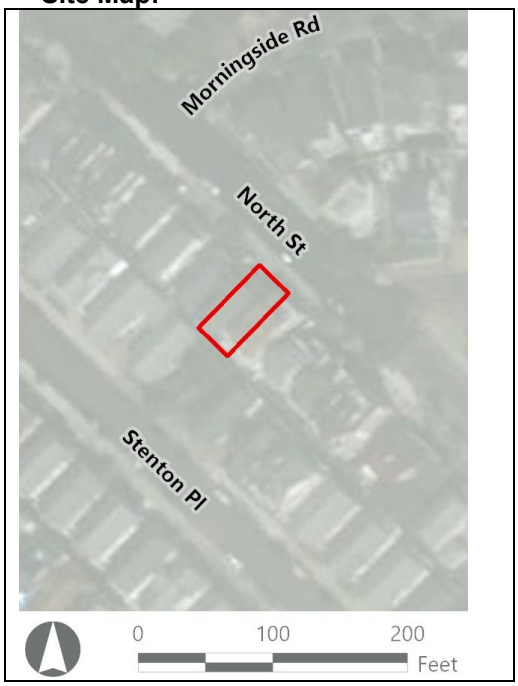
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 830 North Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1928 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 830 North Street is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1928 and located approximately 900 feet from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a gable-front roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by tapered columns sheltering a central entrance flanked by windows. The second story features a central Palladian window. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows. The house also exhibits purlins and rafter tails within the porch and roof eaves.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 830 North Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. This building is located within this area. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. This building is facing that development. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 830 North Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 830 North Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 830 North Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Andrew's

Street Address: *Street #:* 1320 *(Low)* 1324 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1302

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: Andrew's is a two-story condominium divided between two rectangular buildings that face an inner parking court and are connected by a sky bridge. The roofs are flat with shingle wall siding and a stone veneer base.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

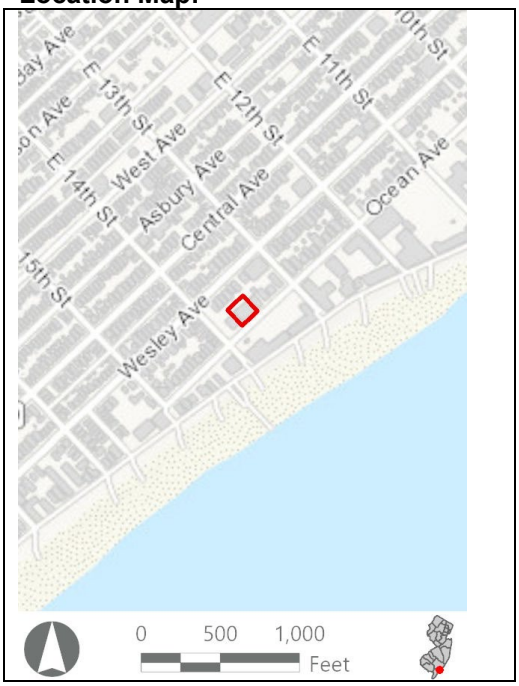
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

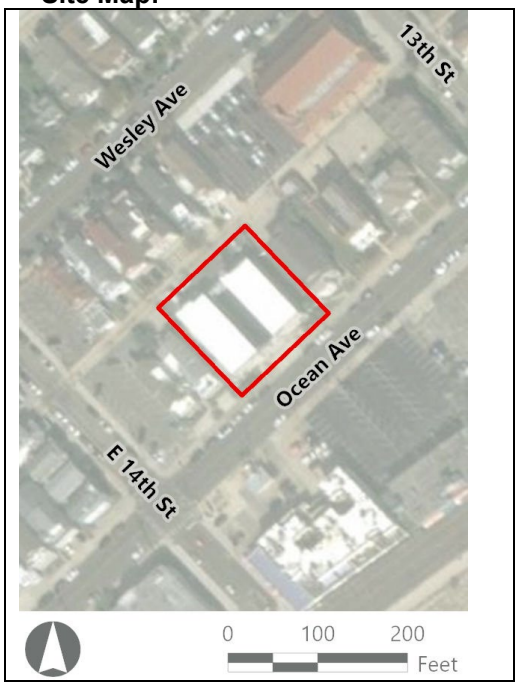
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Andrew's
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** Unknown
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: Andrew's is a two-story vernacular condominium constructed in 1965 and located a block from the beach. The building is clad in modern wood shingle siding, is capped by a flat roof, and has modern stone applied to the foundation. Fronting Ocean Avenue, the building consists of two main blocks connected by a sky bridge. The courtyard between the buildings is paved and the raised foundation provides parking space underneath the units. Metal railings run along the exterior stairs, balcony, and sky bridge. Fenestration consists of sliding windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Andrew's is located in a commercial area one block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: Andrew's is associated with mid-twentieth-century commercial development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Andrew's is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Andrew's is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 850 Stenton Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 850 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Stenton *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 850 Stenton Place is a two-story cross-gable roof house that is half of a duplex. The building is clad in stucco, and features a front porch with a balcony and gabled projection above. Large awnings obscure much of the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

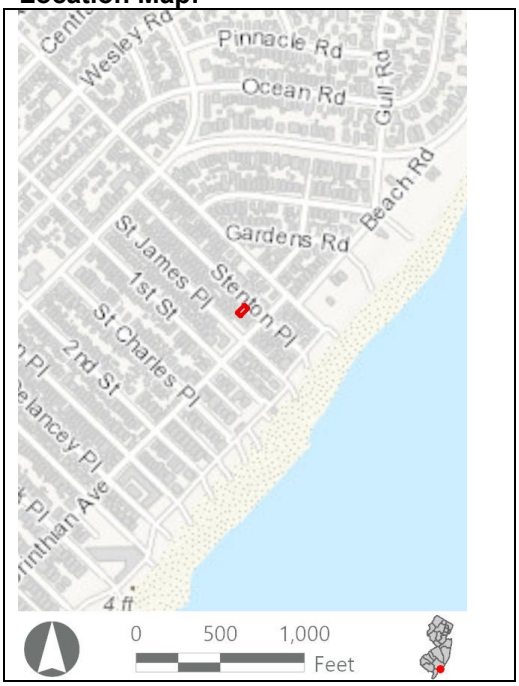
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

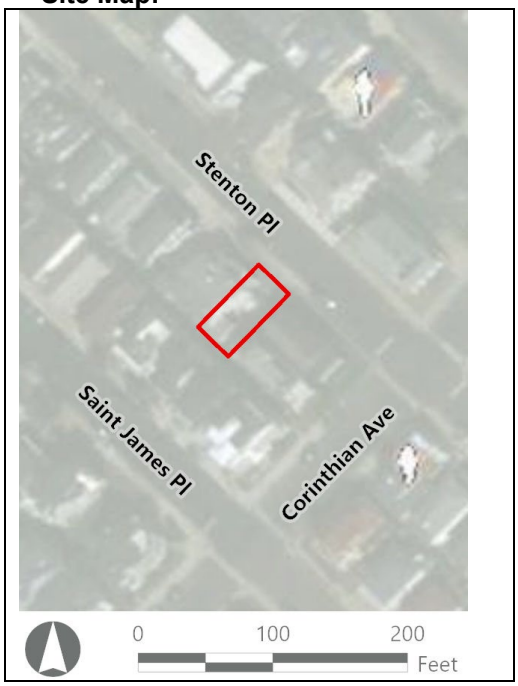
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 850 Stenton Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1921 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 850 Stenton Place is a two-story vernacular residence that is half of a duplex constructed in 1921 and located one block from the beach. The residence is clad in stucco and is capped by a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a front porch with a balcony above. The balcony features a centered door with sidelights and a vinyl railing. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl windows. The side elevation features a one-bay, one-story garage toward the rear of the house. Awnings obscure most of the residence.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 850 Stenton Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. This building appears to encompass two of the original lots, and is wider than most of the residences in the area. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 850 Stenton Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 850 Stenton Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 850 Stenton Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 848 Stenton Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 848 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Stenton *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 848 Stenton Place is a two-story cross-gable house that is half of a duplex. The building is clad in stucco, has a porch with a balcony that has been enclosed, and a gabled projection above. Large awnings obscure much of the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

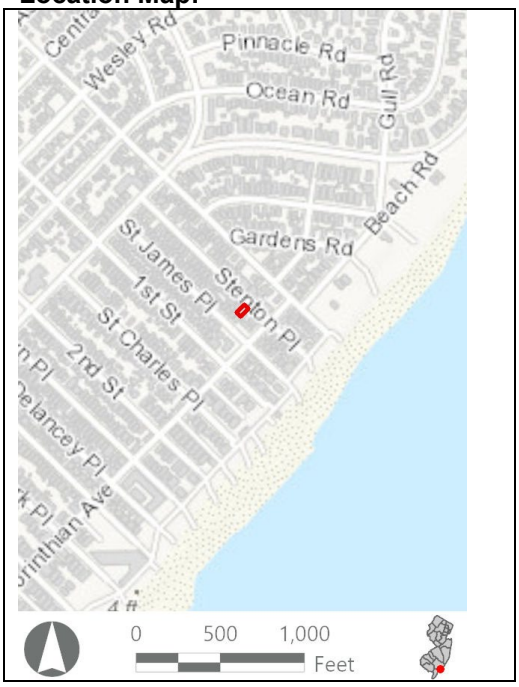
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

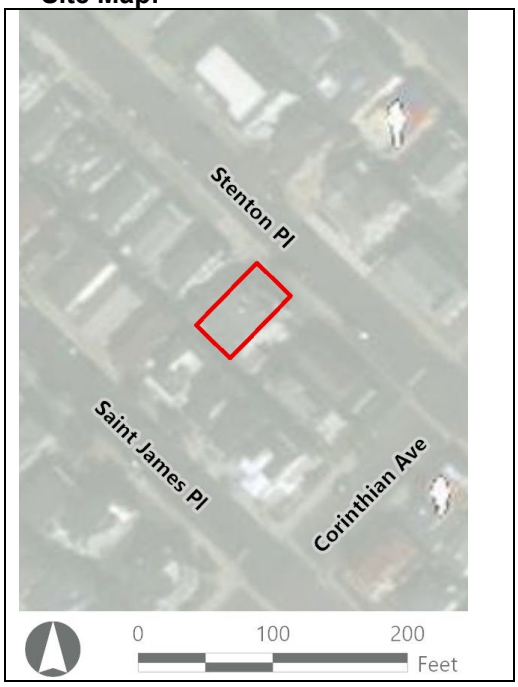
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 848 Stenton Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1921 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 848 Stenton Place is a two-story vernacular residence that is half of a duplex. The building was constructed in 1921 and is located one block from the beach. The residence is clad in stucco and is capped by a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a front porch with a balcony that has been enclosed and converted into living space. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl windows with paired windows on the side elevation. The side elevation features a one-bay garage toward the rear of the house which has a second-story living space added above.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 848 Stenton Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. This building appears to encompass two of the original lots and is wider than most of the residences in the area. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: N/A

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 848 Stenton Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 848 Stenton Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: The Gardens Plaza

Street Address: *Street #:* 322 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Boardwalk *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 300

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The Gardens Plaza is a large, thirteen-floor condominium with tan pebble stucco siding and balconies for every room. It is a beachfront property, located adjacent to the boardwalk.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

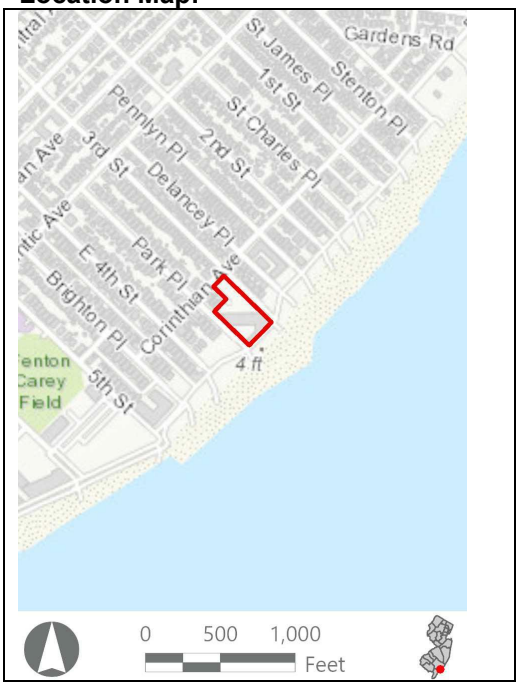
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: September 6, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: The Gardens Plaza
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1973 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 13
Type: N/A **Bays:** 19
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The Gardens Plaza is a thirteen-story condominium constructed in 1973 and located adjacent to the boardwalk overlooking the ocean. The building is clad in stucco and is capped by a flat roof. The façade faces south towards the ocean and exhibits cantilevered balconies with vinyl railings for each unit flanked by vinyl hopper windows. The ground floor of the building features inset bays for parking.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Gardens Plaza is located adjacent to the boardwalk with direct beach access. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The Gardens Plaza is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, the Gardens Plaza is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, the Gardens Plaza is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1304-08 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1304 *(Low)* 1308 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1302

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 1304-08 Ocean Avenue is a two-story, yellow-brick Spanish Colonial Revival house with a hip-on-hip roof, and complex massing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

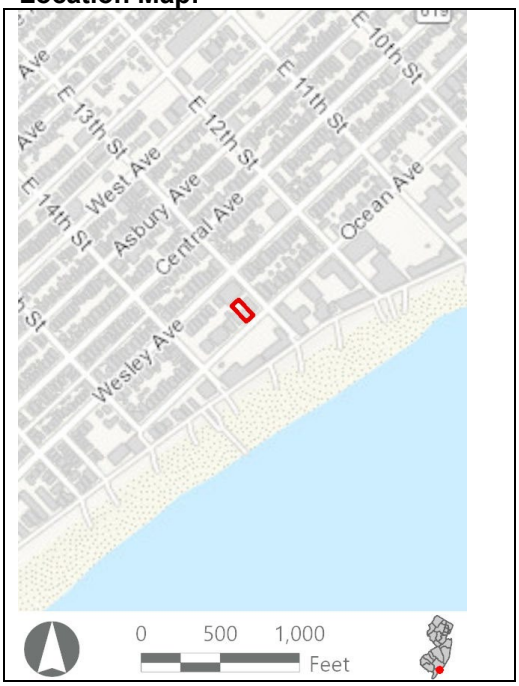
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1304-08 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1957 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick, Running Bond

Exterior Description: The building at 1304-08 Ocean Avenue is a two-story Spanish Colonial Revival house constructed in 1957 and located a block from the beach. The house is clad in stucco and is capped by a hip-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southeast towards Ocean Avenue and the beach and exhibits a front porch topped by a balcony in the westernmost bay, a projecting bay in the center, and a secondary entrance with a broken pediment surround in the easternmost bay under a shed roof. A circular window is located under the secondary entrance, a picture window flanked by 1/1 windows is located on the central projection, and the porch and balcony feature a single 1/1 window. Fenestration throughout consists of 1/1 vinyl windows, with some paired windows on the side elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1304-08 Ocean Avenue is located in a commercial beachside community geared towards the tourist industry, a block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 1304-08 Ocean Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1304-08 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1304-08 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 908 Park Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 908 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Park *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 301

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 908 Park Place is a two-story cross-gable house with a two-story porch supported by square columns that underwent extensive remodeling ca. 2010.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

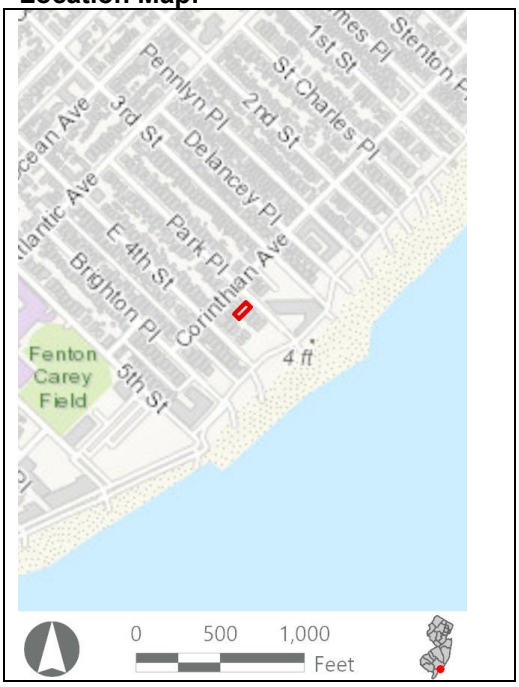
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

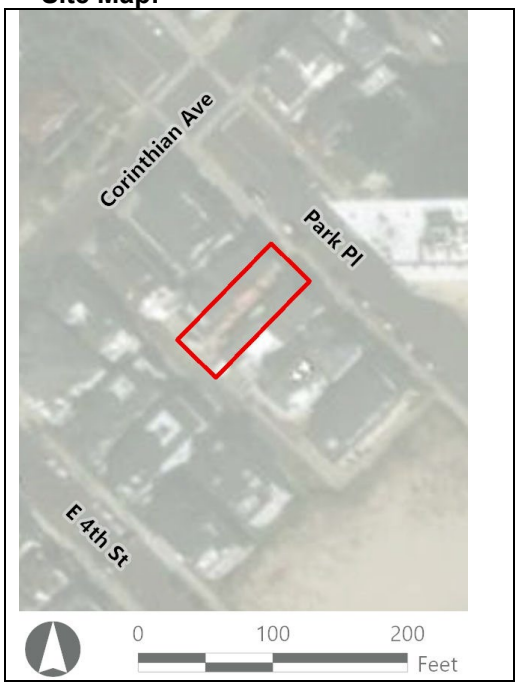
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 908 Park Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1928 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flush

Exterior Description: The building at 908 Park Place is a two-story cross-gable house constructed in 1928 and extensively remodeled in 2010. The house is located four houses from the beach, rests on a raised foundation, is clad in wood siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a two-story, full-width front porch capped by a hipped roof supported by square posts. The front facing gable extends above the hip roof of the porch. This house was extensively remodeled ca. 2010, when it appears the house was raised, the porches renovated, and the rooflines altered.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 908 Park Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, four houses from the beach and across the street from a high-rise condominium. The residential lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 908 Park Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 908 Park Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 908 Park Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 852 Stenton Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 852 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Stenton *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 25

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 852 Stenton Place is a two-story side-gable Colonial Revival residence with an off-center entry, projecting window bay, and one-story side projection with a balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

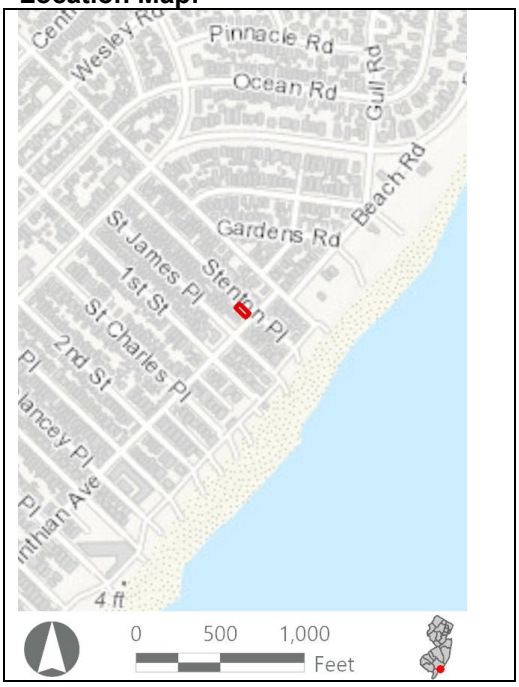
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

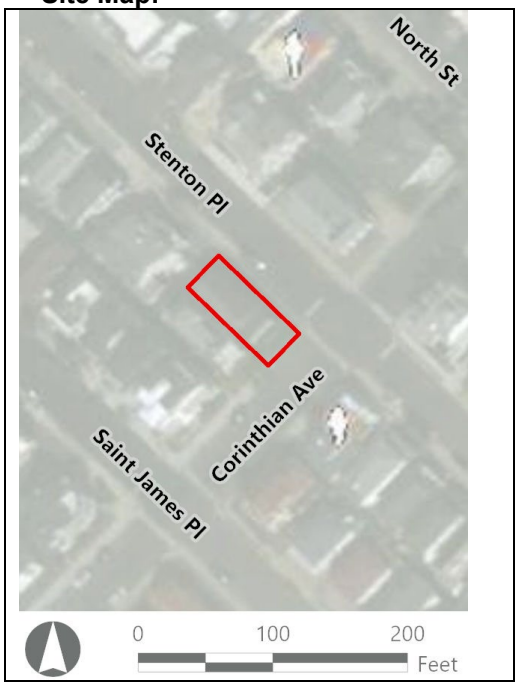
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 852 Stenton Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1926 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 852 Stenton Place is a two-story Colonial Revival residence constructed in 1926 a block from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is capped by a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits an off-center entrance capped by a pedimented-hood, and a projecting window bay featuring triple window. The side elevation facing the ocean has an enclosed projecting bay with ribbon windows and a balcony above. Fenestration consists of 6/1 vinyl windows, with paired windows on the second story of the façade. .

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 852 Stenton Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 852 Stenton Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 852 Stenton Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 852 Stenton Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP..

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Days Inn/Ocean 7 (current name)

Street Address: *Street #:* 870 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 701

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The Days Inn/Ocean 7 is a four-story L-shaped motel with off-white stucco and stone siding, balconies for each unit, and blue stylized railings.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

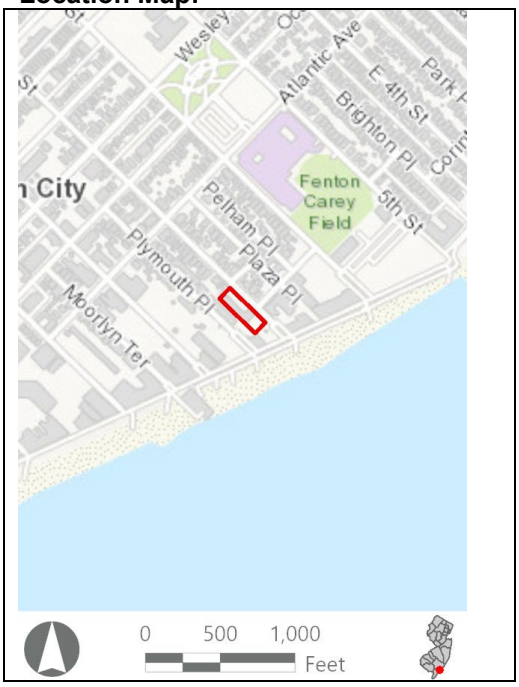
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Ocean 7
Historic Name: Days Inn
Present Use: Residential Activity, Transient nonfamily
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Transient nonfamily
Construction Date: 1972 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 9
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stone, Ashlar

Exterior Description: The Days Inn/Ocean 7 is a four-story L-shaped hotel constructed in 1972 and located within the first block from the beach. The building is clad in stucco and stone, is capped by a flat roof, and exhibits a decorative tile façade with wave and circular motifs above the lobby. The lobby is inset with hotel units above supported by stone-clad columns, creating a car port for arriving guests. Decorative metal railings, with circular cut-out motifs run along the upper floors and stairwells. Fenestration consists of fixed and sliding windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Days Inn/Ocean 7 is located in a beachside commercial area adjacent to the boardwalk within the first block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The Days Inn/Ocean 7 is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, the Days Inn/Ocean 7 is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, the Days Inn/Ocean 7 is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 16th Street at Boardwalk

Street Address: *Street #:* 1600 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Boardwalk *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 1600 Boardwalk is a two-story building with orange stucco siding with off-white quoins, and a steep, Mansard roof. The elevation facing the boardwalk has a white patio and balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

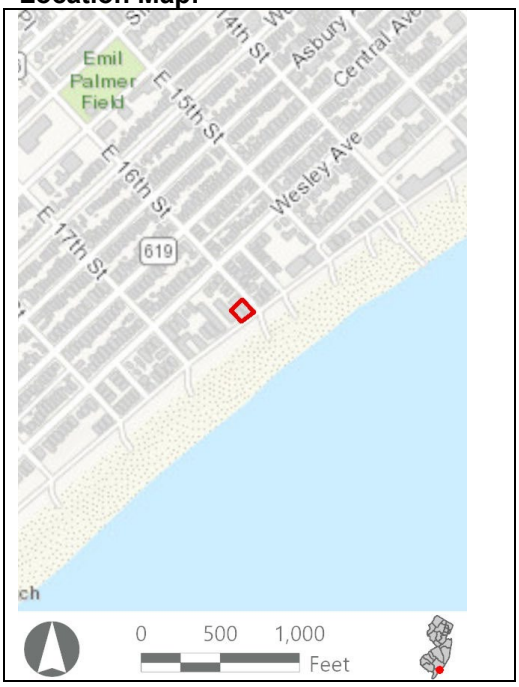
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 16th Street at Boardwalk
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1958 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 1600 Boardwalk is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1958 and located on the beach, adjacent to the boardwalk. The house is clad in stucco with applied quoins at the corners and is capped by a mansard-style roof covered in composite shingles. The façade faces the beach and features a porch with a balcony above supported by Doric columns. Vinyl railings run along the porch and balcony, as well as the stairways leading from both. The balcony features a pergola, and a decorative gable with a circle motif is centered on the façade. Fenestration consists of fixed and 1/1 metal-sash windows, with numerous entrances consisting of sliding glass doors. A garage is located to the rear of the house that exhibits the same characteristics as the house.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1600 Boardwalk is located adjacent to the boardwalk with direct beach/boardwalk access. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023). Residential area, direct boardwalk/beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 1600 Boardwalk is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1600 Boardwalk is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1600 Boardwalk is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 872 North Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 872 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* North *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 4

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 872 North Street is a three-story gable front house with vinyl siding, a two-story porch on the main façade, and balconies on the second and third stories. The house appears to have been extensively altered.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

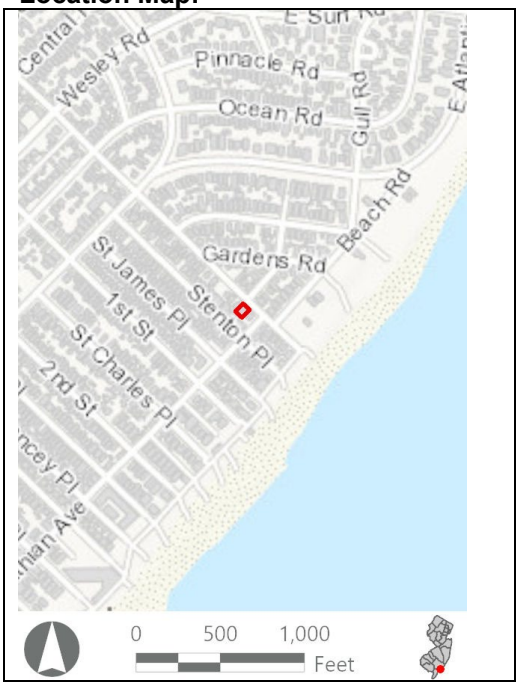
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

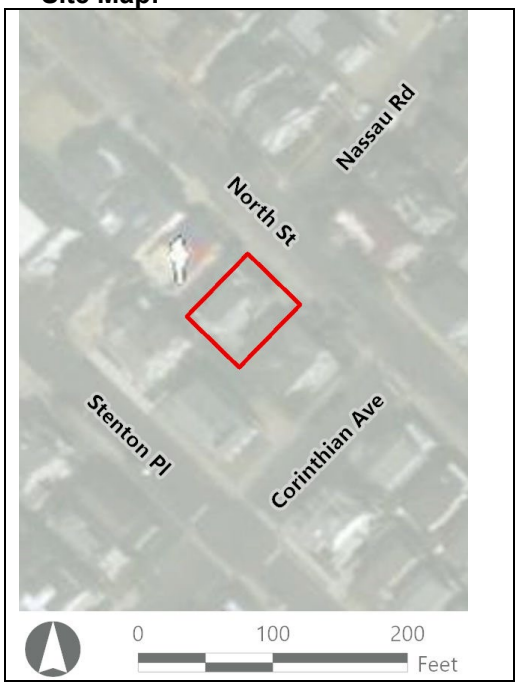
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 872 North Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1948 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 872 North Street is a three-story vernacular residence constructed in 1948 and located in the second block from the beach. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a gable-front roof covered in asphalt shingles and appears to have been extensively altered. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a projecting two-story, gable-front bay adjacent to a two-story porch, topped by a third-story balcony. A second-story balcony extending from the second-story porch has recently been added to the house. An inset porch under a third-floor shed-roof extension is located on the side elevation facing the ocean. This elevation also features a set of stairs leading to a second-floor side entrance. full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by square posts sheltering a central entrance flanked by windows. Fenestration primarily consists of 1/1 vinyl replacement windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 872 North Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 872 North Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 872 North Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 872 North Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1122 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1122 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1102

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 1122 Ocean Avenue, is an elevated two-story cross-gable house with two-story porch and gabled overhang.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

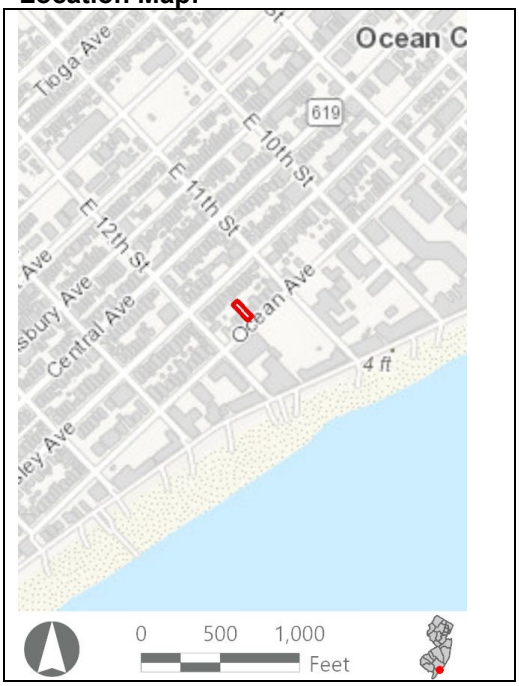
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 112 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1902 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1122 Ocean Avenue is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1902 and located a block from the beach. The house rests on a raised foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southeast and exhibits a full-width front porch on the first floor, and a slightly smaller second-story porch under a front-gable extension that features scalloped vinyl siding and a fixed four-pane window. The porch roofs are supported by Doric columns resting on vinyl-sided bases, and vinyl railings run the perimeter. A set of paired steps access the first-floor porch and also exhibit vinyl railings. The house appears to have recently been renovated. The second story features multi-paned sliding glass doors flanked by 6/6 vinyl windows. Fenestration on the side elevations also feature 6/6 vinyl windows. .

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1122 Ocean Avenue is located in a beachside community in Ocean City consisting mostly of commercial buildings catering to the tourist industry, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 1122 Ocean Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1122 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1122 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 921 5th to Boardwalk

Street Address: *Street #:* 925 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 5th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 401

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: 921 5th to Boardwalk is a two-story condominium/apartment building with complex massing, blue/gray vinyl siding, and balconies for every unit.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

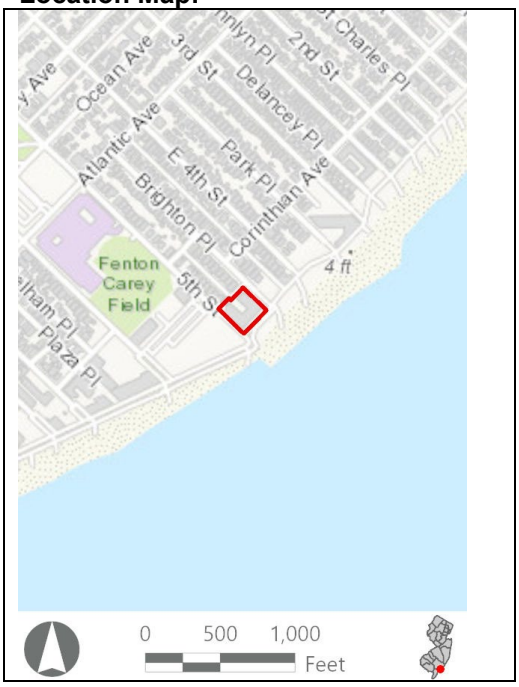
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

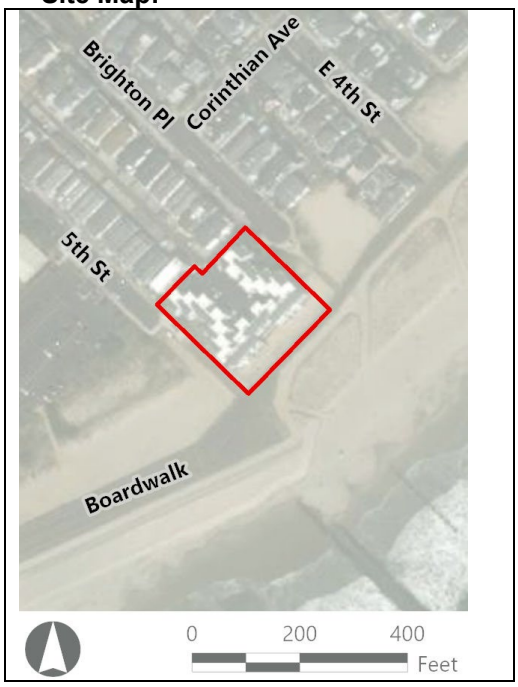
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 921 5th to Boardwalk
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1979 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: 921 5th to Boardwalk is a two-story, raised, Shed-style condominium/apartment building constructed in 1979 and located adjacent to the boardwalk. The irregular-shaped building is clad stucco and is capped by shed roofs in complex arrangements that are covered in asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of single-pane vinyl windows in single, triple, and quadruple arrangements. Each unit appears to have its own balcony exhibiting sliding-glass doors with transoms and vinyl railings

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 921 5th to Boardwalk is located adjacent to the boardwalk with direct access to the beach in a densely populated beachside community consisting of both residential and commercial buildings in Ocean City. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 921 5th to Boardwalk is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 921 5th to Boardwalk is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 921 5th to Boardwalk is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 608 Chelsea Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 608 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Chelsea *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1501.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 608 Chelsea Place is an elevated Craftsman-style bungalow with a hip roof, hip-roof dormer, and front porch with overhang and a carport underneath.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

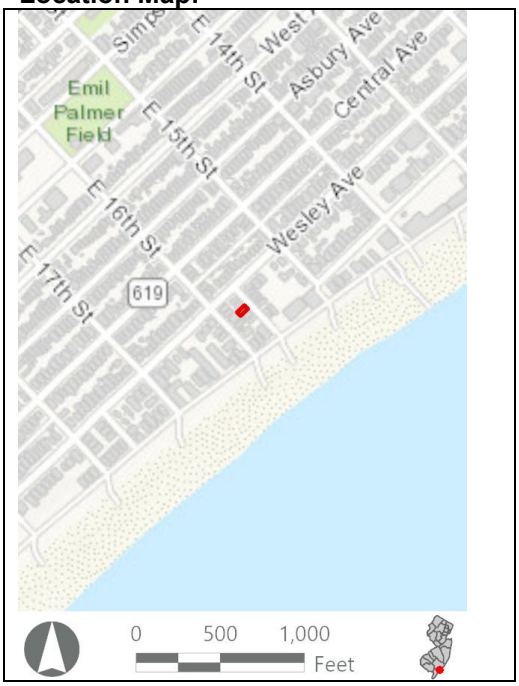
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

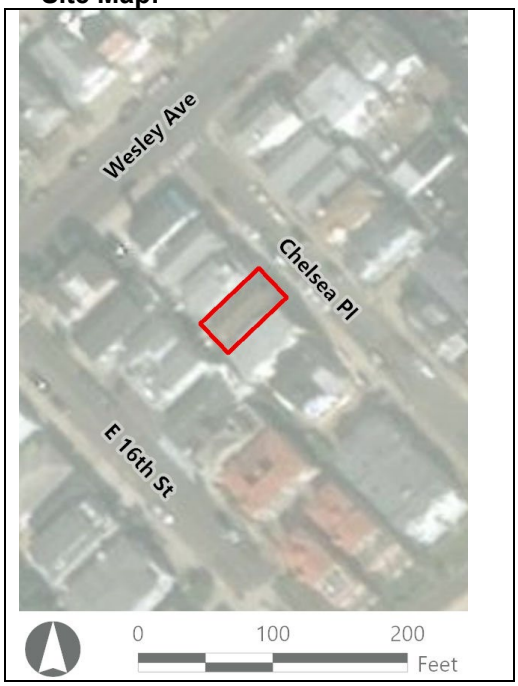
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 608 Chelsea Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1925 **Source:** Stylistic evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Craftsman
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 608 Chelsea Place is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow constructed circa 1925 and located within the first block from the beach. The house rests on a raised foundation, clad in stone, that does not appear to be original. A one-bay carport and garage is located within this raised foundation. The building is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide overhanging eaves. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a full-width front porch created by the overhanging hip roof that is supported by slender square columns. A set of stairs from the ground level leads to the front porch. These elements do not appear original to the house. A hip-roof dormer is located above the porch. The porch shelters a central entrance flanked by windows with decorative wood surrounds. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl-sash replacement windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 608 Chelsea Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 608 Chelsea Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 608 Chelsea Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 608 Chelsea Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 904 North Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 904 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* North *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 904 North Street is a one-and-a-half-story gable front Colonial Revival residence with shed roof dormers, chimney stack on the façade, and front porch with brick supports and a rooftop balcony. Awnings obscure much of the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

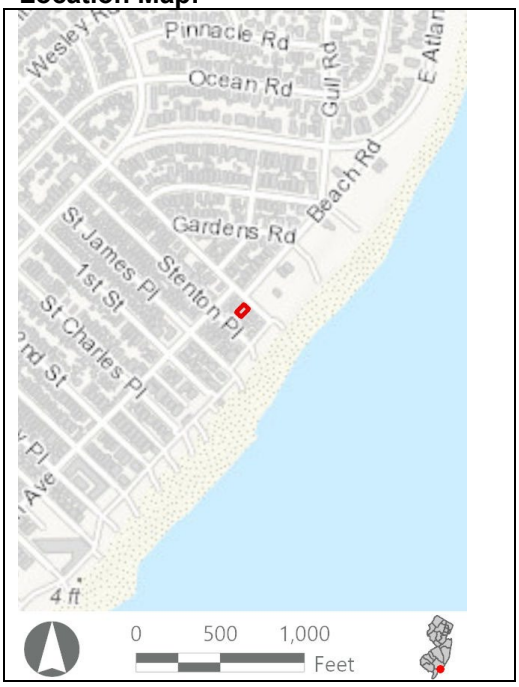
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022)

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 904 North Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 904 North Street is a one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence constructed in 1920 and located four houses from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a full-width front porch with a hipped roof topped by a balcony and supported by brick columns. The porch and balcony feature a vinyl railing and large awnings that obscure most of the façade. An exterior chimney, clad in stucco, is located within the center of the façade. Two lunette windows flank the chimney in the gable-front eave. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl replacement windows, and paired windows on the side elevations. The southwest elevation features a small one-bay garage towards the rear of the house and a set of steps lead to a secondary entrance.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 904 North Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 904 North Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 904 North Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 904 North Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 900-924 Pennlyn Place

Street Address: *Street #:* 900 (Low) 924 (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pennlyn *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* PL

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 201

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 900-24 Pennlyn Place is a large, three-story condominium/apartment building with gray/blue shingle siding, flat and shed roofs, and balconies for every unit. Wall massing is complex with projecting and recessed bays with shingle siding on all wall surfaces. The building takes up the entire block.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

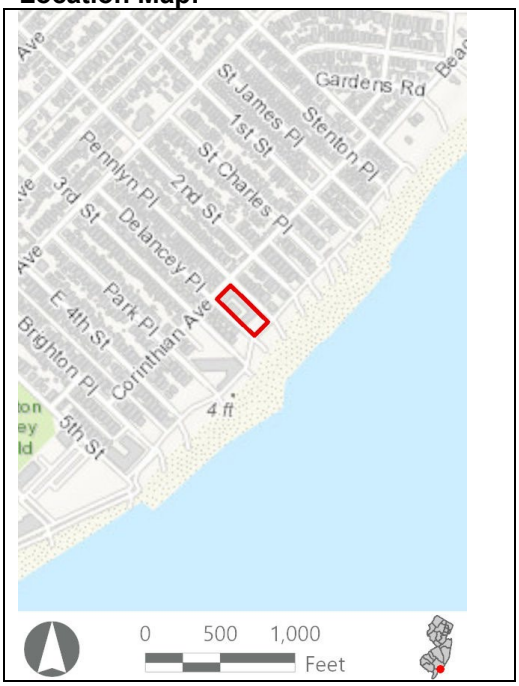
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

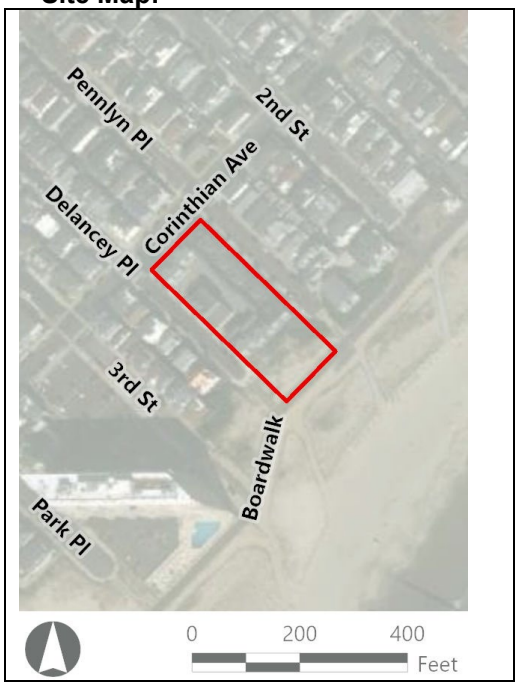
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 900-924 Pennlyn Place
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1982 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 11
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 900-924 Pennlyn Place is a three-story apartment/condominium constructed in 1982 and located in the first block from the beach, adjacent to the boardwalk. The building is clad in wood shingle siding is capped by a flat roof, with shed roofs covered in asphalt shingles above the units along the side elevations. The building has balconies for all units featuring wood shingle siding and metal railings. Fenestration consists of fixed windows and sliding glass doors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 900-924 Pennlyn Place is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The building has direct access to the boardwalk and beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 900-924 Pennlyn Place is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 900-924 Pennlyn Place is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 900-924 Pennlyn Place is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 906 North Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 906 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* North *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 906 North Street is a two-story hipped roof house with shingle siding and a front porch with brick supports and rooftop balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

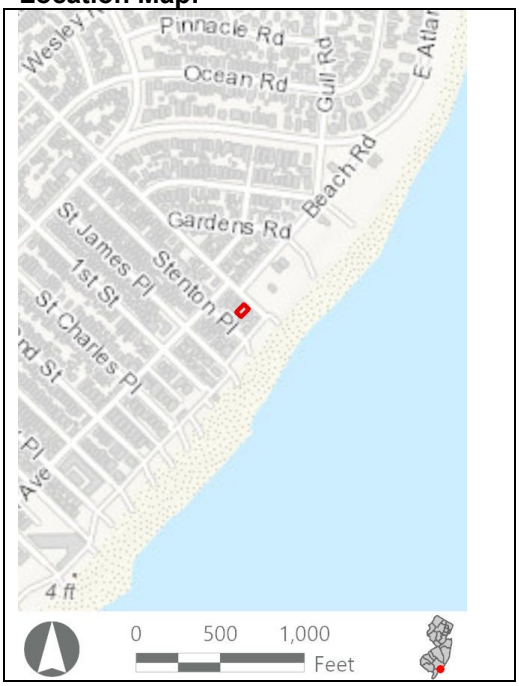
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

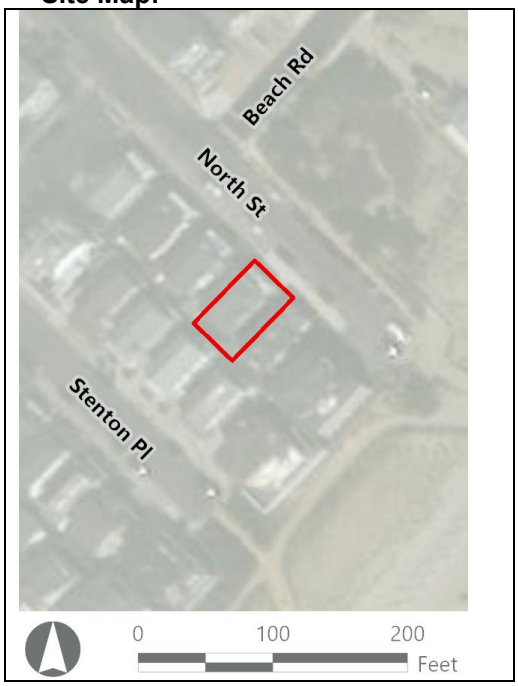
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 906 North Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 906 North Street is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1920 and located two houses from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and exhibits a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by brick posts and topped by a balcony. Vinyl railings are located on the porch and balcony. The porch shelters a central double-door entrance flanked by 1/1 windows. The second floor features two doors exiting onto the balcony and each door is flanked by a 1/1 window. Fenestration on the side elevations consists of 1/1 windows. A small, one-bay garage is appended to the southeast elevation, near the rear of the house. This house has undergone recent renovations and features new wood shingle siding, porch elements, roofing materials and replacement windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 906 North Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two houses from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 906 North Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 906 North Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 906 North Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 330 Corinthian Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 330 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Corinthian *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 303

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 330 Corinthian Avenue is an elevated two-and-a-half-story foursquare with a hipped roof, dormers, vinyl siding, and a wraparound porch with square columns supported underneath by brick piers.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

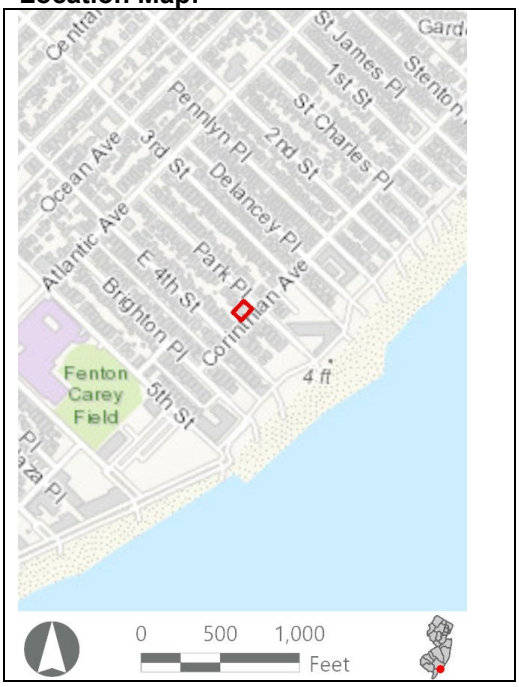
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

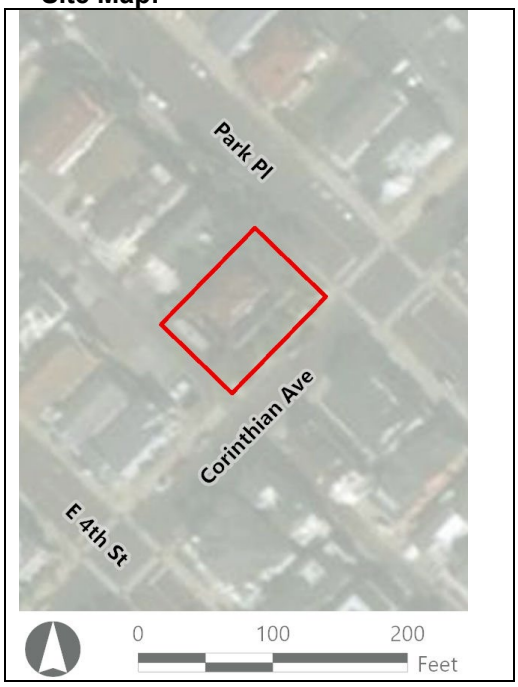
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 330 Corinthian Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 330 Corinthian Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story vernacular residence constructed in 1920 and located a block from the beach. The house rests on a raised brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof features hip-roof dormers on the north, south, and east elevations. The façade faces Corinthian Avenue and exhibits a wrap-around front porch with a hipped roof supported by battered columns resting on brick posts. The foundation has been raised and features living space in the basement level. The house features numerous bay windows on both the first and second stories. The dormer facing Corinthian Avenue has a jerkinhead roof and features a Palladian window. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement windows, and French doors sheltered by the wrap-around porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 330 Corinthian Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, one block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 330 Corinthian Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 330 Corinthian Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 330 Corinthian Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Seaview Beach

Street Address: *Street #:* 1619 *(Low)* N/A *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: Seaview Beach is a large, two-story condominium/apartment building with complex massing, a raised brick foundation, blue shingle second story, and white vertical board third story. Each unit has a projecting balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

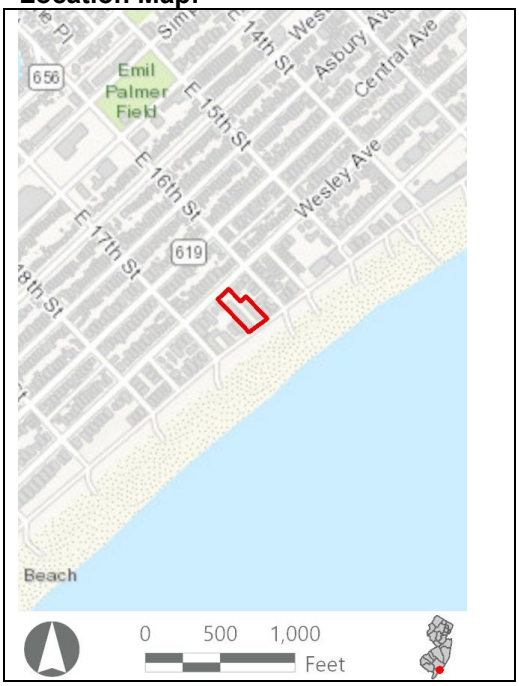
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Seaview Beach
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: Seaview Beach is a two-story apartment/condominium building constructed in 1981 and located adjacent to the boardwalk overlooking the beach. The building rests on a raised brick foundation that features a one-bay garage and entrance for each unit. The building is clad in wood shingles on the first story, vertical vinyl siding on the second story, and is capped by a flat roof with a shed roof covered in asphalt shingles over the units facing Wesley Avenue. It appears that each unit has a balcony with vinyl railings. Fenestration consists of vinyl 1/1 and fixed windows, and vinyl sliding glass doors providing access to the balconies. The siding on this building was recently added.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Seaview Beach is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, adjacent to the boardwalk with direct beach access. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: Seaview Beach is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Seaview Beach is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Seaview Beach is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 507 Seacliff Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 507 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Seacliff *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.53

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 507 Seacliff Road is a hipped-roof Ranch residence with clapboard siding, a roof projection that forms an entry porch with cast-iron supports, and a two-door garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

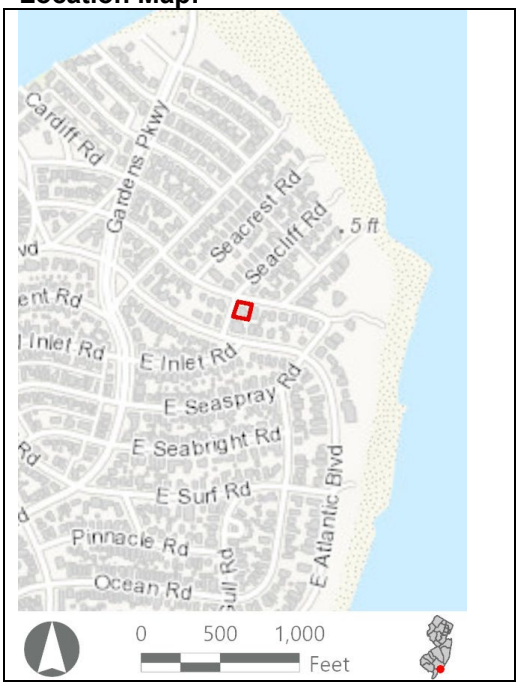
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 507 Seacliff Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 507 Seacliff Road is a one-story Ranch-style residence constructed in 1954 and located in the second block from the beach. The house is clad in wood clapboard siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces west towards Seacliff Road and exhibits a hip-roof extension creating a front porch supported by wrought iron railings. The porch shelters the main entrance flanked by 6/6 windows. The rest of the façade features two paired windows with 6/6 windows. The north (side) elevation also exhibits two paired 6/6 windows. A two-bay garage connected by a breezeway is located at the rear of the house. The breezeway is capped by a cupola, and an interior chimney rises from the roof's rear elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 507 Seacliff Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, in the second block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street, in which this house is located, was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 507 Seacliff Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 507 Seacliff Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 507 Seacliff Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 20 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 20 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 18.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 20 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story elevated vernacular residence constructed in 1915 with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, three-tier porch, and a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

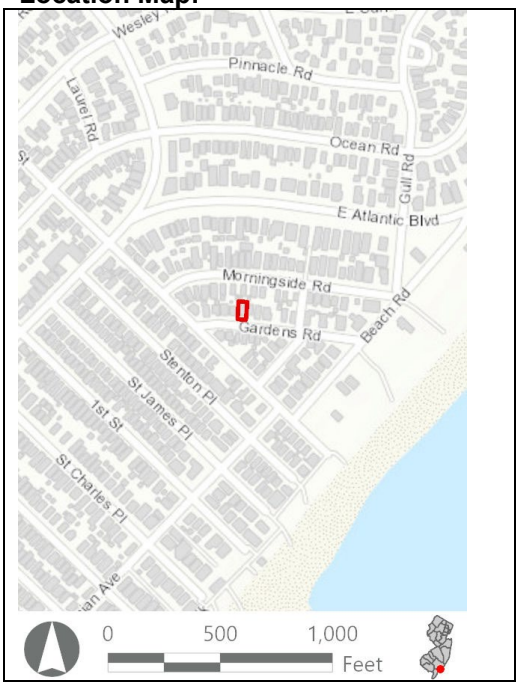
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 20 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1915 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 20 Gardens Road is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1915 and located two blocks from the beach. The house rests on a raised brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and exhibits a full-width, three-tier, inset front porch. This porch rests on a brick foundation and is supported by brick columns on the ground level where it shelters the main entrance to living space within the raised basement level. A set of vinyl steps and railings lead to the first-floor porch, and square columns covered in vinyl siding and Doric columns support the third tier of the porch, which is enclosed on the second floor. The main entrance is centered and flanked by 1/1 vinyl windows. The façade features a hip-roof dormer set with three fixed vinyl windows. A two-story bay window is located on the west elevation, and an exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation. The east elevation also features a hip-roof dormer featuring a small ribbon window with fixed vinyl windows. This house has undergone recent renovations and features new vinyl siding, modern porch elements, and replacement windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 20 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street is located, was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 20 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 20 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 20 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 14 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 14 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 14 Gardens Road is a two-story vernacular gable front house with vinyl siding and a two-story porch within a projecting gable bay.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

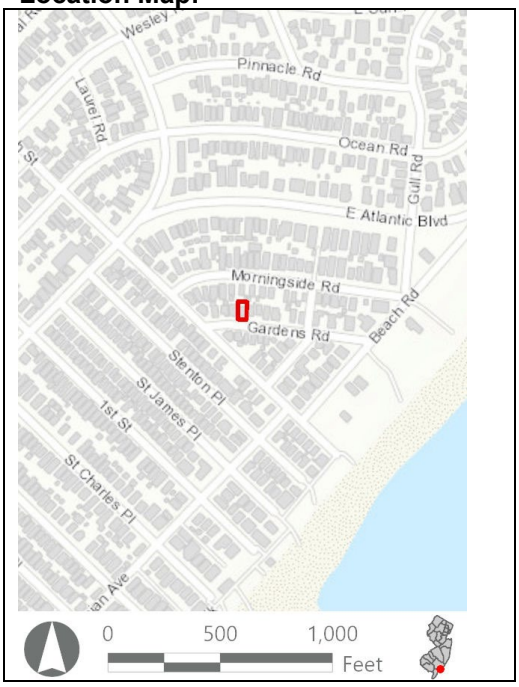
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 14 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 14 Gardens Road is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1960 and located two houses from the beach. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a gable-front roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and exhibits a two-story front porch set within a gable-front extension. The porch features vinyl supports and railings and shelters a door and a paired window with 1/1 vinyl sash on each floor. The façade also features paired 1/1 vinyl windows flanked by faux shutters, an octagonal fixed window is located within the main gable eave, and an octagonal louvered vent is located within the gable extension. The east side elevation features stairs leading to the second floor. Fenestration on the side elevations consists of 1/1 vinyl windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 14 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 14 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 14 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 14 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 10 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 10 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 10 Gardens Road is an elevated, two-and-a-half-story vernacular residence with a hip roof, hip-roof dormer, and front porch with Doric columns supported underneath by brick piers.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

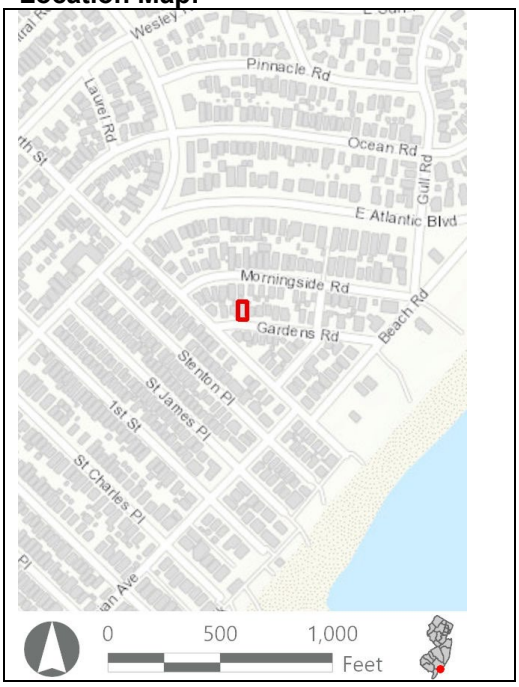
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 10 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1926 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 10 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story vernacular residence constructed in 1926 and located three blocks from the beach. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and exhibits a wrap-around front porch with a hipped roof. The porch floor is supported by brick columns and shelters an entrance into the raised foundation. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns. A set of wood stairs lead to the first-floor porch, which shelters a centered front door blanked by 12/1 windows. The second story of the façade features a central extended bay with two small 4/4 windows. The extended bay is flanked by 6/1 windows. The façade also features a hip-roof dormer with three 4/4 windows. The east elevation features a second floor balcony sheltered by an awning, a hip-roof dormer similar to that on the façade, and a two-story bay window. The west elevation features an extended bay between the first and second story.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 10 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 10 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 10 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 10 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 4 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 4 Gardens Road is a two-story cross-gable Colonial Revival house with steep rooflines, shed dormers, a prominent stone chimney on the façade, and an entry porch with a rooftop balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

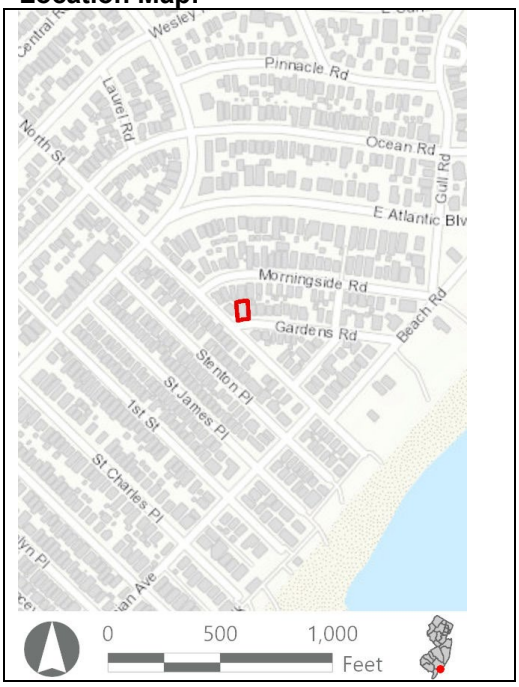
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1931 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 4 Gardens Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style residence constructed in 1931 and located three blocks from the beach. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a cross-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and exhibits a large stone chimney within a gable-front projection, and a porch with second-story balcony. The porch has a brick foundation and floor and supports the balcony with slender vinyl columns, vinyl railings run along both porch and balcony. Fenestration consists of 1/1 windows flanked by faux shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 4 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street, where this resource is located, was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 912 Stenton Place is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 828 North Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 828 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* North *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 4

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building located at 828 North Street is a one-story vernacular residence with a front gable roof, shingle siding, and off-center enclosed porch with a gabled roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

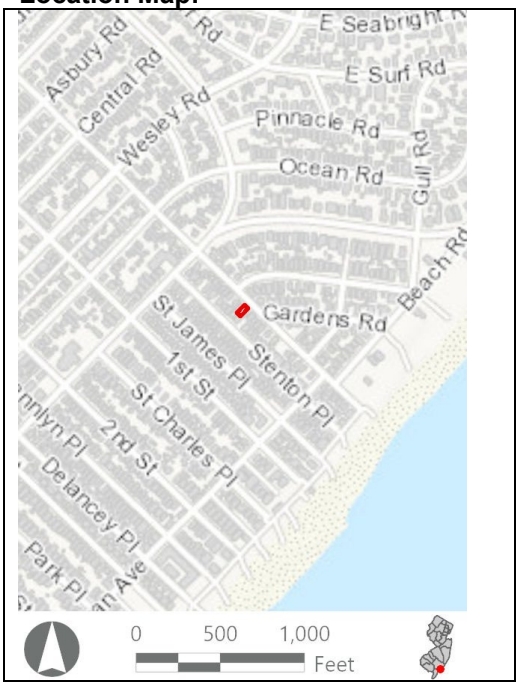
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

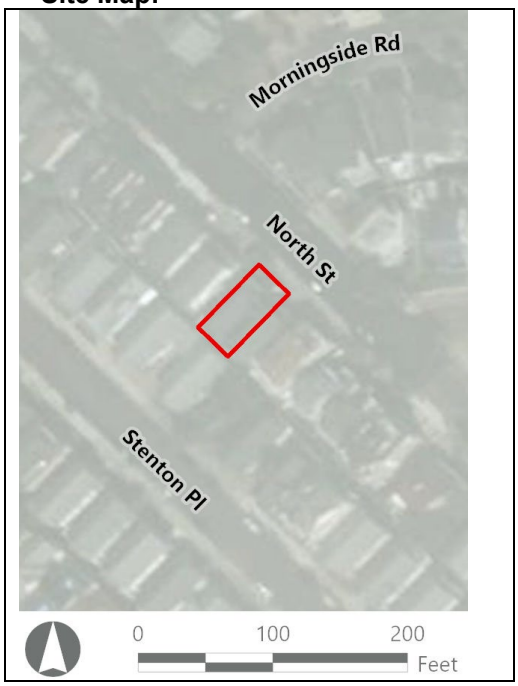
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 828 North Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 828 North Street is a one-story vernacular residence constructed in 1930 and located three blocks from the beach. The house is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northeast and features an enclosed half-width front porch under a front-gable roof extension. Fenestration consists of 1/1 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 828 North Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 828 North Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 828 North Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 828 North Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2313 (Low) 2315 (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 2300

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue is a two-story rectangular flat-roof house raised on piers with parking below. The façade has slightly projecting two-story rectangular bays with ribbon windows. The siding is stained vertical board and there is an anthropomorphic sun painted on the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

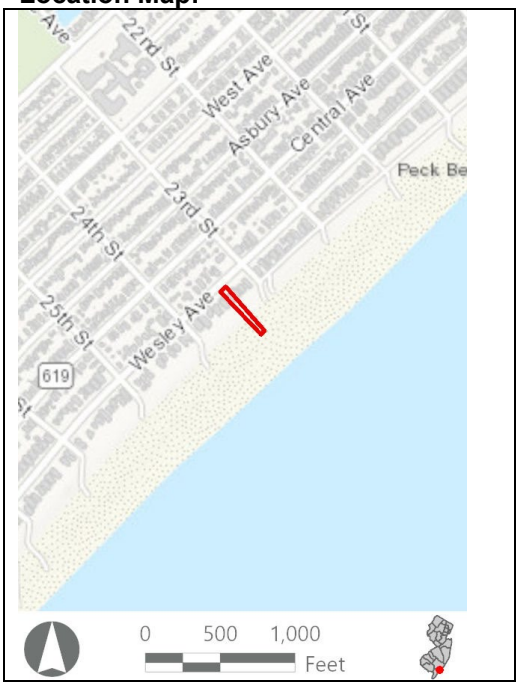
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

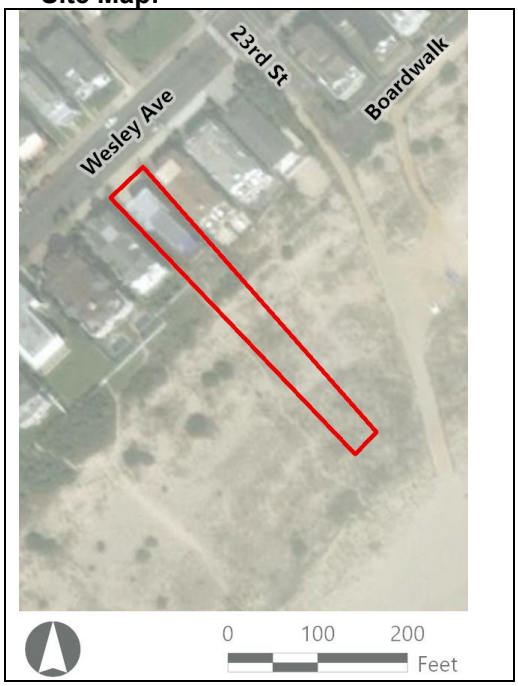
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1972 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flush

Exterior Description: The building at 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue is a two-story vernacular residence constructed in 1972 and located on the beach. The house is raised on piers with parking underneath, is clad in vertical wood siding, and is capped by a flat roof. The façade features two slightly projecting bays with ribbon windows on both floors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, and is sited on the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2313-2315 Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 66 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 66 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 66 Gardens Road is an elevated one-and-one-half-story house with an asymmetrical gable-on-hipped roof that projects over a wraparound porch. There are shed roof dormers, a Palladian window in the front gable, vinyl shingle siding, and a carport underneath.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

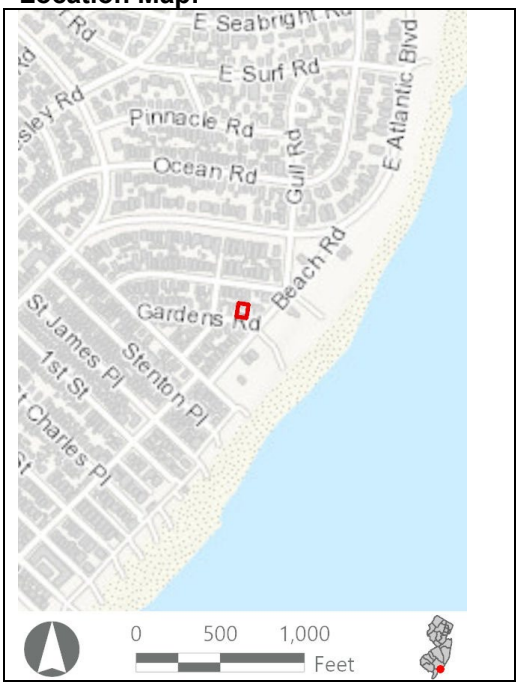
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 66 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1935 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 66 Gardens Road is a raised one-and-one-half-story vernacular residence constructed in 1935 and located one block from the beach. The irregularly shaped house is clad in vinyl shingle siding and is capped by a gable-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A wrap-around porch is located on the main floor, and also provides shelter to the living space on the ground level. The main floor of the porch is accessed by a set of vinyl stairs centered on the façade, is supported by square vinyl-shingle sided columns at the ground level, and square posts on the main level. The porch extends to the rear of the house and flows into a balcony. Vinyl railings run the perimeter of the porch and balcony. The gable-front on the façade features a vinyl-sash Palladian window. This house has been extensively remodeled and no longer conveys historic integrity.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 66 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, one block from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 66 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 66 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 66 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 54 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 54 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 54 Gardens Road is a three-and-a-half-story gable front house with vinyl siding. The front porch is two stories and is ¾ enclosed with ribbon windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

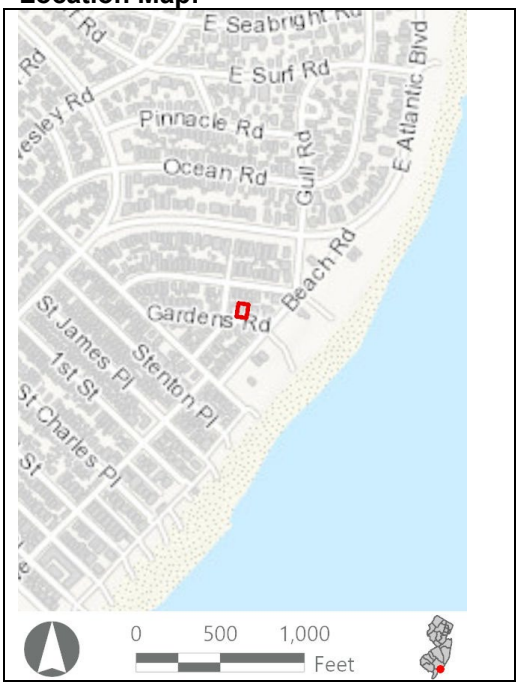
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

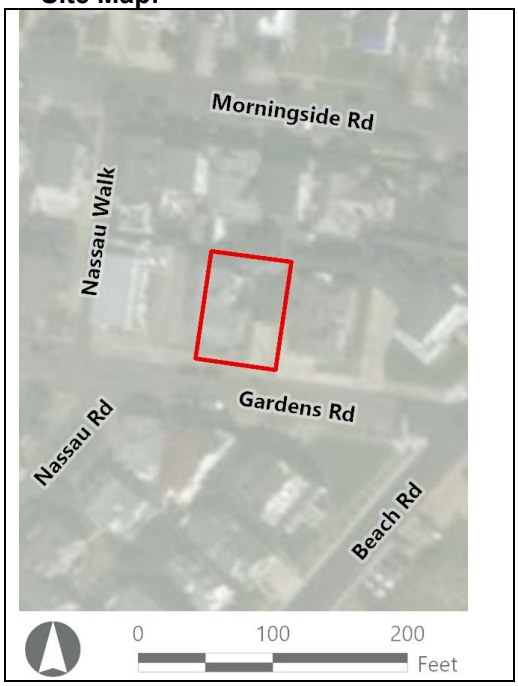
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 54 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 3.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 54 Gardens Road is a three-and-a-half-story vernacular residence constructed in 1910 and located one block from the beach. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade features a two-story wrap-around, hip-roof, front porch that is ¾-width enclosed with ribbon windows along the facade, leaving open porches on the east (side) elevation. The open portion on the lower level of the porch is screened in. The east elevation features a two-story bay window and a gable-front dormer with Palladian window, and stairs leading to the second-story porch. The west elevation features an exterior brick chimney with corbelling, a window bay extension on the second story, and a shed roof dormer with a single small window. The rear of the house features a two-story porch sheltered under a gable extension in the eastern portion of the house, and an inset one-story porch on the western portion of the house. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl windows with vinyl surrounds.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 54 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, a block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 54 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 54 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 54 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 46 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 46 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 46 Gardens Road is an altered three-story rectangular house with vinyl siding, a hipped roof, overhanging third story, and a two-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

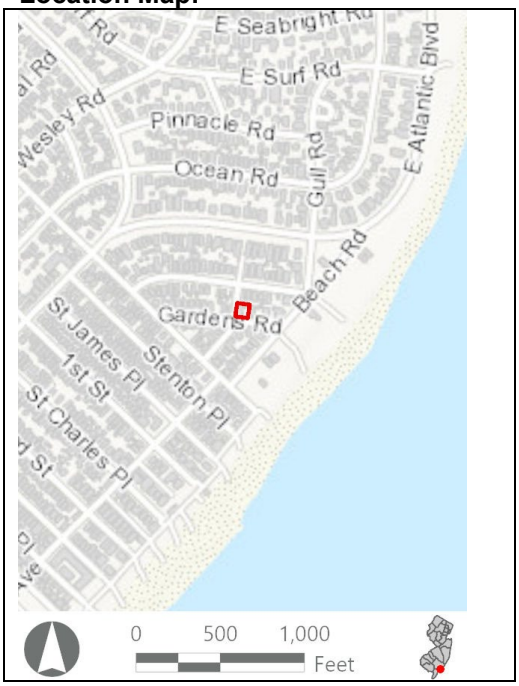
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 46 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1921 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 46 Gardens Road is a three-story vernacular residence constructed in 1921 and located two blocks from the beach. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a low-pitch hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and features a full-width, two-story porch with the third story of the house extending over it. The ground-level porch features a short wing wall around the perimeter, while the second-story porch features vinyl railings. The overhanging third story is supported by square columns. Stairs are located on the west (side) elevation that lead to the second-story porch. The façade on the first and second stories mirror each other and consist of a centered door flanked on the west by a ribbon window and on the east by a large 1/1 window. The third-story façade features a centered paired 1/1 window. The side elevations feature pent roofs between the second and third stories, and may be evidence of a third-story addition. The east elevation features single, and three-part ribbon windows on the first and second story, and a single-story balcony extends off the elevation at the rear of the house. The third-story features three paired windows and a single window towards the rear of the house. The west elevation features a slight second-story extension, and asymmetrical window placements consisting of single and paired windows. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl windows flanked by faux shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 46 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, a block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: N/A

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 46 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 46 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 44 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 44 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 44 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence with a hipped roof with a raised foundation. The house features a hipped roof dormer, shingle siding, an exterior brick chimney, and a two-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

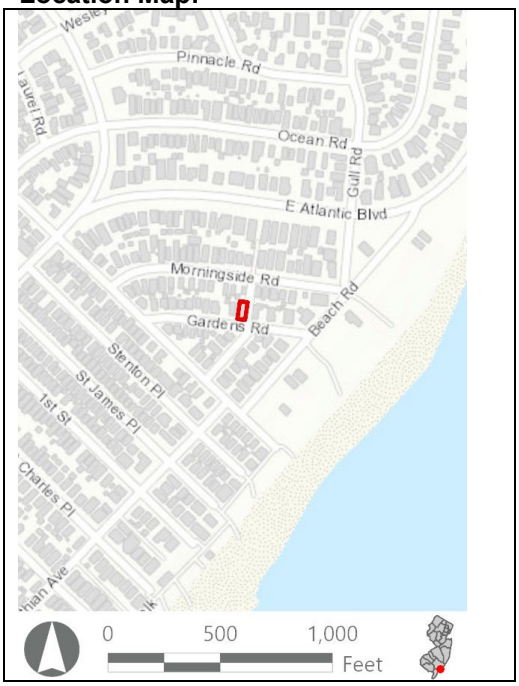
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 44 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building located at 44 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival Residence constructed in 1930. The building is set on a raised foundation, is clad in wood shingle siding, and is capped by hip roof. The façade faces south and features a two-story porch capped by the hipped roof overhang. Staires centered on façade lead to the main floor of the porch, that features square columns clad in wood shingles, and wood-shingled wing walls. The second-story porch features wood railings and the hip roof is supported by three slender chamfered wood columns on the corners and single post in the center. The porch also shelters an entrance at the ground level. A hip roof dormer with a three-part ribbon window is also present on the façade. The west elevation features a two-story bay window, and a garage bay is located within the raised foundation. The west elevation features an exterior brick chimney with corbelling, and a second-story extended window bay. Fenestration consists of 1/1 windows in single, paired, and three-part window configurations. Two sliding-glass doors provide access to the second-story porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 44 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two blocks from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 44 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 44 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 44 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 38 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 38 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 38 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence with a gable-on-hip roof, shingle siding, two chimneys, and a two-story front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

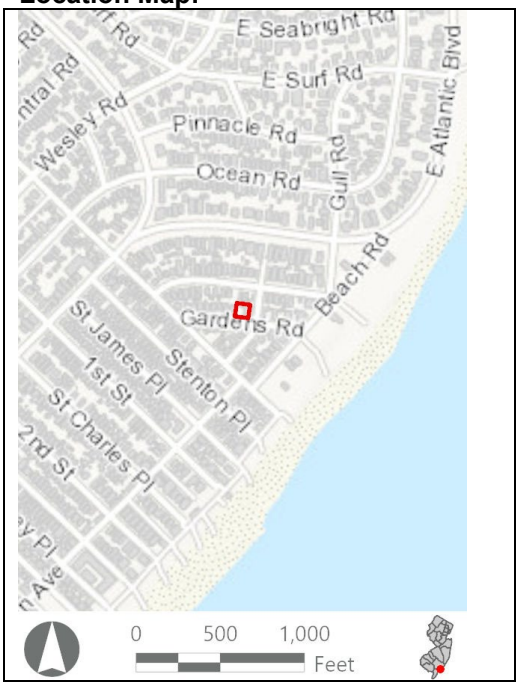
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 38 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1916 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 38 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence constructed in 1916 and located two blocks from the beach. The house rests on a raised rusticated concrete block foundation, is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a gable-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and features a two-story front porch and a front facing gable with a ribbon window. The porch is supported by rusticated concrete block at the ground level and square columns on the rest. The first-story porch has wood stairs and railings, while the second-story porch features knee walls clad in wood shingle siding. The east elevation features a two-story bay window and a gable-front dormer with a ribbon window. The west elevation features two exterior rusticated concrete block chimneys with corbelling, a diagonal ribbon window running between the second and first stories, and a shed roof dormer with a single window. The rear of the house features an inset two-story porch. Fenestration consists of 1/1, 6/1, and 12-pane fixed wood-sash windows with wood surround. A two-story, single-bay, detached garage clad in clapboard and wood shingle siding and capped by a pyramidal roof covered in asphalt shingles, with a rusticated central chimney that has been capped, and a second-story balcony is located at the rear of the lot.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 38 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two blocks from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 38 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 38 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 38 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 30 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 30 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 30 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story gable-on-hip roof house sitting on a raised foundation with a two-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

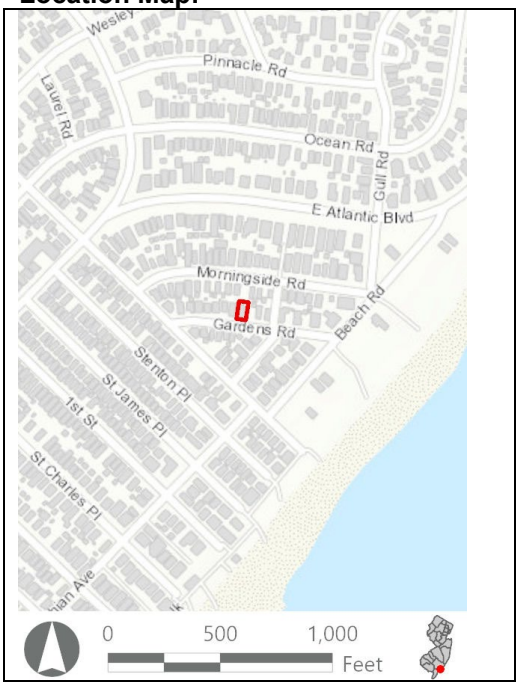
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A
More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 30 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1926 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 30 Gardens Road is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival residence constructed in 1926 and located two blocks from the beach. The house rests on a raised brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a gable-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and features a two-story front porch and a front-facing gable with a ribbon window. The porch is supported by rusticated concrete blocks at the ground level and square columns on the rest. The first-story porch has wood stairs and railings, while the second-story porch features knee walls clad in wood shingle siding. The east elevation features a two-story bay window and a gable-front dormer with a ribbon window. The west elevation features two exterior rusticated concrete block chimneys with corbelling, a diagonal ribbon window running between the second and first stories, and a shed roof dormer with a single window. The rear of the house features an inset two-story porch. Fenestration consists of 1/1, 6/1, and 12-pane fixed wood-sash windows with wood surround. A two-story, single-bay, detached garage clad in clapboard and wood shingle siding and capped by a pyramidal roof covered in asphalt shingles, with a rusticated central chimney that has been capped, and a second-story balcony is located at the rear of the lot.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 30 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two blocks from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 30 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 30 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 30 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 28 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 28 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 17

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 28 Gardens Road is an elevated hipped roof bungalow with dormers, vinyl siding, and a porch supported underneath by brick piers, between which is built out as an enclosed living space with a separate front door.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

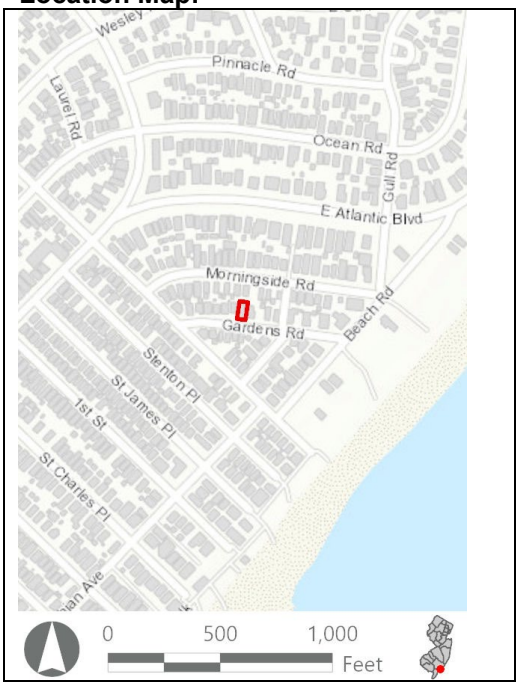
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).A
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 28 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1943 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 28 Gardens Road is a one-and-a-half-story residence constructed in 1943 two blocks from the beach. The house is resting on a raised foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is capped by a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade features a full-width front porch accessed by an offset set of stairs. The raised foundation contains living space and has been built out under the porch where the main entrance to the ground-level living space is located. The house features hip-roof dormers with sliding vinyl sash windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 28 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two blocks from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 28 Gardens Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 28 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 28 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 829 North Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 829 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* North *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 829 North Street is an altered one-and-one-half-story front-gabled Craftsman bungalow with open brackets, second-story balcony, and entry projection. Awnings obscure the fenestration.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

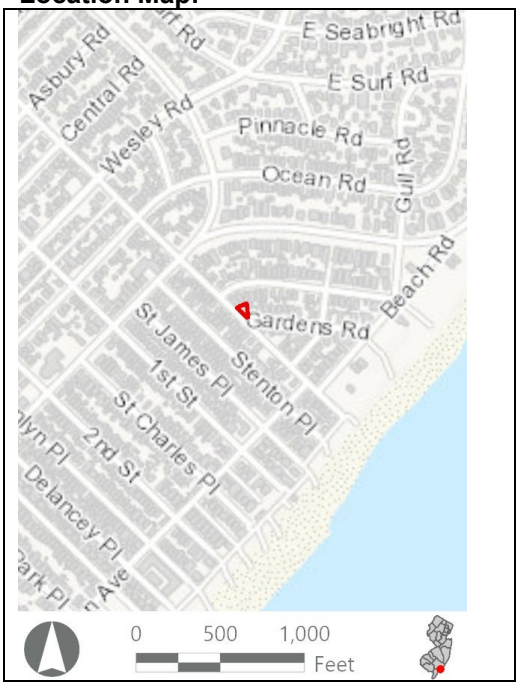
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 829 North Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1935 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Craftsman
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 829 North Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman residence constructed in 1935 and located three blocks from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southwest and exhibits an inset porch with brick supports and decorative tri-partite wood columns. A secondary entrance is adjacent to the porch with a large lunette window above the door. The eastern side of the house has a one-story addition and the balcony extends over this portion. The house also exhibits open brackets and bay windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 829 North Street is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 829 North Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 829 North Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 829 North Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1900 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1900 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 1902

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 15

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 1900 Wesley Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival house with brick siding on the first story and white vinyl on the second. The front porch has white square columns and a brick deck. The house is flanked by one-story wings with rooftop balustrades.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

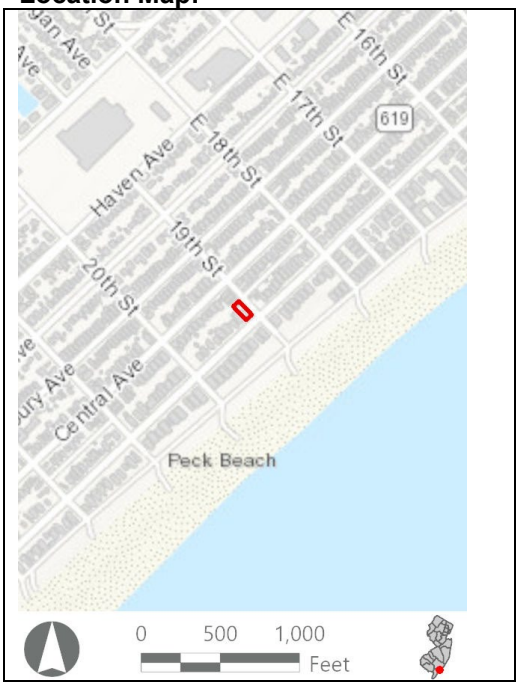
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1900 Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1929 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 1900 Wesley Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival residence constructed in 1929 and located one block from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in brick on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story and is capped by a gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces east and exhibits a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by square chamfered posts and a brick deck. The porch cornice features dentils. The centered front door features sidelights and is topped by a rectangular transom. The door is flanked by tri-partite ribbon windows. A gambrel-roof dormer is centered on the façade and features two small windows. Each side elevation features a one-story wing with balconies. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows, with multi-paned sliding glass windows on the side wings.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1900 Wesley Avenue is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, one block from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 1900 Wesley Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1900 Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. While the resource embodies characteristics of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, it does not represent a significant example of the type, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1900 Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2321 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2321 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 2300

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 2321 Wesley Avenue is a two-story flat roof house, with overhanging eaves, simulated stone veneer, and paired and tripartite window openings. A two-story rear projection features a carport, and the beachside elevation appears to have an elevated deck or balcony overlooking the ocean.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

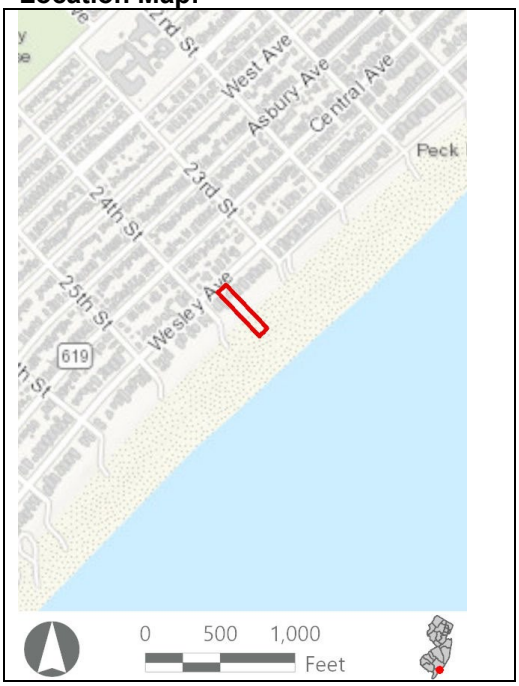
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2321 Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1951 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Other

Exterior Description: The building at 2321 Wesley Avenue is a two-story residence constructed in 1951 and located on the beach. The house is clad in faux-stone veneer and is capped by a flat roof. The façade faces the ocean and appears to have an elevated balcony with round metal railing. The rear of the house faces Wesley Avenue and features a garage with living space above. Fenestration consists of single, paired, and tri-partite ribbon window with what appears to be fixed sash above and hopper windows below. It appears that a breezeway connects the main block of the house to the garage, with an open balcony with round metal railings on the second story. .

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 2321 Wesley Avenue is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, with direct access to the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 2321 Wesley Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2321 Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2321 Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2312 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2312 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 2301

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 2312 A&B Wesley Avenue is a three-story gable front house with wide flat-roof dormers, brick siding on the first story, stucco siding on the second story, and shingle siding on the third story. There is a two-story porch on the façade that is partially obscured by awnings and features a rooftop deck for the third story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: April 15, 2024

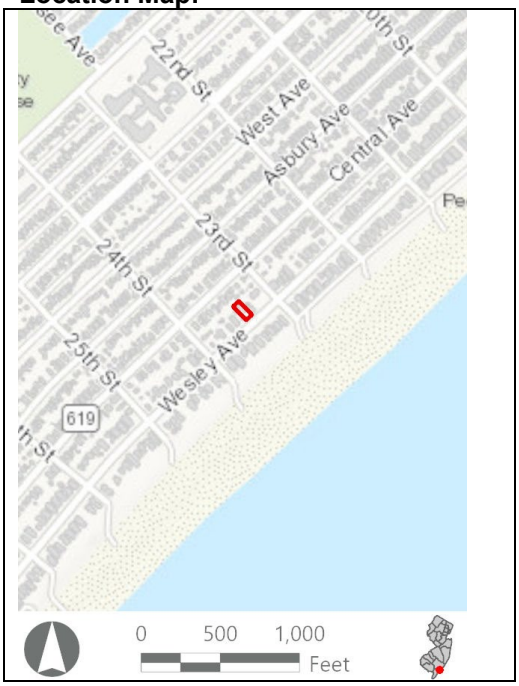
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	April 15, 2024
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2312 A&B Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1933 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 2312 A&B Wesley Avenue is a three-story residence constructed in 1933 and located across the street from beachfront houses. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in brick on the first story and scored stucco on the second story and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southeast and exhibits a full-width two-story front porch with a balcony on the third story. The southern side elevation features a two-story bay window, and the roof has a shed extension creating the third story. The northern side elevation has a secondary entrance accessed by stairs, and a similar shed roof extension as the southern elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 2312 A&B Wesley Avenue is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, across the street from beachfront house. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 2312 A&B Wesley Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2312 A&B Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2312 A&B Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 22 Beach Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 22 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.40

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 22 Beach Road is a one-and-a-half story, Gable front bungalow with gabled dormers, asbestos siding, a front porch with a rooftop deck, and a gabled entry projection.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

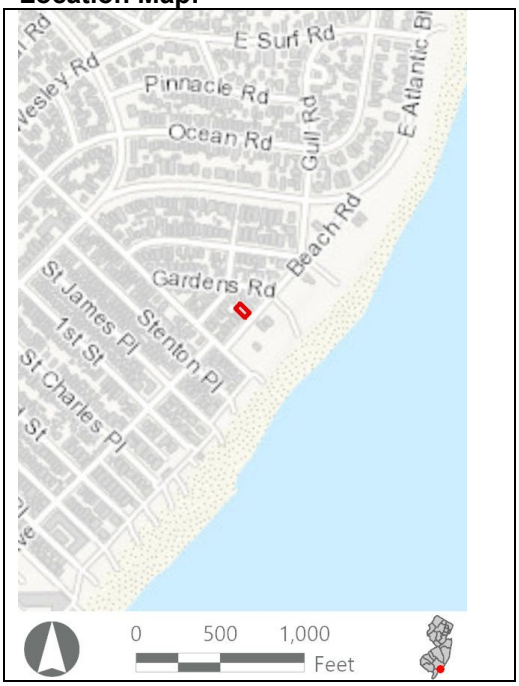
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 22 Beach Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1962 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 22 Beach Road is a one-and-a-half-story residence constructed in 1962 and located one block from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in asbestos siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southeast and exhibits an offset porch with balcony above, a one-story gable extension adjacent to the porch, and a sliding glass door on the second story providing access to the balcony. The northern side elevation features two gable dormers, and the southern elevation features a shed roof dormer. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl-sash windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 22 Beach Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, one block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 22 Beach Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 22 Beach Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 22 Beach Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 29 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 29 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.40

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 29 Gardens Road is a two-story hipped roof house with a wide gable overhanging a two-story front porch with square supports. Fenestration has simple molded tops and the siding is vinyl.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

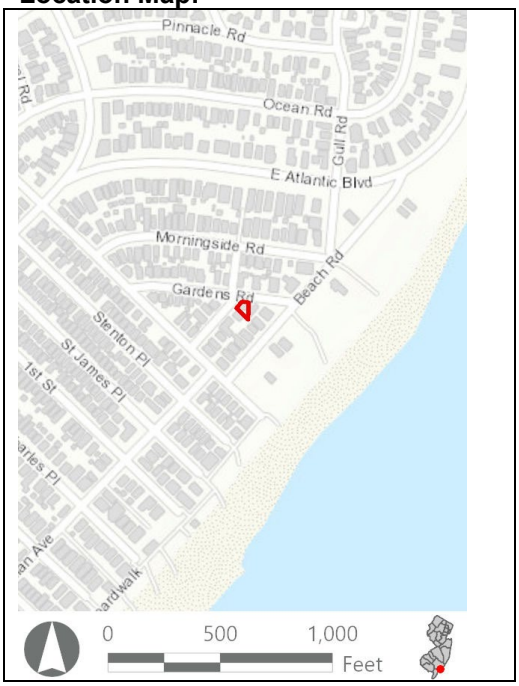
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 29 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1932 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 29 Gardens Road is a two-story residence constructed in 1932 and located two blocks from the beach. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces north and exhibits a full-width, two-story front porch under a gable roof extension supported by square wood posts and railings. Fenestration consists of jalousie and 1/1 windows. The west elevation features a secondary entrance on the second story accessed by wooden stairs.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 29 Gardens Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, two blocks from the beach. The lots are narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 29 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 29 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 29 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2908 (Low) 2910 (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 2901

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue is a three-story front gabled house with stone veneer. There is a wide shed-roof dormer on one side of the roof to form the third story. The façade is two bays across with the right bay recessed to form part of a two-story porch/deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

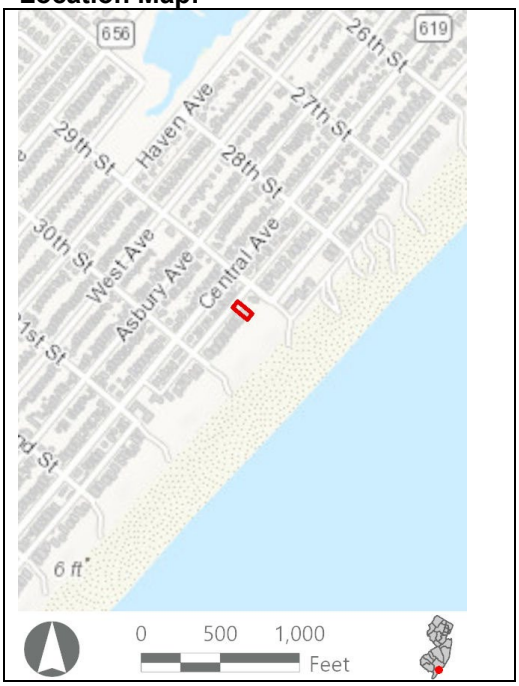
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1961 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stone

Exterior Description: The building at 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue is a three-story residence constructed in 1961 and located on the beach. The house is clad in stone veneer and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southeast towards the ocean and exhibits an offset, inset, two-story porch and a shed roof dormer on the southern elevation creating the third story. Fenestration consists of 1/1 and fixed picture windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within direct beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. This house is surrounded by a wooden fence and the adjacent lot is vacant and incorporated into this resource's parcel. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023). .

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2908-2910 Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 26 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 26 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 26

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 26 Morningside Road is a two-and-a-half-story gable front house with jerkin head and shed-roof dormers. There is a two-story porch on the façade with large brick piers. The house is vinyl sided.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

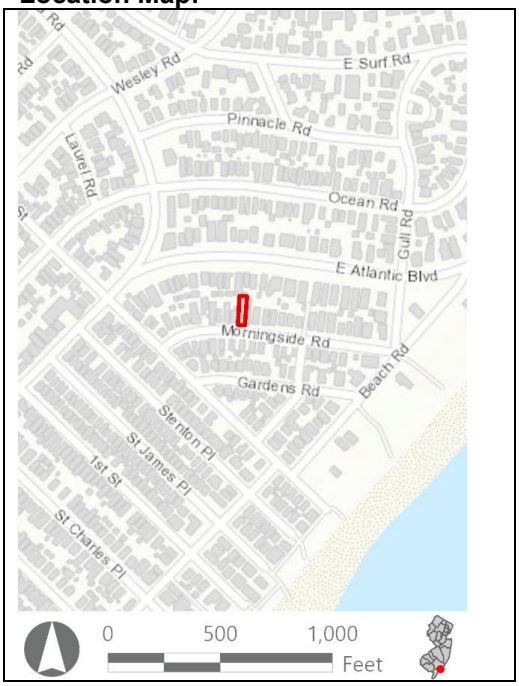
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 26 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 26 Morningside Road is a two-and-a-half-story residence constructed in 1925 and located three blocks from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and exhibits a full-width, two-story front porch topped with a balcony supported by brick columns and square posts. The gable front exhibits a jerkinhead and there are two shed-roof extensions creating the upper half story. The west elevation has stairs providing access to the second story porch, and the east elevation has a two-story bay window. Fenestration consists of 6/1 vinyl-sash windows with vinyl surrounds.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 26 Morningside Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 26 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 26 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 26 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 16 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 16 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 31

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 16 Morningside Road is a two-story gable front house with a second-story balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

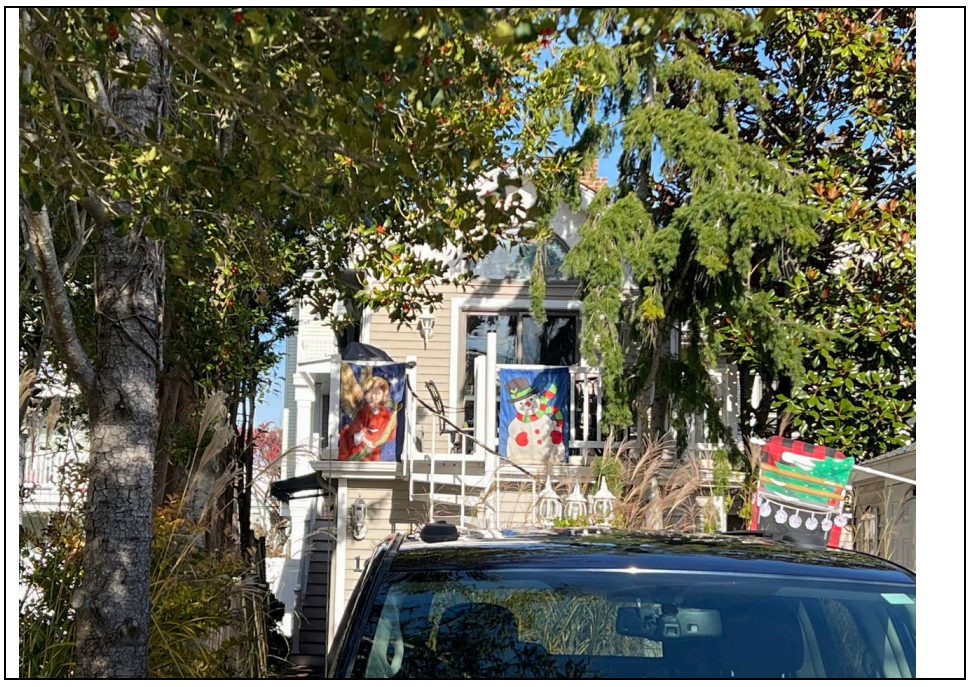
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

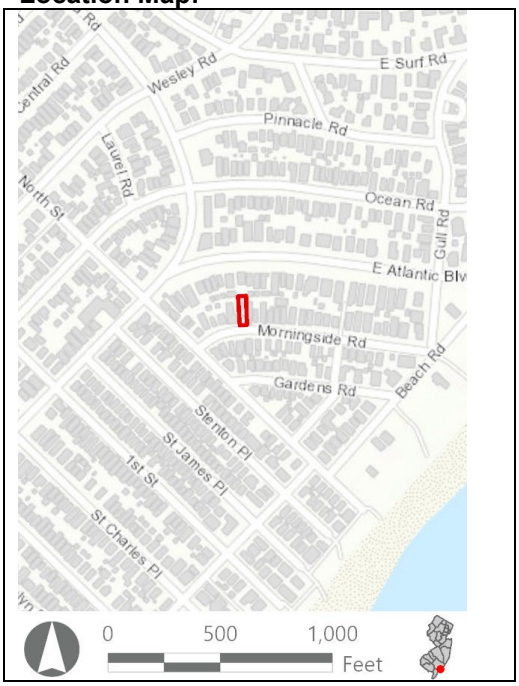
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

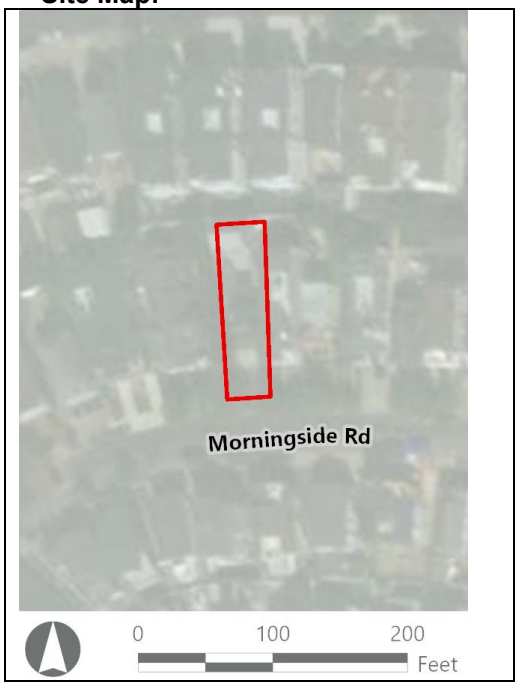
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 16 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 16 Morningside Road is a two-story residence constructed in 1920 and located three blocks from the beach. The house is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house is located at the rear of the lot and is partially obscured by vegetation. The façade faces south and exhibits a balcony on the second story accessed by a metal spiral staircase. A large lunette window is located within the gable eave.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 16 Morningside Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. This resources is located at the rear of the lot, unlike its neighbors. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023). .

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 16 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 16 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 16 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 24 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 24 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 27

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 24 Morningside Road is a gable-on-hip-roof bungalow with a front porch supported by wrought iron posts and clad in vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

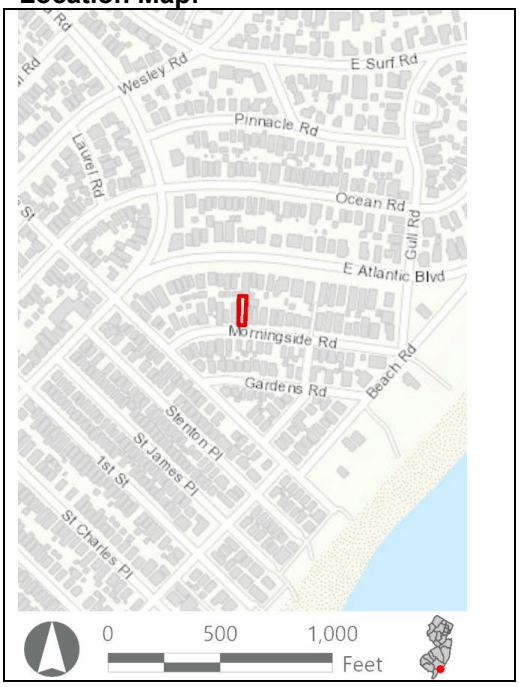
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



b

Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 24 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1935 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 24 Morningside Road is a one-and-a-half-story bungalow constructed in 1935 and located three blocks from the beach. The house rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and is capped by a gable-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces south and exhibits a full-width front porch supported by wrought iron railings. A single 1/1 window is located within the gable eave, and a shed-roof dormer is located on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with vinyl surrounds.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 24 Morningside Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 24 Morningside Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 24 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 24 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 20 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 20 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 29

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 20 Morningside Road is a two-story Spanish Colonial Revival with Spanish tile roof tan textured stucco siding, tower, arcaded porch with awnings and balcony above.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

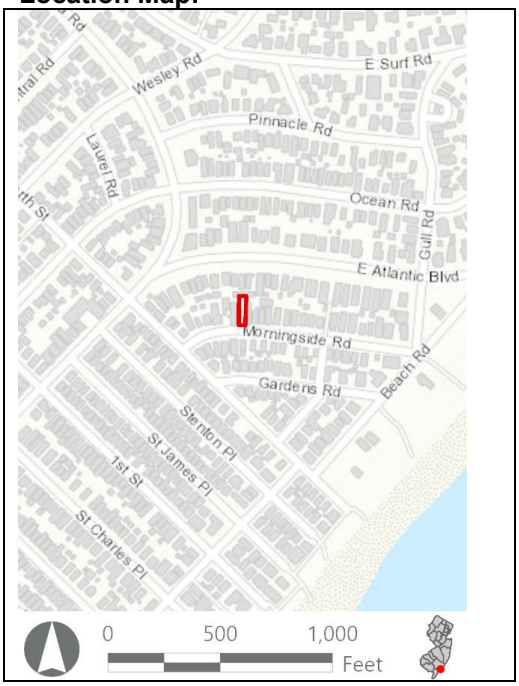
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 20 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1935 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Tile, Spanish
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 20 Morningside Road is a two-story Spanish Colonial Revival residence constructed in 1935 and located two blocks from the beach. The house is clad in stucco and is capped by flat, shed, and hip roofs covered in Spanish tiles. The façade faces south and exhibits a full width, arched, arcaded porch with slender spiral columns topped by a second story balcony. The main entrance is a centered arched doorway and is flanked by 6/6 vinyl-sash windows. The second story also features an arched doorway leading to the balcony with a paired window adjacent. A small tower rises above the arched doorway and features an octagonal window. An exterior chimney with chimney pots is located on the east elevation. Fenestration consists of 6/6 vinyl sash replacement windows with stucco surrounds.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 20 Morningside Road is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 20 Morningside Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is an altered example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, but is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 20 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. While the resource exhibits characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, It does not embody significant characteristics of the style, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 20 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 233 Beach Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 233 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.42

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 233 Beach Road is a one-and-a-half-story side-gabled house with shingle siding and 6/1 sash. There is a fenced-off courtyard between the house and its neighboring twin.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

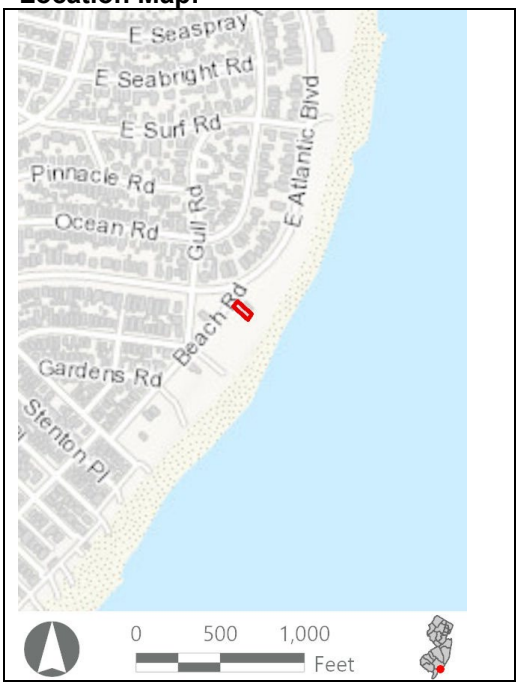
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 233 Beach Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1963 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 233 Beach Road is a one-and-a-half-story residence constructed in 1963 and located on the beach. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a gable-front roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southeast towards the ocean and appears to exhibit a full-width deck. The building is slightly flared above the brick pier foundation. Fenestration consists of 6/1 vinyl windows with wood surrounds. A large interior brick chimney with corbelling is located near the front of the house on the northern elevation, and a shed-roof stoop shelters a side entrance on the same elevation. This house is one of two identical houses constructed next to each other and share a courtyard.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 233 Beach Road is located directly on the beach in an area that is sparsely developed along the ocean. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 233 Beach Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 233 Beach Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 233 Beach Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 237 Beach Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 237 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.42

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 237 Beach Road is a one-and-a-half-story side-gabled house with shingle siding and 6/1 sash. There is a fenced-off courtyard between the house and its neighboring twin.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

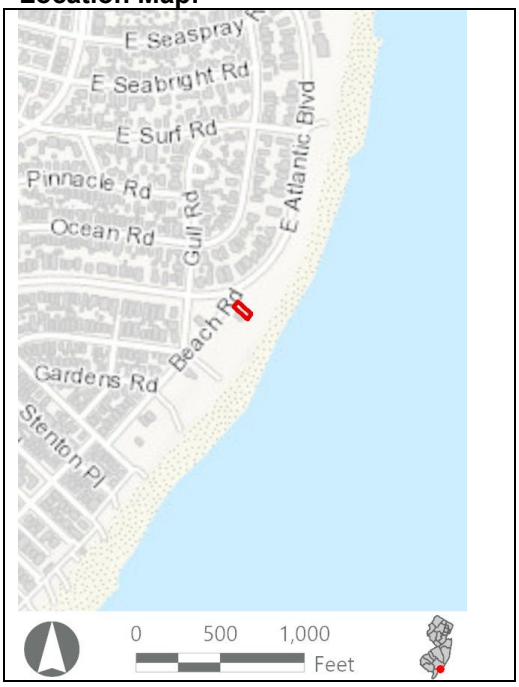
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

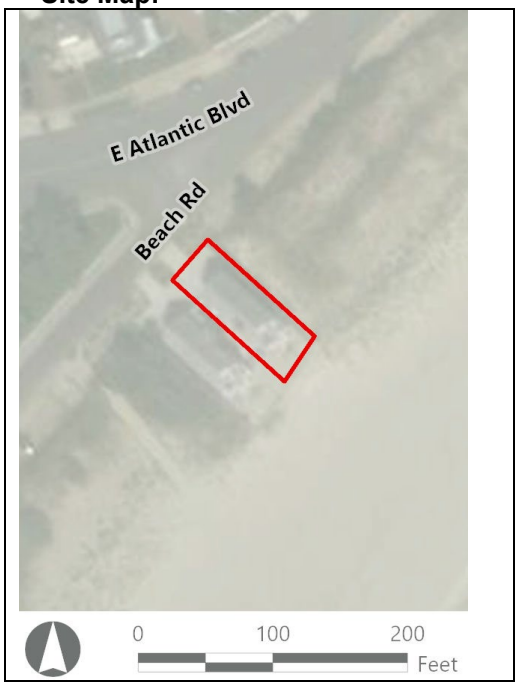
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 237 Beach Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1963 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 237 Beach Road is a one-and-a-half-story residence constructed in 1963 and located on the beach. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a gable-front roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces southeast towards the ocean and appears to exhibit a full-width deck. The building is slightly flared above the brick pier foundation. Fenestration consists of 6/1 vinyl windows with wood surrounds. A large interior brick chimney with corbelling is located near the front of the house on the southern elevation, and a shed-roof stoop shelters a side entrance on the same elevation. This house is one of two identical houses constructed next to each other and share a courtyard.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 237 Beach Road is located directly on the beach in an area sparsely populated along the ocean in Ocean City. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 237 Beach Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 237 Beach Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 237 Beach Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 123 East Atlantic Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 123 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Atlantic *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 123 East Atlantic Boulevard is a two-and-a-half-story foursquare with gable-on-hip roof, shed roof dormer, shingle siding, and a one-story front porch with tapered square columns on brick supports.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

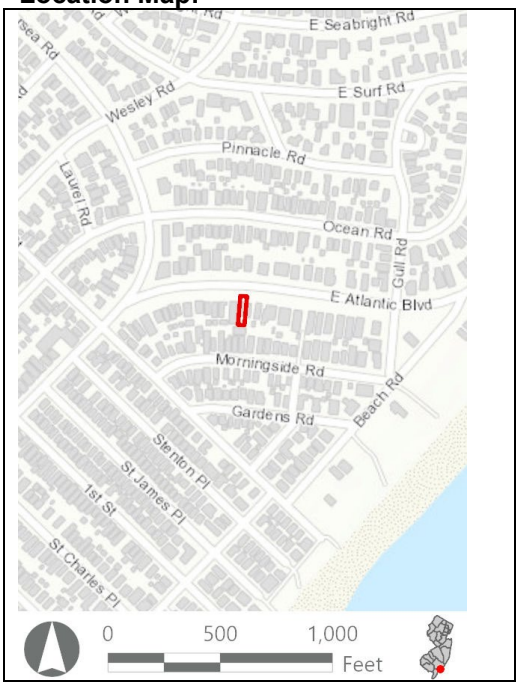
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

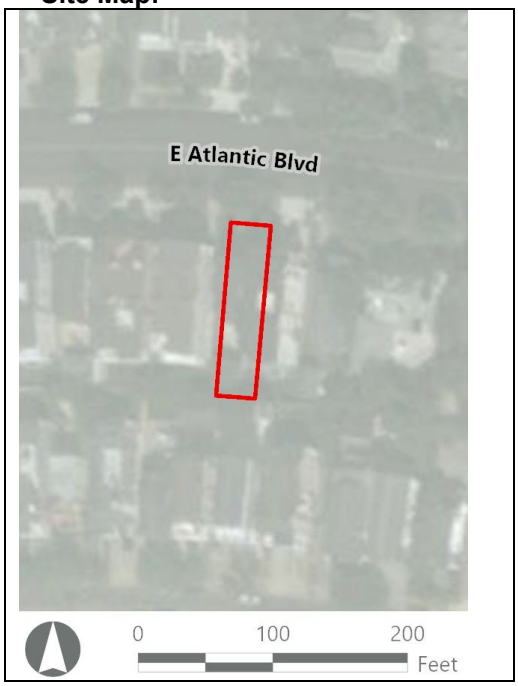
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 123 East Atlantic Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1934 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 123 East Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story residence constructed in 1934 and located three blocks from the beach. The house rests on a brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is capped by a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces north and exhibits a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by brick columns and square posts. A shed-roof dormer is located on the eastern elevation. Fenestration consists of 6/1 vinyl-sash windows with vinyl surrounds and faux shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 123 East Atlantic Avenue is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, three blocks from the beach. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 123 East Atlantic Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 123 East Atlantic Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 123 East Atlantic Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 200 East Atlantic Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 200 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Atlantic *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.28

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 33

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building located at 200 East Atlantic Boulevard is an elevated, two-and-a-half-story, hipped roof foursquare with hipped roof dormer, ribbon windows on the upper story, shingle siding, and wraparound free classic porch supported underneath by tall brick piers.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

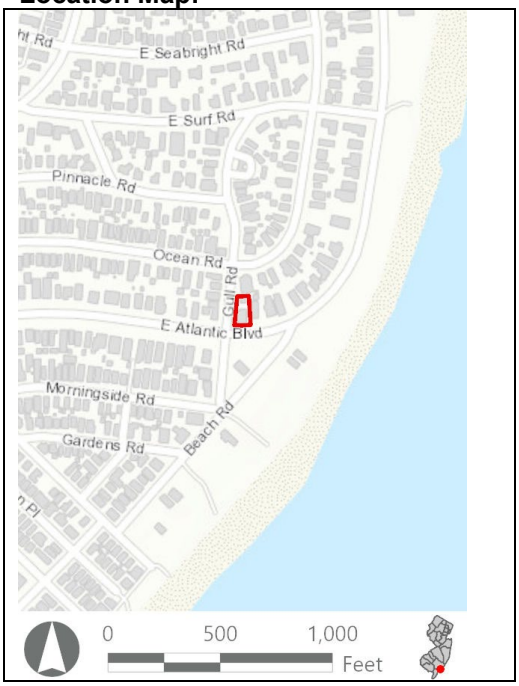
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

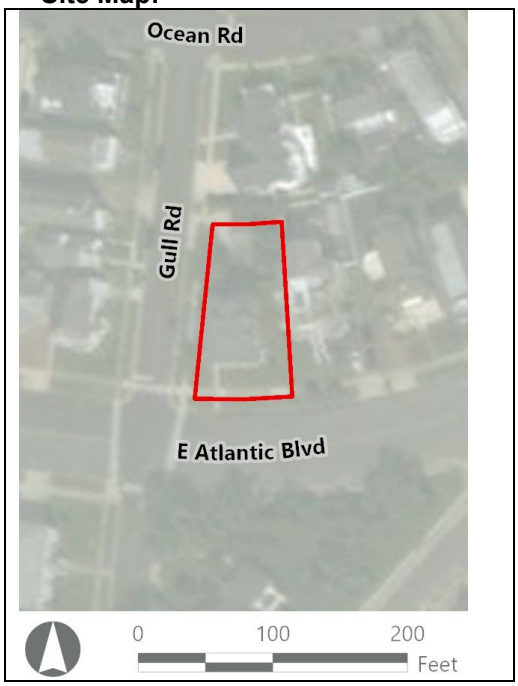
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 200 East Atlantic Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1931 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 200 East Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story residence constructed in 1931 and located one block from the beach. The house rests on a raised brick foundation, is clad in wood shingle siding and is capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces west and exhibits a wrap-around front porch with a hipped roof supported by brick columns and Doric columns. There is a slight hip-roof extension on the façade supported by paired Doric columns. The porch is accessed by a staircase with wood railings, and the façade railing exhibits a decorative sunburst motif. The main entrance is centered and features sidelights and entablature. Fenestration consists of 6/1 windows, with paired windows on the façade, and a ribbon window on the south elevation. A set of stairs provides access to a side porch and secondary entrance on the north elevation. The house features hip-roof dormers with paired six-pane fixed windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 200 East Atlantic Avenue is located in a densely populated beachside community in Ocean City, within the first block from the beach, on a corner lot. The lots are long and narrow, and the residences are constructed close to each other. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 200 East Atlantic Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 200 East Atlantic Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 200 East Atlantic Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 164 East Atlantic Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 164 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Atlantic *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.33

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 32

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 164 East Atlantic Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story front gabled house with jerkin head, banks of ribbon windows on the upper half of the building, vinyl shingle siding, and a second story that partially overhangs a wraparound porch with paired squared columns supported by brick piers. Awnings obscure much of the first story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

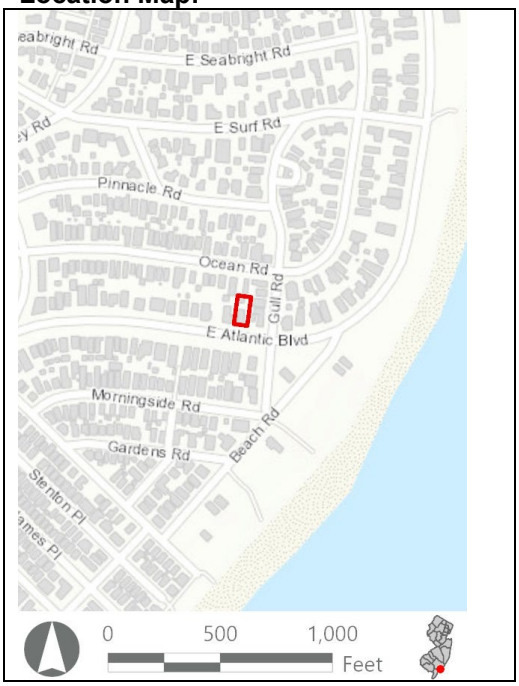
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 164 E Atlantic Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl, Shingle

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered two-and-a-half-story ca. 1910 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The foundation is covered in stretcher bond brick and exterior material consists of vinyl shake shingle. The house is capped by a jerkin head roof covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an exterior brick chimney on the west (side) elevation. A hipped roof dormer window is located on the east (side) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 6/1 panes and two large tripartite picture windows on the south (front) elevation. The south elevation also includes a second-story overhang covering a porch resting on brick piers and supported by paired square posts and a simple balustrade. The porch wraps around to the east (side) elevation where it is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof. A historic-era three-bay garage capped by a steeply-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingle is located to the northwest of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 164 E Atlantic Boulevard is an altered example of early twentieth century Revival styles in Ocean City. Due to removal of historic materials, alterations to the original porch, alterations to original window openings, and non-historic additions, the house has undergone a loss of integrity and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 164 E Atlantic Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 164 E Atlantic Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 365 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 365 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.29

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 365 East Surf Road is a two-and-a-half-story two-tiered side-gabled roof house with brick siding on the front and wood shingle on the side of the house starting at the second story. There is a one-bay gabled-roof entry porch on the façade. A two-car side-gabled attached garage has a pair of wall dormers and asbestos siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

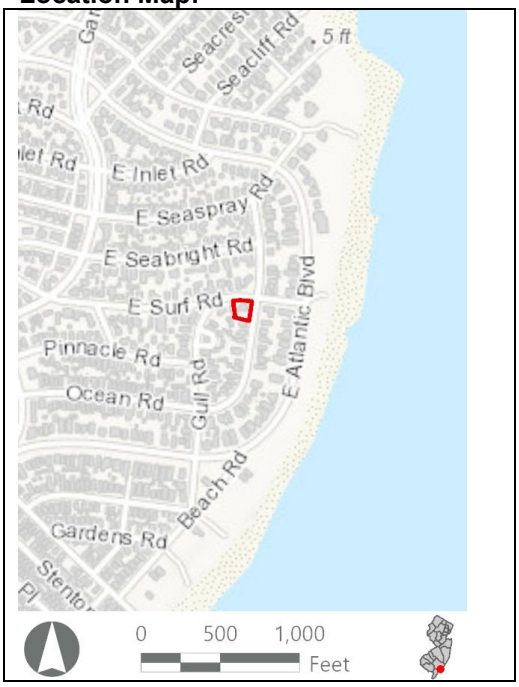
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 365 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1942 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick; Wood, shingle

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered two-and-a-half-story ca. 1942 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. Foundation material was not visible at the time of survey and exterior material consists of stretcher bond brick on the north (front) and west (side) elevations. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is flush at the gable ends. An offset interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridgeline. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 8/8 and 1/1 windows. A two-story addition with a stepped side gable roof and a flush gable roof dormer window is attached to the west (side) elevation. A partial width sun porch with a second story balcony is attached to the addition. A two-story garage addition with two garage bays is attached to the east (side) elevation. The garage addition includes two flush gable roof dormer windows. A partial width porch with a projecting gable supported by square posts is attached to the north elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 365 East Surf Road is an altered Revival style residence that has undergone alterations including the removal of historic materials, replacement windows and alterations to original window openings. As result, the resource lacks the integrity necessary for inclusion on the National Register.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 365 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 365 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 334 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 334 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 30

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 334 East Surf Road is a two-story side-gabled house with a steeply gabled entry pavilion with a hipped-roof entry porch flanked by gabled wall dormers. Single bay wings on either gable end of the house have enclosed first stories and balconies above with gable-on-hipped projections above. The siding is vinyl.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

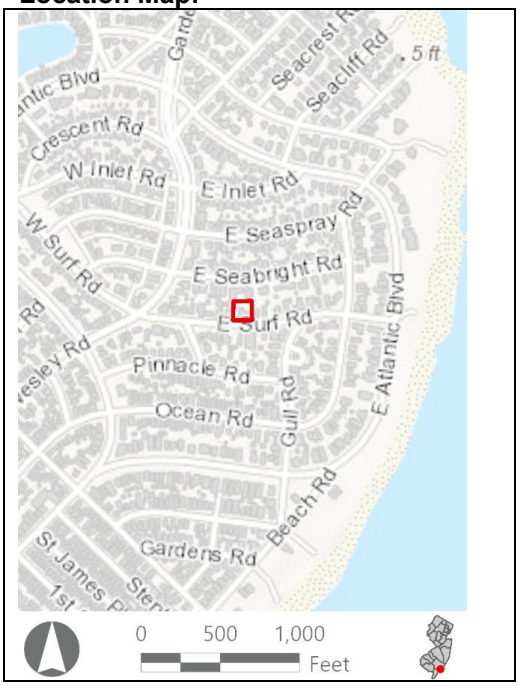
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 334 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1942 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered, two-story ca. 1942 Tudor Revival dwelling measuring five bays wide and two bays deep. The central block of the house has a steeply pitched projecting gable flanked by flush gable windows at each side. Two-story gable roof additions are attached to the east and west (side) elevations, each wing with an integral second story porch supported by Doric columns with a simple balustrade. The entire house is covered in replacement vinyl siding and the roof material is asphalt shingle. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 6/6 panes. A partial width hipped roof porch covered in standing seam metal is attached to the south (front) elevation and is supported by Doric columns. Visible foundation material consist of rock faced concrete block.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 334 East Surf Road is a heavily altered Tudor Revival style dwelling; however, due to extensive lateral additions and the removal of the majority of the historic materials, the resource no longer conveys its historic appearance and does not retain integrity or architectural significance.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 334 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 334 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 340 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 340 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 29

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 340 East Surf Road is a two-and-a-half-story gable-front Colonial Revival with a rear block that extends one bay beyond the façade and a later gabled roof dormer on the main block. Colonial Revival features include cornice returns and frieze band at the roof eaves, 6/6 regular fenestration, a brick chimney stack engaged on the façade, and a hipped roof porch with paired square columns. The siding is wood shingle.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

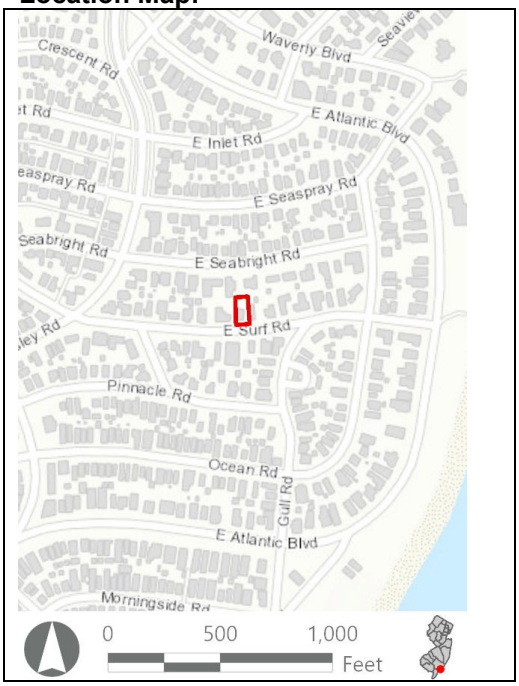
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 340 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1941 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Metal
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl, Shingle

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered two-and-a-half-story ca. 1941 Colonial Revival residence measuring two bays wide and two bays deep. Foundation material was not visible during survey and the house is covered in vinyl shake shingle and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an exterior brick chimney on the south (front) elevation. The roof is decorated with gable returns and includes two ca. 2014 dormer windows on the east and west (side) elevations. The south elevation includes an offset entrance and a full width hipped roof porch covered in standing seam metal. The porch is supported by paired square posts and is decorated with a fabric awning. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 6/6 panes. A ca. 2014 two-story front gable addition is attached to the north (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 340 East Surf Road is a heavily altered revival style residence that has undergone alterations including the removal of historic materials, replacement windows and alterations to original window openings, and a large rear addition. As result, the resource lacks the integrity and significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 340 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 340 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 344 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 344 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 28

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 344 East Surf Road is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival style house with a gambrel roof, painted stucco siding, brick chimney, and two-story side porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

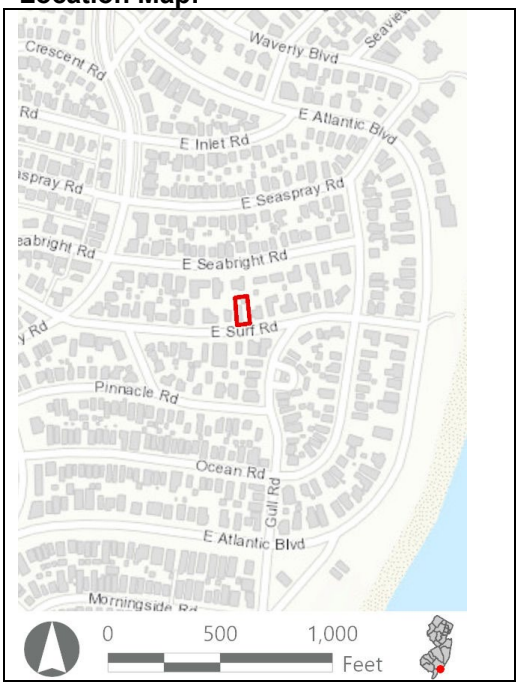
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 344 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1942 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1942 Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling measuring four bays wide and two bays deep. Foundation material was not visible during field survey and the house is covered in stucco. The gambrel roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes visor dormers on the east (front) and west (rear) elevations. The roof is pierced by an exterior brick chimney on the south (side) elevation. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 6/6 panes and quarter arch windows in the gable ends. A full width one-story sun porch addition with a second-floor balcony is attached to the south elevation. An integral porch supported by square posts with metal railing is located on the east elevation. A historic-era one-bay garage capped by a gambrel roof is located to the northeast of the dwelling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 344 East Surf Road is an altered revival style residence that has undergone alterations including the removal of historic materials, replacement windows and alterations to original window openings. Further, the house is a common and unexceptional example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. As result, the resource lacks the integrity and significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 344 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 344 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 350 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 350 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 27

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 350 East Surf Road is a two-story Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof, wood clapboard and asbestos siding, attached garage, and single-story projection.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

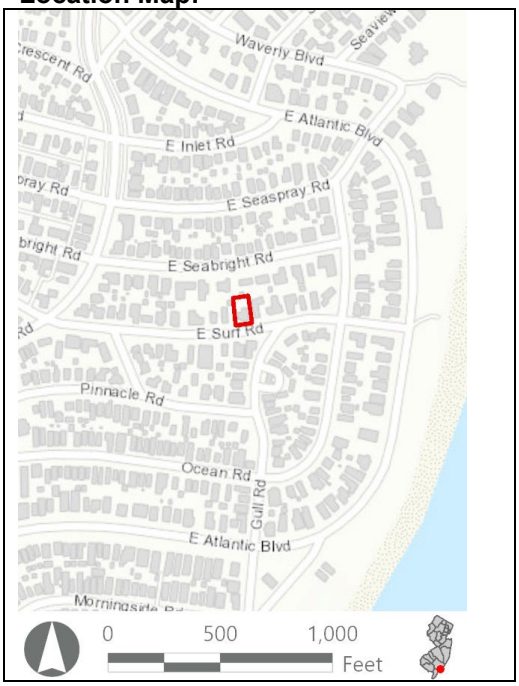
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 350 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1962 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum and Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1962 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered in aluminum and asbestos siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash windows with simulated 6/6 panes. The south (front) elevation includes a slight second-story overhang while a one-story shed roof addition is attached to the west (side) elevation. The roof of the elevation is pierced by an exterior brick chimney on the north (rear) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 350 East Surf Road is an altered revival style residence that has undergone alterations including the removal of historic materials, replacement windows and an addition on the west elevation. Further, it is a common and unexceptional example of the Colonial Revival style. As result, the resource lacks the integrity and significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 350 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 350 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 356 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 356 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 26

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 356 East Surf Road is a two-story Colonial Revival style house with a gable roof, wood clapboard and stucco siding, a pedimented entry portico, an attached garage, and a sunroom extension with a second-story covered porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

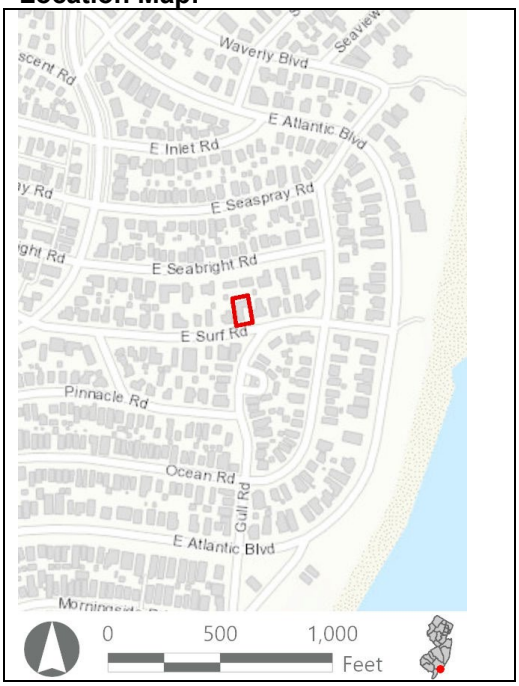
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 356 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1937 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl siding and Stucco

Exterior Description: The resource is an altered, two-story ca. 1937 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring three bays wide and two bays deep. Foundation material was not visible during survey and the house is covered in replacement vinyl siding and stucco. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an exterior brick chimney on the south (side) elevation. The south elevation also includes a full width sun porch addition with a second story porch capped by a low pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingle and supported by square posts. A one-bay garage addition is attached to the north (side) elevation and includes a second story uncovered balcony. A central, partial-width gable roof portico is attached to the east (front) elevation. The portico includes a round arch, square columns, and square pilasters. Fenestration consists of replacement vinyl sash 1/1 windows and hopper windows in the gable ends.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 356 East Surf Road is an altered revival style residence that has undergone alterations including the removal of historic materials, replacement windows and alterations to original porch materials. Further, the resource stands as a common and unexceptional example of the Colonial Revival style. As result, the resource lacks the integrity and significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 356 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 356 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 360 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 360 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 25

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 360 East Surf Road is a two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof, pedimented dormers, rear ell, attached garage, and pair of flanking single-story sunroom additions with open porches above.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

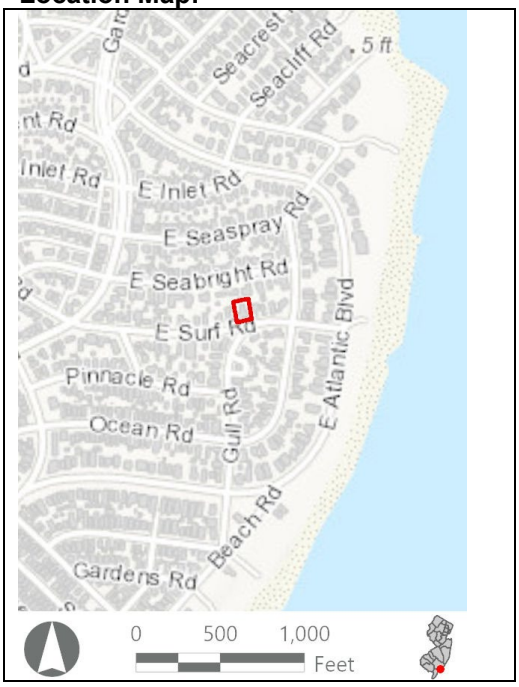
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 360 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick; Wood, clapboard; Vinyl siding

Exterior Description: The resource is a ca. 1930, two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival dwelling measuring six bays wide and two bays deep. The central block of the house is covered in stretcher bond brick veneer that covers the foundation. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and is pierced by an exterior brick chimney at the gable end of the west (side) elevation. The roof also includes three gable roof dormer windows decorated with a simple frieze and covered in clapboard. A two-story rear ell is attached to the north (rear) elevation and also includes two gable roof dormer windows. A one-story addition is attached to the north elevation of the ell. The south (front) elevation features a central door adorned with sidelights, an elliptical fanlight, and a flush soldier-bond, multicentered brick arch. Two one-story additions covered in vinyl siding with upper balconies decorated with metal balustrades are attached to the east (side) and west elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 360 East Surf Road is an altered revival style residence that has undergone alterations including the removal of historic materials, replacement windows, and two lateral one-story additions. As result, the resource lacks the integrity necessary for inclusion on the National Register.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 360 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 360 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 19 Beach Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 19 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.41

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 19 Beach Road is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house with a brick foundation, vinyl shake shingle siding, a side gable roof with gambrel dormers, a pent roof at the first floor, and flanking single-story projections with covered porches above.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

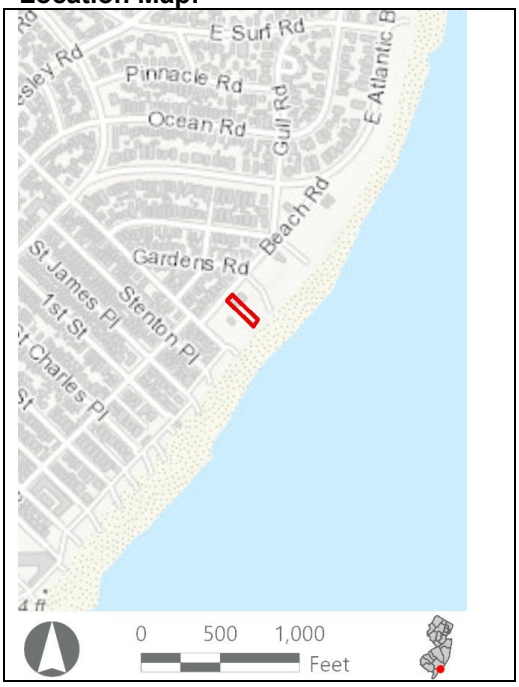
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 19 Beach Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1932 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl shingle

Exterior Description: The resource is a heavily altered two-and-a-half-story ca. 1932 Colonial Revival dwelling measuring five bays wide and one bay deep. Foundation material was not visible during field survey and exterior material consists of replacement vinyl shake shingle siding. The side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingle and includes a gambrel roof dormer window on the southwest (side) elevation and a gambrel roof dormer window with gable returns on the northwest (side) elevation. The southeast (front) elevation includes an overhanging second story hipped pent roof covered in asphalt shingle. The pent roof covers an enclosed addition with a central entrance covered by a projecting gable set atop simple columns. The central entrance is adorned with side lights and a simple transom. Lateral one-story, hipped roof additions with upper balconies decorated with simple vinyl balustrades and supported by square columns are attached to the northwest and southeast (side) elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: 19 Beach Road is a heavily altered residence that has undergone extensive alterations and additions that have compromised its ability to convey its historic character and appearance. Due to the significant loss of integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 19 Beach Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 19 Beach Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 16 Nassau Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 16 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Nassau *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 16 Nassau Road is a two-and-a-half-story house with a gable-on-hip roof, wood shingle siding, and a rear addition with a garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

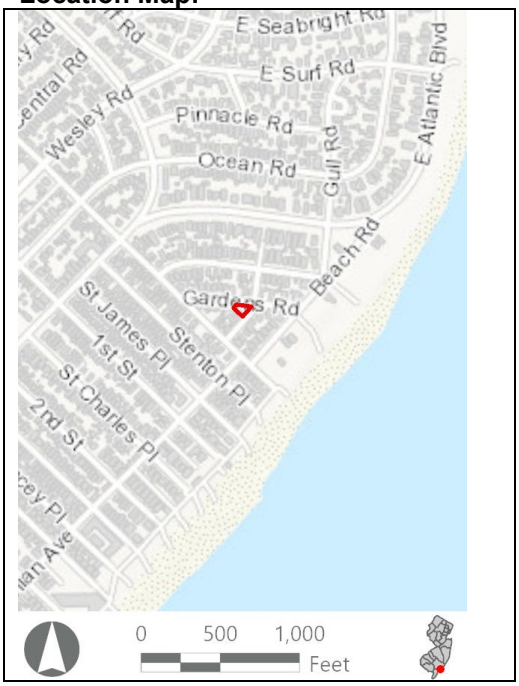
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 16 Nassau Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1967 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 16 Nassau Road is a two-and-a-half-story house with a gable-on-hip roof, wood shingle siding, and a rear addition with a garage. The façade is two bays with an inset entry porch. There is an angled oriel window next to the entry. The side elevation facing the corner presents as symmetrical with a gabled dormer atop a projecting two-bay gabled-roof volume that is flanked by single-bay balconies on the second story. Each balcony is accessed by a glazed door flanked by 1/1 sash. Overall, the fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 16 Nassau Road is in a residential area, two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 16 Nassau Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 16 Nassau Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 16 Nassau Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 3 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 3 Gardens Road is a two-story gable front house with clapboard siding and a two-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

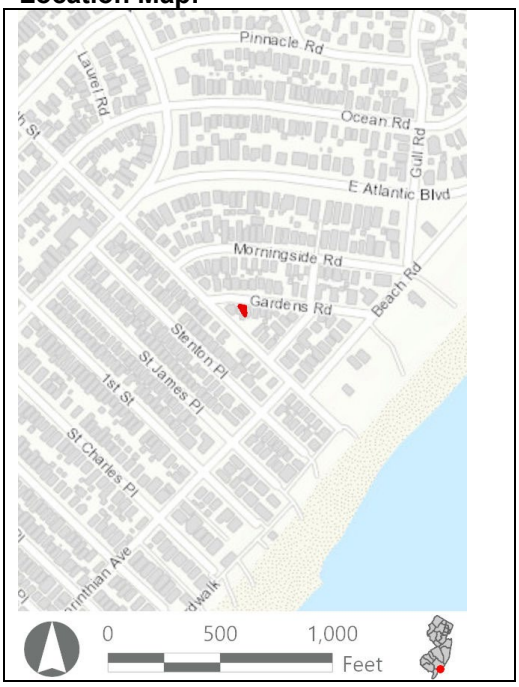
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

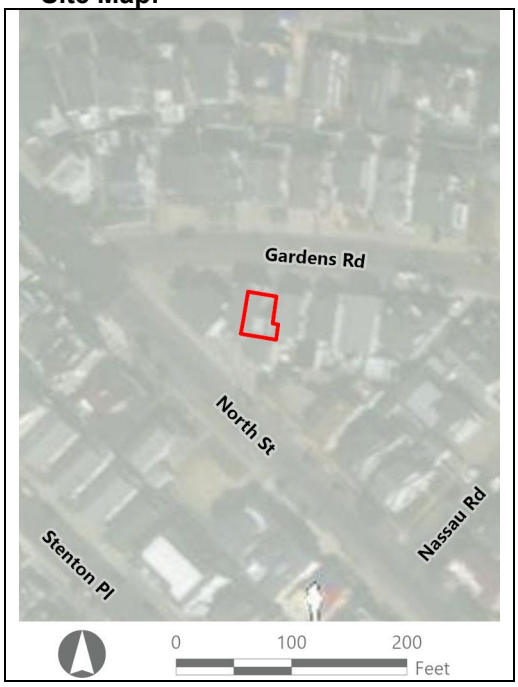
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Craftsman
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 3 Gardens Road is a two-story gable front house with clapboard siding and a two-story porch. The residence is three bays wide and three bays deep. The roof of the porch is hipped and there are shed-roof dormers on the side elevations. Both the dormers and roof eaves have exposed rafter tails. The porch is supported by square posts and has a simple balustrade. An exterior staircase provides access to the second story of the porch. The first and second-story facades are the same with a central pedestrian door flanked by a single window on the left and paired sash on the right. Overall, the fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 3 Gardens Road is in a residential area, three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 3 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 15 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 15 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 15 Gardens Road is a two-story house with a gable-on-hip roof, clad in wood shingle and asbestos siding, featuring a two-story front porch and an attached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

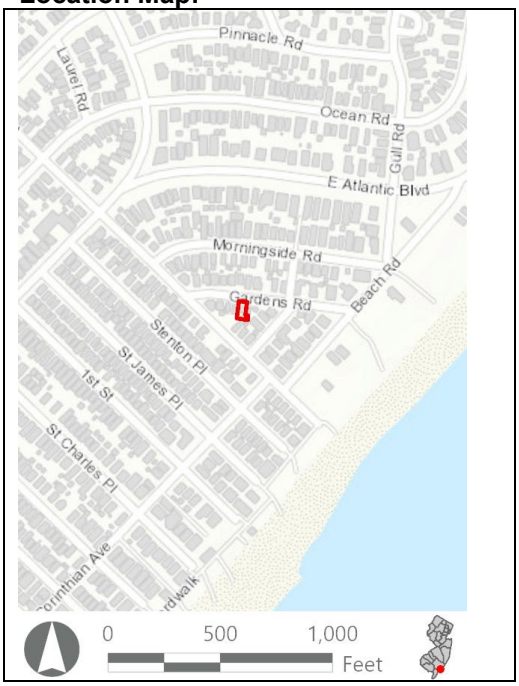
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 15 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles and Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The property at 15 Gardens Road is a two-story, one-up, one-down style duplex featuring a full-width two-story porch. The house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in asbestos shingles on the first story and wood shingles on the second story and gable end. The (north) façade is three bays wide on each story, consisting of a central entrance flanked by different types of windows; a 3/1, double-hung sash to the east and a pair of square casement windows to the west, all set in wide wood surrounds. The side elevations feature primarily 1/1, double-hung windows. The first story of the east elevation has five bays, and the second story features three plus a three-bay oriel window with 3/1, double-hung sashes. The west elevation features pairs of 1/1, double-hung sashes. The two-story façade porch is supported by robust square brick pillars that transition to wood at the second story to the roof above. A wood staircase with vinyl railings leads to the second story. Both stories of the porch have vinyl railings. The roof line is characterized by wide eaves, exposed joists, and a cantilevered gable end over the second-story porch. The gable has a pair of three-light casement windows in a square wood surround. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 15 Gardens Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 15 Gardens Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 15 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 15 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 15 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 11 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 11 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 11 Gardens Road is a two-story house with a gable roof and a gabled wall dormer featuring a two-story porch and a detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

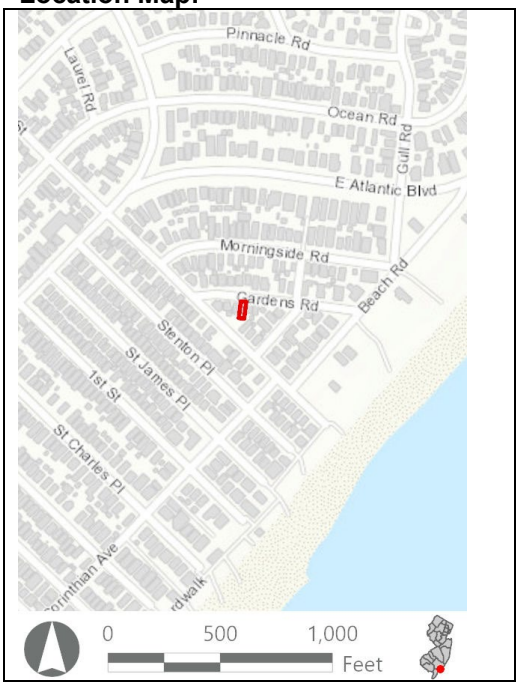
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

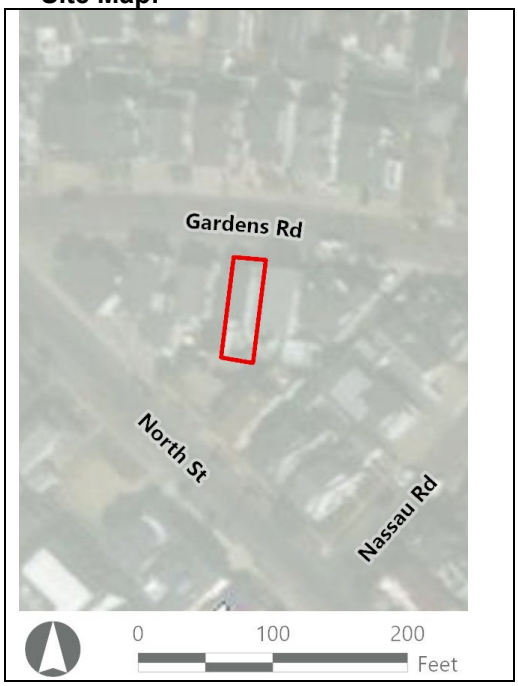
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 11 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The property at 11 Gardens Road is a two-story vinyl-clad building resting on a preformed concrete block foundation. The (north) façade is three bays wide and features a full-width porch topped by a second-story patio, both with vinyl railings. Fenestration throughout consists of 1/1, double-hung windows of various sizes. The façade bays consist of a central entrance flanked by windows. The second story façade is similar, with a set of double-doors in the central bay. The west elevation features a gabled wall dormer supported by simple curved brackets. The second-story patio is reached by a set of wood stairs with vinyl railings. The roof features cornice returns in the front gable and is clad in asphalt shingles. A detached garage with a flat roof is at the rear of the property.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 11 Gardens Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 11 Gardens Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 11 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 11 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 11 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 7 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 7 Gardens Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house with a gable roof, two-story porch, brick foundation, and a detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

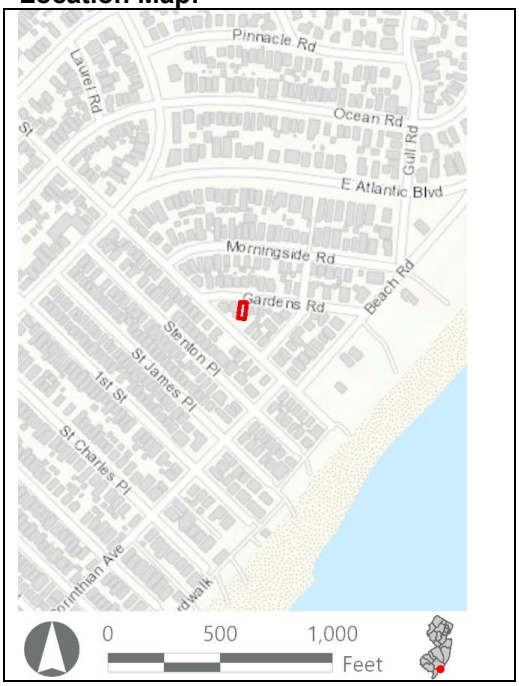
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1934 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The property at 7 Gardens Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house clad in asbestos shingles and set on a brick and preformed concrete block foundation. The (north) façade has three bays on the first story and two on the second. The façade features a full-width porch topped by a second-story patio, each featuring wood railings and spindles arranged in a diamond pattern in the center of each length. The porch roof is supported by square pillars, grouped in threes at each corner. Fenestration includes 1/1, double-hung windows and square casement windows with diamond patterned muntins, all set in in trabeated wood surrounds. The first story façade features a central door flanked by windows with wood shutters. The side elevations feature four bays each and the east elevation features a gabled wall dormer supported by simple curved brackets. The façade gable features cornice returns and a semicircular vent. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A detached garage with a flat roof is at the rear of the property.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 7 Gardens Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 7 Gardens Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 7 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 1 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 1 Gardens Road is a two-story, circa-1960, vernacular residence with an asphalt-shingled roof, wood shingle siding, and a second story balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

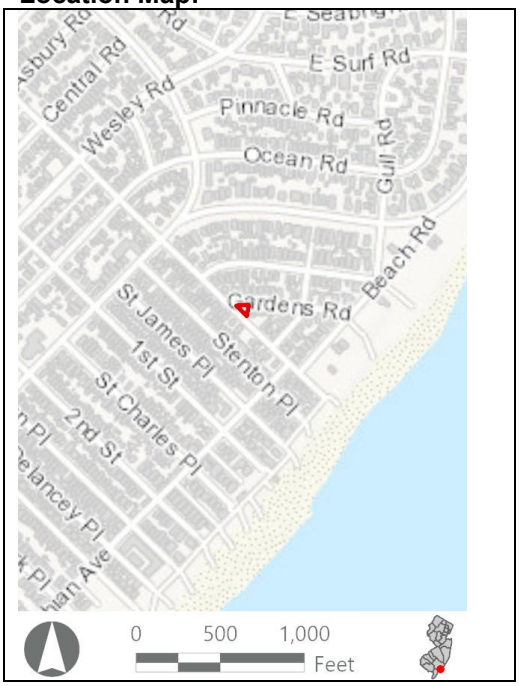
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



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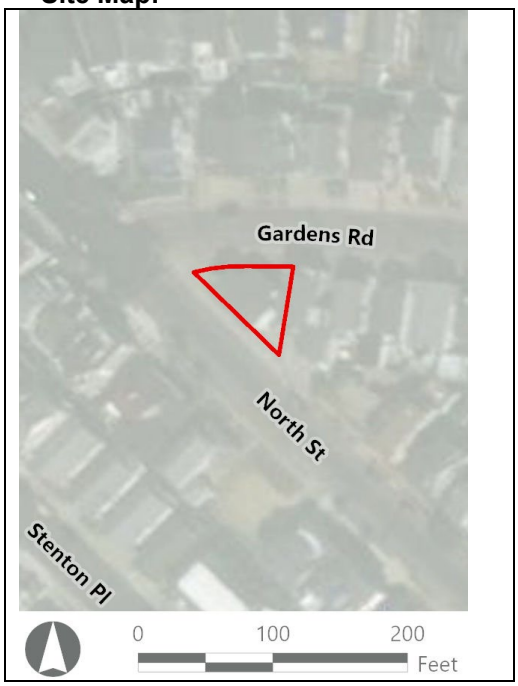


Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 1 Gardens Road is a two-story house on a concrete block foundation. The house has a rectangular plan and is situated on a corner lot at a slightly oblique angle to the other houses on the block. The building is clad in wood shingles and features an asymmetrical fenestration pattern, consisting of 1/1, double-hung windows alone or in pairs in simple vinyl surrounds. Most of the windows have vinyl shutters. At the east elevation is a brick chimney which runs from grade and extends beyond the roofline. A door to the south of the chimney opens onto a concrete patio with a metal railing. A two-story extension to the north features a first-story garage bay. The west elevation features a first-story entrance and a second-story porch with vinyl-clad supports and railings covered by a cantilevered gable end. The low-slung gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1 Gardens Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 1 Gardens Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 1 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 8 Gardens Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 8 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Gardens *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 8 Gardens Road is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style house with a gable-on-hip roof, shed-roofed wall dormers, single-story projection, and a detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

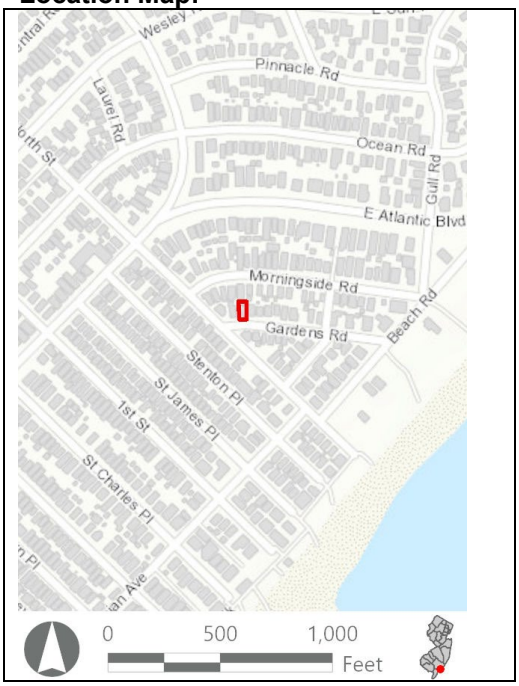
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 8 Gardens Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1936 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Craftsman
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding, Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at the building at 8 Gardens Road is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style house resting on a brick foundation. The first story is clad in stucco and the upper half-story in vinyl siding. The fenestration is primarily 1/1, double-hung windows. One the (south) façade, a one-bay projection on the first story features a group of three windows flanked by vinyl shutters. An arched doorway with decorative brick accenting opens onto a brick patio and is covered by a gabled portico roof partially engaged with the roof of the projections. The patio features a metal railing. The west elevation features a three-sided bay window. The façade's upper half-story features a pair of windows and vinyl shutters. The side elevations at this level each have flat, shed-roof dormers. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 8 Gardens Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 8 Gardens Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 8 Gardens Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 8 Gardens Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 8 Gardens Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 79 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 79 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 79 Morningside Road is a two-and-one-half-story Shingle-style house with a gable ell form, dormered gambrel roofs, a second-story porch, brick foundation, and detached period garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

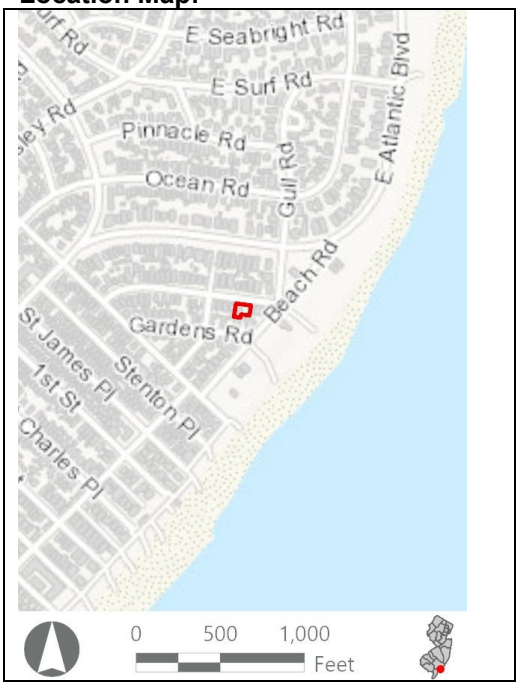
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 79 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1921 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Shingle
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Wood, Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The property at 79 Morningside Road is a two-and-one-half-story Shingle-style house in a gable ell form clad in wood shingles and resting on a brick foundation. The (north) façade of the first story features a covered breezeway supported by square red brick piers. Within the breezeway is an entrance flanked by rectangular sidelights with diamond-patterned muntins. To the west is a set of garage doors, and to the east are a pair of small 4/1, double-hung windows. A sunroom to the east features three large, six-paned windows in a wood surround. On the east elevation is a low-arched window featuring a band of six-paned windows. The second story features a porch atop the breezeway with wood railings and paneled posts. The second story façade features three bays of doors; two sliding doors with diamond lights and a hinged door with square multi-pane sidelights. The porch is covered by a shingle-clad hipped pent roof supported by pairs of wood paneled piers and features wide eaves with exposed joists. To the east on the ell volume is a set of sliding doors flanked by full-height sidelights, all with diamond lights. The east elevation of the second story features a wide oriel window featuring a band of 6/1, double-hung windows, wood paneling, and a pent roof. The upper-hand story features a patio above the second-story porch, accessed by two sliding doors, two shed-roof dormers engaged at the inside corner of the ell, a balcony accessed by sliding doors, and a blank circular medallion. The gable end on the east elevation has a row of four 4/1, double-hung windows. The building terminates in a gambrel roof clad in wood shingles. A one-story detached garage features similar materials, and window and door treatments, and gambrel roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 79 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 79 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 79 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 79 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 79 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 71 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 71 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 71 Morningside Road is a three-story house with a jerkinhead gable roof, second-story porch, and a detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

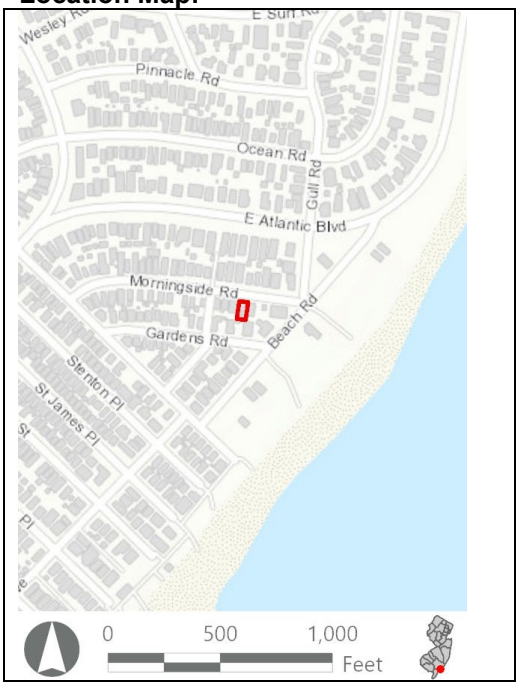
Photograph:



BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 71 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1928 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle and Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 71 Morningside Road is a three-story house. The first two stories are clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration consists mainly of 6/1 or 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The (north) façade's first story features a door in the center bay flanked by a window to the east and a set of three single-pane windows to the west and is covered by a second-story porch supported by square columns. The second-story porch extends slightly beyond the full width of the house on the east side and is reached by a wood staircase. The second-story façade features a door in the center bay flanked by a pair of windows to the east and a single window to the west. The porch is covered by a roof with wide eaves and exposed joists. The third story is clad in wood shingles, and the facade features two pairs of windows in wood surrounds. The gable is divided by a pent roof, above which is a pair of square sliding-sash windows. The building terminates in a jerkinhead gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 71 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 71 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 71 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 71 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 71 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 65 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 65 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 65 Morningside Road is a two-story house with gable-on-hip roofs, shed-roofed wall dormers, a rear ell, a two-story porch, and a detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

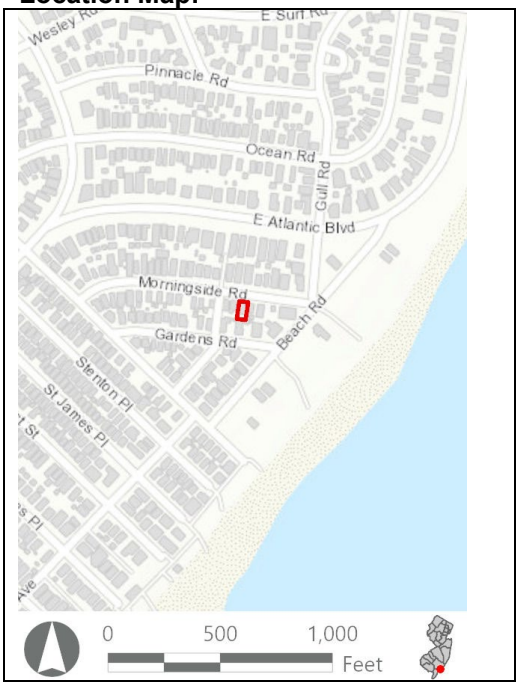
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 65 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1931 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 65 Morningside Road is a two-story house with a rear ell form. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl replacement windows throughout. The (north) façade features near symmetry on the first and second stories, with a central doorway flanked by windows, although the first story is slightly off center and there are a pair of small windows in the bay to the west of the door. All doors and windows are set in simple trabeated surrounds. The façade features a two-story porch supported by square columns wrapped in vinyl, and features vinyl railings on each story. The porch is covered by a wide portion of the gable-on-hip roof and the façade gable features a pair of small windows. The rear ell portion features a single façade bay with a pent roof above the first story. The east elevation features two bays on the main volume and on the rear ell portion. A shed-roof dormer is on the eastern slope of the roof and features a pair of windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 65 Morningside Road is located in a residential area one block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 65 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 65 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 65 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 65 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 61 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 61 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* 61

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 65 Morningside Road is a three-story gable front house with a jerkinhead roof, a second-story porch, clad in vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

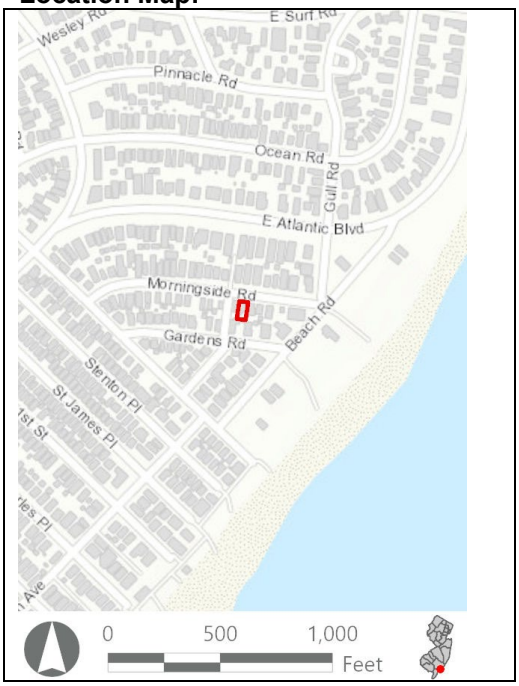
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 61 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 61 Morningside Road is a three-story house clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The (north) façade's first story features a door in the center bay flanked by a window to the east and a set of three single-pane windows to the west and is covered by a second-story porch supported by square wood columns. The second-story porch extends slightly beyond the full width of the house on the east side and is reached by a wood staircase and features vinyl railings. The second-story façade features a door in the center bay flanked by a pair of windows to the east and a single window to the west. The porch is covered by a roof with a flat cornice. The third story facade features two pairs of windows with vinyl shutters. The gable is divided by a pent roof, above which is a pair of square sliding-sash windows and is clad in vinyl siding shaped to resemble scalloped shingles. The building terminates in a jerkinhead gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 61 Morningside Road is located in a residential area one block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 61 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 61 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 61 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 61 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 53 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 53 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 53 Morningside Road is a two-story gable roof Colonial Revival-style house on a corner lot with a center entry on the side-gable elevation and the primary entry on the gable end within a two-story porch. The house has cornice returns and wood shingle siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

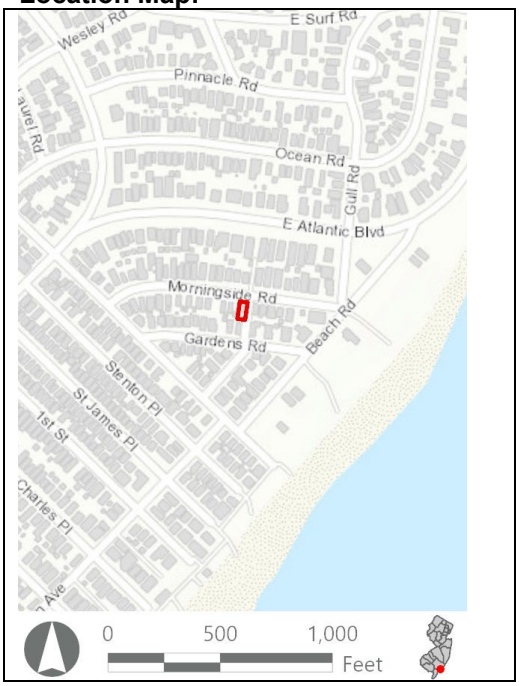
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 53 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1948 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 53 Morningside Road is a two-story gable roof Colonial Revival-style house clad in wood shingles. The (north) façade has three bays and the east elevation has three bays on the first story and four on the second. The façade features a two-story porch with vinyl railings supported by slender Doric columns and topped by a low-pitched hipped roof. Fenestration is primarily 6/1, double-hung vinyl replacements with false muntins, and all windows and doors are set in simple trabeated wood surrounds. The first story façade features a central doorway, flanked by windows, with the window to the east itself flanked by narrow rectangular lights. The second story features a similar door and flanking windows scheme, with the door slightly off-center. The gable above the porch roof has a pair of small, four-light casement windows. All façade windows have vinyl shutters. The east elevation features a secondary entrance accessed by a short set of concrete block steps and covered by a gabled portico with brackets. This doorway is flanked by a pair of windows to the south and a single window to the north. The front gabled roof features cornice returns and is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 53 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 53 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 53 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 53 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 53 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 45 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 45 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 45 Morningside Road is an aluminum-clad one-and-one-half-story gambrel front Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with wide, shed-roof dormers, an overhanging second story, and a recessed front porch with Doric columns.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

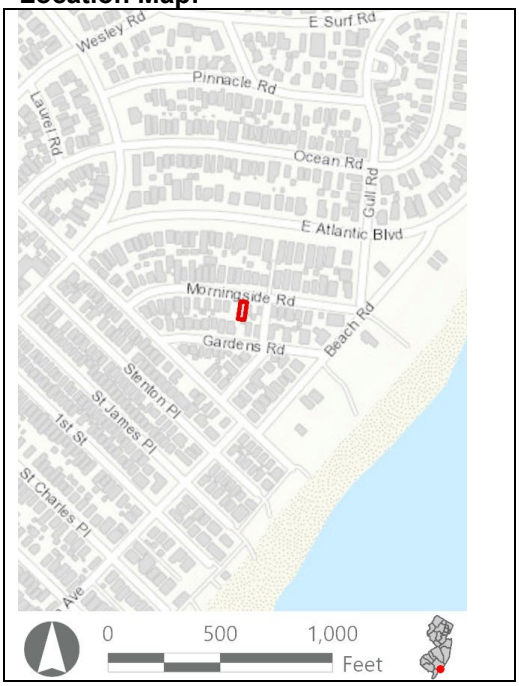
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 45 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1936 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 45 Morningside Road is a one-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house clad in aluminum siding and featuring a prominent gambrel front. The house rests on a brick foundation. Fenestration consists primarily of 6/1, double-hung vinyl replacement windows with false muntins. The (north) façade features a full-width porch with vinyl railings supported by Doric columns beneath a cantilevered projection of the upper half-story. The first story façade features a central doorway flanked by windows, and the upper half-story features two windows. The top of the gable has a square, four-paned window. Each side elevation is characterized by full length shed-roof dormers on the upper half-story. Fenestration on the side elevations includes single or paired windows, and some small square fixed windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 45 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 45 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 45 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 45 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 45 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 33 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 33 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 33 Morningside Road is an altered Foursquare-style house with a hipped roof, shingle siding, and a one-story front porch with tapered square columns. Alterations include a prominent gabled dormer with a balcony, a secondary roof gable, and a hipped roof monitor or cupola.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

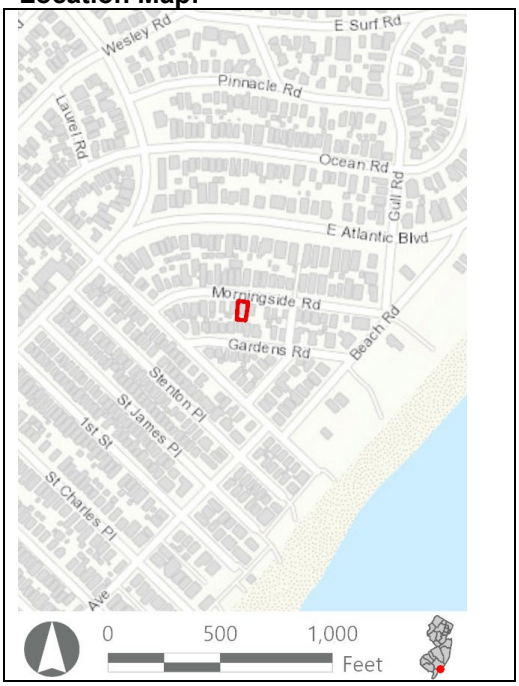
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 33 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1932 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 33 Morningside Road is an altered Foursquare-style house clad in wood shingles and set upon a brick foundation. The second story projects slightly around the house's perimeter above the first story. The house features a one-story porch that wraps the (north) façade and west elevations and has vinyl railings and tapered square columns supporting a wide frieze and a pent roof. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung vinyl replacement windows with false muntins set in simple wood surrounds. The first story of the façade features a central door in a simple trabeated surround flanked by windows. The side elevations on this story each have two bays: the west elevation with pairs of windows, and the east elevation with single windows in each bay. A shallow pent roof divides the first and second stories. The second story features a small patio on the pent roof with vinyl railings, accessed by a set of sliding doors set within a trabeated surround with a wide, paneled frieze, all set within a slightly projecting gabled dormer. The dormer is flanked by windows. The east slope of the roof has a shed roof dormer with three square windows. A square cupola rises from the cross gable ridge. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 33 Morningside Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 33 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 33 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 33 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 33 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 9 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 9 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 9 Morningside Road is a two-story house with an overhanging front gable, a shallow two-story porch, three-bay façade, and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

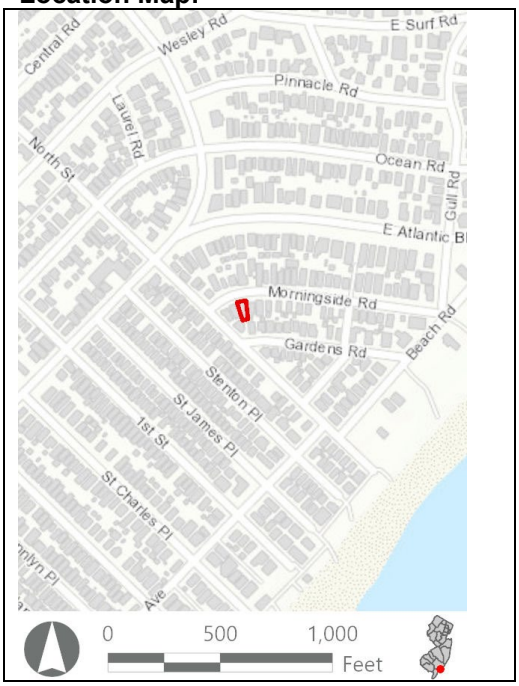
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 9 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1974 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 9 Morningside Road is a two-story house clad in vinyl siding and featuring a shallow two-story porch. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl replacement windows. The (north) façade features three symmetrical bays on each story; consisting on both stories of a central door flanked by windows, all within simple trabeated surrounds. The first story porch is constructed of poured concrete. The second-story porch is supported by vinyl-wrapped square supports, and features vinyl railings and supports that rise to the overhanging gable. A metal staircase with vinyl railings is located against the east elevation. The gable is clad in vinyl siding shaped to resemble scalloped shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 9 Morningside Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 9 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 9 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 9 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 9 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 15 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 15 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 15 Morningside Road is a heavily-altered and elevated foursquare, gable-front house with a front porch and shingle siding. Alterations include the removal of the primary entry from the porch to a stepped back side bay with a tower and abnormally long round-arch window, stone veneer, and the elevated front porch supported by a prominent segmental-arch arcade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

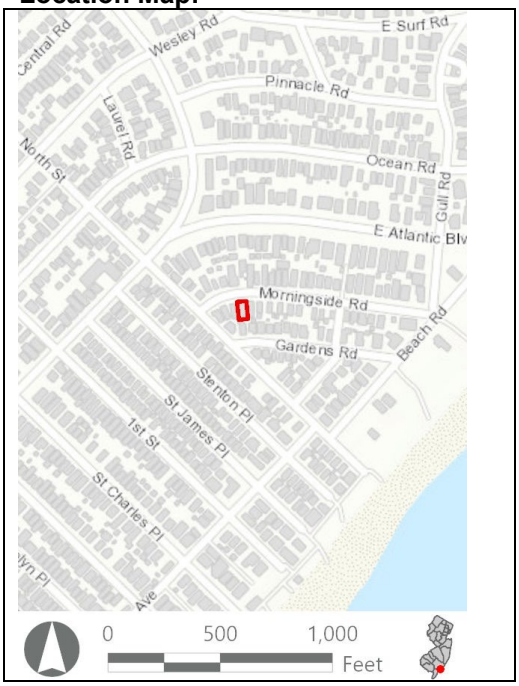
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 15 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 15 Morningside Road is a Foursquare-style house with a front gable and a stepped back side bay featuring a three-story tower. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung, side-by-side, sliding sash, and square, single-pane windows, all with false muntins and set within trabeated wood surrounds. The (north) façade features an elevated front porch supported by a prominent segmental-arch arcade. The first-story porch features wood and metal railing and square wood pillars supporting a flat roof. Two pairs of sliding doors open onto the porch. The second story features two windows beneath a wide eave. The gable has a set of three windows evocative of a Palladian window, but square. The top of eaves features carved wood details. The stepped back bay features a covered porch entrance on the first story, and a vertical row of windows above topped by a semicircular light. The tower features a hipped roof, clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 15 Morningside Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 15 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 15 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 15 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 15 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

_____ _____ _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 29 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 29 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 29 Morningside Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house with gable front roof, wide shed roof dormers, and a two-story porch with an enclosed first story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

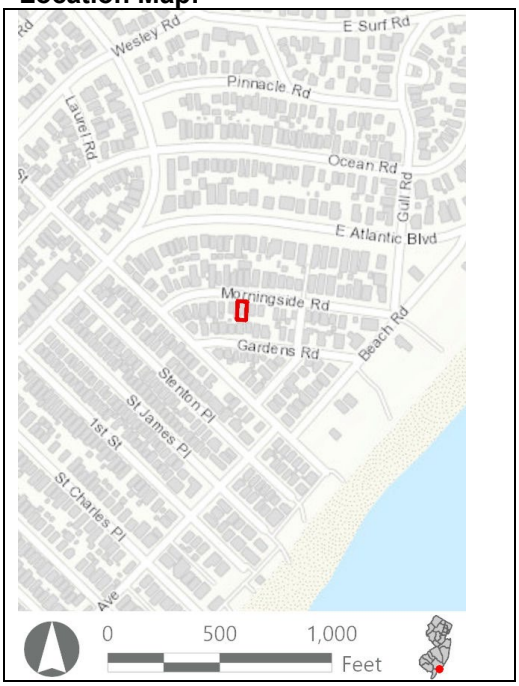
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 29 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1933 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 29 Morningside Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. The first story (north) façade features an enclosed porch featuring pairs of windows with vinyl shutters. A door on the east elevation opens onto a concrete patio surrounded by a cinderblock pony wall. The doorway is covered by a small gabled portico roof supported by wide curved brackets. The second-story façade features an open porch with square support pillars and a flat roof which partially obscures the gable. Each slope of the asphalt roof features long shed roof dormers. An exterior brick chimney rises up the full height of the façade and above the ridge.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 29 Morningside Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 29 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 29 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 29 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 29 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 19 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 19 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 19 Morningside Road is a two-story gable front house with a three-story porch with an overhanging gable, half of which has been removed and converted to a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

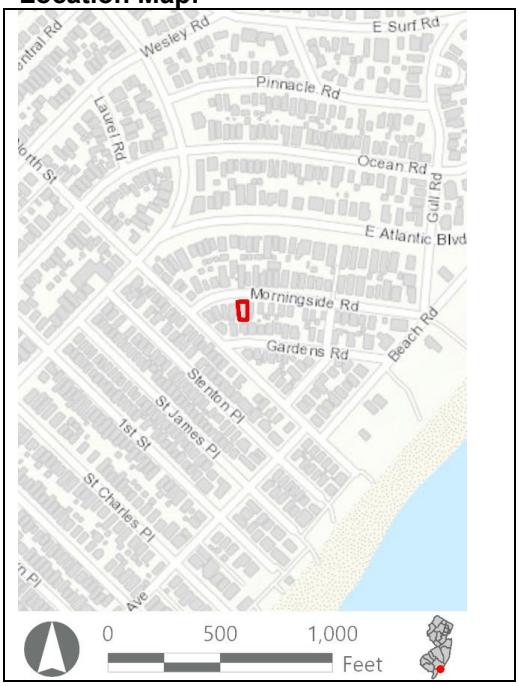
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

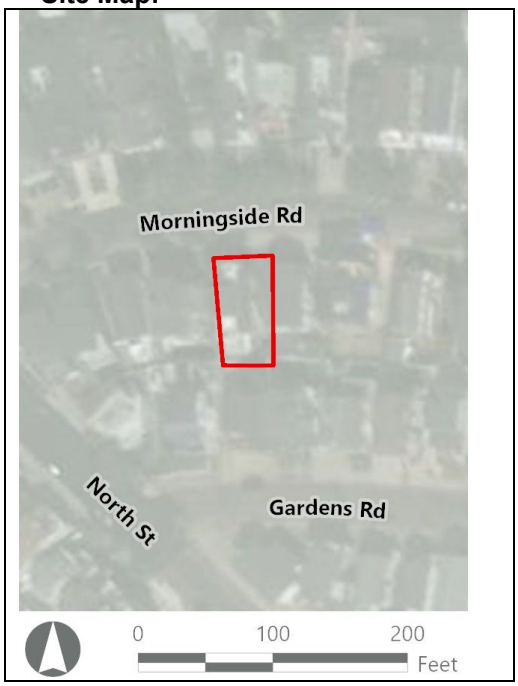
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 19 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1972 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 19 Morningside Road is a two-story gable front house clad in vinyl siding shaped to imitate wood shingles and resting on a concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. The (north) façade features a three-story porch constructed of a concrete slab on a brick foundation. The porch features vinyl railings supports. The third level of the porch is incorporated into half of the overhanging gable. The first- story façade features a single doorway, window, and a pair of sliding doors. The second- story features two pairs of sliding doors. Secondary entrances are located on the east elevation. A gabled penthouse volume is set back from the gable ends.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 19 Morningside Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 19 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 19 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 19 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 19 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 23 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 23 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 23 Morningside Road is a two-story gable front house with an overhanging gable and a two-story porch with brick corner supports.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

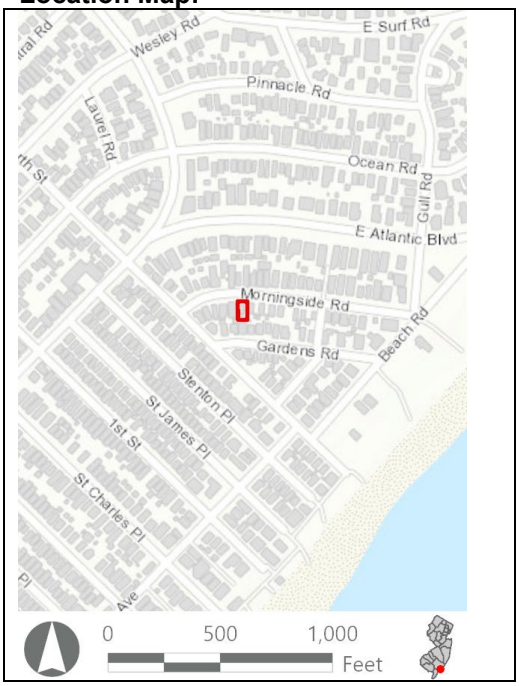
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 23 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 23 Morningside Road is a two-story, one-up, one-down style duplex featuring a full-width two-story porch and rests on a brick foundation. Fenestration consists primarily of 1/1, double-hung windows. The first and second stories have identical bays. The (north) façade features a doorway flanked on one side by a typical window and on the other by a pair of square single-paned windows. The east elevation features a clipped corner bay and pairs of windows. An exterior brick chimney rises up the east elevation. The two-story façade porch is supported by robust square brick pillars that transition to wood at the second story to the roof above. A wood staircase leads to the second story. The first story of the porch has vinyl railings, while the second story has rustic wood railings. The overhanging gable end features a square vent. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 23 Morningside Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 23 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 23 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 23 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 23 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 2 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 38

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 2 Morningside Road is a two-story house with a gabled roof andasbestos shingle siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

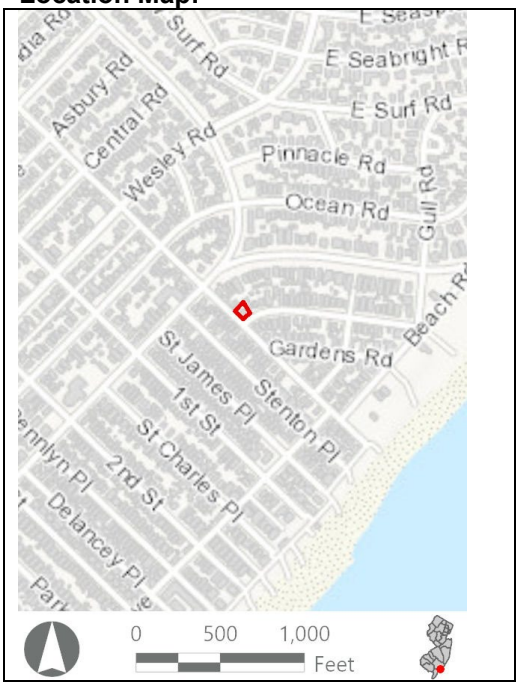
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

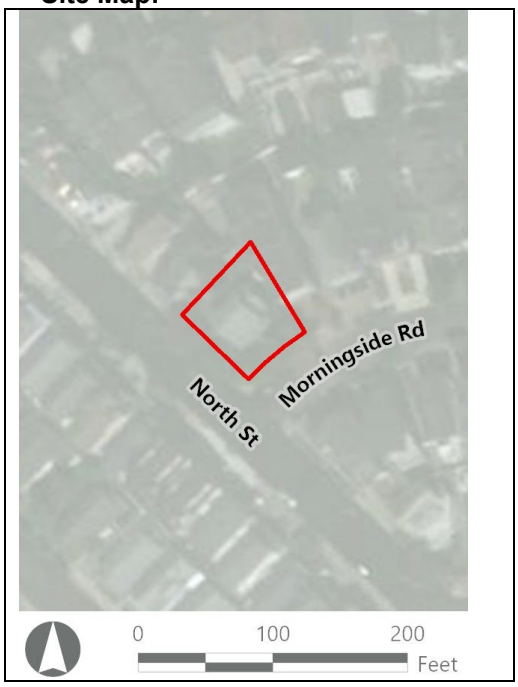
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1932 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 2 Morningside Road is a two-story house with a side wing clad in asbestos shingles. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung windows in simple trabeated wood surrounds. The first-story (south) façade door opens onto a low concrete porch. The central bay of the first story features a three-bay oriel window. A secondary entrance opens onto a brick and concrete patio on the west elevation. A pent roof separates the first and second stories. A one-and-ne-half-story wing on the east elevation features a cinderblock exterior chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 2 Morningside Road is located in a residential area three blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 2 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 2 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 58 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 58 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.35

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 58 Morningside Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house with a gabled roof, two-story porch, and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

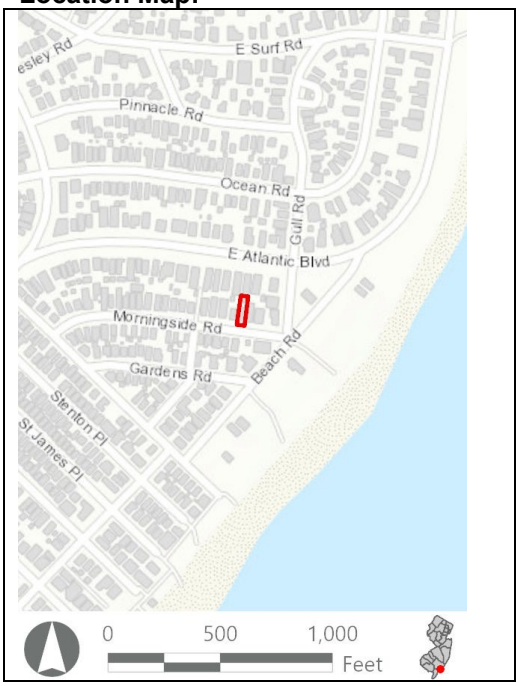
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 58 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1946 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 58 Morningside Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house set upon a brick foundation and clad in vinyl. The (south) façade is two bays wide and features a one-story porch topped by an open patio. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung windows in vinyl surrounds. The first-story façade features two doors that open onto a brick and fieldstone porch with vinyl-wrapped square columns. The second story façade features a window and a door that opens onto a patio with a vinyl railing. The east elevation features a secondary entrance covered by a shallow gable and brackets. The second story on this side has a three-bay oriel window in the center of the wall. The building terminates in an asphalt shingle-clad roof with cornice returns.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 58 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 58 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 58 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 58 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 58 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 56 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 56 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside Road *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.35

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 56 Morningside Road is a one-and-one-half-story c. 1935 residence with a gabled roof and small patio covered with awning.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

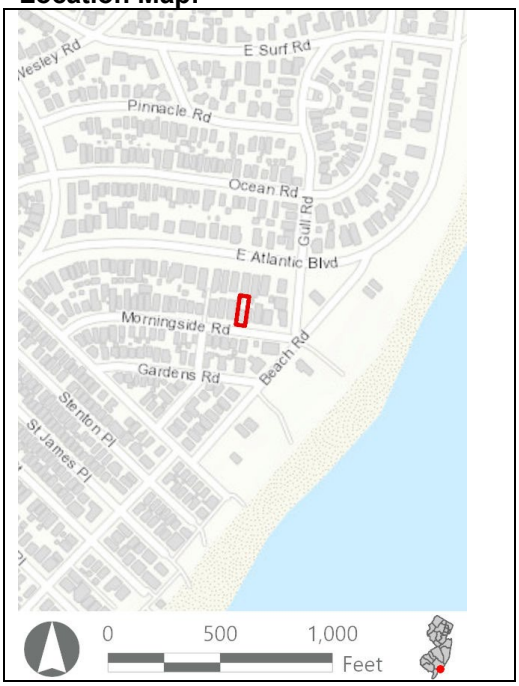
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 56 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1935 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 56 Morningside Road is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style cottage clad in vinyl on a preformed concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of 1/1 or 6/1, double-hung replacement windows. The (south) façade features a one-story porch projection with a gable roof and Doric columns that has been enclosed with multipaned windows and wood panel kickplates. The front door opens onto a small brick patio. The western slope of the roof features a long, shed roof dormer. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 56 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 56 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 56 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 56 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 56 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 42 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 42 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 42 Morningside Road three-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house clad in green shingle siding with a covered deck on the second floor.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

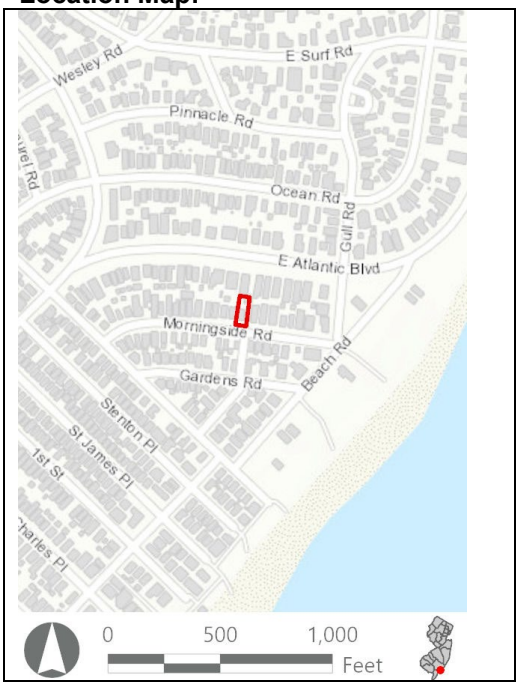
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 42 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1913 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Shingle, Asphalt
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 42 Morningside Road three-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house. The house is set upon a brick foundation and features a covered breezeway along the first story, supported by square, shingle-clad piers. A wood staircase leads to a covered porch that wraps the first story, a portion of it fully enclosed. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung windows. The porch roof has wide eaves and exposed joists. The gambrel roof features pairs gable dormers connected by flat roofed hyphens, clad in asphalt shingles. The gable front has a trio of small windows at the top. The eaves feature shallow brackets.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 42 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 42 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 42 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 42 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 42 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 40 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 40 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 40 Morningside Road is a two-story c. 1925 vernacular residence with one garage door into first story and a covered balcony on the second story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

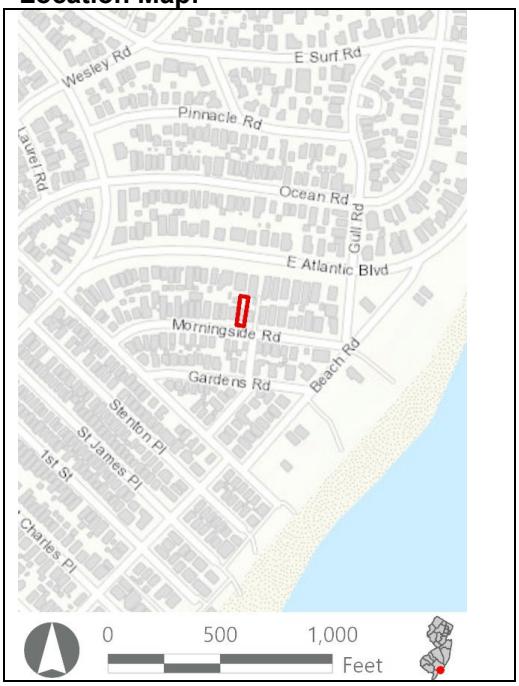
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: N/A

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 40 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 40 Morningside Road is a two-story house with an overhanging front gable. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung windows set in trabeated surrounds. The (south) façade features an entrance door and a garage door on the first story. The second story features a central door flanked by pairs of windows. A covered balcony on the second story is reached by a wood staircase rising from the driveway and is supported by brick piers. These piers transition to tapered wood piers at the second story and rise to the overhanging gable. The gable is punctured by a small four-light window. The west elevation features a slightly overhanging second story and a two-bay oriel. The roof features wide eaves and brackets and is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 40 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 40 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 58 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 40 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 40 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 36 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 36 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 36 Morningside Road is a two-story Foursquare-style dwelling with a hipped roof with dormer, two-story porch, vinyl siding, and a brick raised basement.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

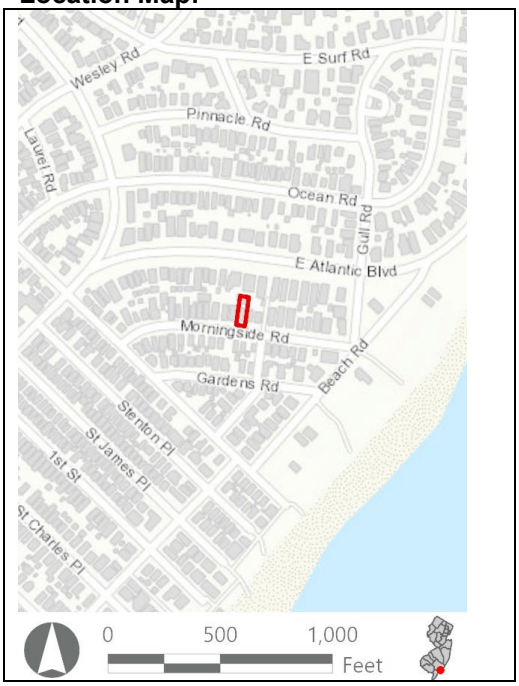
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 36 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 36 Morningside Road is a two-story Foursquare-style house on a brick elevated basement. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung windows. The (south) façade side of the basement is enclosed by a segmental arcaded breezeway. The upper stories are clad in vinyl siding. A two-story porch is reached by a wood staircase, and is supported by square piers at the corners, which transition to groups of small square supports at the second story. The first-story façade features a door flanked by windows. The second story features a single door and a pair of sliding doors. A three-bay oriel window is on the second story, east elevation. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles, has wide eaves and a flat roofed dormer is on the south slope.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 36 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 36 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 36 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 36 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 36 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 10 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 10 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 34

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 10 Morningside Road is a two-story hipped-roof house with a two-story porch with brick supports at the first story, and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

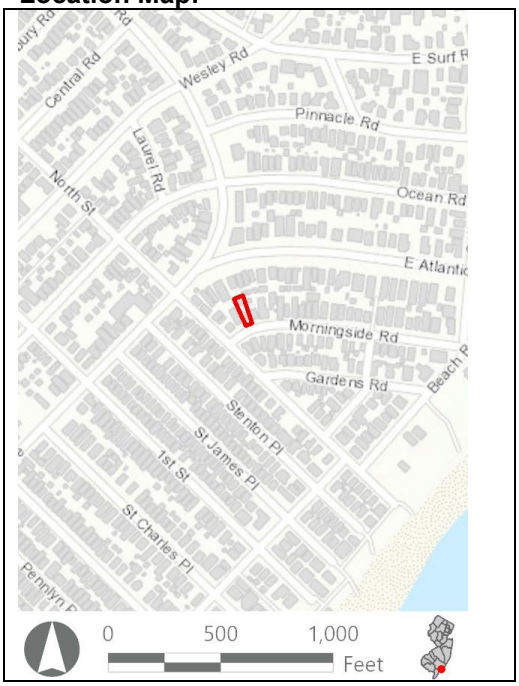
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

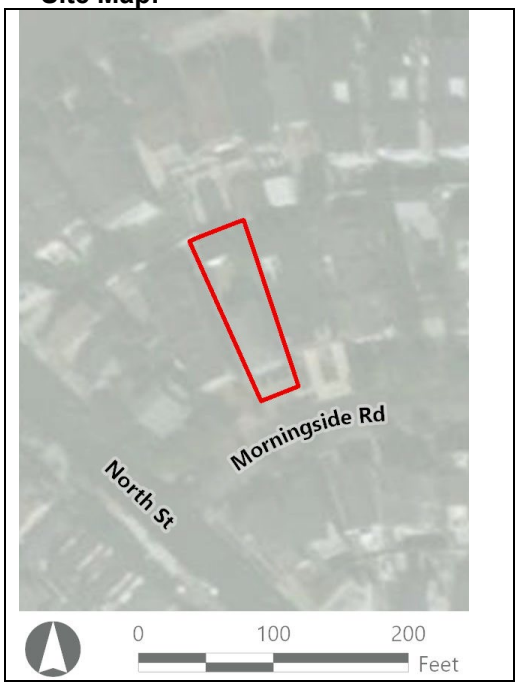
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 10 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 10 Morningside Road is a two-story, one-up, one-down style duplex featuring a full-width two-story porch. The house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl and wood panel siding. Fenestration consist of 1/1 or 6/1 double-hung windows, the latter having false muntins. The (south) façade is three bays wide on each story, consisting of a central entrance flanked -hung windows to the west and a pair of square casement windows to the east, all set in trabeated wood surrounds. The West elevation features a secondary entrance and an exterior brick chimney. The two-story façade porch is supported by robust square brick pillars that transition to vinyl wrapped wood at the second story to the roof above. A wood staircase leads to the second story. Both stories of the porch have vinyl railings. The roof line is characterized by wide eaves. A hipped roof dormer on the south slope of the asphalt shingled roof features a pair of vents. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 10 Morningside Road is located in a residential area four blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 10 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 10 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 10 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 10 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 34 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 34 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 34 Morningside Road is a two-story front gable house with an overhanging gable and two-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

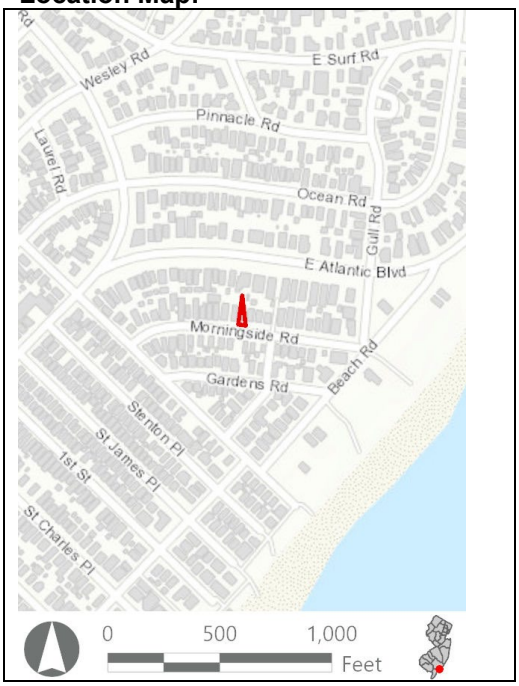
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 34 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 34 Morningside Road, is a two-story, one up, one down-style duplex clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. The (south) façade features a two-story porch, the first story of which features rod iron supports, and the second story bare wood 4x4 supports. The first story of the façade features a central entrance flanked by a pair of sliding doors to the east and a window with vinyl shutters to the west. The second-story façade is nearly identical but with no central entrance. The side elevations have five bays, identical on each story. The overhanging gable has a vent at the top. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 34 Morningside Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three- to -four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 34 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 34 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 34 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 10 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 32 Morningside Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 32 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Morningside *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.34

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 32 Morningside Road is a two-story front gabled house with overhanging gable.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

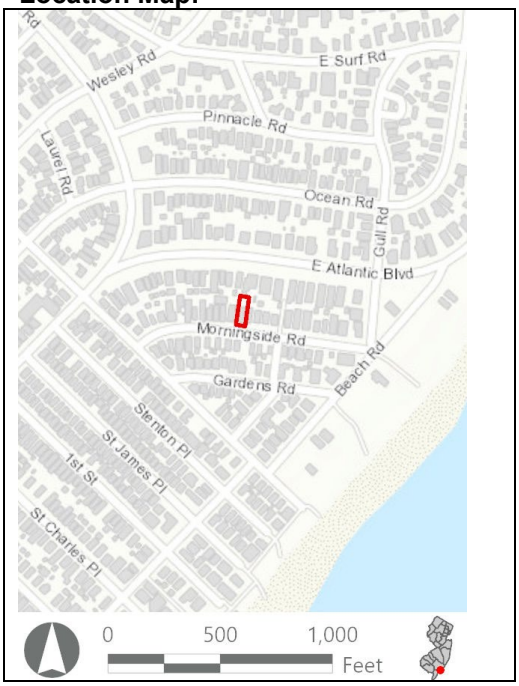
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: N/A

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 32 Morningside Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1915 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 32 Morningside Road is a two-story house clad in vinyl siding made to imitate wood shingles. Fenestration consists of double-hung vinyl windows, all with false muntins creating the impression of multi-pane sashes. The (south) façade features a one-bay enclosed projection on the first story next to a one-bay recessed entry. A wood staircase with vinyl railings leads to a first-story porch supported by square brick piers that transition to wood at railing level. A central entrance is flanked by a row of three square windows to the west and a window to the east, both with vinyl shutters. The west elevation features projected and recessed bays on each story. The east elevation features asymmetrical fenestration and a wide brick chimney that tapers near the roof line. The overhanging gable has a pair of square windows with vinyl shutters. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 32 Morningside Road is located in a residential area four blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 32 Morningside Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 32 Morningside Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 32 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 10 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 401 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 401 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.28

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 401 East Surf Road is a two-story circa 1942 Colonial Revival-style residence with a cupola centered on rooftop. A two-bay attached garage with open air porch on second floor is located on the eastern side of the building and a covered porch is located above a one-story wing on the western side.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

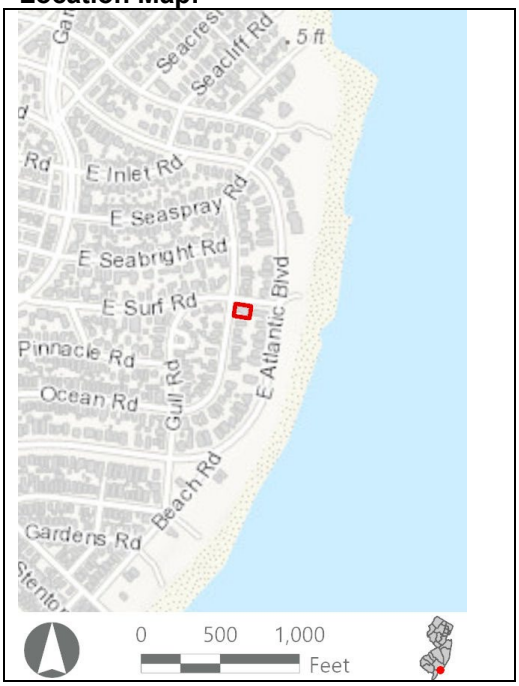
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 401 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1942 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Shingle, Metal
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 401 East Surf Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style residence clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung vinyl windows with false muntins. The first story (north) façade features a central doorway with sidelights covered by a gabled portico. Flanking the door are three-sided bay windows with metal hipped roofs. There are four bays across the façade's second story. A two-bay attached garage with open air porch on second floor is located on the eastern side of the building and a covered porch is located above a one-story wing on the western side, enclosing an exterior chimney that gradually tapers toward the roof. The asphalt shingle-clad roof features a cupola centered on rooftop.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 401 East Surf Road is located in a residential area one block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 401 East Surf Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 401 East Surf Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 10 Morningside Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 10 Morningside Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 364 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 364 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 364 Surf Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a dormered cross-gable roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

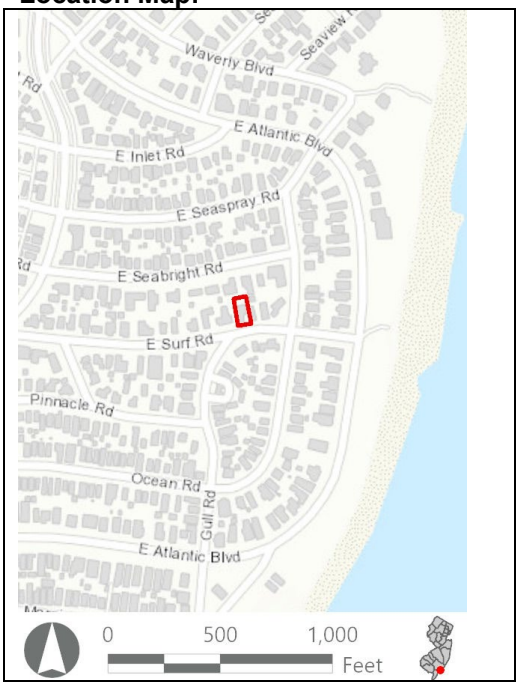
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 364 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1910 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Wood, Shingle; Standing Seam Metal
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 364 Surf Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house on a brick foundation, featuring a two-story rear ell. Colonial Revival style elements included bracketed eaves, quarter fanlights in the gable end, and corner pilasters. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung wood windows. The first story of the rear ell features a garage door covered by a wood awning. The building façade (east) features symmetrical bays, with a central entrance covered by a pedimented entry portico flanked by trios of windows on each side, and a row of six windows on the second story. The entrance is reached via a brick staircase topped by lion statues. The south elevation features a one-story projection with a patio on the roof. The east slope of the side gable roof features a shed roof dormer with three windows. The roof is clad in wood shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 364 Surf Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 364 Surf Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 364 Surf Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 364 Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 364 Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 368 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 368 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 368 Surf Road is a wo-story dwelling with a gable roof, two-story porch, and detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

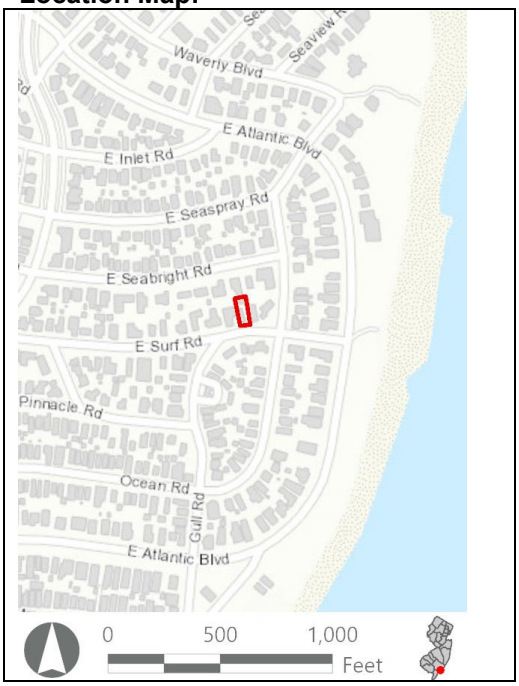
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 368 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 368 Surf Road is a wo-story house clad in vinyl on a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung vinyl windows. The south elevation features a two-story porch with turned wood spindle supports on the first story and a vinyl railing on the second. The first story (south) façade features a central door flanked by windows, opening onto the concrete porch deck. Two separate doors open onto the second-story porch. A first-story entrance is located on the east elevation and is covered by a hipped portico. The east elevation features five bays on the first story and three on the second. The west elevation features three bays on both stories. The first story on this elevation features a secondary entrance on the central bay and is flanked by two, three-sided bay windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 368 Surf Road is located in a residential area four blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 364 Surf Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 364 Surf Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 364 Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 364 Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 372 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 372 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 22

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 372 East Surf Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof, two story porch, and a rear extension.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

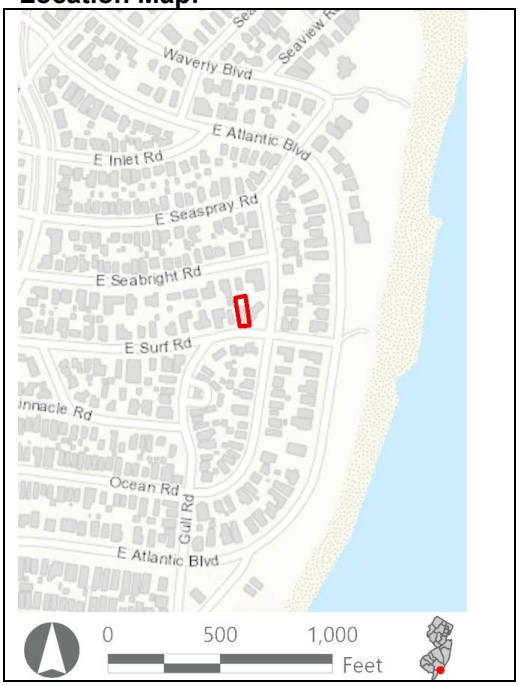
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 372 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1969 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 372 East Surf Road is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house clad in vinyl siding that imitates wood shingles and set upon a concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of 6/1, double-hung vinyl windows with false muntins, all with vinyl shutters. The (south) façade features a two-story porch on a concrete deck, supported by vinyl-wrapped piers and with vinyl railings. The first story of the façade features a central door with sidelight s and a trabeated vinyl surround, flanked by a window to the west and a three-bay oriel window to the east. The second story façade features a small octagonal window flanked by doors with vinyl shutters. Side elevations feature four bays of asymmetrical fenestration. A single window is located in the overhanging gable. The roof has wide eaves and is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 372 East Surf Road is located in a residential area four blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 364 East Surf Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 364 East Surf Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 364 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 364 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 376 East Surf Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 376 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Surf *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 376 East Surf Road is a two-story circa 1933 residence with a modern covered deck and an attached two door garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

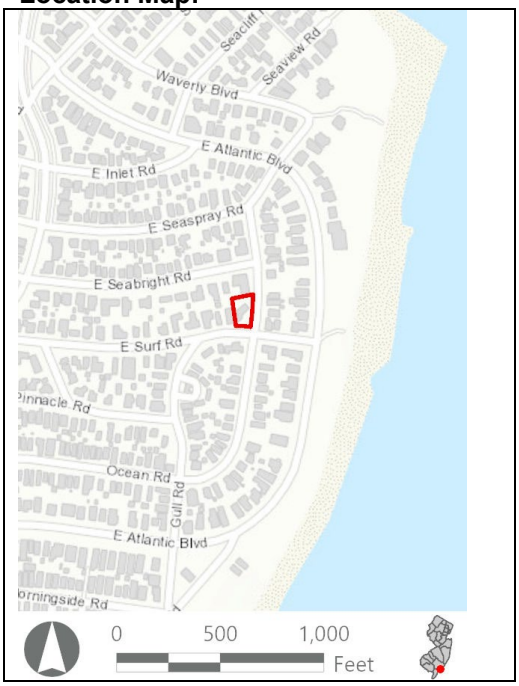
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

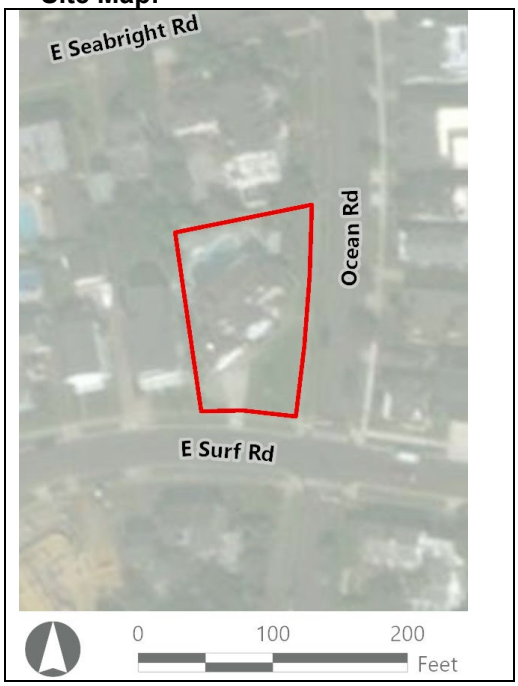
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 376 East Surf Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1933 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 376 East Surf Road is a two-story Colonial revival style residence clad in vinyl siding that imitates wood shingles. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double hung vinyl windows with false muntins. The (southeast) façade is dominated by a two-story addition consisting of a first-story enclosed sunroom and a second-story porch covered by an overhang and gable roof. The addition features Colonial Revival elements such as square wood pilasters and porch supports, geometric designs in the porch railings, and a semi-circular fan vent in the gable. A pair of double doors with sidelights set within a trabeated surround, opens onto the second story porch. The southeast slope of the roof features gable dormers with cornice returns. Façade and elevation, windows have vinyl shutters. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. An attached to be a garage is situated at an oblique angle from the south corner of the house. It features a gable, roof, cornice returns, and a square cupola topped by a weathervane.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 376 East Surf Road is located in a residential area two blocks from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 376 East Surf Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development which included the in-filling of a saltwater pond and the extension of the peninsula into Egg Harbor. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 376 East Surf Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 376 East Surf Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 376 East Surf Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3000 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 3000 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 3001

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 3000 Wesley Avenue is a two-story rectangular, hipped roof house with vinyl siding, a recessed bay window with brick bulkhead, and a large second-story deck supported on high wood piers.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

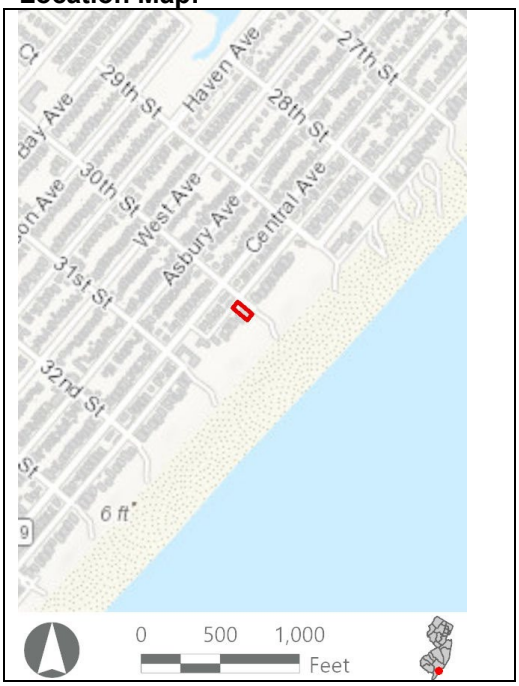
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3000 Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1952 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 3000 Wesley Avenue is a two-story rectangular, hipped roof house with vinyl siding that imitate wood shingles. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung windows, sliding-sash windows, and large fixed picture windows. The (southeast) façade features two bays on each story. The northeast elevation is characterized by a large second-story deck supported on high wood piers. The deck has vinyl railings. A wood second-story patio wraps the east corner of the building. The first story of the northeast elevation features an entrance door on a wood paneled attached foyer, and a recessed bay window with a brick bulkhead. The second story is characterized by four bays of asymmetrical fenestration. The low hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 3000 Wesley Avenue faces the ocean and has direct access to the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 3000 Wesley Avenue is located along the beach and was part of one of three original thoroughfares platted in the early twentieth century. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 3000 Wesley Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3000 Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3000 Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5815 Asbury Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 5815 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Asbury *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5802

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 5815 Asbury Avenue is a two-story circa 1938 residence with second-story balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5815 Asbury Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1938 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four square **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 5815 Asbury Avenue is a two-story house with a square plan. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows of varying sizes, set within wide wood surrounds. The (southeast) façade is characterized by a second-story porch, supported by turned wood spindles to the porch deck, and square supports to the porch's flat roof. Porch railings are wood spindles. An entrance is located on the southwest elevation under a metal awning. The second story is reached via a wood staircase. The house terminates in a gable roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5815 Asbury Avenue is located in a residential area one block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 5815 Asbury Avenue is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 5815 Asbury Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5815 Asbury Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5815 Asbury Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4712 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 4712 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 4702.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 4712 Central Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story-story circa 1950 residence.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

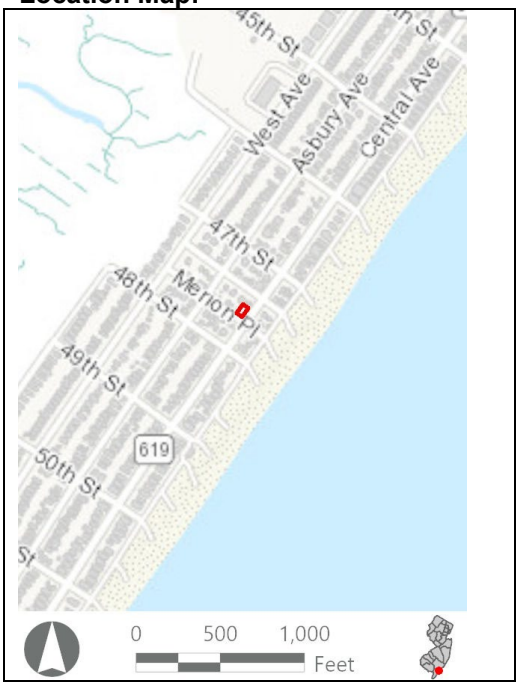
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4712 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Shingle, Asphalt
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 4712 Central Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story house. with board and batten siding on the first-floor façade and vinyl, horizontal siding on the upper floors. Fenestration consists primarily of 6/1, double-hung vinyl windows, and some fixed windows, with false muntins. The (southeast) façade features a central entrance covered by a gabled portico supported by square columns flanked by windows. The side elevations each have one-story bonus room wings. A second-story deck is located on the western wing of the building. The second story features symmetrical fenestration consisting of a pair of square windows flanked on each side by two windows. Second-story windows are set in trabeated wood surrounds. A pair of double doors open onto the second-story patio deck. The double gable-on-hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a double gabled dormer on the southwest slope.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 4712 Central Avenue is located in a residential area one block from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 4712 Central Avenue is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 4712 Central Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4712 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4712 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5848 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 5848 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5802

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 5848 Central Avenue is a three-story circa 1981 multi-family residence with balconies on the second and third floors and parking underneath.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5848 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 5848 Central Avenue is a three-story Modern-style residence clad in vinyl siding. The building features a ground-level covered parking area. The building's (southeast) façade is characterized by multiple wood staircases leading to open porches and balconies on the second and third stories. Fenestration is varied, consisting of fixed windows, Chicago-style and 1/1, double-hung windows, all vinyl. The roof line is partially flat, with slightly raised parapets between bays and half of a gable.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5848 Central Avenue is located at the ege of residential area, across street from beach and Corson's Inlet State Park. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 5848 Central Avenue is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 5848 Central Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5848 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5848 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3704-06 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 3704 (Low) 3706 (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 3701

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 3704-06 Wesley Avenue is a two-story duplex residence with cross-gable roof and large two-story beach-facing porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

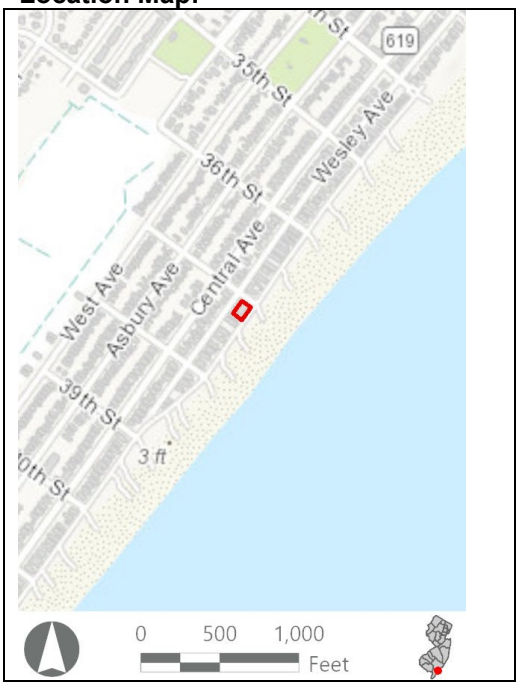
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3704-06 Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Formstone, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 3704-06 Wesley Avenue is a two-story, one up, one down-style duplex with a (southeast) central projection. The first story is clad in Formstone and the second in vinyl siding that imitates wood shingles. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. A pair of sliding doors opens onto a wood deck, above which is a second-story porch with vinyl railings, supported by groups of two and three wood piers. A pair of sliding doors topped by fan lights open onto the second-story porch. An exterior chimney wrapped in vinyl rises the façade. The cross-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features exaggerated rakes at the peak of each gable.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 3704-06 Wesley Avenue is located in a residential area with direct beach access. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 3704-06 Wesley Avenue is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 3704-06 Wesley Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3704-06 Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3704-06 Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5840-42 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 5840 (Low) 5842 (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5802

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 24

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 5840-42 Central Avenue is a two-story circa 1978 residence with a second-story balcony covering a first-floor entryway patio.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5840-5842 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood

Exterior Description: The building at 5840-42 Central Avenue is a two-story duplex clad is wood panel siding. The (southeast) façade features a two-story porch with vinyl railings and posts. A secondary entrance is covered by a gabled portico and accessed by a short set of split stairs. The fenestration on the house consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. Symmetrical pairs of sliding doors open onto the first and second story porch decks. The second story features a set of double doors at the center between the sliding doors. A band of flat trim separates the first and second stories around the house. gable above the second story features two fixed triangular windows. The roof is clad is asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5840-42 Central Avenue is located at the edge of a residential area, across street from beach, near Corson's Inlet State Park. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 5840-42 Central Avenue is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 5840-42 Central Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5840-42 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5840-42 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5912-14 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 5912 *(Low)* 5914 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5902

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 5912-14 Central Avenue is a two-story circa 1974 multi-family residence with exterior staircases on the northeastern elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5912-14 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1974 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 5912-14 Central Avenue is a two-story duplex on a raised basement. The basement level is clad in stucco siding and features a covered breezeway along the (northeast) rear elevation. Fenestration consists of tall, narrow fixed windows in groups of three or four on the primary elevations, with smaller versions on the rear elevation. The southeast elevation facing the beach features three bays, with the side bays stepped back from the center bay. Each story has identical fenestration and bays, including curved staircases and balconies with vinyl railings. The upper stories are clad in vinyl siding. A gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5912-14 Central Avenue is located at the edge of a residential area, across street from beach, near Corson's Inlet State Park. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 5912-14 Central Avenue is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 5912-14 Central Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5912-14 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5912-14 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3620-22 Wesley Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 3620 *(Low)* 3622 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Wesley *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 3601

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 3620-22 Wesley Avenue is a two-story duplex dwelling with a gable roof, an attached garage, and open and covered porches.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

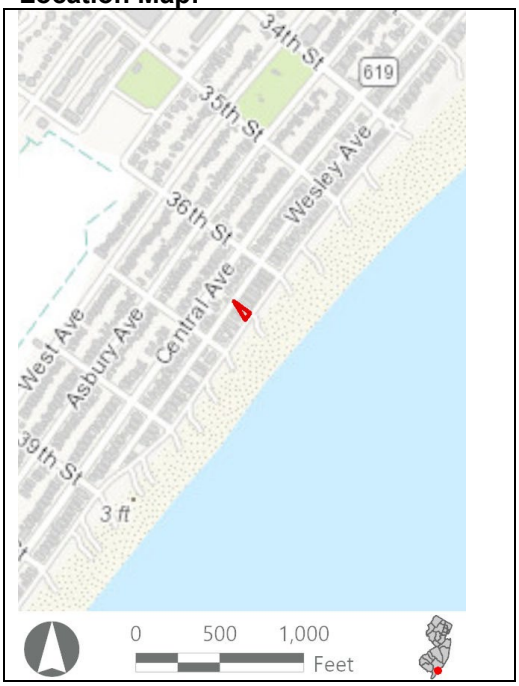
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3620-22 Wesley Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 3620-22 Wesley Avenue is a two-story duplex on a concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows, with some fixed windows in simple wood surrounds. The building is clad in vinyl siding that imitates wood shingles. The northwest elevation features two garage bay doors on a one-story projection, topped by a patio with vinyl railings. A secondary entrance is located on the northeast elevation. A gabled roof covers half of the patio. The beach-side elevation features a wide wood patio deck and a two-story porch with square supports and wood railings. Two pair of sliding doors open onto each level of the porch. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 3620-22 Wesley Avenue is located in a residential area with direct beach access. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 3620-22 Wesley Avenue is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 3620-22 Wesley Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3620-22 Wesley Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3620-22 Wesley Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5231-5229 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 5229 *(Low)* 5231 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 5201

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 5231-5229 Central Avenue is a two-story Folk Victorian with a side-gable roof and a central gabled dormer. It is a simple frame dwelling with a one-story porch that wraps around to the side elevations. There is restrained “gingerbread” decoration on the porch and dormer. The regular fenestration has simple flat-arch windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

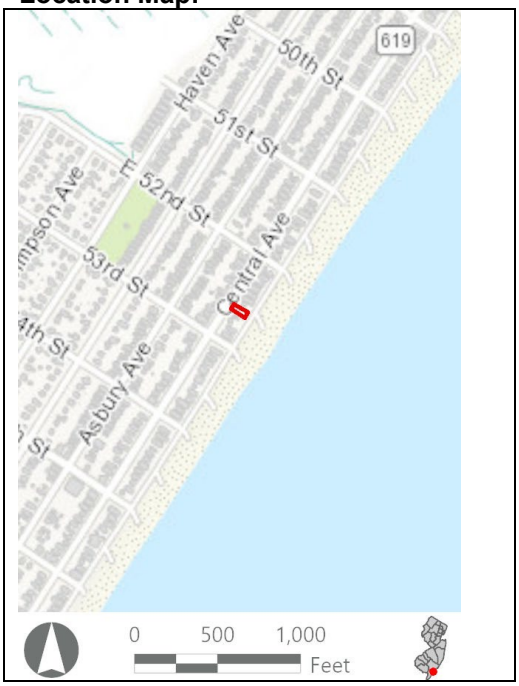
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5231-5229 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1917 **Source:** Real Estate Listing
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Other
Form: Duplex **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 5231-5229 Central Avenue is a two-story Folk Victorian with a side-gable roof and central gabled dormer. It is a simple frame dwelling with four bays on the first-story façade and two bays on the second-story façade. There is a one-story hipped-roof porch that wraps around to the side elevations. Restrained “gingerbread” decoration is featured on the porch and dormer. The regular fenestration has simple flat-arch windows with 1/1 sash. The exterior wall cladding is wood clapboard on the first story and wood shingles on the second story.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The house is located on the southeast side of Ocean Avenue within a dense residential block. The simple porches, strong bilateral symmetry and massing of the house are characteristic of duplex beachfront historic homes of this era. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The resource first appears on a 1920 aerial photograph of Ocean City and was situated along a linear row of dwellings fronting Central Avenue with views to the Atlantic Ocean from the rear of the dwelling. The corridor of Central Avenue was the only visibly improved road along this area of Ocean City and homes were confined to its southeast and northwest sides. By the early 1950s, steadily development is visible in aerial photographs along the orderly grid of avenues and numerical streets. By the late 1970s, the once rural and sparsely developed area of Ocean City was a densely built area of residences lining the blocks to the northwest of the ocean. This configuration is maintained today (NETR, 2022).

Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Ocean City, 2022; Allaback and Milliken, 1995).

Significance: The building at 5231-5229 Central Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5231-5229 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5231-5229 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:
Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:
List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
5231-5229 Central Avenue Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds with the boundary of the tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 113 Beach Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 113 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.41

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 113 Beach Road is a one-and-one-half-story cross-gable house with gabled dormers, a recessed segmental-arch bay on the second story, and a one-story porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

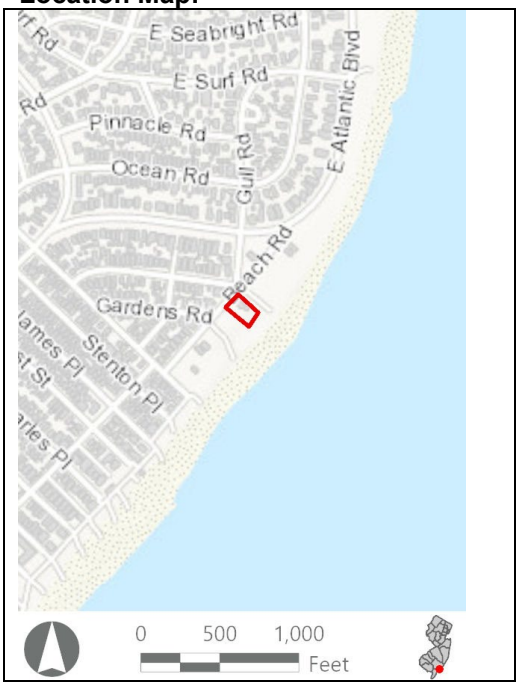
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

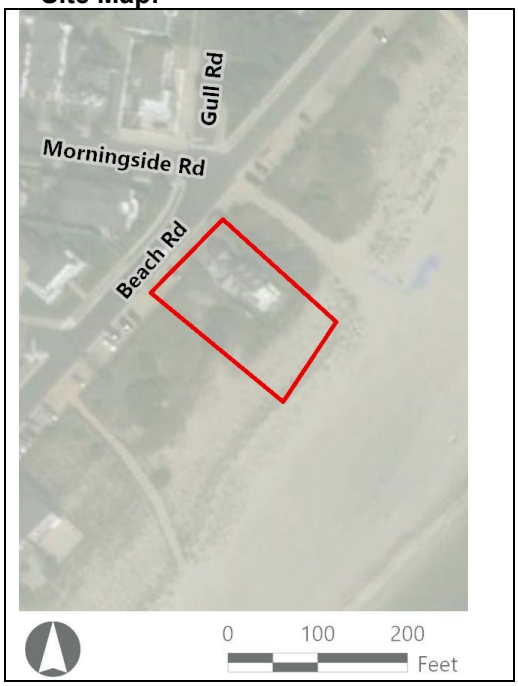
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: N/A

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 113 Beach Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingle

Exterior Description: The building at 113 Beach Road is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house. The fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung vinyl windows with false muntins, either alone or in pairs, and set within trabeated wood surrounds. The (northwest) façade features a recessed entry consisting of a door with sidelight framed by a pilastered wall. The second-story façade features a segmental-arch bay and a circular vent in the gable. The side elevations are characterized by multiple projections, dormers, and porches, and features Colonial Revival elements such as corner pilasters and window awnings. The wood shingle-clad house is topped by a meandering roof with multiple cross gables, clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 113 Beach Road is located in a residential area with direct beach access. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 113 Beach Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 113 Beach Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 113 Beach Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 113 Beach Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 239 Ocean Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 239 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08226

Municipality(s): Ocean City **Block(s):** 70.28

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The building at 239 Ocean Road is a one-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with a gambrel roof, wide shed-roof dormers, a front porch with a rooftop deck, and a two-door garage under the rear deck. Awnings obscure the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

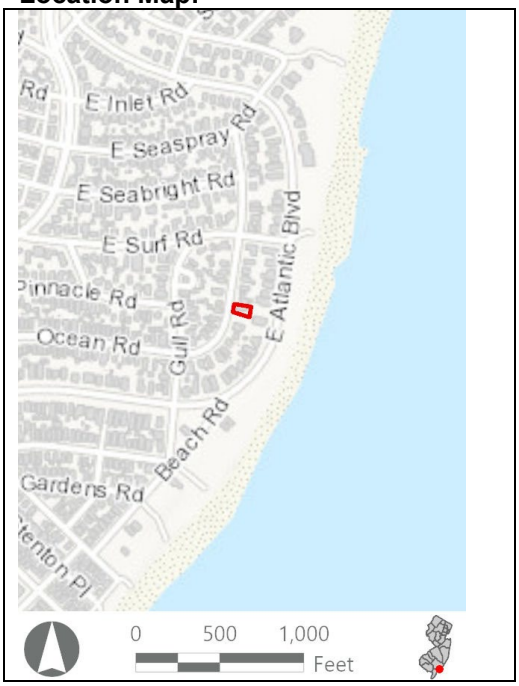
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Allaback, S., and C. Milliken. 1995. *Resorts & Recreation: an Historic Theme Study of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*. Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/nj1/index.htm (Accessed October 2022).

NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).

Ocean City New Jersey. 2022. *The Untold History of Ocean City, New Jersey*. Available online at: https://oceancityvacation.com/about-the-island/history.html#:~:text=In%201879%2C%20four%20Methodist%20ministers,formed%20the%20Ocean%20City%20Association. (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 239 Ocean Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 239 Ocean Road is a one-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with one-story wings on each gable end. Fenestration consists of 6/6, double-hung vinyl windows with false muntins and vinyl shutters. The (south) façade features an entrance door with sidelights covered by a gabled portico and awning and a three-sided bay window. The upper half story consists of a long shed-roofed dormer with three windows. The west elevation features an enclosed porch with a roof-top deck with vinyl railings with awnings on each story. A door and window are on the gambrel facing the second-story deck. The east elevation features a two-door garage with a second-story deck. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 239 Ocean Road is located in a residential area one black from the beach. The city was initially platted to the southwest of North Street in an orderly grid with three main thoroughfares (Bay Avenue, West Avenue, and Wesley Avenue) traveling in a northeast-southwest direction. The neighborhood to the northeast of North Street was developed beginning in the 1930s with curvilinear streets and houses built in the revival styles popular at the time. Like most of the seaside towns along the Jersey Shore, Ocean City has seen large-scale demolition of historic-era homes in favor of three-to-four-story dwellings. The northwest extent of Ocean City fronting the Great Egg Harbor Bay was developed beginning in the 1970s with the bulk of development occurring in the 1980s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 239 Ocean Road is located in an early-twentieth-century development along the beach. Ocean City is in Cape May County and occupies the entirety of Peck's Beach Island. One of the first Europeans to utilize present-day Ocean City was John Peck, a whaler, who used the island as a storage place for his caught whales in the 1700s. In 1879, the Ocean City Association was formed by a group of Methodist ministers and purchased Peck's Beach. The group envisioned creating a Christian seaside resort. They sold commercial and residential lots. Over 500 building lots were sold by the end of 1881 and a large auditorium, later known as the Tabernacle, was constructed by the Association. This was followed by hotels and a boardwalk. Ocean City was officially incorporated as a city on March 25, 1897. The area continued to develop throughout the years and quickly became a prominent seaside resort. An element of the vision the founding ministers had to create a seaside resort that exemplified Christian ideals remains today, as Ocean City has remained a dry town, with no public drinking establishments. This also resulted in smaller-scale development in the city when compared to other resort destinations such as Atlantic City, Margate City, and Ventnor City to the northeast (Allaback and Milliken, 1995; Ocean City, 2022).

Significance: The building at 239 Ocean Road is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Ocean City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 239 Ocean Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 239 Ocean Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3305 Pleasure Avenue South

Street Address: *Street #:* 3305 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pleasure *Suffix:* S *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 33.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 3305 Pleasure Avenue South is an altered two-story cross-gabled house with vinyl siding, a wraparound porch, and a large rear addition.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

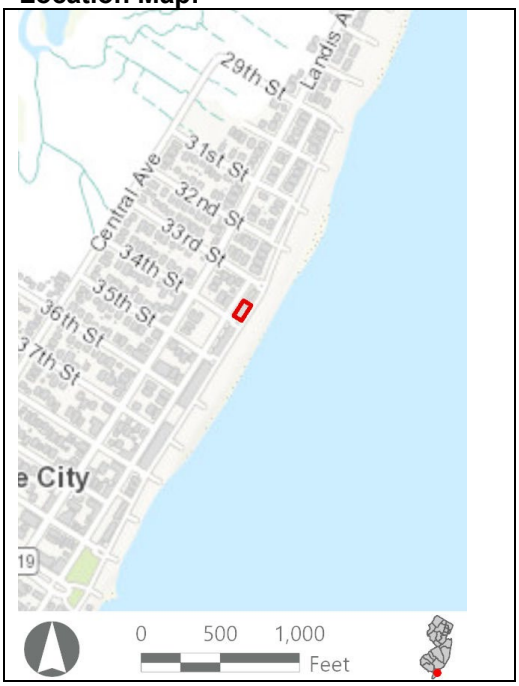
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3305 Pleasure Avenue South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 3305 Pleasure Avenue South is an altered two-story cross-gabled house. The massing is complex with a central gable front forward of a series of gable-on-hip forms. The façade is a single bay with paired 1/1 sash and a wraparound porch with turned supports and scroll-sawn brackets. The porch bay facing the corner is enclosed. The entire building is elevated an entire story with a flight of steps leading to the porch. The porch is supported by pilings hidden by skirting. The side elevation that faces the street is six bays with a series of projecting bays and dormers and paired or single 1/1 sash fenestration. The foundation is parged with a carport and a pedestrian entrance.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 3305 Pleasure Avenue South is in a residential neighborhood with tennis courts and a boardwalk along the beach. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt and fish and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 3305 Pleasure Avenue South is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3305 Pleasure Avenue South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3305 Pleasure Avenue South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 20 46th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 20 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 46th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 46.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The property at 20 46th Street is an altered and raised three-story Queen Anne built ca. 1890. The house has replacement siding, windows, and porch materials. A tower is located on the northeast (front) elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

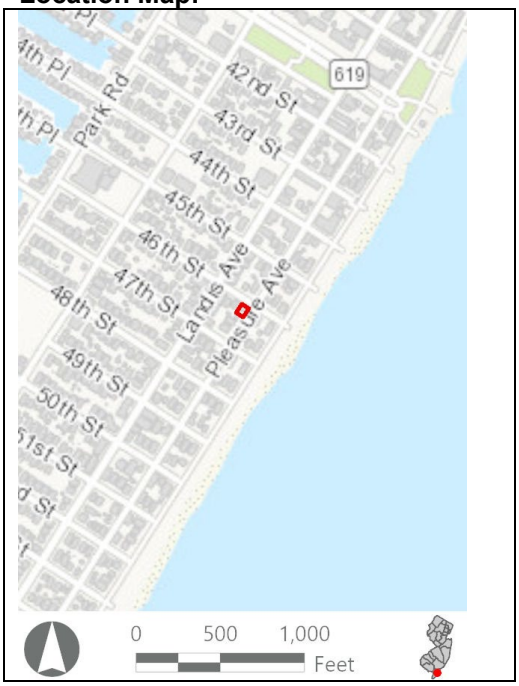
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SealsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 20 46th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1890 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Queen Anne
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 20 46th Street is a three-story cross-gable residence in the Queen Anne style. The altered residence is clad in vinyl shingles (except for the porch which is wood) and has replacement 1/1 vinyl sash windows. The fenestration is paired and singly placed. There are diamond-shaped windows in the gables. There is a hexagonal tower located at the northeast corner of the building. The primary entrance is located at the second-story façade and is accessed via a wraparound Free Classic porch with a hipped roof. The porch features Doric columns elevated on shingled plinths that support an architrave. From underneath, the porch is supported by a segmental arch arcade clad in wood shingles. Access to the porch is provided by a flight of wooden stairs at the northeast corner.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The house at 20 46th Street is located on a corner lot in a residential neighborhood composed of a mixture of Late Victorian frame architecture and recent large-scale residential construction that rises to three and four stories. Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased Ludlam Island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: The building 20 46th Street is associated with twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 20 46th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 20 46th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 22 54th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 22 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 54th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 54.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 780

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 22 54th Street is a raised one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled residence.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

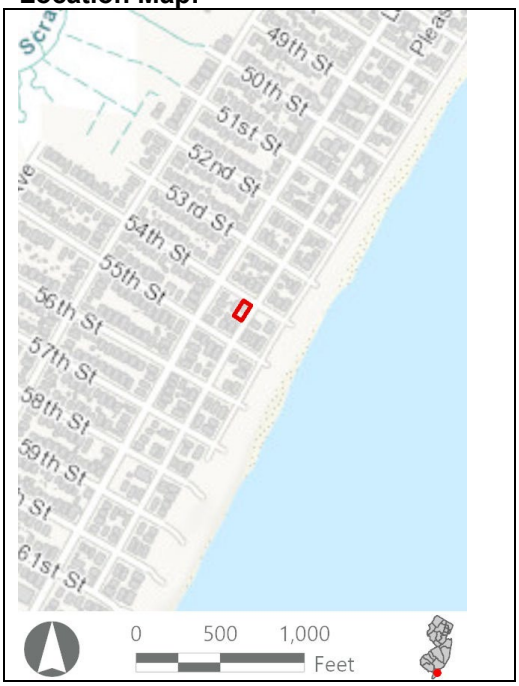
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Bzdak, M.A., and B. Sullebarger. 1993. *City of Sea Isle City Cultural Resource Survey*. Sullebarger Associates, Oldwick, New Jersey. August 1993.

SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 22 54th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca.1921 **Source:** Bzdak and Sullebarger, 1993
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Shingle
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 22 54th Street is a raised one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled residence. The house is wood-shingle-clad and has a large, jerkinhead gable dormer centered over an integrated front porch. The porch wraps around the south elevation and has decorative bracketing. There is arched shingling over the dormer windows as well as the arched attic windows. The regular fenestration is generally 6/1 double-hung wood sash. A carport has been added to the basement level underneath the elevated porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 22 54th Street is located on a corner lot in a neighborhood largely composed of new residential construction. Most of the construction is large-scale, rising to three stories, with carports underneath elevated porches. Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased Ludlam Island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

The residence at 22 54th Street has been moved twice in its history. The second time was in 1962 when it was moved to its current location to move it beyond the reach of storm waters (Bzdak and Sullebarger, 1993).

Significance: The building at 22 54th Street is associated with twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 22 54th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 22 54th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 26 46th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 26 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 46th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 46.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The property at 26 46th Street is a two-and-one-half-story residence in the Second Empire style.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

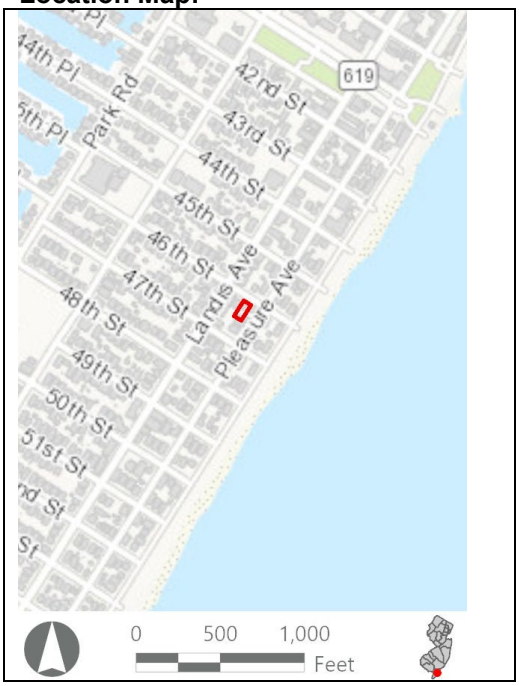
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: In LUCY under both 26 and 28 46th Street.

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 26 46th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca.1870 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Second Empire
Form: Side Hall **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Synthetic
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum

Exterior Description: The property at 26 46th Street is a two-and-one-half-story residence in the Second Empire style. The building is three bays wide and four bays deep and is capped with a mansard roof. The residence appears to be clad with aluminum siding. A one-story porch at the façade partially wraps around to the southeast elevation. The porch is supported by square posts with decorative brackets. The porch appears to have been recently reconstructed with new materials. The fenestration is regular with 1/1 replacement sash. The primary entrance is located within the porch in the northwest bay and is surmounted by a transom.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The house at 26 46th Street is located in a residential neighborhood composed of a mixture of Late Victorian frame architecture and recent large-scale residential construction that rises to three and four stories. Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased Ludlam Island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: The building at 26 46th Street is associated with twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 26 46th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 26 46th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 13 47th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 13 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 47th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 46.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 13 47th Street is a raised, two-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, Folk Victorian, built ca. 1883.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

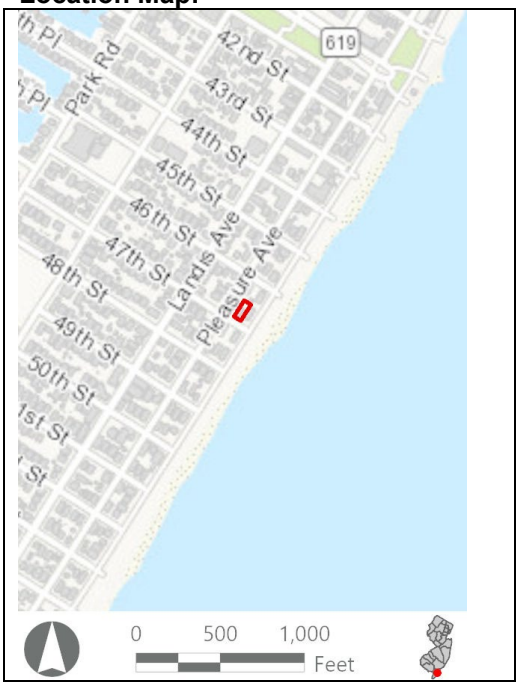
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 13 47th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1883 **Source:** Date on building
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos

Exterior Description: The building at 13 47th Street is a raised, two-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, Folk Victorian, built ca. 1883. The wrap-around porch has turned supports and cut-out brackets. The porch is accessed by a sweeping brick staircase. The house retains many of its 2/2 windows and the replacement siding is asbestos shingles laid in a diamond pattern.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 13 47th Street is located one house in from the ocean in a neighborhood largely composed of new residential construction. Most of the construction is large-scale, rising to three stories, with carports underneath elevated porches. Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased Ludlam Island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: The building at 13 47th Street is associated with twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 13 47th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 13 47th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Braca Café

Street Address: *Street #:* 18 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* John F Kennedy *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 41.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The Braca Café is a family-owned restaurant that opened in 1908 on the first floor of a two-and-one-half-story, ca. 1901 residence.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

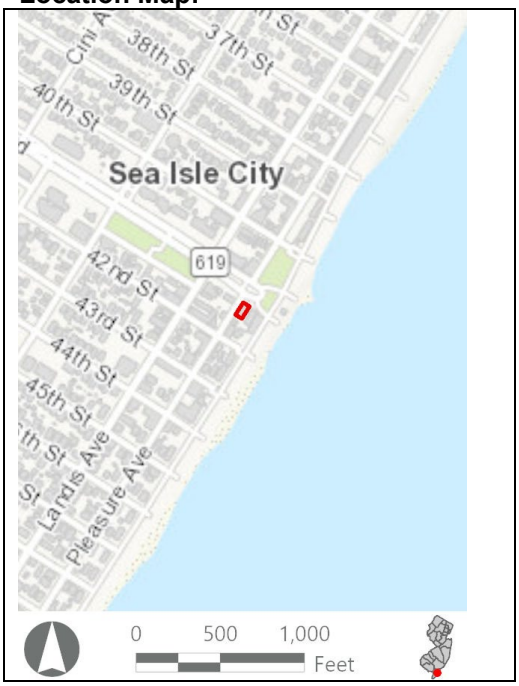
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

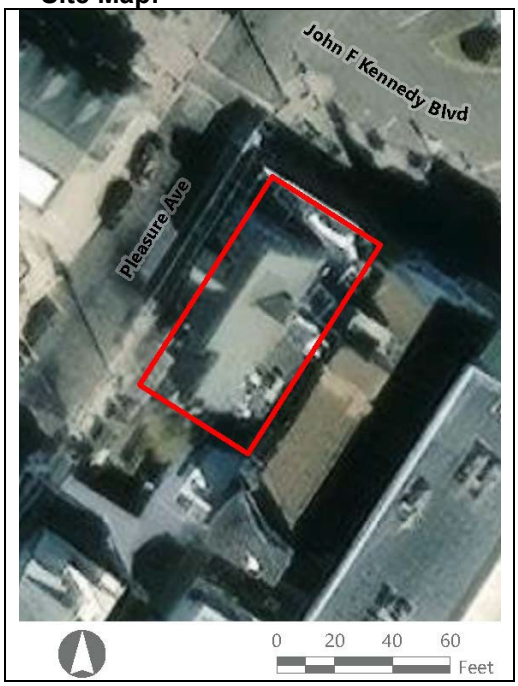
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: henri's bar @ Braca Café. 2023. *Our Story.* Available at: https://thebracacafe.com/our-history/ (Accessed August 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed August 2023).
Sanborn Map Company. 1909. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey*. Sanborn Map Company, 1905 - 1909: Vol. 4, 1909. Available at: https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_007/.
SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).
Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Braca Café
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity
Historic Use: Residential Activity
Construction Date: ca.1908 **Source:** https://thebracacafe.com/our-history/
Alteration Date(s): Unknown **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stone

Exterior Description: The Braca Café is a family-owned restaurant that reputedly opened in 1908 on the first floor of the two-and-one-half-story house at 18 John F. Kennedy Boulevard. The first story is clad in stone veneer and features a wood-shingle-clad skirt roof. The façade of the first story projects a full bay beyond the first. The projection is surmounted by a rooftop balcony. A wide stone-clad chimney rises from the projecting façade and is engaged with the adjacent building. The bays on the first-story façade are recessed and have aluminum window systems. The upper stories are clad in what appears to be a wide synthetic shingle siding. The fenestration on the upper stories is largely 1/1 replacement sash in pairs or as a ribbon. The gable front roof has exposed rafter tails and gabled roof dormers.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Braca Café is located one block from the boardwalk on John F. Kennedy Boulevard. Formerly Ocean Avenue, John F. Kennedy Boulevard is the primary artery from the city to the mainland. The boulevard is a nineteenth-century grand avenue with a center median or park and terminates at the boardwalk. Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased Ludlam Island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

The Braca Café is a family-owned restaurant that reputedly opened in 1908 at this location. The historic Sanborn map for 1909 shows an empty lot. The building does, however, appear in a 1920 historic aerial (henri's bar @ Braca Café, 2023; Sanborn Map Company, 1909; NETR, 2023).

Significance: The Braca Café is associated with twentieth-century commerce in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Braca Café is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Braca Café is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 12 44th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 12 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 44th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 44.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 12 44th Street is an elevated two-story cross-gambrel roof house with a half-enclosed porch and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

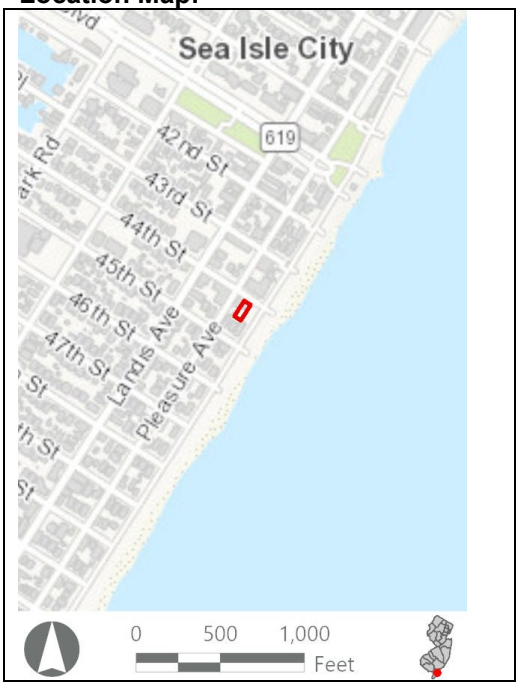
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12 44th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1922 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 12 44th Street is an elevated two-story cross-gambrel roof house. The building is clad in vinyl siding which extends over the basement level. The porch on the façade has a hipped roof and is half-enclosed with the primary entrance in the unenclosed right bay. The porch is reached by a flight of steps that runs parallel to the façade. Overall, the fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash either singly, in pairs, or in groups of three.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 12 44th Street is at the edge of commercial and residential areas, across the street from a condominium and beside the beach patrol house that separates it from the boardwalk and beach. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt and fish and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 12 44th Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 12 44th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 12 44th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 20 53rd Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 20 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 53rd *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 53.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11.03

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 20 53rd Street is a two-story gable front house with a fully enclosed two-story porch completely obscuring the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

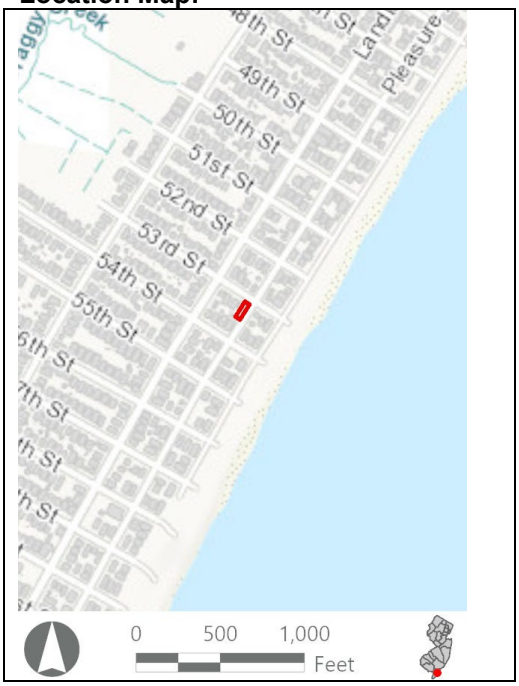
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

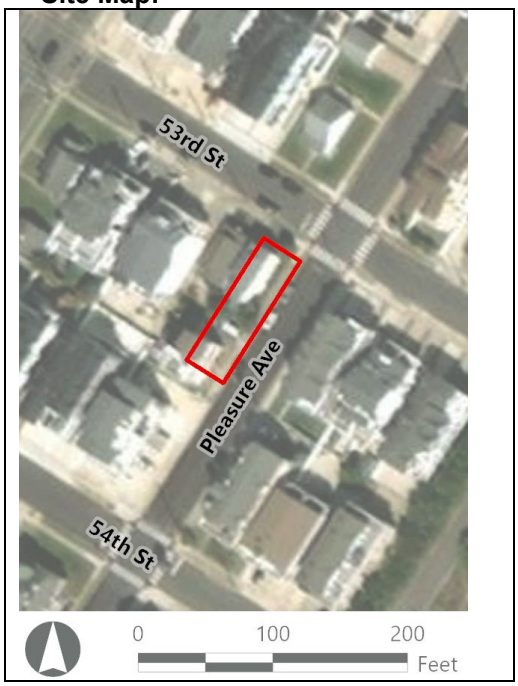
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 20 53rd Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 20 53rd Street is a two-story gable front house with a fully enclosed two-story porch completely obscuring the façade. The building is clad in vinyl siding except for the gable which is fish scale. There is a single Craftsman bracket in the gable. The roof of the porch appears to be flat or shallow hipped. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash singly, paired, or grouped in threes. The façade is two bays with the entrance in the left bay reached by a flight of steps that run parallel to the façade. The house appears to be resting on wood pilings but skirting obscures them. There is a two-story rear project only a bay deep.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 20 53rd Street is in a residential neighborhood near the beachfront with a boardwalk along the shore. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt and fish and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 20 53rd Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 20 53rd Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 20 53rd Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 14 48th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 14 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 48th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 48.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 14 48th Street is a three-story, cross-gable house with a porch on the first story and stairs leading up to a wraparound balcony on the second story. The siding is wood shingle.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

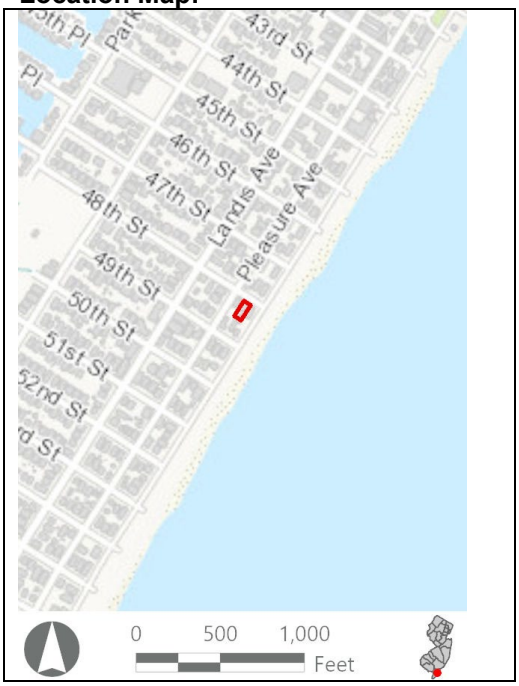
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 14 48th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 14 48th Street is a three-story, cross-gable house with a porch on the first story and stairs leading up to a wraparound balcony on the second story. The building appears to be a vernacular home dating to about 1900, but is heavily altered with the first story, likely the result of later elevation, a series of projecting and recessed bays with a variety of fenestration ranging from flat-arch double-hung sash to fixed segmental arch. The second-story balcony was likely originally a porch at the ground level. From the second story up the building takes a recognizable form with a two-bay by two-bay fenestration pattern with 6/6 replacement sash. The original entry is located in the right bay of the second-story façade. The wall cladding is wood shingle, and the porch is wrapped in vinyl.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 14 48th Street is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks and a boardwalk along the shore. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt and fish and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: The building at 14 48th Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 14 48th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 14 48th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 20 51st Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 20 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 51st *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 51.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 20 51st Street is a three-story elevated foursquare, with a hipped roof, dormers, and a wraparound porch supported by CMU pillars.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

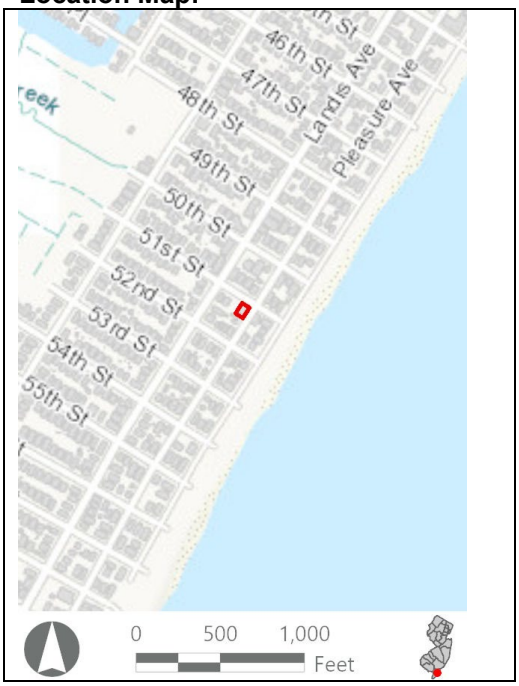
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SealsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 20 51st Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 20 51st Street is a three-story elevated foursquare, with a hipped roof, dormers, and a wraparound porch supported by rusticated CMU pillars. The building has four bays on the façade and three bays on the side elevations. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash and the wall cladding is wood shingle. The roof dormers are hipped with the dormer on the street-facing side elevation altered with an oversized tripartite sash with the panes stacked horizontally. The sash extends below the roof eaves which was likely partially removed to accommodate the larger window. The primary entry is in the central bay of the second-story façade. The porch on the second story has a hipped roof and is supported by vinyl-wrapped square posts with a vinyl balustrade. The porch has been extended with a deck on the street-facing side elevation that then wraps around to the rear elevation. The deck is supported by wood posts instead of CMU like the porch. There is a second entry in the right bay of the façade on the first story under the porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 20 51st Street is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shoreline. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt and fish and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 20 51st Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 20 51st Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 20 51st Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 21 36th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 21 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 36th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 35.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 21 36th Street is a two-story, front gambrel Dutch Colonial with shed roof dormers and an enclosed porch with an outer deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

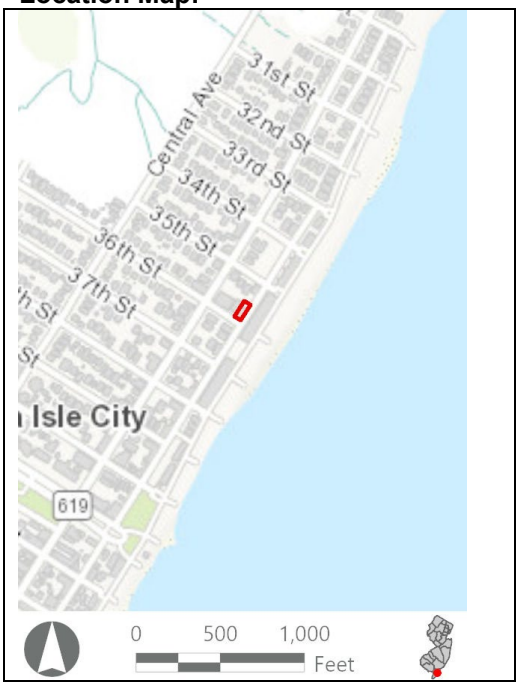
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

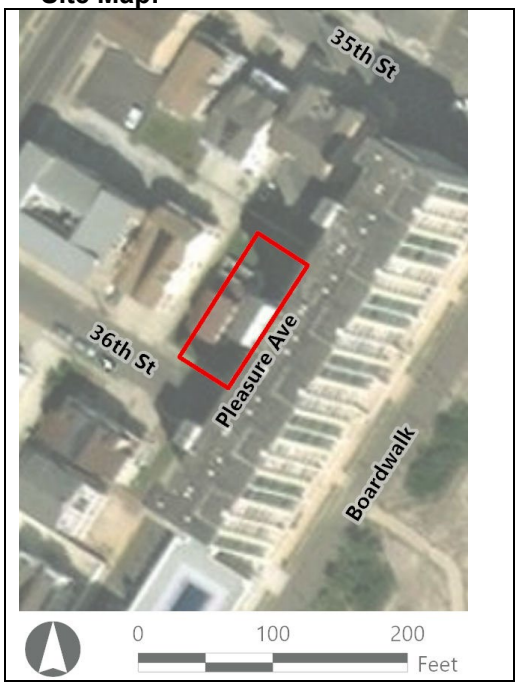
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 21 36th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 21 36th Street is a two-story, front gambrel Dutch Colonial with shed roof dormers and an enclosed porch with an outer deck. The dormers on either side of the roof feature cornice returns and together form a complete pediment setback from the gambrel front. The siding of the house is vinyl and the fenestration is 1/1 double-hung sash set in pairs on the first story and singly on the second. The façade is two bays across and the side elevations are three. The enclosed porch has a hipped roof and is three bays with the entrance in the left bay. The entry has a door with a glazed oval and is flanked by sidelights. The deck has a vinyl balustrade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 21 36th Street is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located near the shoreline. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 21 36th Street is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 21 36th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 21 36th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 12 50th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 12 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 50th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 50.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 12 50th Street is a one-and-one-half-story Folk Victorian residence constructed ca. 1885.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

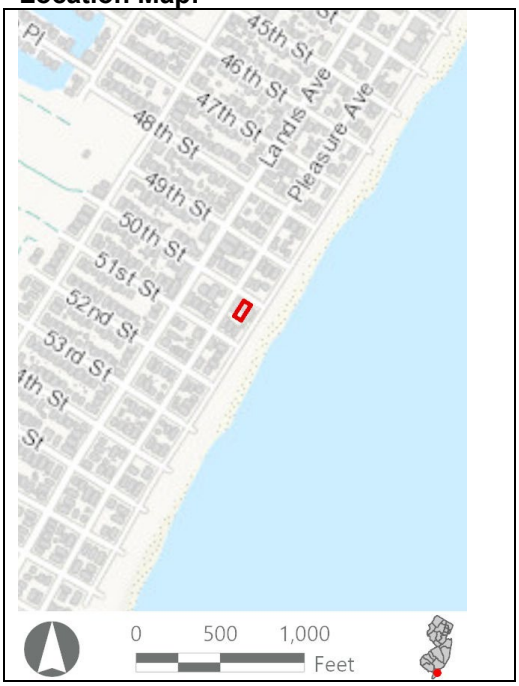
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:

SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12 50th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1885 **Source:** Sign on building
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 12 50th Street is a one-and-one-half-story Folk Victorian residence constructed ca. 1885. The house has a cross-gabled roof with decorative vergeboards and gabled dormers. There is a partially screened-in wraparound porch with square posts and simple brackets. The fenestration is generally paired 1/1 replacement sash. The primary entrance is to the right of the screened-in area of the porch where the façade steps back. The house does not have a foundation, and instead likely rests on piers which are obscured by lattice skirting.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The house at 12 50th Street is located one house in from the beach in a neighborhood mostly composed of large-scale new construction. Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased Ludlam Island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: The building at 12 50th Street is associated with twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 12 50th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 12 50th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 24 53rd Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 24 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 53rd *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 53.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 24 53rd Street is a one-story gable front dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

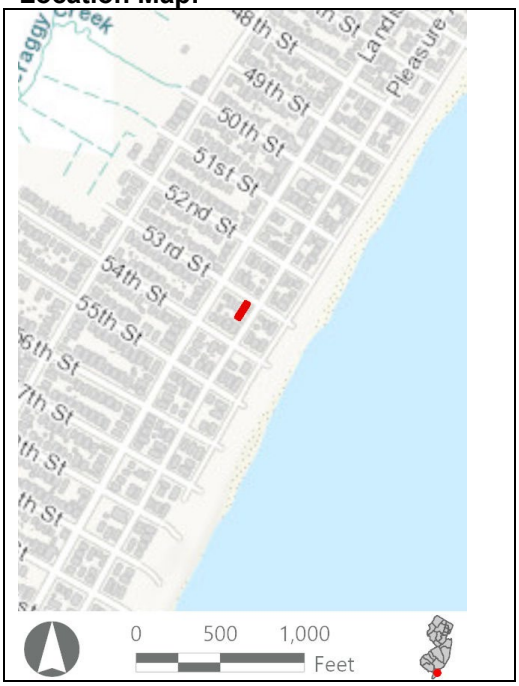
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

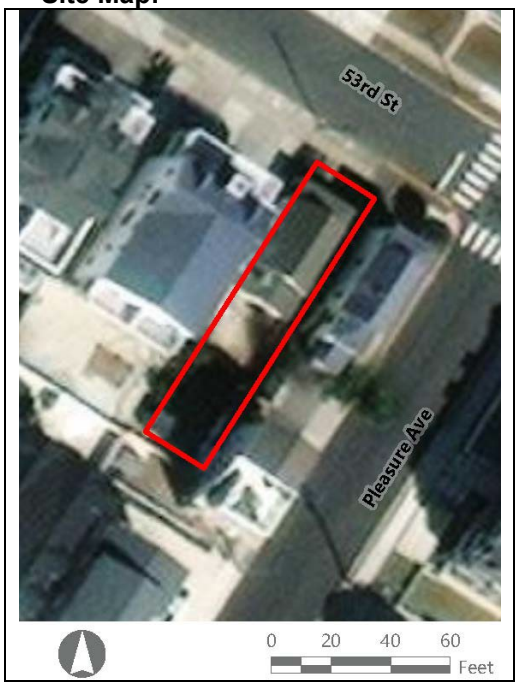
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 24 53rd Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1938 **Source:** County Property Records
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Shotgun **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl

Exterior Description: The building at 24 53rd Street is a one-story gable front dwelling measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The house is clad with vinyl siding on the façade and asbestos shingles on the side elevations. The primary entrance is within the central bay of the facade. The fenestration appears to be generally 1/1 replacement. A full-width screened-in porch supported by square posts and decorated with exposed rafter rails is attached to the northeast (front) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The house at 24 53rd Street is located one block from the ocean in a neighborhood composed of a mixture of modest low-scale early-twentieth-century housing stock and more recent large-scale residential construction. Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased Ludlam Island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, and this in turn created a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: The building at 24 53rd Street is associated with twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 24 53rd Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 24 53rd Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4606 Pleasure Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 4606 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pleasure *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 46.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 4606 Pleasure Avenue is an elevated two-story gable front house with a split in the angle of the roof, vinyl siding, and shed roof porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

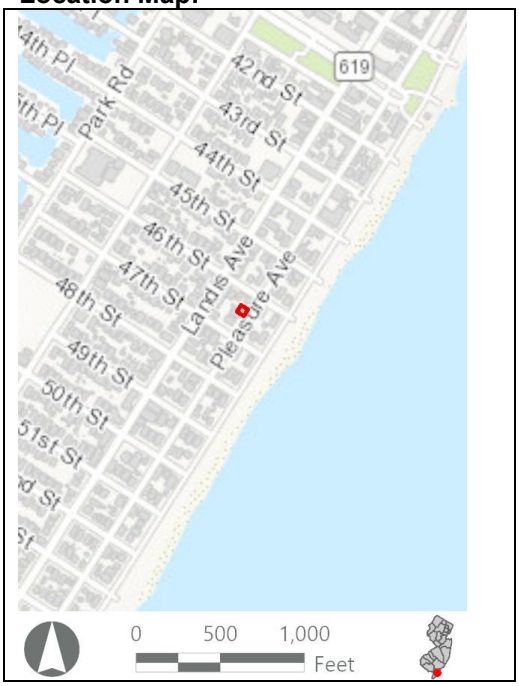
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4606 Pleasure Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1900 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 4606 Pleasure Avenue is an elevated two-story gable front house with a split in the angle of the roof. The exterior cladding is vinyl siding that extends over the basement to grade. The building has two bays on the façade and a single bay on the public-facing side elevation. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash. The shed roof porch is elevated well above grade and is reached by a flight of steps. The porch has turned supports and a synthetic turned balustrade. The foundation of the porch is enclosed with paneling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 4606 Pleasure Avenue is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located near the shoreline. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 4606 Pleasure Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4606 Pleasure Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4606 Pleasure Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4 84th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 4 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 84th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 85.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 33

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 4 84th Street is a three-and-four-story circa 1978 residence with wood shingle siding and a first-story carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

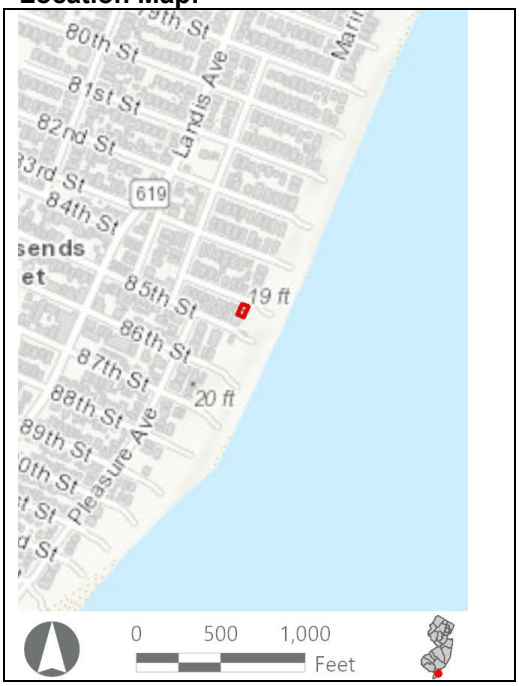
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4 84th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 4 84th Street is a three-and-four-story circa 1978 residence with wood shingle siding and a first-story carport. The building has cubic massing with three bays on the façade and one bay on the street-facing side elevation. The fenestration is square fixed sash in a ribbon of three or a group of six stacked three over three. The roof is flat with the left two bays on the façade stepped back on the third story for a balcony. The left bay of the second-story façade is inset and forms a balcony reached by a flight of stairs parallel to the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 4 84th Street is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located right along the shore. The house has direct beach access. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 4 84th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4 84th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4 84th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7401 Pleasure Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 7401 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pleasure *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 74.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 671.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 7401 Pleasure Avenue is a one-story circa 1958 ranch. It has a stone exterior in the front and aluminum on the side elevations.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

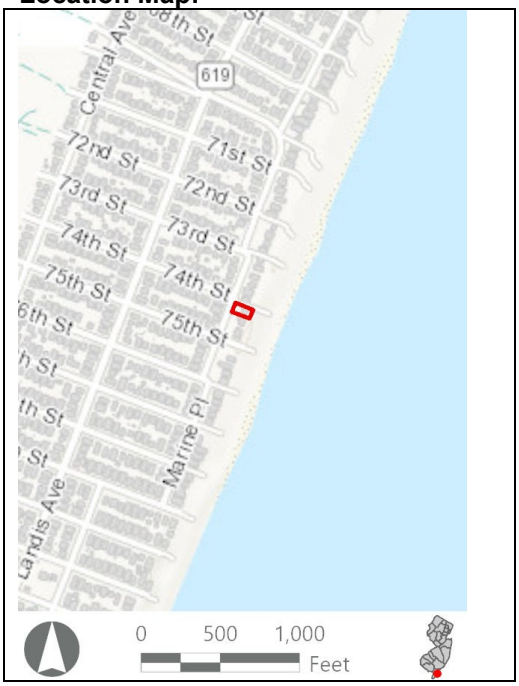
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7401 Pleasure Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1958 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stone

Exterior Description: The building at 7401 Pleasure Avenue is a one-story circa 1958 ranch. It has a stone exterior in the front and aluminum on the side elevations. While vegetation obscures much of the building, the façade appears to be three bays with a carport in the left bay and a gabled entry projection in the right bay. The entry bay has a corner inset with the door on the side and a wrought iron support. The windows are obscured by fabric awnings.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 7401 Pleasure Avenue is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located right along the shore. The house has direct beach access. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 7401 Pleasure Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7401 Pleasure Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7401 Pleasure Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: February 24, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7407 Pleasure Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 7407 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pleasure *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 74.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 670

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 7407 Pleasure Avenue is a heavily altered ca. 1958 two-story front gable dwelling.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

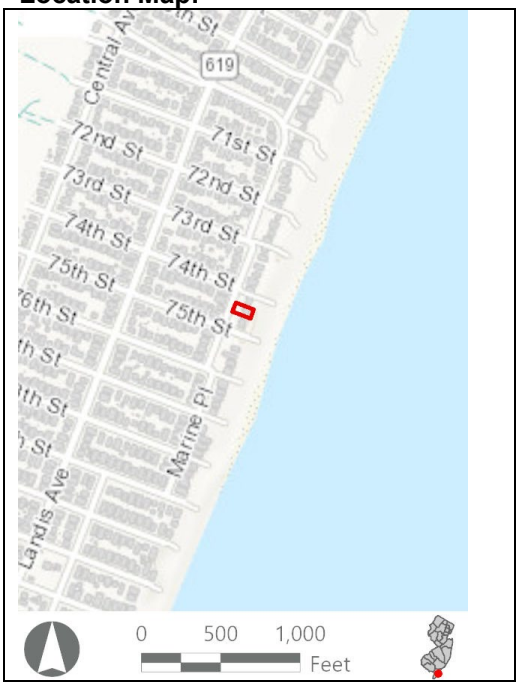
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7407 Pleasure Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1958 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 7407 Pleasure Avenue is a heavily altered ca. 1958 two-story front gable dwelling. The main block is two bays on the façade with the primary entrance in the left bay and an oriel window in the right bay. The residence has vinyl siding and 1/1 replacement windows. A large full-width porch is attached to the northwest (front) elevation. The porch has an oversized gable roof that extends to the window pier on the second story and is supported by square columns. There is a two-story front gable addition on the southwest (side) elevation with a carport and secondary entrance. A large brick chimney rises from the roof of the addition.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood area with sidewalks located along the shore. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 7407 Pleasure Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7407 Pleasure Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7407 Pleasure Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7201 Pleasure Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 7201 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pleasure *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 72.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 7201 Pleasure Avenue is a three-story circa 1970 residence located on the beach. The dwelling is a rectangular box with a rear two-story projection with a shed roof and a carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

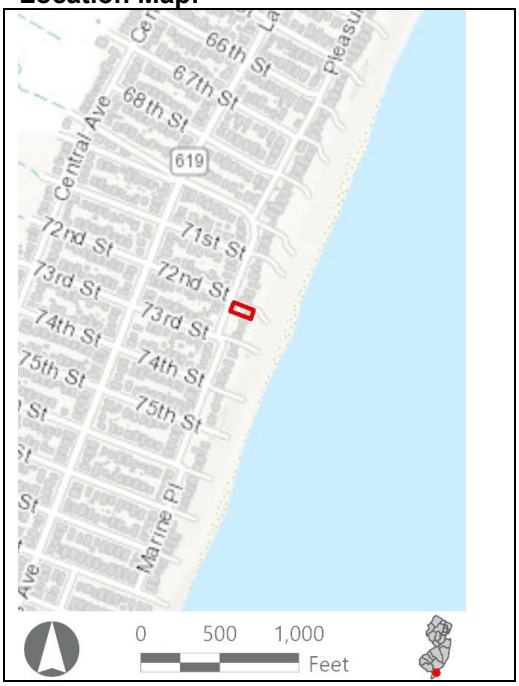
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7201 Pleasure Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 7201 Pleasure Avenue is a three-story circa 1970 residence located on the beach. The dwelling is a rectangular box with a rear two-story projection with a shed roof and a carport. The first story is parged masonry while the upper stories are clad in vinyl siding. The façade has an inset on the left bay of the second story with a deck. The dunes obscure the first story at this elevation. A wooden open-air staircase on the facade provides access to a rooftop deck. The fenestration on the façade is near continuous across the upper stories with a variety of 1/1 and large fixed sash interspaced with pedestrian doors and patios doors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood area with sidewalks, located right along the shore, with direct beach access. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 7201 Pleasure Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7201 Pleasure Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7201 Pleasure Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 20 50th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 20 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 50th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 50.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 20 50th Street is a three-story circa 1965 side gabled residence. The house is two bays on the façade with the left bay two stories and the right bay extending an additional story giving the façade an asymmetrical appearance.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

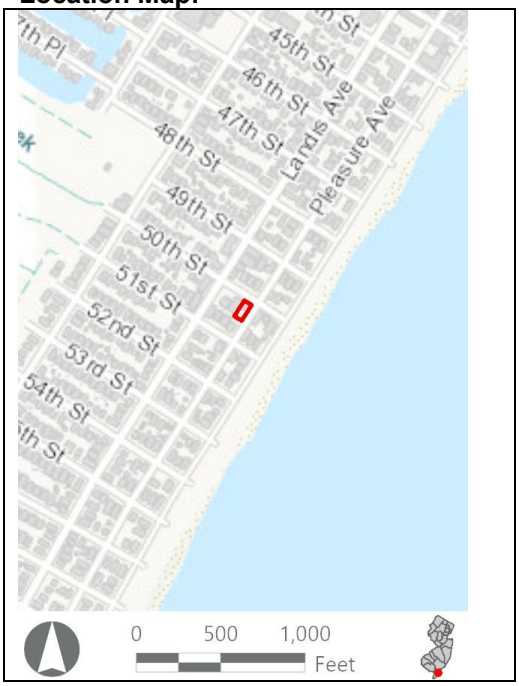
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 20 50th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 20 50th Street is a three-story circa 1965 side gabled residence. The house is two bays on the façade with the left bay two stories and the right bay extending an additional story giving the façade an asymmetrical appearance. There is a full-width porch with a rooftop deck on the façade. The third story has a balcony supported by wood posts that rise from the deck below. There is a one-story enclosed porch with a shed roof on the street-facing side elevation. Overall, the building is clad in unpainted clapboard. The fenestration is largely 1/1 replacement sash and there are multiple patio doors providing deck and balcony access.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shore. The house has direct beach access. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 20 50th Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 20 50th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 20 50th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Beach View Terrace

Street Address: *Street #:* 3901 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pleasure *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 39.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5.02 C-208

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: Beach View Terrace is a four-story, circa 1982 condominium with a concrete exterior, a hipped-to-mansard roof, and balconies on each story of the beach-facing elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

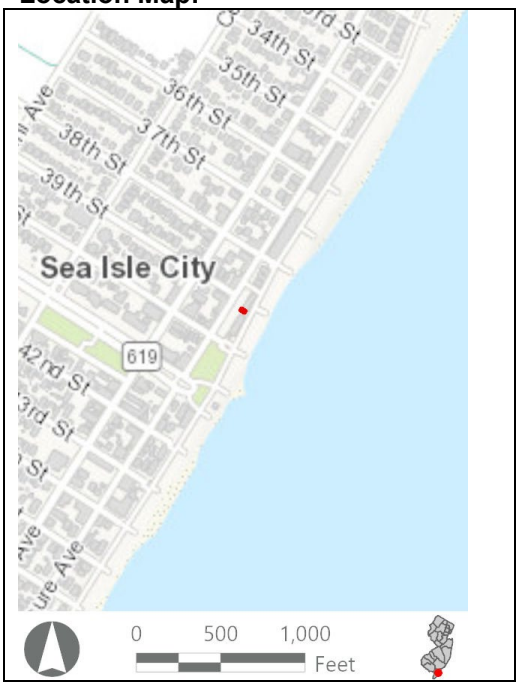
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Beach View Terrace
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1982 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 11
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: Beach View Terrace is a four-story, circa 1982 condominium with a concrete exterior, a hipped-to-mansard roof, and balconies on each story of the beach-facing elevation. The building is composed of two sections with a triangular footprint, each with six bays on the façade. One section is set back from the other. The bays are divided by concrete piers that angle out from the façade and form the walls of the balcony for each unit. The first story has a walled patio instead of a balcony. The side elevations have a single bay of fenestration but are otherwise presented as a blank wall. Additional balconies appear on the rear elevation overlooking the parking lot.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shore, and with direct beach access. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: Beach View Terrace is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Beach View Terrace is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Beach View Terrace is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 12 52nd Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 12 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 52nd *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08243

Municipality(s): Sea Isle City **Block(s):** 52.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14 C-3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 12 52nd Street is a two-story circa 1972 residence with a second-story balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

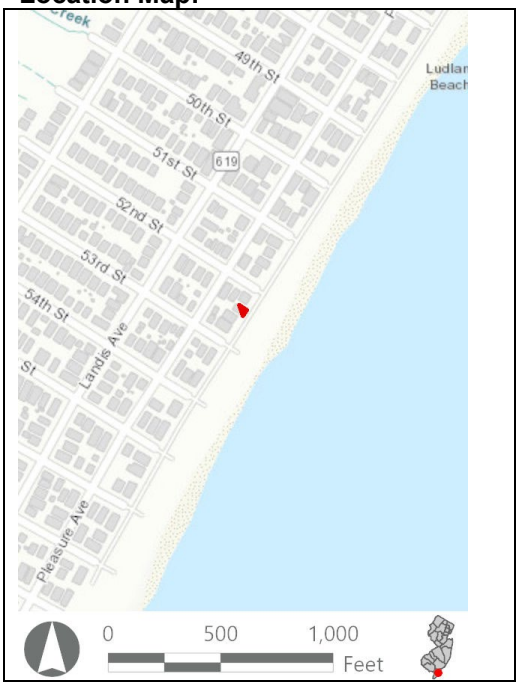
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: SeaIsleNews.com. 2023. "A Looking Back at History: Sea Isle 'Borough' Grows From 1885-1900." Available at https://seaislenews.com/a-look-back-at-history-sea-isle-borough-grows-from-1885-1900/ (Accessed February 2023).

Shore Blog. 2022. "History of Sea Isle City." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-sea-isle-city/ (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12 52nd Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1972 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 12 52nd Street is a two-story circa 1972 residence with a second-story balcony. The building is constructed on a side-gabled plan with a saltbox roof extending over the balcony. The exterior cladding is vinyl siding. The façade is two bays with patio doors in each bay on both stories.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shore, and with direct beach and boardwalk access. Sea Isle City occupies about two-thirds of Ludlam Island. The city is connected to the mainland and the Garden State Parkway via Sea Isle Boulevard which intersects with Landis Avenue, the primary north-south arterial in the city. The rectilinear street grid extends east and west from Landis Avenue with the cross-streets bearing number designations. Pleasure Avenue and Central Avenue run parallel to Landis Avenue.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sea Isle City is in Cape May County south of Strathmere and north of Avalon on Ludlam Island. Ludlam Island is named after Joseph Ludlam who purchased the island in 1692 and used it to stock cattle and sheep. Residents from the mainland would frequent the island to hunt, fish, and enjoy other recreational activities, but no permanent establishments were created. In 1880, Charles Kline Landis, inspired by a trip to Venice, Italy, purchased the island to establish a summer beachside resort. Landis began digging waterways and canals to mimic Venice, some of which are still intact along the Intracoastal. Landis began marketing the area and it quickly became a popular place to fish. In 1882, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad came to the area, and in 1893 a second railroad was extended to the island. The population continued to grow as more full-time residents moved to the area, and Sea Isle City soon boasted numerous houses, hotels, restaurants, stores, and churches. Sea Isle City was officially incorporated as a city in 1907. The advent of the automobile provided easier access to other areas of the island, creating a trend for more affordable hotels throughout the area (The Shore Blog, 2021; SeaIsleNews.com, 2023).

Significance: 12 52nd Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Sea Isle City. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 12 52nd Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 12 52nd Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor

Street Address: *Street #:* 12 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 96th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08247

Municipality(s): Stone Harbor Borough **Block(s):** 95.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Non-profit **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor is a one-story gable roof building with a flat roof rectangular entry bay and pedimented gable porch. The building is surrounded by a parking lot.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

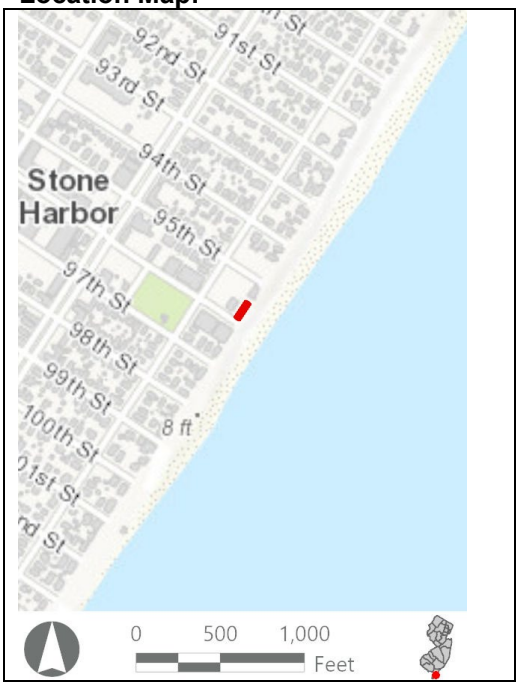
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey*. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Available at https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

The Shore Blog. 2021. "History of Stone Harbor." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-stone-harbor/#:~:text=In%201891%20a%20development%20company,was%20located%20near%2080th%20Street. (Accessed February 2023).

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12 96th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, office activity - private business
Historic Use: Commercial activity, office activity - private business
Construction Date: 1963 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor is a one-story gable roof building with a flat roof rectangular entry bay and pedimented gable porch. The façade is five bays with the outer bays extending beyond the wall surface of the side elevations. The center bay is recessed with the primary entrance. The porch is supported by turned posts and the pediment above is clad in wood shingles. The gable of the main block is clad in wood clapboard. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash and small horizontal slider sash. The building is surrounded by a parking lot.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shore. There are basketball courts nearby. Historic aerial photography shows Stone Harbor developing primarily within the grid of streets between 111th Street and 83rd Street in 1920, and dense development similar to today's configuration in place by 1956. By 1970, development between Avalon and Stone Harbor was complete, with the grid of streets appearing to be in the same configuration as today (NETR 2023).

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: September 7, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Stone Harbor is in the extreme southern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887 with the intention of creating a beach resort. In 1892, the Abbotsford Inn was constructed. The five-story hotel was the first residential building constructed in Stone Harbor and was quickly followed by the construction of seven individual "cottages" between present-day 80th and 83rd Streets. In 1907 the dunes surrounding the nascent settlement of Stone Harbor were graded, marshes were filled in, and a network of streets were paved to accommodate more development. Rapid development was spurred further by the arrival of a rail line connecting Cape May Courthouse to Stone Harbor in 1912, and shortly after a roadway and bridge at present-day 96th Street opened, allowing vehicular traffic from the mainland. Stone Harbor was officially incorporated in 1914 and a boardwalk, theatre, and fishing pier were constructed (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1909; Shore Blog, 2021).

Significance: Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Stone Harbor. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Women's Civic Club of Stone Harbor is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 100 114th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 100 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 114th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08247

Municipality(s): Stone Harbor Borough **Block(s):** 113.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 19

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 100 114th Street is a two-story gable front house with large banks of windows on all sides and a large garage with a second-floor balcony facing the street. The building is partially obstructed by awnings.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

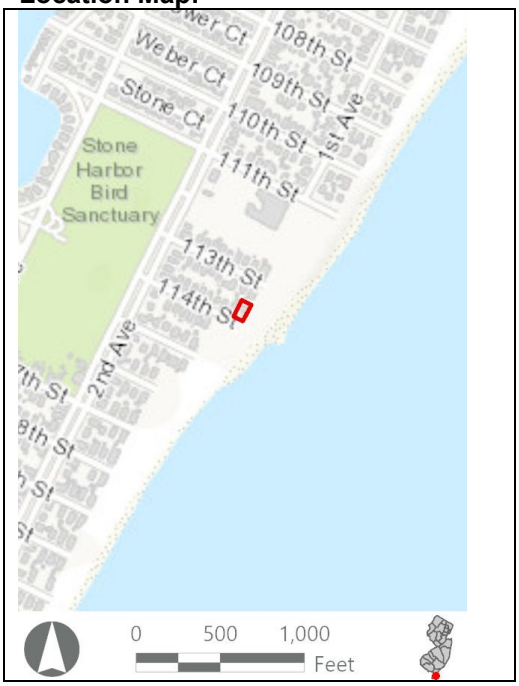
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey*. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Available at https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

The Shore Blog. 2021. "History of Stone Harbor." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-stone-harbor/#:~:text=In%201891%20a%20development%20company,was%20located%20near%2080th%20Street. (Accessed February 2023).

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 100 114th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1979 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flushboard

Exterior Description: The building at 100 114th Street is a two-story gable front house with large banks of windows on all sides and a large, attached garage with a rooftop deck facing the street. The building is partially obstructed by awnings. The fenestration is symmetrical with three bays on the façade and four bays on the side elevations with floor-to-ceiling windows between structural piers. The exterior wall cladding appears to be vertical flushboard and the foundation is faced with rusticated blond brick on the street-facing side elevation. The foundation projects beyond the wall and forms a patio, above which is a second-story balcony supported by posts. A metal spiral staircase provides access to the balcony and to the deck over the garage.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shore. Historic aerial photography shows Stone Harbor developing primarily within the grid of streets between 111th Street and 83rd Street in 1920, and dense development similar to today's configuration in place by 1956. By 1970, development between Avalon and Stone Harbor was complete, with the grid of streets appearing to be in the same configuration as today (NETR 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Stone Harbor is in the extreme southern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887 with the intention of creating a beach resort. In 1892, the Abbotsford Inn was constructed. The five-story hotel was the first residential building constructed in Stone Harbor and was quickly followed by the construction of seven individual "cottages" between present-day 80th and 83rd Streets. In 1907 the dunes surrounding the nascent settlement of Stone Harbor were graded, marshes were filled in, and a network of streets were paved to accommodate more development. Rapid development was spurred further by the arrival of a rail line connecting Cape May Courthouse to Stone Harbor in 1912, and shortly after a roadway and bridge at present-day 96th Street opened, allowing vehicular traffic from the mainland. Stone Harbor was officially incorporated in 1914 and a boardwalk, theatre, and fishing pier were constructed (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1909; Shore Blog, 2021).

Significance: 100 114th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Stone Harbor. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 100 114th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 100 114th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2 102nd Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 2 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 102nd *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08247

Municipality(s): Stone Harbor Borough **Block(s):** 101.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 2 102nd Street is a two-story flat-roof house, with three-part picture windows, integrated awning, asbestos shingle siding, a second-floor balcony, and a detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

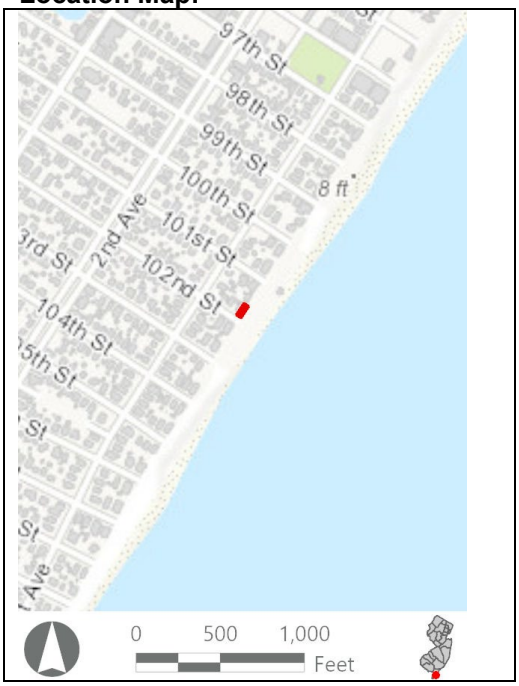
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey*. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Available at https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

The Shore Blog. 2021. "History of Stone Harbor." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-stone-harbor/#:~:text=In%201891%20a%20development%20company,was%20located%20near%2080th%20Street. (Accessed February 2023).

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2 102nd Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1958 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 2 102nd Street is a two-story flat-roof house one-to-two bays wide and four-to-five bays deep. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash and picture windows with three-part horizontal divisions. An integrated awning projects from the façade and extends to the side elevations. The exterior wall cladding is asbestos shingle siding. There is a second-floor balcony on one side elevation. The detached garage is two stories with a flat roof, asbestos siding, and a single 1/1 sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood adjacent to Stone Harbor Beach. Historic aerial photography shows Stone Harbor developing primarily within the grid of streets between 111th Street and 83rd Street in 1920, and dense development similar to today's configuration in place by 1956. By 1970, development between Avalon and Stone Harbor was complete, with the grid of streets appearing to be in the same configuration as today (NETR 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Stone Harbor is in the extreme southern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887 with the intention of creating a beach resort. In 1892, the Abbotsford Inn was constructed. The five-story hotel was the first residential building constructed in Stone Harbor and was quickly followed by the construction of seven individual "cottages" between present-day 80th and 83rd Streets. In 1907 the dunes surrounding the nascent settlement of Stone Harbor were graded, marshes were filled in, and a network of streets were paved to accommodate more development. Rapid development was spurred further by the arrival of a rail line connecting Cape May Courthouse to Stone Harbor in 1912, and shortly after a roadway and bridge at present-day 96th Street opened, allowing vehicular traffic from the mainland. Stone Harbor was officially incorporated in 1914 and a boardwalk, theatre, and fishing pier were constructed (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1909; Shore Blog, 2021).

Significance: 2 102nd Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Stone Harbor. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2 102nd Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2 102nd Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5 98th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 5 *(Low)* N/A *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 98th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08247

Municipality(s): Stone Harbor Borough **Block(s):** 98.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 5 98th Street is a two-story side-gabled residence located on the beachfront with an overhanging second story and a front porch with a rooftop balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

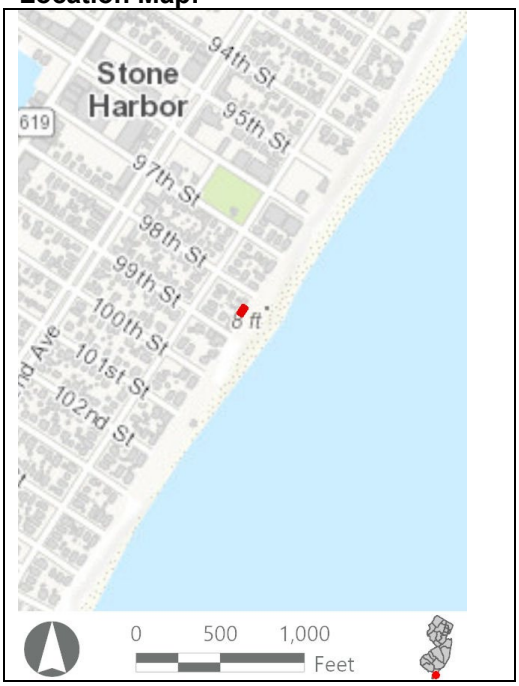
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey*. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Available at https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

The Shore Blog. 2021. "History of Stone Harbor." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-stone-harbor/#:~:text=In%201891%20a%20development%20company,was%20located%20near%2080th%20Street. (Accessed February 2023).

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5 98th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1962 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 5 98th Street is a two-story side-gabled residence located on the beachfront with an overhanging second story and a front porch with a rooftop balcony. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard. There are three bays with patio doors on the first-story façade and a single bay with patio doors on the second story. A fabric awning extends over the second-story bay. The porch has square supports and there is a simple balustrade on the balcony. A brick end chimney extends above the roofline. The fenestration on the side elevations is irregular with 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shore. Historic aerial photography shows Stone Harbor developing primarily within the grid of streets between 111th Street and 83rd Street in 1920, and dense development similar to today's configuration in place by 1956. By 1970, development between Avalon and Stone Harbor was complete, with the grid of streets appearing to be in the same configuration as today (NETR 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Stone Harbor is in the extreme southern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887 with the intention of creating a beach resort. In 1892, the Abbotsford Inn was constructed. The five-story hotel was the first residential building constructed in Stone Harbor and was quickly followed by the construction of seven individual "cottages" between present-day 80th and 83rd Streets. In 1907 the dunes surrounding the nascent settlement of Stone Harbor were graded, marshes were filled in, and a network of streets were paved to accommodate more development. Rapid development was spurred further by the arrival of a rail line connecting Cape May Courthouse to Stone Harbor in 1912, and shortly after a roadway and bridge at present-day 96th Street opened, allowing vehicular traffic from the mainland. Stone Harbor was officially incorporated in 1914 and a boardwalk, theatre, and fishing pier were constructed (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1909; Shore Blog, 2021).

Significance: 5 98th Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Stone Harbor. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5 98th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5 98th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1 92nd Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 1 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* 92nd *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08247

Municipality(s): Stone Harbor Borough **Block(s):** 92.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1 92nd Street is a two-story house divided into two sections. The main block has a shed roof and a second-story balcony. A secondary block, with a shallow-hipped roof, projects forward of the main block on the north elevation. There is a two-story recessed entry bay facing the street. There is also a rear ell not visible from the beach.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

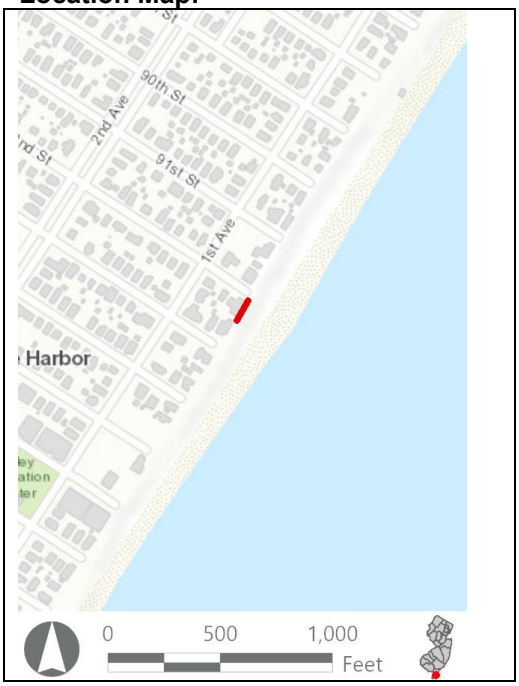
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Sanborn Map Company. 1890. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Jersey Coast, New Jersey Coast, New Jersey*. Sanborn Map Company, Vol. 4. Available at https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn05568_003/.

The Shore Blog. 2021. "History of Stone Harbor." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-stone-harbor/#:~:text=In%201891%20a%20development%20company,was%20located%20near%2080th%20Street. (Accessed February 2023).

VisitNJShore.com. 2023. "History of Avalon, NJ." Available at: https://www.visitnjshore.com/avalon/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1 92nd Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 12
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1 92nd Street is a two-story house divided into two sections. The main block has a shed roof and a second-story balcony. It has 12 bays on the first-story façade with 1/1 replacement sash and a pedestrian door. The southernmost bay on the second story is slightly lower than the rest of the main block and projects beyond the wall surface of the façade. Fenestration on the second story appears to be fixed or casement sash. A secondary block, with a shallow-hipped roof, projects forward of the main block on the north elevation and is fenestrated with casement sash, and oriel and ocular windows. There is a two-story recessed entry bay facing the street. There is also a rear ell not visible from the beach. Overall, the building is clad in vinyl siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shore with a boardwalk. Historic aerial photography shows Stone Harbor developing primarily within the grid of streets between 111th Street and 83rd Street in 1920, and dense development similar to today's configuration in place by 1956. By 1970, development between Avalon and Stone Harbor was complete, with the grid of streets appearing to be in the same configuration as today (NETR 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The borough of Stone Harbor is in the extreme southern section of Seven Mile Island in Cape May County. The first Euro-American settlement dates to 1722 when the barrier island was purchased by Aaron Leaming who used it for logging juniper and housing livestock. The island was purchased by the Seven Mile Beach Company in 1887 with the intention of creating a beach resort. In 1892, the Abbotsford Inn was constructed. The five-story hotel was the first residential building constructed in Stone Harbor and was quickly followed by the construction of seven individual "cottages" between present-day 80th and 83rd Streets. In 1907 the dunes surrounding the nascent settlement of Stone Harbor were graded, marshes were filled in, and a network of streets were paved to accommodate more development. Rapid development was spurred further by the arrival of a rail line connecting Cape May Courthouse to Stone Harbor in 1912, and shortly after a roadway and bridge at present-day 96th Street opened, allowing vehicular traffic from the mainland. Stone Harbor was officially incorporated in 1914 and a boardwalk, theatre, and fishing pier were constructed (VisitNJShore.com, 2023; Sanborn, 1909; Shore Blog, 2021).

Significance: 1 92nd Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Stone Harbor. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1 92nd Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1 92nd Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 30 East Seacliff Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 30 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Seacliff *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08248

Municipality(s): Upper Township **Block(s):** 857

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 30 East Seacliff Avenue is a one-story ranch house with a two-bay garage. The house is set back from the road with heavy tree cover.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

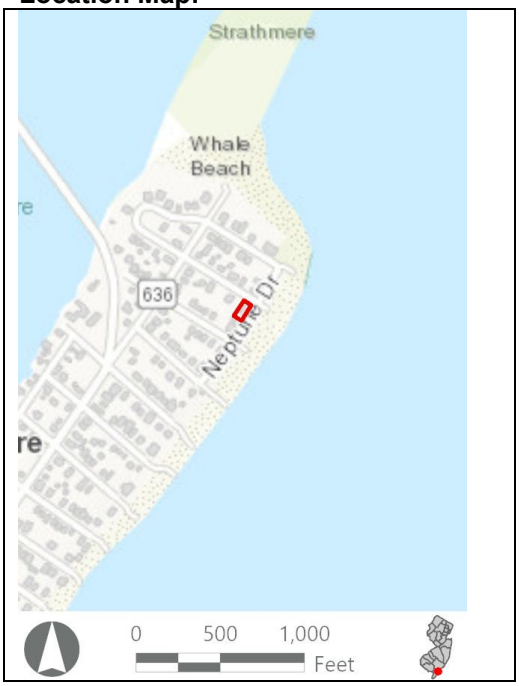
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Holden, R.F. 2020. *Upper Township and Its Ten Villages*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC. Available at https://books.google.com/books?id=0nTADwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed February 2023).
Rand McNally and Company. 1897. *Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of New Jersey*. Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, IL.
Upper Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History*. Available at https://uppertownship.com/general-information/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 30 East Seacliff Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1962 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Other

Exterior Description: The building at 30 East Seacliff Avenue is a one-story ranch house with a two-bay garage. The house is set back from the road with heavy tree cover. The building is constructed on a rectangular with a wide and shallow pitched roof. The exterior wall cladding appears to be T111. Visible fenestration appears to be casement sash and a paired fixed sash with awning sash below. The entrance is not observable from the public right of way.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 30 East Seacliff Avenue is in a residential neighborhood located right along the shoreline. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beesleys Point, Marmora, Palermo, Seaville, Greenfield, Petersburg, Tuckahoe, Marshallville, Steelmantown, and Strathmere. Most of the township is on the mainland, except for Strathmere, which is located on the barrier island of Ludlam Island. Upper Township remains predominantly comprised of small communities with a lot of undeveloped land, including the Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area in the northeast part of the township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Upper Township is the northernmost township in Cape May County. One of the original New Jersey townships, Upper Township was incorporated in 1798. For much of the nineteenth century, it was predominantly a fishing, oystering, and farming community and overall had limited development. By the late-nineteenth century, the West Jersey Railroad connected the villages of Tuckahoe, Petersburg, and Seaville. As seaside resorts on the neighboring barrier islands became more popular in the early twentieth century, some villages in Upper Township became popular stops for automobile traffic along the way. General stores and gas stations flourished in villages like Beesley's Point, Marmora, and Palermo. In 1926, a bridge was built connecting Tuckahoe to Corbin City across the Tuckahoe River, and in 1928 the Beesley's Point Bridge was built across Great Egg Harbor. These bridges made Upper Township more accessible from the north and stimulated growth as developers bought more land and built homes and businesses. The construction of the Garden State Parkway through the eastern part of Upper Township in 1954 allowed summer tourists to bypass the communities in the township on their way to the seaside resorts, reducing business in the gas stations and general stores throughout the township (Holden, 2020; Rand McNally, 1897; Upper Township, 2023).

Significance: 30 East Seacliff Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Upper Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 30 East Seacliff Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 30 East Seacliff Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1 Cove Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 1 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Cove *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08223

Municipality(s): Upper Township **Block(s):** 735

Local Place Name(s): Beesley's Point **Lot(s):** 25

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Ocean City

Description: The resource at 1 Cove Road is located on the shore of Peck Bay, just south of Golders Point. The resource, noted as being constructed in 1880 by county records, is situated off a long private dirt drive and is not visible from the public right-of-way.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:

Holden, Robert F. 2020. Upper Township and Its Ten Villages. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC. Available at https://books.google.com/books?id=0nTADwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed February 2023).

NETRonline (NETR). 2022. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed November 2022).

NJ Property Records. 2023. *1 Cove Rd, Marmora, NJ 08223.* Available at: https://njpropertyrecords.com/property/0511_735_25 (Accessed August 2023).

Rand McNally and Company. 1897. Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of New Jersey. Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, IL.

Upper Township, New Jersey. 2023. History. Available at https://uppertownship.com/general-information/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1 Cove Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential, Permanent
Construction Date: 1880 **Source:** County Property Records
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asbestos
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos

Exterior Description: The residence at 1 Cove Road is located on the shore of Peck Bay, just south of Golders Point. The building, noted as being constructed in 1880 by county records, is situated off a long private dirt drive and is not visible from the public right-of-way. Based on a photo found online from 2014, the residence appears to be heavily altered. The residence has a square two-story block with a hipped roof and gabled dormers. The main block appears to have an inset porch at the northeast elevation. A steeply gabled one-and-one-half-story ell extends from the southwest elevation and features a hipped roof porch that has been enclosed. The house is largely clad in diamond pattern asbestos shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: This resource is located on the shore of Peck Bay, just south of Golders Point. The resource is situated off a long private dirt drive and is not visible from the public right-of-way. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beesleys Point, Marmora, Palermo, Seaville, Greenfield, Petersburg, Tuckahoe, Marshallville, Steelmantown, and Strathmere. Most of the township is on the mainland, except for Strathmere, which is located on the barrier island of Ludlam Island. Upper Township remains predominantly comprised of small communities with a lot of undeveloped land, including the Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area in the northeast part of the township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The resource, noted as being constructed in 1880 by county records, is situated off a long private dirt drive and is not visible from the public right-of-way. Topographic maps from 1890 to 1925 show a road extending straight off present-day Garden State Parkway to the vicinity of the residence, but no residence is mapped. Review of a 1931 aerial photograph reveals the presence of what appears to be a residence in the location of the current resource and cleared fields extending west and north from the residence, and the current road system is present. A 1951 aerial photograph shows the residence, cleared fields, and the road leading to the residence was tree-lined. By 1956, what appear to be two residences and numerous outbuildings are present on the property, and this configuration remains today. By the early 1990s it appears that the cleared fields were no longer being farmed, and reforestation continued throughout the years.

Upper Township is the northernmost township in Cape May County. One of the original New Jersey townships, Upper Township was incorporated in 1798. For much of the nineteenth century, it was predominantly a fishing, oystering, and farming community and overall had limited development. By the late-nineteenth century, the West Jersey Railroad connected the villages of Tuckahoe, Petersburg, and Seaville. As seaside resorts on the neighboring barrier islands became more popular in the early twentieth century, some villages in Upper Township became popular stops for automobile traffic along the way. General stores and gas stations flourished in villages like Beesley's Point, Marmora, and Palermo. In 1926, a bridge was built connecting Tuckahoe to Corbin City across the Tuckahoe River, and in 1928 the Beesley's Point Bridge was built across Great Egg Harbor. These bridges made Upper Township more accessible from the north and stimulated growth as developers bought more land and built homes and businesses. The construction of the Garden State Parkway through the eastern part of Upper Township in 1954 allowed summer tourists to bypass the communities in the township on their way to the seaside resorts, reducing business in the gas stations and general stores throughout the township (Holden, 2020; Rand McNally, 1897; Upper Township, 2023).

Significance: Based upon a photo from 2014, the residence at 1 Cove Road is associated with late-nineteenth-century development in Upper Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1 Cove Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1 Cove Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

1 Cove Road Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds with the boundary of the tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 25 North Bayview Drive

Street Address: *Street #:* 25 *(Low)* N/A *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Bayview *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* DR

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08248

Municipality(s): Upper Township **Block(s):** 866

Local Place Name(s): Strathmere **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 25 North Bayview Drive is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman bungalow.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 6, 2023

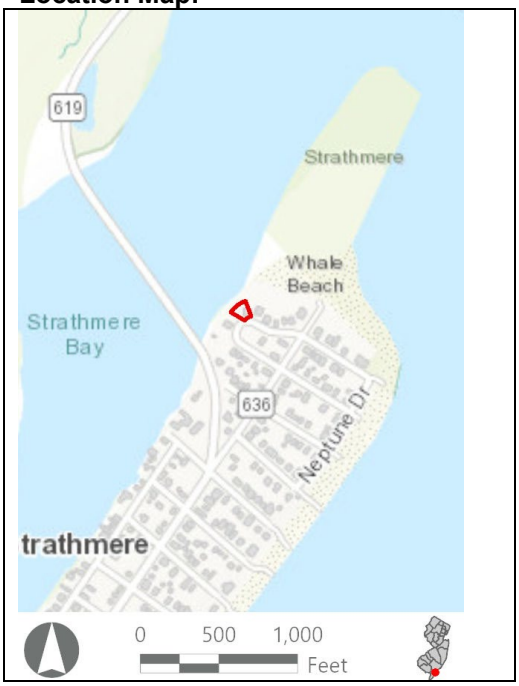
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:

Holden, Robert F. 2020. Upper Township and Its Ten Villages. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC. Available at https://books.google.com/books?id=0nTADwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2022. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed November 2022).
Rand McNally and Company. 1897. Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of New Jersey. Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, IL.
Upper Township, New Jersey. 2023. History. Available at https://uppertownship.com/general-information/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 25 North Bayview Drive
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential, Permanent
Construction Date: 1919 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence; NETR, 2022.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Craftsman
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 25 North Bayview Drive is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman bungalow. The house has a broad cross-gable roof with open brackets in the eaves. The exterior wall cladding is wood shingle. There is an off-center gabled front porch with open brackets and exposed rafter tails. Rusticated CMU porch piers with square columns support a wooden flat arch. The fenestration appears original with a variety of fixed and 1/1 wood sash. Most notably, there is a wide fixed sash window on the façade, adjacent to the porch, that features a multilight transom. Presumably, the primary entrance is within the porch, but porch screens obscure the interior.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 25 North Bayview Drive is a waterfront home near Whale Beach and is oriented to face Strathmere Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beesleys Point, Marmora, Palermo, Seaville, Greenfield, Petersburg, Tuckahoe, Marshallville, Steelmantown, and Strathmere. Most of the township is on the mainland, except for Strathmere, which is located on the barrier island of Ludlam Island. Upper Township remains predominantly comprised of small communities with a lot of undeveloped land, including the Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area in the northeast part of the township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The residence at 25 North Bayview Drive first appears in a 1920 aerial photograph of Strathmere suggesting a construction date of ca. 1919. The photograph also reveals that the neighborhood contained few additional dwellings, indicating development at this time was ongoing. Development in the neighborhood was slow, evidenced by subsequent aerial photographs from the 1950s through the 1980s. However, by the mid-1990s this area of Strathmere contained dense residential development (NETRonline, 2022).

Upper Township is the northernmost township in Cape May County. One of the original New Jersey townships, Upper Township was incorporated in 1798. For much of the nineteenth century, it was predominantly a fishing, oystering, and farming community and overall had limited development. By the late-nineteenth century, the West Jersey Railroad connected the villages of Tuckahoe, Petersburg, and Seaville. As seaside resorts on the neighboring barrier islands became more popular in the early twentieth century, some villages in Upper Township became popular stops for automobile traffic along the way. General stores and gas stations flourished in villages like Beesley's Point, Marmora, and Palermo. In 1926, a bridge was built connecting Tuckahoe to Corbin City across the Tuckahoe River, and in 1928 the Beesley's Point Bridge was built across Great Egg Harbor. These bridges made Upper Township more accessible from the north and stimulated growth as developers bought more land and built homes and businesses. The construction of the Garden State Parkway through the eastern part of Upper Township in 1954 allowed summer tourists to bypass the communities in the township on their way to the seaside resorts, reducing business in the gas stations and general stores throughout the township (Holden, 2020; Rand McNally, 1897; Upper Township, 2023).

Significance: The residence at 25 North Bayview Drive is associated with twentieth-century development in Upper Township. While representative of bungalow type homes built in the Craftsman style the property does not exhibit a level of architectural significance that allows it to rise above other examples of this common typology.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 25 North Bayview Drive is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 25 North Bayview Drive is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
25 North Bayview Building Form

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 6, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1 East Seaview Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Seaview *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08248

Municipality(s): Upper Township **Block(s):** 862

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 1 East Seaview Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story elevated gable-front house, with the first story being the garage and stairs leading up to a porch on the second story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

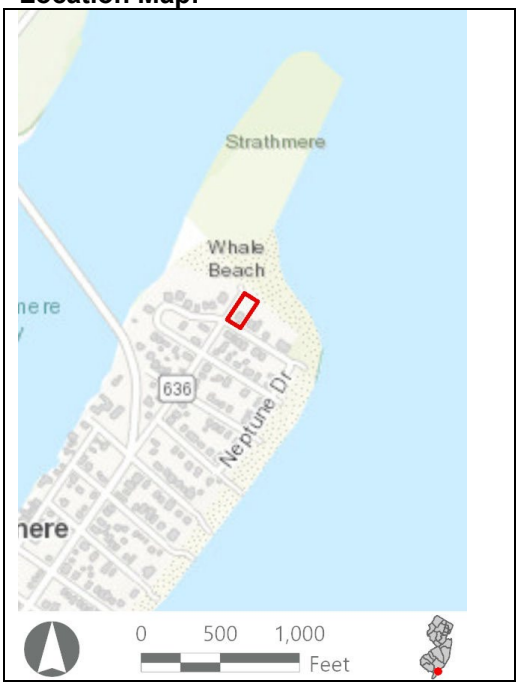
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Holden, R.F. 2020. *Upper Township and Its Ten Villages*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC. Available at https://books.google.com/books?id=0nTADwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed February 2023).
Rand McNally and Company. 1897. *Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of New Jersey*. Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, IL.
Upper Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History*. Available at https://uppertownship.com/general-information/history/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge
☐ Landscape ☐ Industry
☐ Yes ☒ No
Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing
☐ Yes

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1 East Seaview Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1 East Seaview Avenue is a two-and-one-half-story elevated gable-front house, with the first story being the garage. The house is two bays on the street-facing elevation with the right bay projected. The gabled roof of the main block has wide shed-roof dorms on either side of the roof. The roof eaves feature exposed rafter tails on the main block, projection, and dormers. The side elevations are three bays. There is a hipped roof porch with exposed rafter tails and square supports located one the second story of one of the side elevations. Though open, the interior of the porch is obscured by fabric awnings so it is unclear if this is the location of the building entrance. Two flights of wooden steps provide exterior access to the porch. The fenestration overall is 1/1 replacement sash either singly, in pairs, or grouped in threes. The first story is parged masonry.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1 East Seaview Avenue is in a residential neighborhood with sidewalks located along the shoreline. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beesleys Point, Marmora, Palermo, Seaville, Greenfield, Petersburg, Tuckahoe, Marshallville, Steelmantown, and Strathmere. Most of the township is on the mainland, except for Strathmere, which is located on the barrier island of Ludlam Island. Upper Township remains predominantly comprised of small communities with a lot of undeveloped land, including the Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area in the northeast part of the township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Upper Township is the northernmost township in Cape May County. One of the original New Jersey townships, Upper Township was incorporated in 1798. For much of the nineteenth century, it was predominantly a fishing, oystering, and farming community and overall had limited development. By the late-nineteenth century, the West Jersey Railroad connected the villages of Tuckahoe, Petersburg, and Seaville. As seaside resorts on the neighboring barrier islands became more popular in the early twentieth century, some villages in Upper Township became popular stops for automobile traffic along the way. General stores and gas stations flourished in villages like Beesley's Point, Marmora, and Palermo. In 1926, a bridge was built connecting Tuckahoe to Corbin City across the Tuckahoe River, and in 1928 the Beesley's Point Bridge was built across Great Egg Harbor. These bridges made Upper Township more accessible from the north and stimulated growth as developers bought more land and built homes and businesses. The construction of the Garden State Parkway through the eastern part of Upper Township in 1954 allowed summer tourists to bypass the communities in the township on their way to the seaside resorts, reducing business in the gas stations and general stores throughout the township (Holden, 2020; Rand McNally, 1897; Upper Township, 2023).

Significance: 1 East Seaview Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Upper Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1 East Seaview Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1 East Seaview Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 26 East Sumner Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 26 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Sumner *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08248

Municipality(s): Upper Township **Block(s):** 834

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Atlantic City

Description: The building at 26 East Sumner Avenue is a three-story house with a two-tier shed roof, curved façade, stucco siding, tall and narrow windows, and overall asymmetrical massing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

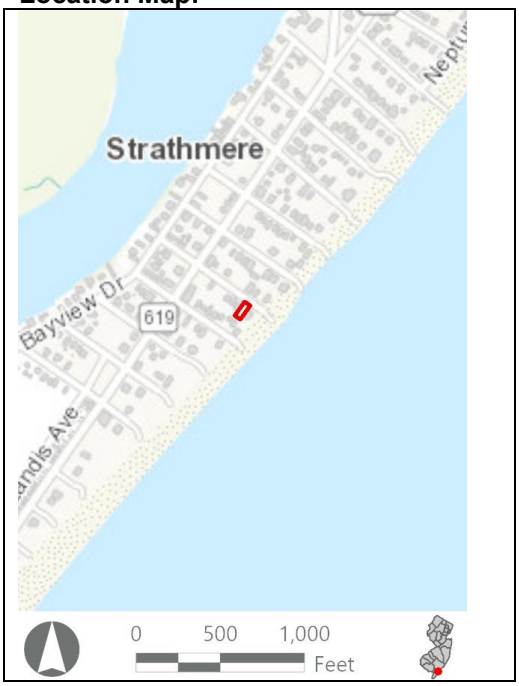
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Holden, R.F. 2020. *Upper Township and Its Ten Villages*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC. Available at https://books.google.com/books?id=0nTADwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed February 2023).
Rand McNally and Company. 1897. *Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of New Jersey*. Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, IL.
Upper Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History*. Available at https://uppertownship.com/general-information/history/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 26 East Sumner Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 26 East Sumner Avenue is a three-story is a circa 1965 Modern house. The dwelling has an overall asymmetrical massing with a two-tier shed roof. The façade is three bays with the center and right bays curved. The primary entrance is in the central bay and is flanked by sidelights. The siding is stucco, and the fenestration is tall and narrow sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 26 East Sumner Avenue is in a residential neighborhood located along the shore. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beesleys Point, Marmora, Palermo, Seaville, Greenfield, Petersburg, Tuckahoe, Marshallville, Steelmantown, and Strathmere. Most of the township is on the mainland, except for Strathmere, which is located on the barrier island of Ludlam Island. Upper Township remains predominantly comprised of small communities with a lot of undeveloped land, including the Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area in the northeast part of the township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Upper Township is the northernmost township in Cape May County. One of the original New Jersey townships, Upper Township was incorporated in 1798. For much of the nineteenth century, it was predominantly a fishing, oystering, and farming community and overall had limited development. By the late-nineteenth century, the West Jersey Railroad connected the villages of Tuckahoe, Petersburg, and Seaville. As seaside resorts on the neighboring barrier islands became more popular in the early twentieth century, some villages in Upper Township became popular stops for automobile traffic along the way. General stores and gas stations flourished in villages like Beesley's Point, Marmora, and Palermo. In 1926, a bridge was built connecting Tuckahoe to Corbin City across the Tuckahoe River, and in 1928 the Beesley's Point Bridge was built across Great Egg Harbor. These bridges made Upper Township more accessible from the north and stimulated growth as developers bought more land and built homes and businesses. The construction of the Garden State Parkway through the eastern part of Upper Township in 1954 allowed summer tourists to bypass the communities in the township on their way to the seaside resorts, reducing business in the gas stations and general stores throughout the township (Holden, 2020; Rand McNally, 1897; Upper Township, 2023).

Significance: 26 East Sumner Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Upper Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 26 East Sumner Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 26 East Sumner Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 9000A Beach Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 9000A (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Cape May **Zip Code:** 08260

Municipality(s): Wildwood Crest Borough **Block(s):** 169

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2 C9001

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Cape May

Description: The building at 9000A Beach Avenue is a three-story condominium building with a gabled roof. The complete first story is a parking garage. There are balconies on the second and third floors.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

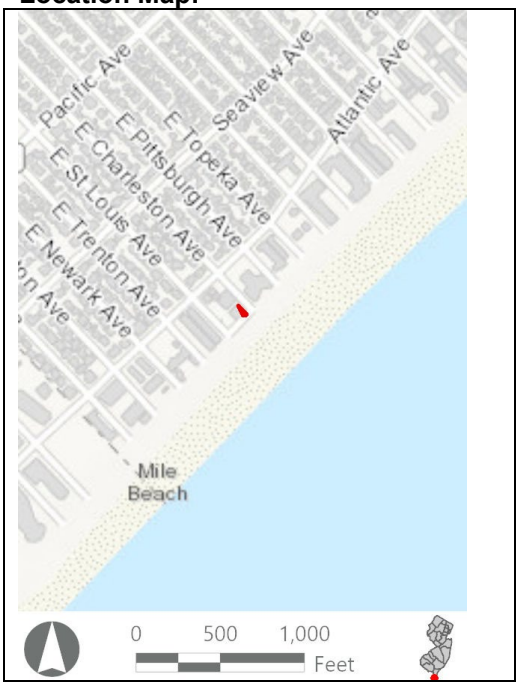
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: The Shore Blog. 2021. "History of the Wildwoods." Available at: https://theshoreblog.com/history-of-wildwood/ (Accessed February 2023).

Zerbe, N.L., S.M. Hoagland, and K.D. Murphy. 2004. *Motels of the Wildwoods*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. March 25, 2004.

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 9000A Beach Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 9000A Beach Avenue is a three-story condominium building with a gabled roof. The building is six bays on the beach-facing elevation and six bays on the side elevations. The complete first story is a parking garage with open bays facing the ocean and clad on the inside with rustic stone. Balconies on the second and third floors are separated by shed-roof projects that appear to be stair towers. Each tower has a pedestrian door on each level and an ocular window on the second and third stories. In addition to the towers, each balcony has a pedestrian door and a sliding patio door leading from each unit. Set back from each tower is a wide chimney stack. Overall, the building is clad in vinyl siding and shingles. The fenestration on the side elevations is fixed, casement, and sliders arranged in bays. Balconettes occupy the bays closest to the rear elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 9000A Beach Avenue is an oceanfront property in a residential/resort area with sidewalks located along the shore. The Wildwood Boardwalk and the amusement piers to the northeast do not extend to this section of the beach front which is populated by condominiums and hotels located directly on the shore with immediate beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Wildwood Crest is in the southern portion of Five Mile Beach, a barrier island located in southern Cape May County. Development first occurred in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century as fishermen and their families constructed permanent residences and buildings in the northern portion of the barrier island in Angelsea (North Wildwood). In 1879, Frederick Swope purchased land on the island as a real estate venture, eventually forming the Angelsea Improvement Company and constructing both summer cottages and a railway spur to the island. Development to the south of Angelsea, near the middle of the barrier island, began shortly after with the Holly Beach Improvement Company. Development to the north of Holly Beach began in 1883 by the Wild-Wood Improvement Company. Wild-Wood eventually turned attention to the southern portion of the barrier island, spurred by improved transportation routes to the area, and constructed the first houses in what was touted as Wildwood Crest in 1906. While rudimentary boardwalks connecting hotels, businesses, and residences were constructed within the early developments on the island, a cohesive boardwalk running along the coast from North Wildwood to Wildwood Crest was constructed in the early twentieth century. This in turn spurred more development, as restaurants, bandstands, and amusement rides catered to an expanding tourist population. However, it was not until post-World War II, when the Garden State Parkway opened in 1955, that a major building boom occurred in Wildwood Crest. The Garden State Parkway allowed for easy automobile travel to Wildwood Crest and a booming tourist vacation industry arose. Over 200 motels were constructed within the decade alone. Most of these motels were constructed in the "Doo Wop" or Googie architectural style that expressed modern space-age elements popular in American culture at that time. The Wildwoods became known as the "Doo Wop Capital of the World." To this day, Wildwood Crest and Wildwood host the largest concentration of "Doo Wop" resort architecture in the United States (The Shore Blog, 2021; Zerbe et al., 2004).

Significance: 9000A Beach Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Wildwood Crest. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 9000A Beach Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 9000A Beach Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Attachment K:

Architectural Survey Forms: Properties Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

Monmouth County

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 111 Lanes Pond Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 111 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lanes Pond Road *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 34.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 111 Lanes Pond Road is a raised ranch with a front roof extension supported by columns. The basement level is faced with brick and the main level has aluminum siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
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Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 111 Lanes Pond Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1961 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Other
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum

Exterior Description: The building at 111 Lanes Pond Road is a raised ranch set back from the road on a circular driveway. The primary elevation is sided with aluminum on the upper level and faced with multi-colored brick on the lower level. A roof extension on the front is supported by square wood columns that frame the asymmetrical bays. The left bay is the widest to accommodate a tripartite picture window, while the right two bays are evenly spaced with paired double-hung windows. The remaining bay is a slightly recessed entry, and the door framed is crowned with a broken pediment. The windows appear to be vinyl and have vinyl shutters.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century. Lanes Pond Road is a secondary road lined with woods and fields, with dispersed residential properties in the vicinity of the resource.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation

Significance: 111 Lanes Pond Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 111 Lanes Pond Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 111 Lanes Pond Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Arnold Steel Co.

Street Address: *Street #:* 79 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Randolph *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2.01 - 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 79 Randolph Road is an industrial plant with a sprawling ell-shaped footprint. The roofs of the two single-single industrial wings are raised. A two-story addition and a single-story addition situated near the corner of the industrial space form the entry and office areas.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. Parcel and Subdivision Map. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. History of Howell Township. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. Historic Aerials. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Arnold Steel Co.
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Industrial Activity, Heavy Industrial
Historic Use: Industrial Activity, Heavy Industrial
Construction Date: 1961 **Source:** www.manta.com
Alteration Date(s): 1979 - 1995 **Source:** NETR, 2023
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Concrete Block, Modern

Exterior Description: The Arnold Steel Company building at 79 Randolph Road is a large industrial plant with a single-story, ell-shaped plan and a flat roof. The walls are built of concrete block with a ribbon of glazing below the roofline. A two-story concrete building with a mansard-like, standing seam roof is located at the corner of the ell, with a single-story concrete addition faced with stone veneer. These additions form the entry and office space for the industrial building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Randolph Road site is an approximately 24.7-acre site made up of three parcels and is currently a steel fabrication facility with associated laydown yard, offices, and parking, as well as forested wetlands surrounding Dicks Brook. Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first recorded Euro-American settlers in the region were members of a Methodist church society who arrived around 1760. A formal church was constructed in 1779 and a small community grew as a result. Howell Township was organized in 1801 and initially included parts of Wall Township, Brick Township, Lakewood Township, and a collection of small communities scattered along the Atlantic coast. An early road network was established to connect the farms that dotted the course of the Manasquan River and its tidal tributaries. The primary routes through the township in the nineteenth century were modern-day U.S. Route 9 and State Route 33. Lakewood Farmingdale Road and Adelphia Farmingdale Road were also important township connectivity routes. These roads were vital in the movement of local goods to markets and during this period agriculture was the primary economy. Brickmaking and timbering were also smaller economies sustained in the township during the nineteenth century. The discovery of a large deposit of marl (a soil conditioner and natural fertilizer) in 1830 along the Manasquan River led to the construction of a series of roadways and railroads in the township in a race to extract the material. The railroads included the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad (1853), the Raritan and Delaware Railroad (1861), the Squankum and Mark Railroad (1866), and the Farmingale and Squan Village Railroad (1872). By the 1890s most of the railroads were acquired and consolidated by the United Canal and Railroad Company of New Jersey and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and by the early 1900s, the marl industry waned. Howell Township saw an influx of Jewish, Kalmyk, and Russian immigrants in the first half of the twentieth century. Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in 1943 in support of World War II mobilization. The weapons station is still in use and handles, stores, transports, and repairs weapons and munitions for the United States Navy and Coast Guard (Howell Township, 1999).

Arnold Steel Company was founded in 1961 and is an example of twentieth-century industrial development in the township.

Significance: The Arnold Steel Company Building at 79 Randolph Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century industrial development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Arnold Steel Co. is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Arnold Steel Co. is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:





Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:



BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 337 Lanes Mill Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 337 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lanes Mill *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 29

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 32

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 337 Lanes Mill Road is a single-story, side-gable residence with a central entry gable and a one-and-a-half-story garage attached by a single-story breezeway. The main volume is sided with vinyl. A second-story porch has been added to the north elevation of the garage. The building is accessed from Lakeview Drive.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 337 Lanes Mill Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 337 Lanes Mill Road is a single story, side-gabled residence with a central entry gable. It has a one and a half story garage attached via a single-story addition. The house is sided with vinyl and has vinyl, double hung windows. A second story porch has been added to the north elevation of the garage, which has intermittent, undersized vinyl windows and a rear pedestrian door. Despite the address, the driveway for the property opens onto Lakeview Drive. The wooded property is surrounded on three sides by roads and faces north to the nearby lake.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century. Though surrounded on three sides by roads, the property at 337 Lanes Mill Road is heavily vegetated and obscured from view. A small lake is located north of the property, though direct views of the water are unlikely due to the vegetation.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: September 7, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation

Significance: 337 Lanes Mill Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 337 Lanes Mill Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Lanes Mill Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 29 Brook Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 29 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Brook *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 4

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 29 Brook Road is a one-story vernacular residence clad in stucco and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 1999. "History of Howell Township." Available at: https://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed November 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 29 Brook Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1945 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: None **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 29 Brook Road is a one-story vernacular residence constructed circa 1954. The building rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in stucco, and is capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The simple, rectangular house has 1/1 windows and a metal flue chimney is visible toward the rear of the building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is located on the south-central extent of Monmouth County and is bordered to the north by Colts Neck Township, to the east by Wall Township, to the south by the North Branch of the Metedeconk River and Ocean County, and to the west by Freehold Township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first recorded Euro-American settlers in the region were members of a Methodist church society who arrived around 1760. A formal church as constructed in 1779 and a small community grew as a result. Howell Township was organized in 1801 and initially included parts of Wall Township, Brick Township, Lakewood Township, and a collection of small communities scattered along the Atlantic coast. An early road network was established to connect the farms that dotted the course of the Manasquan River and its tidal tributaries. The primary routes through the township in the nineteenth century were modern-day U.S. Route 9 and State Route 33. Lakewood Farmingdale Road and Adelphia Farmingdale Road were also important routes for connectivity in the township. These roads were vital in the movement of local goods to markets and during this period agriculture was the primary economy. Brickmaking and timbering were also smaller economies sustained in the township during the nineteenth century. The discovery of a large deposit of marl (a soil conditioner and natural fertilizer) in 1830 along the Manasquan River led to the construction of a series of roadways and railroads in the township in a race to extract the material. The railroads included the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad (1853), the Raritan and Delaware Railroad (1861), the Squankum and Mark Railroad (1866), and the Farmingale and Squan Village Railroad (1872). By the 1890s most of the railroads were acquired and consolidated by the United Canal and Railroad Company of New Jersey and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and by the early 1900s, the marl industry waned. Howell Township saw an influx of Jewish, Kalmyk, and Russian immigrants in the first half of the twentieth century. Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in 1943 in support of World War II mobilization. The weapons station is still in use and handles, stores, transports, and repairs weapons and munitions for the United States Navy and Coast Guard (Howell Township, 1999).

Significance: 29 Brook Road is associated with twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 29 Brook Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 29 Brook Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 768 Oak Glen Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 768 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Oak Glen *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 768 Oak Glen Road is a one-story side-gabled ranch house with clapboard siding and an oversized attached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 768 Oak Glen Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): ca. 2020 **Source:** Google Street View
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 768 Oak Glen Road is a one-story side-gabled ranch house with clapboard siding and an oversized attached garage. The house is six bays wide with a center entry. To the left of the entry is a picture window. Both are shielded by a roof overhang supported by posts. The rest of the fenestration is 1/1 sash singly placed. The garage has a gable front that rises above the roofline of the house. There are two bays, one of which is within a projecting pedimented bay.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Howell Township, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Williams, 2000).

Significance: 768 Oak Glen Road is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 768 Oak Glen Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 768 Oak Glen Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 798 Joe Parker Road/760 Oak Glen Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 760 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Oak Glen *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 10.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 760 Oak Glen Road is a side-gabled ranch faced with brick on the principal elevation. It has a recessed central entry with an integrated porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

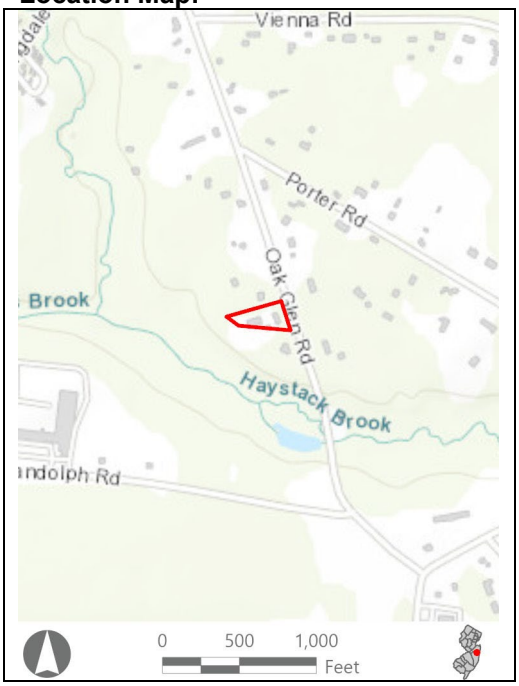
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 760 Oak Glen Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1960 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick, Common Bond

Exterior Description: The building at 760 Oak Glen Road is a side-gabled ranch with a recessed central entry. The house is finished with concrete on the ends and has concrete quoins at the corners and adjacent to the recessed entry. Diamond-shaped concrete medallions molded with a floral motif are mounted on the walls between the two window bays at each end of the façade. The windows are vinyl with six-over-six muntins and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is secluded in a semi-wooded lot and the driveway is flanked by brick pillars topped with gabled concrete capitals.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Howell Township, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Williams, 2000).

Significance: 760 Oak Glen Road is associated with twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 760 Oak Glen Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 760 Oak Glen Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 662 Oak Glen Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 662 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Oak Glen *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 23

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 662 Oak Glen Road is a one-story vernacular residence clad in asbestos siding and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 1999. "History of Howell Township." Available at: https://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed November 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 662 Oak Glen Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 662 Oak Glen Road is a one-story vernacular residence constructed in 1940. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad in asbestos siding, and is capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. It appears that the original front porch has been enclosed and exhibits vertical plank siding and a pent roof. An attached garage is in the northern portion of the façade. Fenestration consists of 1/1 and 2/2 windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is located on the south-central extent of Monmouth County and is bordered to the north by Colts Neck Township, to the east by Wall Township, to the south by the North Branch of the Metedeconk River and Ocean County, and to the west by Freehold Township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first recorded Euro-American settlers in the region were members of a Methodist church society who arrived around 1760. A formal church as constructed in 1779 and a small community grew as a result. Howell Township was organized in 1801 and initially included parts of Wall Township, Brick Township, Lakewood Township, and a collection of small communities scattered along the Atlantic coast. An early road network was established to connect the farms that dotted the course of the Manasquan River and its tidal tributaries. The primary routes through the township in the nineteenth century were modern-day U.S. Route 9 and State Route 33. Lakewood Farmingdale Road and Adelphia Farmingdale Road were also important routes for connectivity in the township. These roads were vital in the movement of local goods to markets and during this period agriculture was the primary economy. Brickmaking and timbering were also smaller economies sustained in the township during the nineteenth century. The discovery of a large deposit of marl (a soil conditioner and natural fertilizer) in 1830 along the Manasquan River led to the construction of a series of roadways and railroads in the township in a race to extract the material. The railroads included the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad (1853), the Raritan and Delaware Railroad (1861), the Squankum and Mark Railroad (1866), and the Farmingale and Squan Village Railroad (1872). By the 1890s most of the railroads were acquired and consolidated by the United Canal and Railroad Company of New Jersey and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and by the early 1900s, the marl industry waned. Howell Township saw an influx of Jewish, Kalmyk, and Russian immigrants in the first half of the twentieth century. Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in 1943 in support of World War II mobilization. The weapons station is still in use and handles, stores, transports, and repairs weapons and munitions for the United States Navy and Coast Guard (Howell Township, 1999).

Significance: 662 Oak Glen Road is associated with twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 662 Oak Glen Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 662 Oak Glen Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 680 Oak Glen Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 680 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Oak Glen *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 20

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 680 Oak Glen Road is a one-and-one-half-story cross-gable residence with a projecting gable-front volume on the second-story facade above a center porch. The house has a main block that is one bay wide and is flanked by two secondary blocks.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 680 Oak Glen Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 680 Oak Glen Road is a one-and-one-half-story cross-gable residence with a projecting gable-front volume on the second-story facade above a center porch. The house has a main block that is one bay wide and is flanked by two secondary blocks. The north block is stepped forward of the main block with two bays and a gable front facing the road. The porch extends from the side elevation of the north block across the façade of the main block to the juncture with the south block. Columns support the roof of the porch, which is an extension of the roof eaves, and a single bay gable-front projection on the second story. The primary entrance is in the center of the façade with an oval light and with sidelights. The south block has a gable front and is embanked with a two-bay carport below grade. An oriel window is on the façade of the south block to the left of the entrance. There is a tripartite casement sash above the entrance in the second-story projection. Otherwise, the fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash, singly and in pairs, or fixed sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Howell Township, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Williams, 2000).

Significance: 680 Oak Glen Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 680 Oak Glen Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 680 Oak Glen Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4 Arnold Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 4 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Arnold *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 4

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 4 Arnold Boulevard is a one-story hipped-roof ranch house with vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4 Arnold Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:**
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 4 Arnold Boulevard is a one-story hipped-roof ranch house with vinyl siding. The façade is at a right angle to the road. The building is three bays wide and two bays deep. There is a center entrance which is flanked by a picture window on one side and paired 1/1 replacement sash on the other. The street-facing elevation has a single 1/1 replacement sash and a pedestrian door that opens onto a fenced yard. There is a front-gabled detached garage.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Howell Township, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Williams, 2000).

Significance: 4 Arnold Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4 Arnold Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4 Arnold Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to two adjacent and associated tax parcels.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1139 Lakewood Farmingdale Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 1139 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lakewood Farmingdale *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 1139 Lakewood Farmingdale Road is a one-story ranch house with an attached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: April 7, 2023

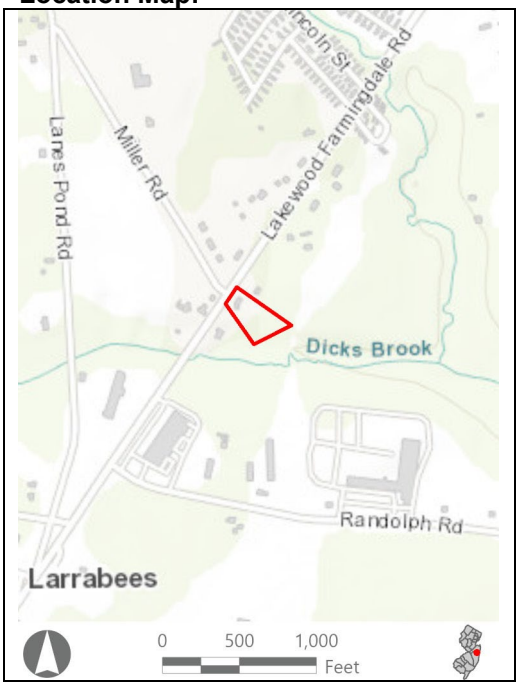
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: April 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1139 Lakewood Farmingdale Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:**
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1139 Lakewood Farmingdale Road is a one-story ranch house with an attached garage. The residence is five bays wide on the main block and two bays deep. The façade is clad in stone veneer or a simulated veneer. The north elevation is clad in vinyl siding. The fenestration on the main block is 1/1 replacement sash with a bank of three to the right of the center entrance. The south elevation has a side-gabled vinyl-sided wing with a single bay of horizontal operable sash on the street-facing elevation. A two-bay attached garage is set back from the wing.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Howell Township, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Williams, 2000).

Significance: 1139 Lakewood Allenwood Road is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1139 Lakewood Allenwood Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1139 Lakewood Allenwood Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 2880 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lakeview-Allenwood *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 3

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road is a one-story vernacular residence clad in stucco and capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

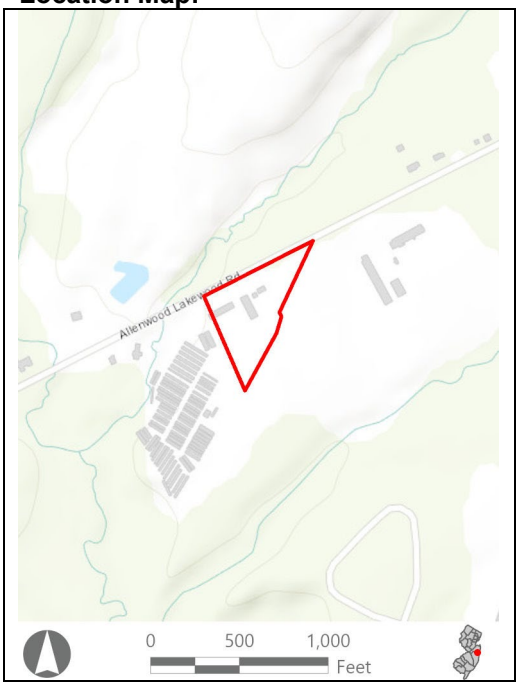
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 1999. "History of Howell Township." Available at: https://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed November 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent; Commercial Activity
Construction Date: 1949 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road is a one-story vernacular residence constructed in 1949. The building is clad in stucco and capped by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade faces northwest and features an offset main entrance accessed by a small stoop. The entrance is flanked by paired 1/1 windows with a brick sill. The rest of the façade features small, fixed windows with brick sills, one of which is enclosed with glass block housing an air conditioning unit. A large brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof near the middle of the house.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is located on the south-central extent of Monmouth County and is bordered to the north by Colts Neck Township, to the east by Wall Township, to the south by the North Branch of the Metedeconk River and Ocean County, and to the west by Freehold Township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first recorded Euro-American settlers in the region were members of a Methodist church society who arrived around 1760. A formal church as constructed in 1779 and a small community grew as a result. Howell Township was organized in 1801 and initially included parts of Wall Township, Brick Township, Lakewood Township, and a collection of small communities scattered along the Atlantic coast. An early road network was established to connect the farms that dotted the course of the Manasquan River and its tidal tributaries. The primary routes through the township in the nineteenth century were modern-day U.S. Route 9 and State Route 33. Lakewood Farmingdale Road and Adelphia Farmingdale Road were also important routes for connectivity in the township. These roads were vital in the movement of local goods to markets and during this period agriculture was the primary economy. Brickmaking and timbering were also smaller economies sustained in the township during the nineteenth century. The discovery of a large deposit of marl (a soil conditioner and natural fertilizer) in 1830 along the Manasquan River led to the construction of a series of roadways and railroads in the township in a race to extract the material. The railroads included the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad (1853), the Raritan and Delaware Railroad (1861), the Squankum and Mark Railroad (1866), and the Farmingale and Squan Village Railroad (1872). By the 1890s most of the railroads were acquired and consolidated by the United Canal and Railroad Company of New Jersey and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and by the early 1900s, the marl industry waned. Howell Township saw an influx of Jewish, Kalmyk, and Russian immigrants in the first half of the twentieth century. Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in 1943 in support of World War II mobilization. The weapons station is still in use and handles, stores, transports, and repairs weapons and munitions for the United States Navy and Coast Guard (Howell Township, 1999).

Significance: 2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road is associated with twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2880 Lakeview-Allenwood Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1117 Lakewood Farmingdale Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 1117 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lakewood Farmingdale *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 1117 Lakewood Farmingdale Road is a one-story vernacular residence clad in aluminum siding and capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 1999. "History of Howell Township." Available at: https://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed November 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1117 Lakewood Farmingdale Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** Unknown
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1117 Lakewood Farmingdale Road is a one-story vernacular residence constructed in 1940. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, is clad in aluminum siding, and is capped by a side gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house is sited in the middle of the lot surrounded by dense vegetation obscuring some visibility. The façade faces south toward the private drive and was not fully visible. Fenestration consists of replacement 1/1 windows with vinyl surrounds.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is located on the south-central extent of Monmouth County and is bordered to the north by Colts Neck Township, to the east by Wall Township, to the south by the North Branch of the Metedeconk River and Ocean County, and to the west by Freehold Township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first recorded Euro-American settlers in the region were members of a Methodist church society who arrived around 1760. A formal church as constructed in 1779 and a small community grew as a result. Howell Township was organized in 1801 and initially included parts of Wall Township, Brick Township, Lakewood Township, and a collection of small communities scattered along the Atlantic coast. An early road network was established to connect the farms that dotted the course of the Manasquan River and its tidal tributaries. The primary routes through the township in the nineteenth century were modern-day U.S. Route 9 and State Route 33. Lakewood Farmingdale Road and Adelphia Farmingdale Road were also important routes for connectivity in the township. These roads were vital in the movement of local goods to markets and during this period agriculture was the primary economy. Brickmaking and timbering were also smaller economies sustained in the township during the nineteenth century. The discovery of a large deposit of marl (a soil conditioner and natural fertilizer) in 1830 along the Manasquan River led to the construction of a series of roadways and railroads in the township in a race to extract the material. The railroads included the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad (1853), the Raritan and Delaware Railroad (1861), the Squankum and Mark Railroad (1866), and the Farmingale and Squan Village Railroad (1872). By the 1890s most of the railroads were acquired and consolidated by the United Canal and Railroad Company of New Jersey and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and by the early 1900s, the marl industry waned. Howell Township saw an influx of Jewish, Kalmyk, and Russian immigrants in the first half of the twentieth century. Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in 1943 in support of World War II mobilization. The weapons station is still in use and handles, stores, transports, and repairs weapons and munitions for the United States Navy and Coast Guard (Howell Township, 1999).

Significance: 1117 Lakewood Farmingdale Road is associated with twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1117 Lakewood Farmingdale Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1117 Lakewood Farmingdale Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 411 Alexander Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 411 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Alexander *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 29.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 411 Alexander Avenue is a two-story hipped-roof split-level with a brick first story and a wood or aluminum second story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 411 Alexander Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1964 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Split-Level **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The building at 411 Alexander Avenue is a two-story hipped-roof split-level with a brick first story and a wood or aluminum second story. It is three bays wide with a center entrance on a façade. The entrance has a gabled overhang supported by turned posts. The fenestration appears to be 1/1 paired replacement sash on the first story. On the second-story façade there is a multi-light oriel window to the right of the entrance and a single 1/1 replacement sash to the left. There is a two-bay hipped-roof garage attached on the west elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Howell Township, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Williams, 2000).

Significance: 411 Alexander Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 411 Alexander Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 411 Alexander Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 403 Alexander Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 403 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Alexander *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Monmouth **Zip Code:** 07731

Municipality(s): Howell Township **Block(s):** 26

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 29

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Lakewood

Description: The building at 403 Alexander Avenue is a single-story, front-gabled residence sided with vinyl and set on a concrete foundation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: April 9, 2024

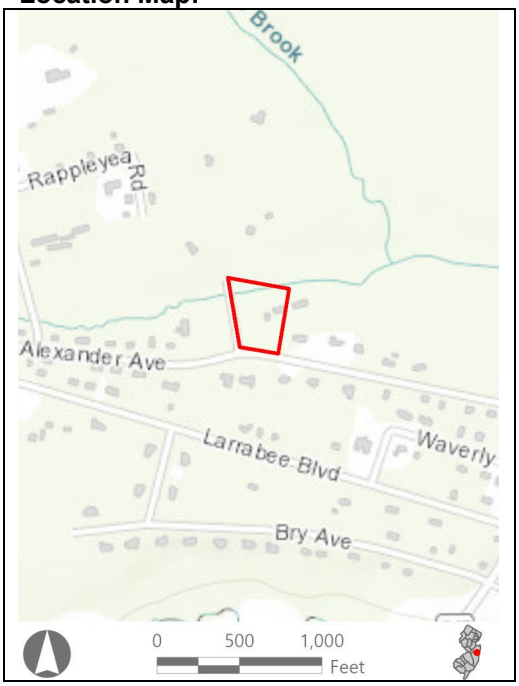
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Howell Township, New Jersey. 2016. *Parcel and Subdivision Map*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/DocumentCenter/View/2415/Parcel-Subdivision-Map-2016-11-01?bidId= (Accessed February 2023).
Howell Township, New Jersey. 2023. *History of Howell Township*. Available at http://www.twp.howell.nj.us/244/History-of-Howell-Township (Accessed February 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Williams, E. 2000. "Interview with Ed and Jim Lang." In *Remembering the 20th Century: An Oral History of Monmouth County*. Available at https://www.visitmonmouth.com/oralhistory/bios/LangJim-Ed2.htm (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	April 9, 2024
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 403 Alexander Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1949 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 403 Alexander Avenue is a front gabled, single-story residence on a poured concrete foundation. The principal elevation is symmetrical with an unsheltered, centered entry with simple steps and railings flanked by paired vinyl, double hung windows on either side. The house is set back from the road in a largely wooded lot.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Howell Township is in southern Monmouth County and comprises several unincorporated communities, including Ramtown, Adelphia, Ardena, Ardmore Estates, Bergerville, Candlewood, Collingwood Park, Fairfield, Fort Plains, Freewood Acres, Jerseyville, Lake Club, Land of Pines, Larrabees, Lippencotts Corner, Lower Squankum, Matthews, Maxim, Oak Glen, Parkway Pines, Salem Hill, Shacks Corner, Southard, Squankum, West Farms, Winston Park, Wyckoff Mills, and Yellow Brook. Historic aerial imagery shows the slow growth of the township through the mid-twentieth century, including the construction of the weapons station in the 1940s, the construction of I-195 in the 1970s, the establishment of the Manasquan Reservoir in the 1990s, and the expansion of suburbs throughout the township in the mid- and late-twentieth century (Howell Township, 2016; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The first Euro-American settlement in the area was a Methodist church society founded in the 1760s in present-day Adelphia. Several additional communities were established in the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries with Howell Township formally incorporated in 1801. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Farmingdale (no longer part of Howell Township) was the commercial center of the township. Industries in the township during the nineteenth century included iron production, marl extraction, brick-making, and munition manufacturing. Through the twentieth century, the township remained relatively rural and agricultural. In 1903, Farmingdale was incorporated as a borough. In 1912, the Howell Preventorium was opened as a tuberculosis quarantine center for children and operated until about 1962. In 1943, the Naval Weapons Station Earle was commissioned in northern Howell Township to support the World War II effort. The weapons station still operates today. Most of the railroads in the township ceased operation in the twentieth century as many of the large industries from the nineteenth century declined. The mid- and late-twentieth century saw the improvement of road infrastructure and the growth of suburban developments in parts of the township. Today, Howell Township remains primarily agricultural, with small centers of commerce and additional undeveloped natural areas used for recreation (Howell Township, 2023; Snyder, 2004; Williams, 2000).

Significance: 403 Alexander Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Howell Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 403 Alexander Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 403 Alexander Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Attachment K:

Architectural Survey Forms: Properties Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible

Ocean County

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2013 Seaview Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2013 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Seaview *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08006

Municipality(s): Barnegat Light Borough **Block(s):** 39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 16

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 2013 Seaview Avenue is a two-story broken-hipped-roof home with a prominent chimney stack, a large wraparound porch, shingle siding, and a second-floor deck overlooking the ocean.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

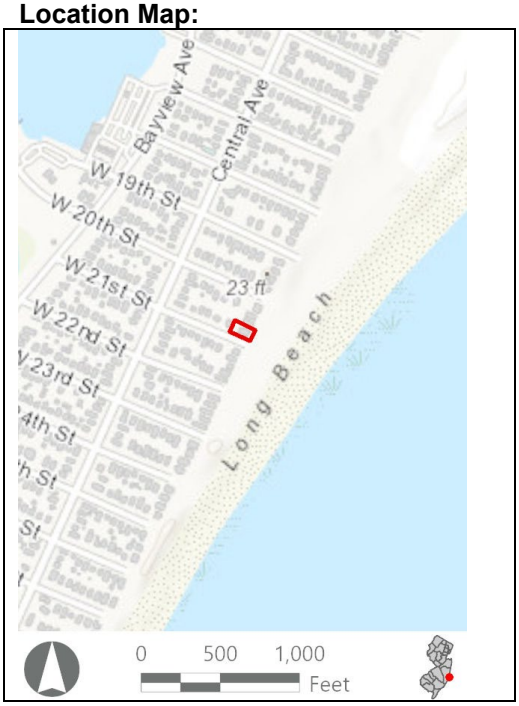
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Barnegat Light Tourism Coalition. 2022. Barnegat Light History – Now and Then. Available at: https://discoverbarnegatlight.com/barnegat-light-history-now-and-then (Accessed August 2022).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2013 Seaview Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 2013 Seaview Avenue is a two-story New Traditional Shingle-style home with a broken hipped roof. A prominent shingle-clad tower with an oculus and chimney stack penetrates the roof at the point that the hipped roof breaks. One section of the roof projects far beyond the other. The first story has a large wraparound porch with shingled supports and a rooftop balcony overlooking the ocean. The fenestration is largely fixed, slider, or casement sash ranging from small to floor-to-ceiling.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 2013 Seaview Avenue is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Barnegat Light Borough occupies the northern tip of Long Beach Island. It is defined by a rectilinear grid two blocks in width going east-west. The grid is open on the ocean side with no parallel through-road; each east-west street terminates at a dead end at the beach. The grid runs along a central arterial aptly named Central Avenue. The cross streets are sequentially numbered starting from the northern tip of the island which is occupied by the Barnegat Lighthouse and state park.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Barnegat Light Borough is in the extreme eastern extent of Ocean County at the northern tip of Long Beach Island. This area of Long Beach Island was first visited by European explorers in 1609 when Henry Hudson reached the vicinity of the borough. The Dutch eventually came to call this area Barendegat, or "Island of the Breakers" for the dangerous sea conditions encountered. The area was used as a hunting and fishing ground for Euro-American settlers in the early nineteenth century. By the middle of the nineteenth century, vacationers from New York reached Barnegat Light Borough by traveling to the mouth of Toms River and sailing south down Barnegat Bay to reach the northern end of Long Beach Island. A railroad trestle was constructed in 1886 connecting the island to the mainland. In 1904, the area was incorporated as Barnegat City and was formally separated from Long Beach Township. It was renamed Barnegat Light in 1948 in commemoration of the lighthouse, which had become a landmark on the island. In the 1920s, Norwegian settlers founded the fishing village appropriately named Viking Village on the inlet located on the western side of the borough. The lighthouse and surrounding land were acquired by the state of New Jersey in 1957 and converted into a state park. This area of Long Beach Island continues to be a popular destination for boaters, fishers, and beachgoers (Barnegat Light Tourism Coalition, 2022).

Significance: The residence at 2013 Seaview Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Barnegat Light Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2013 Seaview Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2013 Seaview Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 133 Pelham Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 133 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Pelham *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Beach Haven Borough **Block(s):** 64

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 133 Pelham Avenue is a two-story Contemporary home with a side-gabled roof, a wraparound deck, and a wide chimney on the gable end. The siding appears to be T-111. The majority of the first story is obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

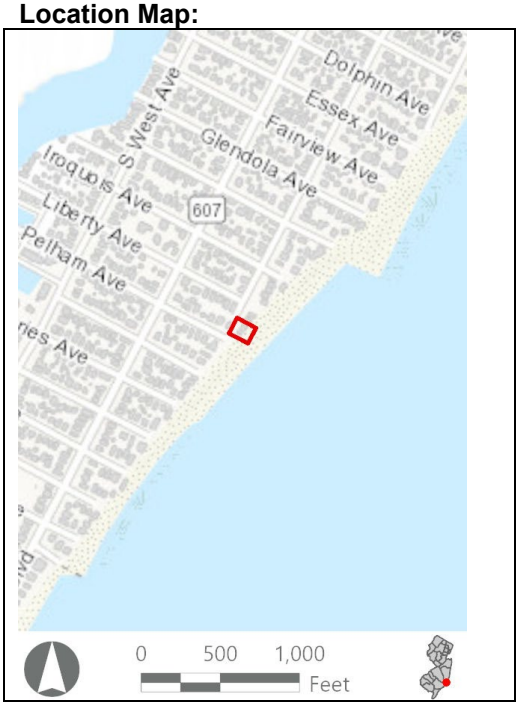
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Beach Haven. 2023. History of Beach Haven. Available at https://beachhaven-nj.gov/resources/history-of-beach-haven/ (Accessed January 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Harvey Cedars Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-buildings/harvey-cedars-station-house/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 133 Pelham Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Plywood

Exterior Description: The residence located at 133 Pelham Avenue is a two-story Contemporary home with a shallow slopped side-gabled roof. A wide brick chimney extends the height of the gable end and penetrates the wide overhanging roof eaves. An elevated deck wraps around from the beach-facing elevation to the side elevation. Overall, the siding appears to be T-111. The fenestration is largely floor-to-ceiling sliders, which may in fact be patio doors for multiple points of egress. On the gable end, these windows/doors are surmounted by angled transoms that extend to the roofline. The majority of the first story is obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 133 Pelham Avenue is located on the beach set just behind a manmade dune. Historic aerial imagery shows that Beach Haven was almost entirely developed by 1920, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. The Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 caused extensive damage to the borough's hotels and boardwalk and another storm in 1962 resulted in a new zoning law requiring any new constructions to be built on stilts. Beach Haven continues to be a popular seasonal beach community (Beach Haven, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Beach Haven Borough is in the extreme southern extent of Ocean County in the southern portion of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Beach Haven remained relatively undeveloped until the 1870s. In 1871, Captain Tilton Fox bought the Harvey Cedars Life Saving Station, moved it to Beach Haven, and opened it as the Hotel de Crab. The development of cottages, hotels, and roads accelerated over the next decades, cementing Beach Haven as a popular summer getaway for wealthy people from Philadelphia. In 1886, Beach Haven became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1880, Beach Haven was incorporated as a borough. By the turn of the twentieth century, Beach Haven had a flourishing commercial economy and tourism industry. In 1914, Beach Haven became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard to Beach Haven. The causeway was met with great excitement and supported continued development in Beach Haven in the subsequent decades. (Long Beach Island, 2023; Beach Haven, 2023; U.S. Lifesaving Service, 2023; Heritage Studies, 1981).

Significance: The residence at 133 Pelham Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Beach Haven Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 133 Pelham Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 133 Pelham Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 101 Dolphin Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 101 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Dolphin *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Beach Haven Borough **Block(s):** 87

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The resource at 101 Dolphin Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story ca.1931 Colonial Revival with a side gable roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

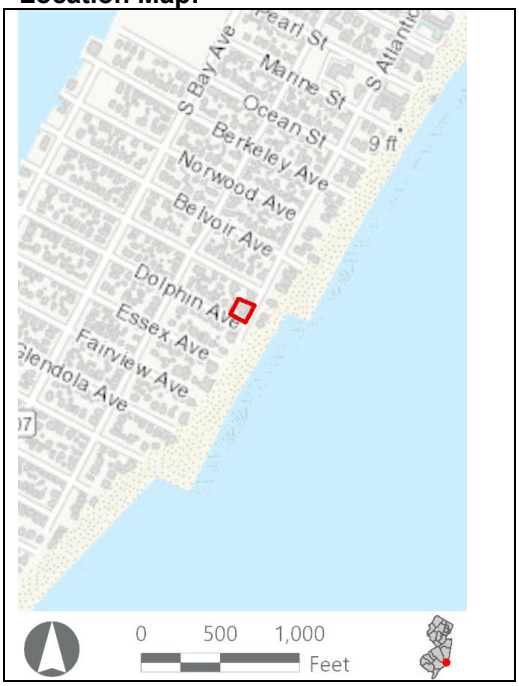
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Beach Haven. 2023. History of Beach Haven. Available at https://beachhaven-nj.gov/resources/history-of-beach-haven/ (Accessed January 2023).
Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
LOC. 2022. Image 11 of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Beach Haven, Ocean County, New Jersey. Available at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3814bm.g3814bm_g054121922 (Accessed November 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2022. Historic Aerials [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed November 2022).
U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Harvey Cedars Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-buildings/harvey-cedars-station-house/ (Accessed January 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 101 Dolphin Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, permanent
Historic Use: Residential, permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1931 **Source:** NETR, 2022.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: N/A
Form: Center Hall **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The resource at 101 Dolphin Avenue is a two-and-a-half story ca.1931 Colonial Revival with a side gable roof. The roof features three gable roof dormers and a large interior brick chimney. The dwelling measures six bays wide and three bays deep and is clad in wood shingles. The fenestration consists of multi-pane casement windows. The building is partially obstructed by trees but appears to have a center hall plan.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource fronts the northwest side of South Atlantic Avenue and is located approximately 175 feet from the beach at Beach Haven and the ocean. Although the dwelling has a maritime setting, views of the ocean are obscured by raised sand dunes and large, non-historic dwellings fronting the southeast side of South Atlantic Avenue. Historic aerial imagery shows that Beach Haven was almost entirely developed by 1920, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. The Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 caused extensive damage to the borough's hotels and boardwalk and another storm in 1962 resulted in a new zoning law requiring any new constructions to be built on stilts. Beach Haven continues to be a popular seasonal beach community (Beach Haven, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Sanborn map analysis revealed that the house was not yet present, and the area was largely undeveloped in 1922. The house appears in an aerial photograph from 1931. At that point, the majority of the neighborhood was filled with homes (LOC, 2022; NETR, 2022).

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Beach Haven Borough is in the extreme southern extent of Ocean County in the southern portion of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Beach Haven remained relatively undeveloped until the 1870s. In 1871, Captain Tilton Fox bought the Harvey Cedars Life Saving Station, moved it to Beach Haven, and opened it as the Hotel de Crab. The development of cottages, hotels, and roads accelerated over the next decades, cementing Beach Haven as a popular summer getaway for wealthy people from Philadelphia. In 1886, Beach Haven became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1880, Beach Haven was incorporated as a borough. By the turn of the twentieth century, Beach Haven had a flourishing commercial economy and tourism industry. In 1914, Beach Haven became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard to Beach Haven. The causeway was met with great excitement and supported continued development in Beach Haven in the subsequent decades. (Long Beach Island, 2023; Beach Haven, 2023; U.S. Lifesaving Service, 2023; Heritage Studies, 1981).

Significance: The residence at 101 Dolphin Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Beach Haven Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 101 Dolphin Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 101 Dolphin Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:





BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 83 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 83 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The resource at 83 Central Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

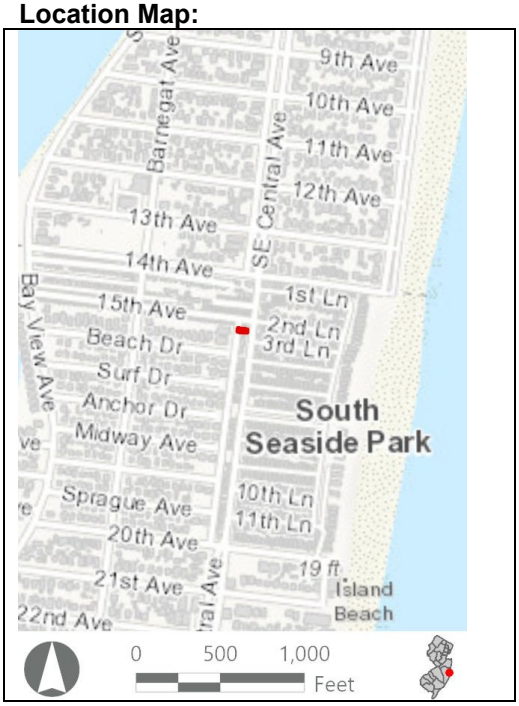
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 83 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1970 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 83 Central Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding. It is one bay wide and four bays deep. The entrance is on the side elevation with a fabric awning. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash on the side elevations and a single shallow oriel window on the street-facing elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: One of a row of mobile homes within a street grid neighborhood of shot gun cottages and mobile homes a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 83 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 83 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 83 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 81 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 81 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The resource at 81 Central Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

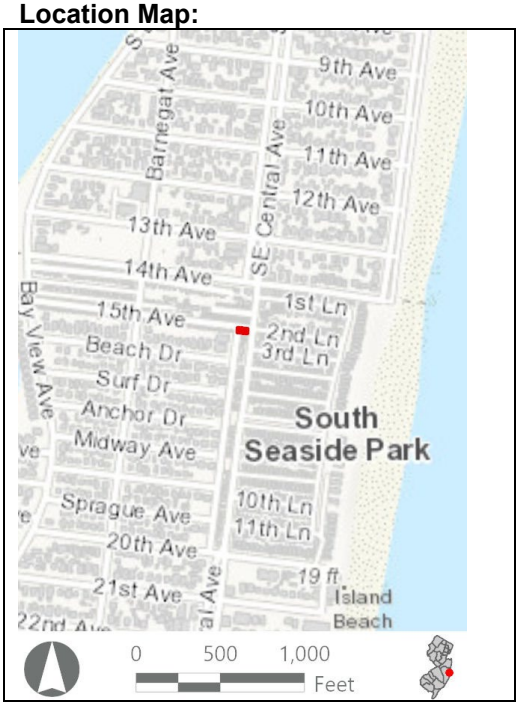
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

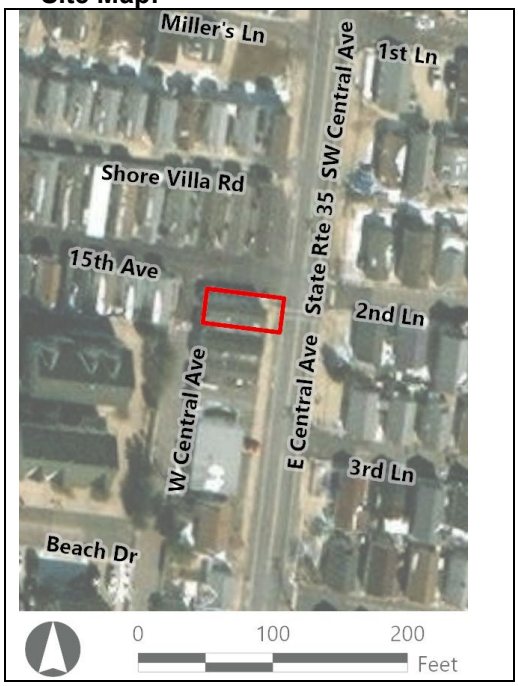
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 81 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1970 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 81 Central Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding. It is one bay wide and three bays deep. The entrance is via a sliding patio door on the side elevation. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash. The street-facing elevation has an oriel window with two large sash, otherwise, the sash are half-size.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: One of a row of mobile homes within a street grid neighborhood of shot gun cottages and mobile homes a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 81 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 81 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 81 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 84 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 84 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The resource at 84 Central Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

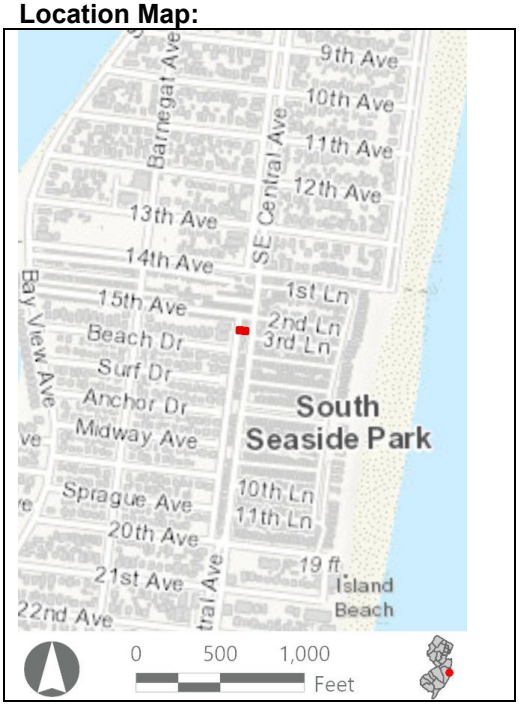
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 84 Central Ave
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1970 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 84 Central Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding. The building is one bay wide and three bays deep. The eaves on the street-facing elevation overhang with three rows of fish scale shingles overhanging the gable. There is a bay window on the street-facing elevation and 1/1 replacement sash on the side elevations. The primary entrance is on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: One of a row of mobile homes within a street grid neighborhood of shot gun cottages and mobile homes a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 84 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 84 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 84 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 82 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 82 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The resource at 82 Ocean Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

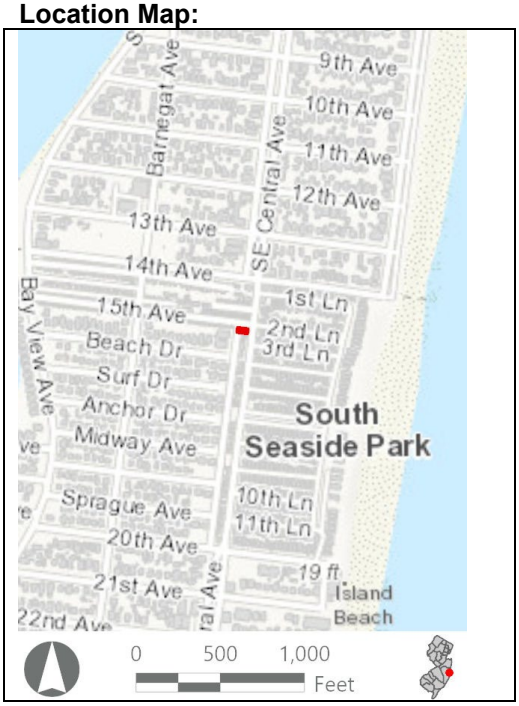
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

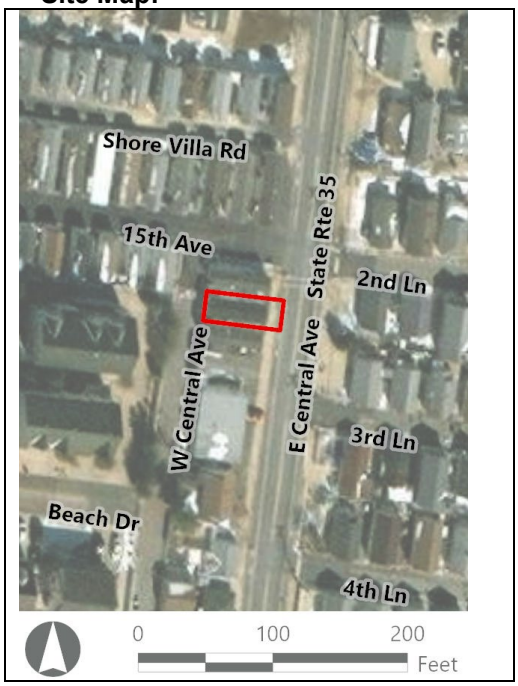
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 82 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca. 1970 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The resource at 82 Ocean Avenue is a one-story mobile home with a gabled roof and vinyl siding. It is one bay wide and four bays deep. The entrance is on the side elevation. There is a shallow oriel window on the street-facing elevation and 1/1 replacement sash on the side elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: One of a row of mobile homes within a street grid neighborhood of shot gun cottages and mobile homes a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 82 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 82 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 82 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 198 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 198 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 198 Central Avenue is a one-story ranch house with an asymmetrical gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

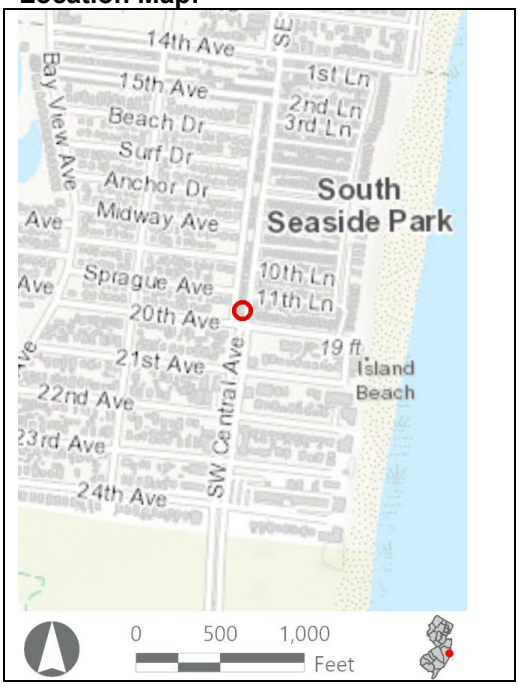
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

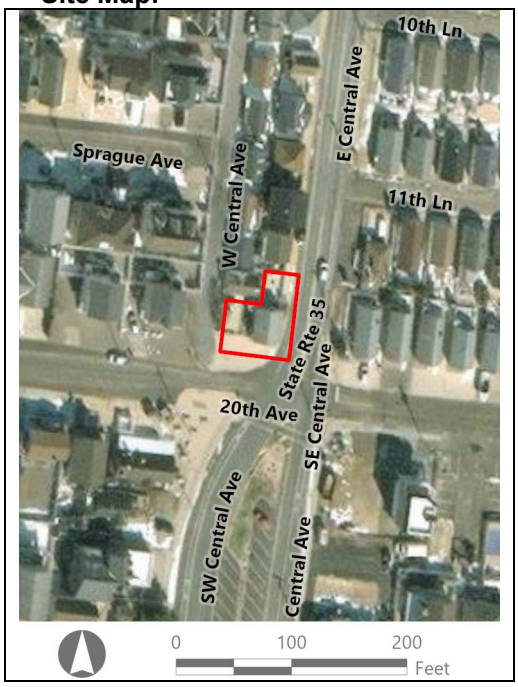
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 198 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 198 Central Avenue is a one-story ranch house with an asymmetrical gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. It is three bays wide and three bays deep. The entrance is on the gable end in the center bay. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash and fixed sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 198 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 198 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 198 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 194 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 194 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 194 Central Avenue is a one-story shotgun house with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

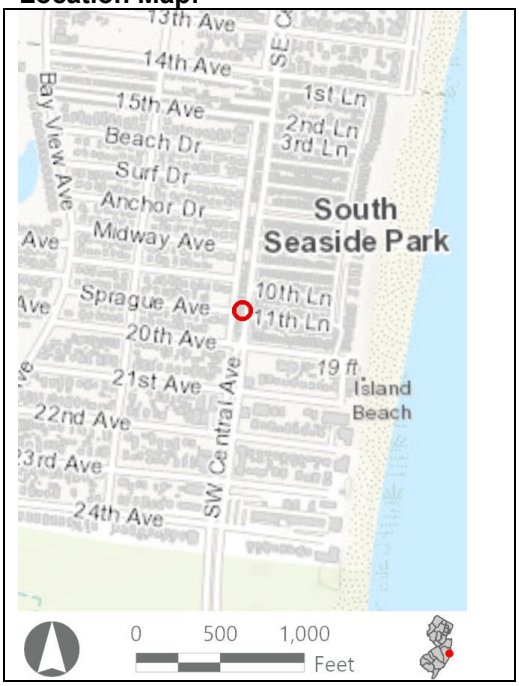
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 194 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Shot Gun **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 194 Central Avenue is a one-story shotgun house with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. The façade is three bays wide with patio doors in the left bay and 1/1 replacement sash in the other bays. The side elevations are devoid of fenestration.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and Cape Cods a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 194 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 194 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 194 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 190 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 190 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Seaside Park **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 190 Central Avenue is a one-story square house with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and stucco siding with small stones for texture.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

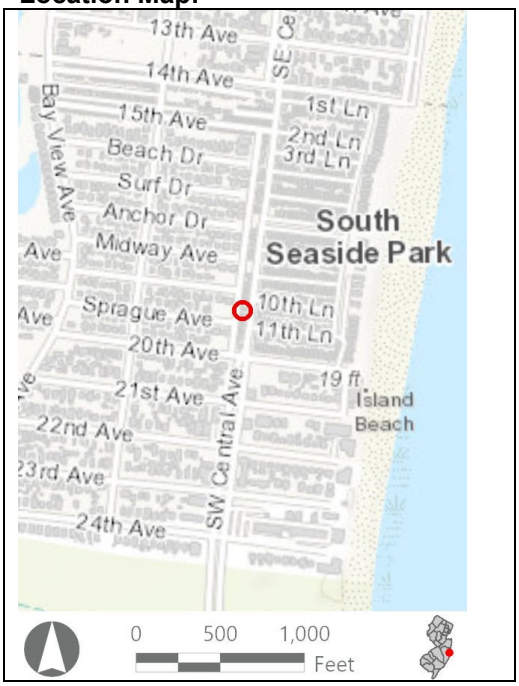
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: N/A

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 190 Central Ave
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 190 Central Avenue is a one-story square house with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and stucco siding with small stones for texture. The building is two bays wide and two bays deep. The entrance is in the left bay of the façade with a shed roof overhang. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash except for an oriel window on the side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 190 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 190 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 190 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 180 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 180 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 180 Central Avenue is a one-story square house with vinyl siding and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. It is three bays wide and two bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash. There is a patio door in the center bay of the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

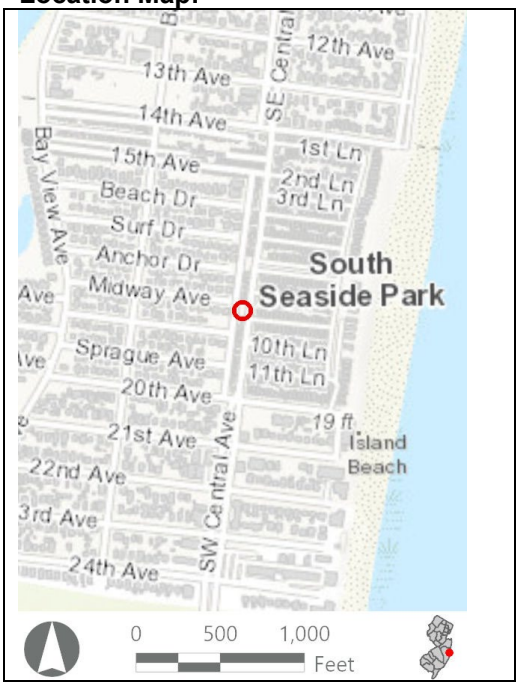
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 180 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 180 Central Avenue is a one-story square house with vinyl siding and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. It is three bays wide and two bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash. There is a patio door in the center bay of the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 180 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 180 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 180 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 178 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 178 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 178 Central Avenue is a one-story house with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

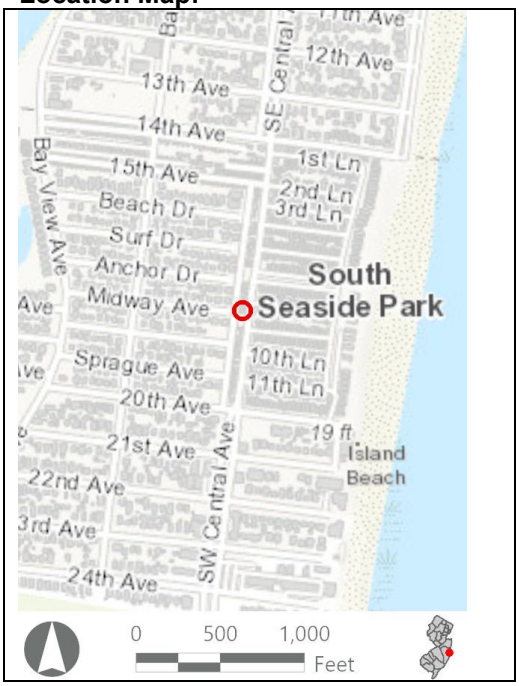
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 178 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 178 Central Avenue is a one-story house with a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. It is three bays wide and two bays deep with the façade further divided by two gable-front volumes. The entrance is in the right bay of the façade and a patio door is in the right bay of the street-facing side elevation. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash both singly and in pairs.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 178 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 178 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 178 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 168 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 168 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Seaside Park **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 168 Central Avenue is a one-story, side-gabled house on a rectangular plan with asbestos shingle siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

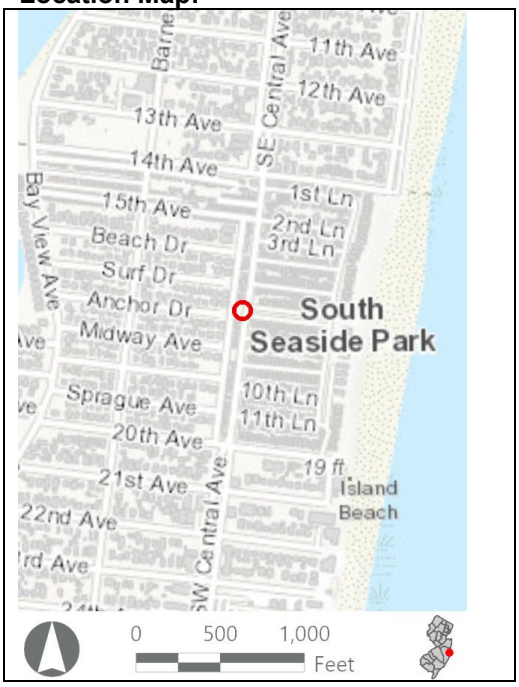
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge
☐ Landscape ☐ Industry
☐ Yes ☒ No
Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing
☐ Yes

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 168 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 168 Central Avenue is a one-story, side-gabled house on a rectangular plan with asbestos shingle siding. It is one bay wide and two bays deep with a shed-roof overhang and projection on one side elevation. The entrance is forward of the projection and shielded by the overhang. The fenestration is horizontal slider replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 168 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 168 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 168 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 160 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 160 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 160 Central Avenue is a one-story rectangular home with a hipped roof, vinyl siding, and no public-facing entry.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

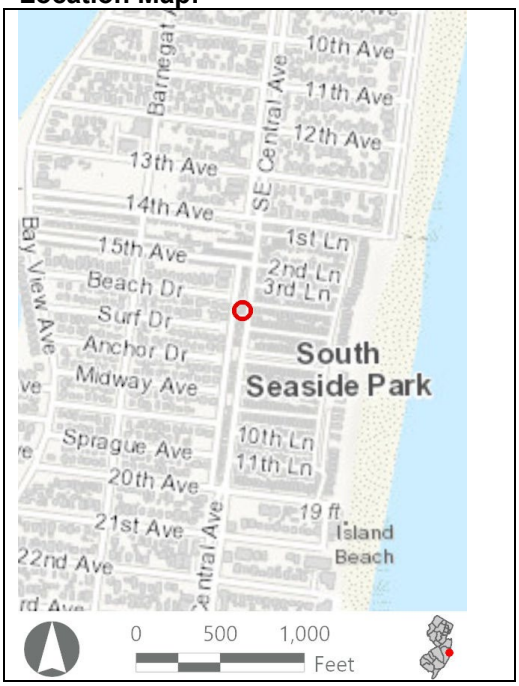
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 160 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 160 Central Avenue is a one-story rectangular home with a hipped roof, vinyl siding, and no public-facing entry. It is two bays wide and two bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash both singly and in pairs. There is a single-bay shed roof projection on one gable end.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 160 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 160 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 160 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 158 A Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 158 A (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 158 A Central Avenue is a hipped roof ranch with wood shingles and clapboard cladding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

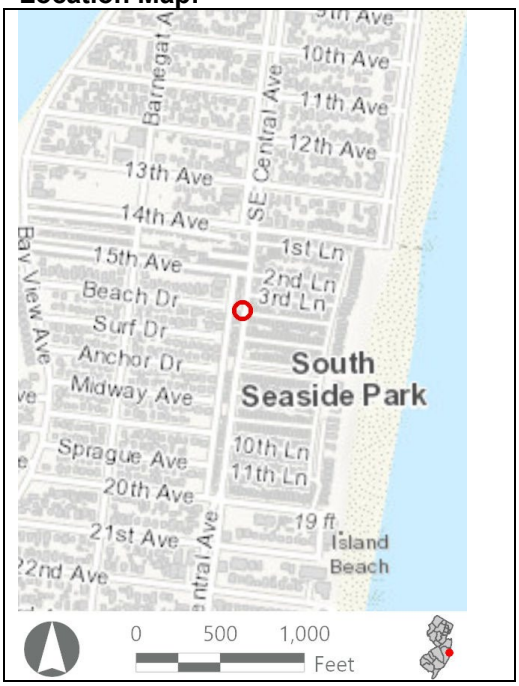
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 158 A Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Wood Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 158 A Central Avenue is a hipped roof ranch with wood shingles and clapboard cladding. It is two bays wide and two bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash and horizontal fixed sash. The front entrance is on the side of a projecting bay at the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 158 A Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 158 A Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 158 A Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 158 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 158 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1692

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 158 Central Avenue is a one-story Cape Cod with vinyl shingle siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

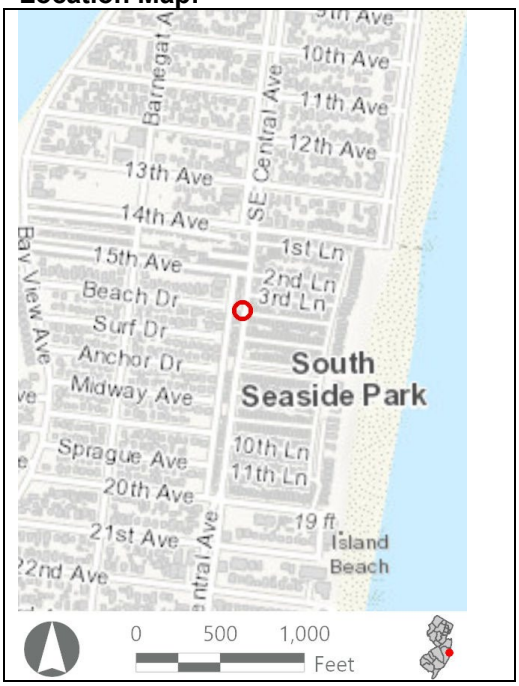
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 158 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 158 Central Avenue is a one-story Cape Cod with vinyl shingle siding. The building is three bays wide and two bays deep with 1/1 replacement sash with 6/6 dividers. The entrance is in the center bay of the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 158 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 158 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 158 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 188 B Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 188 B (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 188 B Central Avenue is a one-story house with a cross-gabled roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

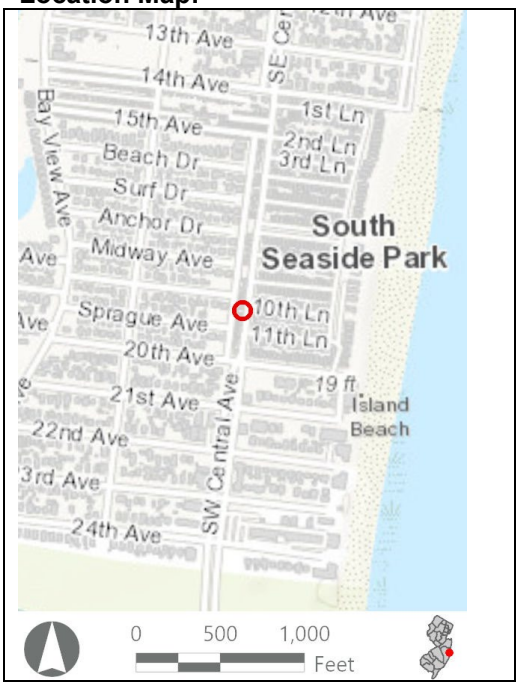
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 188 B Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 188 B Central Avenue is a one-story house with a cross-gabled roof and vinyl siding. There is a projecting gabled-roof bay on one side elevation with an entrance. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash with ribbon windows on the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 188 B Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 188 B Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 188 B Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 188 A Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 188 A (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 188 A Central Avenue is a one-story gable front shotgun-type house clad in vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

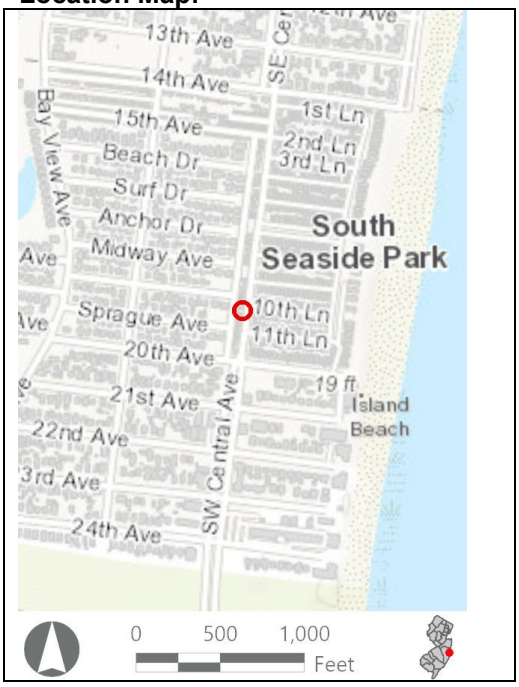
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 188 A Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Shot Gun **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 188 A Central Avenue is a one-story gable front shotgun-type house clad in vinyl siding. It is three bays wide with a center entrance and two bays deep. The fenestration on the façade is 1/1 replacement sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is located in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 188 A Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 188 A Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 188 A Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 188 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 188 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 188 Central Avenue is a one-story hipped-roof house with vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

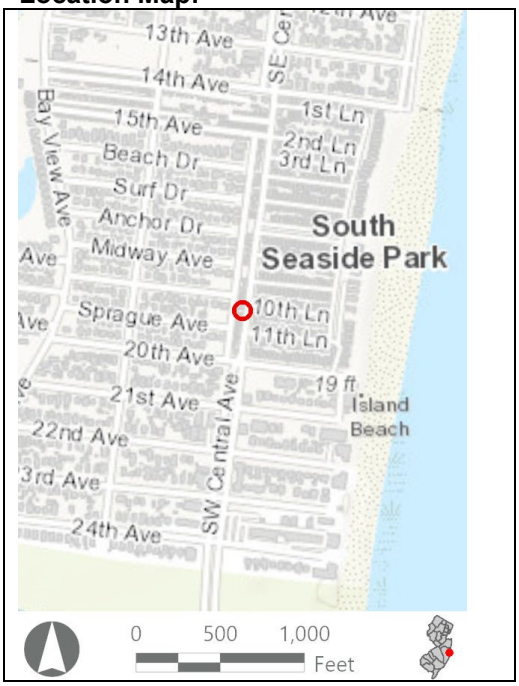
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 188 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Poor
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 188 Central Avenue is a one-story hipped-roof house with vinyl siding. The residence is three bays wide and three bays deep with pedestrian doors on two elevations. The fenestration appears to be fixed sash and each window is flanked by faux shutters. There is a grade-level deck on one side.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The home is set on a main, two-lane residential road one block from beach access. It is located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 188 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 188 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 188 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 186 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 186 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 186 Central Avenue is a one-story home with a shallow asymmetrical gabled roof, a center entry, and banks of ribbon windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

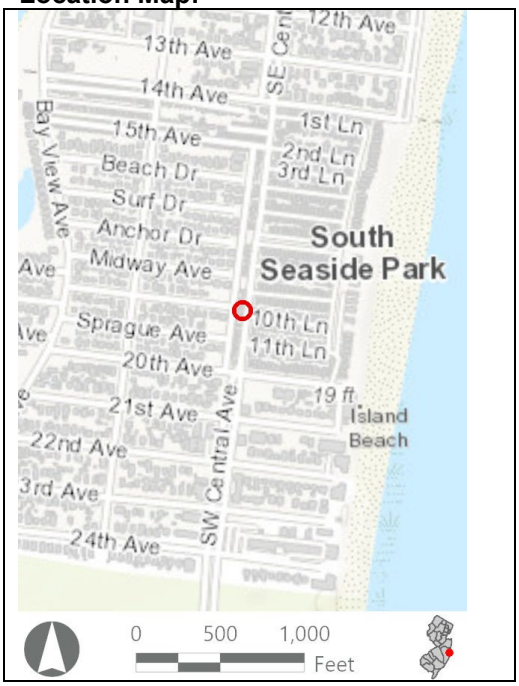
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 186 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 186 Central Avenue is a one-story home with a shallow asymmetrical gabled roof, a center entry, and banks of ribbon windows. The building is clad in vinyl siding and the fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash. There is a single-bay gable roof projection on one side adjacent to an at-grade deck and a retractable awning.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building is a home set on a two lane, main residential road one block from beach access. It is located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 186 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 186 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 186 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 184 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 184 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 184 Central Avenue is a one-story cross-gable home on a T-shaped plan and is clad in vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

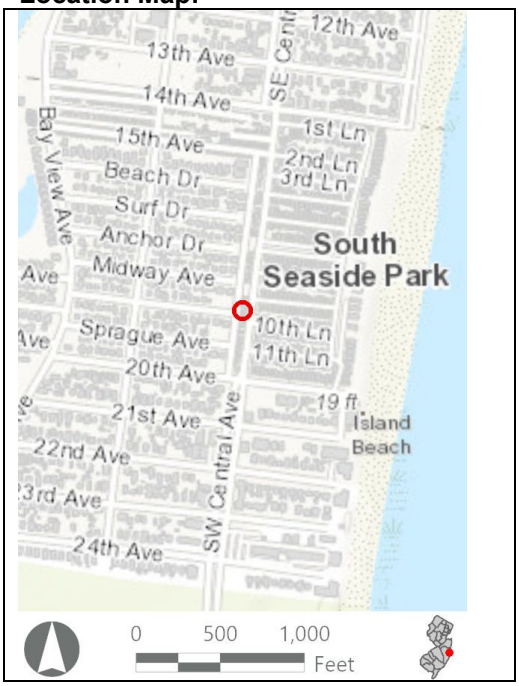
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 184 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Singles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 184 Central Avenue is a one-story cross-gable home on a T-shaped plan and is clad in vinyl siding. The residence is six bays wide and two bays deep. It has a bank of ribbon windows on a center, forward projection with 1/1 replacement sash, and narrow faux shutters on the ends of the ribbon. A single bay on either side of the projection has a single 1/1 replacement with faux shutters. The fenestration on the side elevations is 1/1 replacement, primarily without shutters. There is a circular attic vent at the façade gable. The primary entrance is on the north side of the projection while a secondary entry appears on the north elevation of the main block and opens onto a patio.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The home is set on a main residential road one block from beach access. It is located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 184 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 184 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 184 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 182 Central Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 182 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Central *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Berkeley Township **Block(s):** 1693

Local Place Name(s): South Seaside Park **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 182 Central Avenue is a ranch house with vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

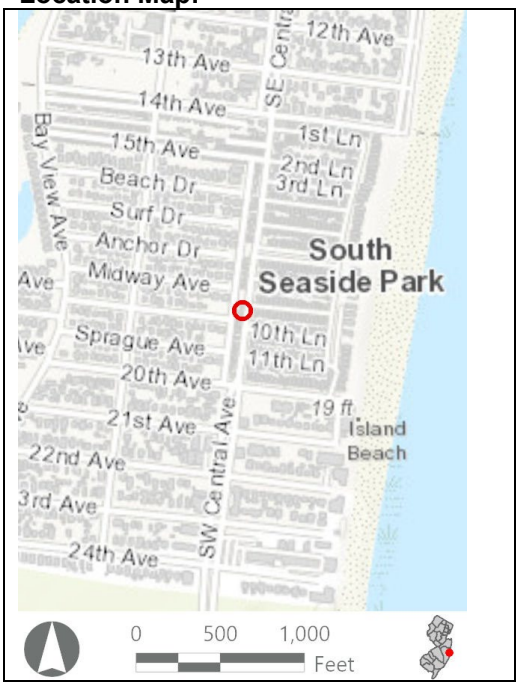
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 182 Central Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 182 Central Avenue is a ranch house with vinyl siding. The residence is five bays wide and two bays deep. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash. The entrance is in the center of the façade with a group of three windows to the left of the entry and a single window to the right with plank shuttlers.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence is set on a main residential road one block from beach access. It is located within a street grid neighborhood of tightly packed shot gun cottages and one-story vernacular house types a block in from the ocean/beach. South Seaside Park is an unincorporated section of Berkley Township located on Barnegat Island.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Berkeley Township is in the northern limit of Atlantic County and is bounded on the north by Cedar Creek, on the east by Barnegat Bay, on the south by Toms River, and on the west by Manchester Township. The first Euro-American settlers in this area of Atlantic County were English and arrived in the late seventeenth century. The early economies capitalized on the abundant pine barren forests and proximity to Barnegat Bay and Toms River. Agriculture, lumbering, milling, and boatbuilding were the principal trades. Throughout the eighteenth century, the township was predominantly rural with scattered settlements. The township was formally incorporated in 1875 from Dover Township and Bayville, incorporated in 1881, was the primary locale. The Toms River and Waretown Railroad arrived in the area in 1872 and with it brought sportsmen, vacationers, and new residents. The railroad also spurred the export of local produce and fish and shellfish which helped to sustain a diversified agricultural economy. By the early twentieth century, pound fishing (the trapping of large quantities of fish in large nets) and cranberry harvesting became lucrative economies in the township. Although a number of resort communities were proposed and platted in the township, Berkeley Township remained rural and undeveloped throughout the twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century brought a proliferation of housing to the township which is largely confined to the bayfront areas (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: 182 Central Avenue is associated with twentieth-century development in South Seaside Park and Berkeley Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Does not appear to retain sufficient exterior integrity or exhibit architectural significance. Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 182 Central Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 182 Central Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 13 Ocean Front Terrace

Street Address: *Street #:* 13 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean Front *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 42.04

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 13

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The building at 13 Ocean Front Terrace is a three-story house with beige vinyl shingles and three distinct roof lines. There is a first-floor, one-bay, two-car garage on the street-facing elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

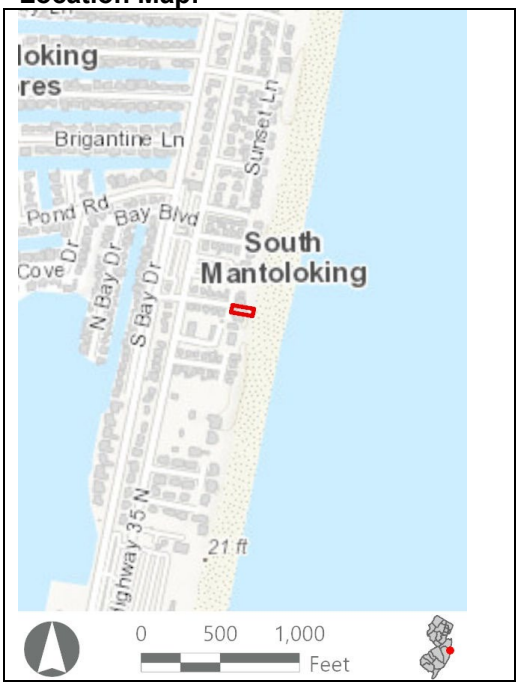
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Bizapedia. 2023. "Fisherman Dunes Property Owners Association." Available at https://www.bizapedia.com/nj/fisherman-dunes-property-owners-association.html (Accessed January 2023).
Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 13 Ocean Front Terrace
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1973 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 13 Ocean Front Terrace is a three-story side-gabled residence located directly on the beach and constructed into an embankment. The beach front elevation has a projecting first story with a deck and a secondary deck on top of the projection. The fenestration on this elevation is largely obscured by rolltop doors. The rear elevation steps down with a flat-roof projection extending over a wide carport located below grad. The fenestration on this elevation is paired sash. The entry is next to the carport with a secondary entrance on the opposite side under a shed roof. The siding is vinyl shingle, and the chimney appears to be clad in textured sheeting.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 13 Ocean Front Terrace is a beach front property along a private dirt residential road within a T-shaped development called Fisherman Dunes, part of the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood. Adjacent to the residence is a private access path to the beach. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The building at 13 Ocean Front Terrace is located in a mid-twentieth century development called Fisherman Dunes. The development has private beach access, and it is overseen by Fishermen Dunes Property Owners Association which was incorporated in 1964 (Bizapedia, 2023). Historical aerial photographs show that as late as 1940 the area was an almost completely undeveloped beach. By 1953, however, Cuttyhunk Road and Ocean Front Terrace have been constructed and homes along Cuttyhunk have been completed. Small cottages appear along the beach front. These are gone by 1956 and new larger housing appear. The residence at 13 Ocean Front Terrace is the last constructed in the development in 1973 with all others completed by 1963 (NETR, 2023).

Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 13 Ocean Front Terrace is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 13 Ocean Front Terrace is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 13 Ocean Front Terrace is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 546 Ocean Terrace

Street Address: *Street #:* 546 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 3.19

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 546 Ocean Terrace is a three-story gable-roof home. The first story is a half-open concrete pad and a half-enclosed basement with a side entrance. The upper stories are clad in wood shingles. The regular fenestration is 1/1 and 6/6 flat-arch sash.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

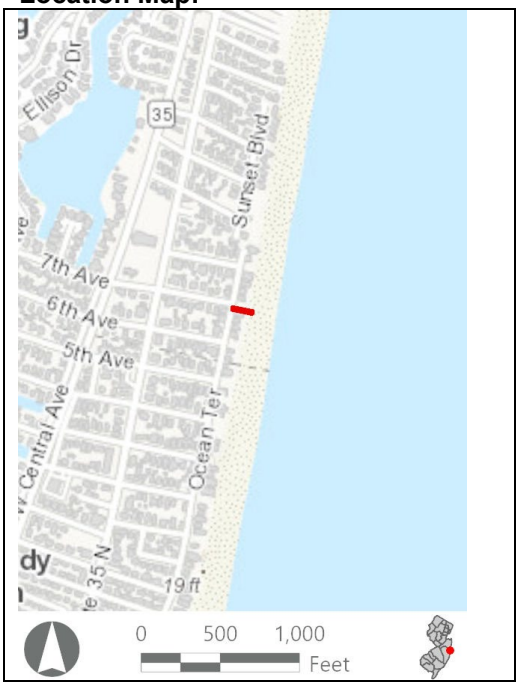
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).

Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).

Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 2, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 546 Ocean Terrace
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1952 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 546 Ocean Terrace is a three-story gable-roof home. The first story is a half-open concrete pad with unfinished logs supporting the home above. The other half is an enclosed stucco-clad bay with a side entrance. The fenestration on the first story faces the street. The upper stories are clad in wood shingles but are otherwise devoid of decoration. The regular fenestration is 1/1 and 6/6 flat-arch sash. The ocean-facing elevation projects a single bay in depth and is surmounted by a flat roof. An elevated deck extends from the ocean-facing elevation over the beach.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 546 Ocean Terrace is sited on a paved residential street that runs parallel to the beach at the end of a rectilinear development. The house faces the ocean and is adjacent to a beach access path. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 546 Ocean Terrace is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 546 Ocean Terrace is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 546 Ocean Terrace is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 11 Ocean Front Terrace

Street Address: *Street #:* 11 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean Front *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 42.04

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 11 Ocean Front Terrace is a two-story embanked home with a cross-gable roof. The gable front elevation faces the ocean. The building is clad with vinyl shingle siding and has 2/2 replacement sash. The entry is below grade on the street-facing elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

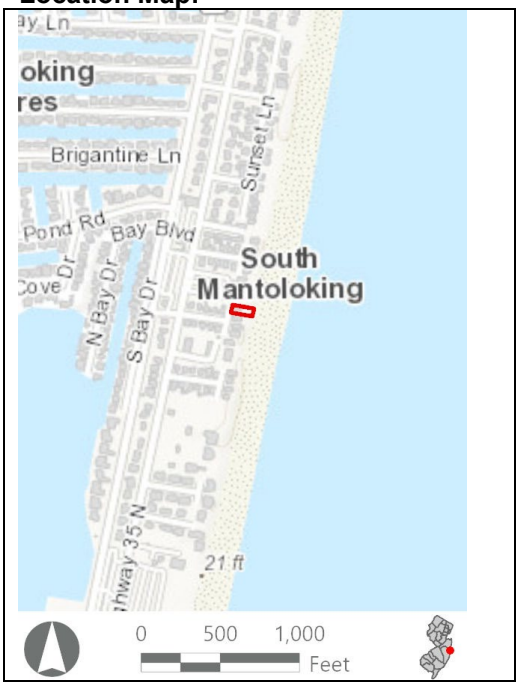
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Bizapedia. 2023. "Fisherman Dunes Property Owners Association." Available at https://www.bizapedia.com/nj/fisherman-dunes-property-owners-association.html (Accessed January 2023).
Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 11 Ocean Front Terrace
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca.1963 **Source:** NETR, 2023.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 11 Ocean Front Terrace is a two-story embanked home with a cross-gable roof. The gable front elevation faces the ocean. The building is clad with vinyl shingle siding and has 2/2 replacement sash irregularly placed. The deeply recessed entry is below grade on the street-facing elevation. A standing seam metal pent roof extends halfway across the street-facing elevation separating the first and second stories. The pent roof ends where a windowless projection extends from the wall surface on the second story. The projection is supported from underneath by square supports.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 11 Ocean Front Terrace is a beach front property along a private dirt residential road within a T-shaped development called Fisherman Dunes, part of the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood. Adjacent to the residence is a private access path to the beach. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: 11 Ocean Front Terrace is located in a mid-twentieth century development called Fisherman Dunes. The development has private beach access, and it is overseen by Fishermen Dunes Property Owners Association which was incorporated in 1964 (Bizapedia, 2023). Historical aerial photographs show that as late as 1940 the area was an almost completely undeveloped beach. By 1953, however, Cuttyhunk Road and Ocean Front Terrace have been constructed and homes along Cuttyhunk have been completed. Small cottages appear along the beach front. These are gone by 1956 and new larger housing appear. The residence at 11 Ocean Front Terrace first appears in the historic aerial for 1963 (NETR, 2023).

Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 11 Ocean Front Terrace is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 11 Ocean Front Terrace is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 11 Ocean Front Terrace is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 498 Sunset Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 498 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 32

Local Place Name(s): Mantoloking **Lot(s):** 17.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 498 Sunset Boulevard is a four-story side-gable house with dormers, shingle siding, and a side entrance. The first story is a two-car garage with stone veneer.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

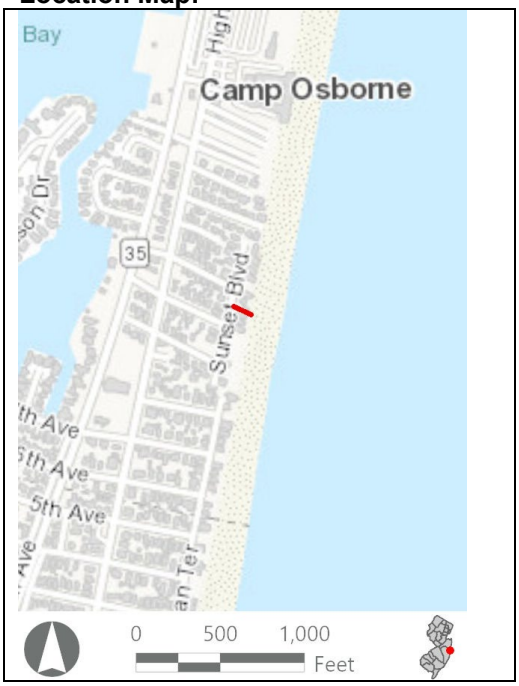
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
Havens, R.T. 1925. *Deauville Beach, Brick Township, Ocean County, New Jersey* [Blueprint Map]. Available at https://rucore.libraries.rutgers.edu/rutgers-lib/51765/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 498 Sunset Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 4
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 498 Sunset Boulevard is a four-story side-gable house built into an embankment. The street facing elevation features a gabled dormer. The fenestration is 6/1 replacement sash three and four bays across. The house is clad in wood shingle siding. The street-facing elevation steps down and features a two-bay carport below grade that is clad in stone veneer. Wooden steps lead to the entrance on the side elevation of the second story. Adjacent to this is a projecting bay with an additional entry. A brick chimney, painted white, extends through the roof eaves.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 498 Sunset Boulevard is a beach front property with private beach access. The house is located in the early twentieth century development of Deauville Beach which is composed of a rectilinear grid. Three streets (Jeanette, Deauville, and Georgian drives) extend east from U.S. Route 35 and terminate at Sunset Boulevard which runs parallel to the beach.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: 498 Sunset Boulevard is located in the rectilinear development of Deauville Beach plated in 1925 (Havens, 1925). Historical aerial photographs show that between 1931 and 1933 much of the development was built out, though with perhaps larger homes than envisioned as many of these occupy multiple narrow lots (NETR, 2023).

Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 498 Sunset Boulevard is associated with early to mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 498 Sunset Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 498 Sunset Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 394 Route 35 North

Street Address: *Street #:* 394 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Route 35 *Suffix:* N *Type:* N/A

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 37

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The building at 394 Route 35 North is a three-story, three-bay building clad in stucco and topped with a metal roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

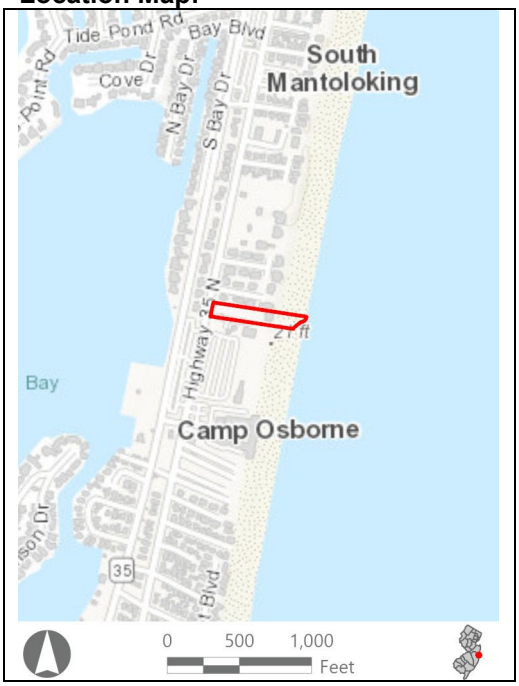
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: N/A

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 394 Route 35 North
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Metal
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 394 Route 35 North is a three-story, three-bay building clad in stucco and topped with a metal roof. The building is approached by a long driveway and is nestled into several trees and other surrounding greenery. The facades are complimented by several 1/1 rectangular windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Residential area, one block from the ocean, and two blocks from Bayside Cove and Park. Brick Township is located in the northeastern extent of Ocean County and is bordered to the north by Monmouth County, to the east by Point Pleasant Borough and Barnegat Bay, to the south by Barnegat Bay, and to the west by Lakewood Township.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The early settlement history of the township is closely tied to Ocean County; the township was one of the original townships organized with the formation of the county in 1850. Prior to its formal organization, the area that would become Brick Township sustained an early milling industry made possible by the abundant timber in the township. During the middle of the eighteenth century, Brick Township contained prosperous sawmills and two early iron forges. By the middle of the nineteenth century, subsistence farming became the primary economy with an emphasis on dairying. Many farmers drove their cattle down the early alignment of modern-day Mantoloking Road towards Barnegat Bay for grazing. Hunting and fishing, specifically shellfish and small game, were also important trades. In the 1850s, cranberry harvesting became the principal economy with Brick Township producing the most cranberries in Ocean County into the early twentieth century. However, the construction of the Point Pleasant Canal in 1925 resulted in the introduction of saltwater into the Metedeconk River and Barnegat Bay and resulted in the loss of the cranberrying industry. Gunning and fishing clubs, along with numerous summer camps, became popular in the township at the turn of the twentieth century. In the early 1920s, a real estate development boom in the township in the 1920s attracted new residents to the more bucolic bayfront areas of Ocean County. Several real estate development companies sold lots in the township; however, restrictive covenants included in the sale of the lots resulted in a predominantly white and middle-class population. The opening of the Garden State Parkway in 1954 resulted in a proliferation of residential and commercial development in proximity to the highway corridor. Today, Brick Township has been largescale “big box” commercial development and continued residential development (Donatiello, 2022).

Significance: 394 Route 35 North is associated with twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 394 Route 35 North is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 394 Route 35 North is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property’s significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 101 Faber Lane

Street Address: *Street #:* 101 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Faber *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 39

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 101 Faber Lane is a two-story side-gable house on a rectangular plan constructed into an embankment. It has wood shingle siding and a wraparound porch on the beach-facing elevation. Two-thirds of the beach elevation is glazed floor to the roofline.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

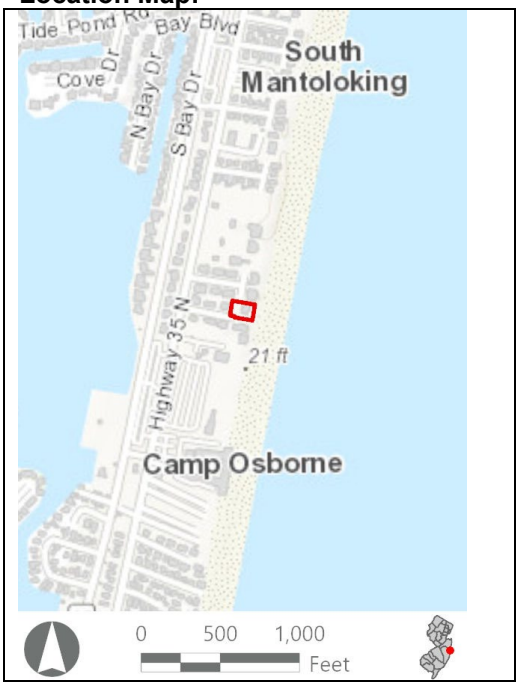
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).

Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).

Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 101 Faber Lane
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Wood, Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 101 Faber Lane is a two-story side-gable house on a rectangular plan constructed into an embankment. It has wood shingle siding and a wraparound porch on the beach-facing elevation, which due to the grade presents as a single story. The porch roof is hipped and is supported by square columns resting on a concrete pad. Two-thirds of the beach elevation is glazed floor to the roofline. The street-facing elevation presents as a two-story Colonial with 12/1 and 12/12 sash with working shutters and a center entry with sidelights. The entry is shielded by a pent roof supported by square posts. A carport to the left of the entry is recessed with a barn door.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 101 Faber Lane is a beach front property at the end of a dirt residential road, part of the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 101 Faber Lane is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 101 Faber Lane is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 101 Faber Lane is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:



BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 252 Sunset Lane South

Street Address: *Street #:* 252 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* S *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 50.02

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 252 Sunset Lane South is a three-story, hipped-roof house with a first-floor two-car garage and stairs leading up to the second floor. There is a porch with a rooftop deck on the beach side.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

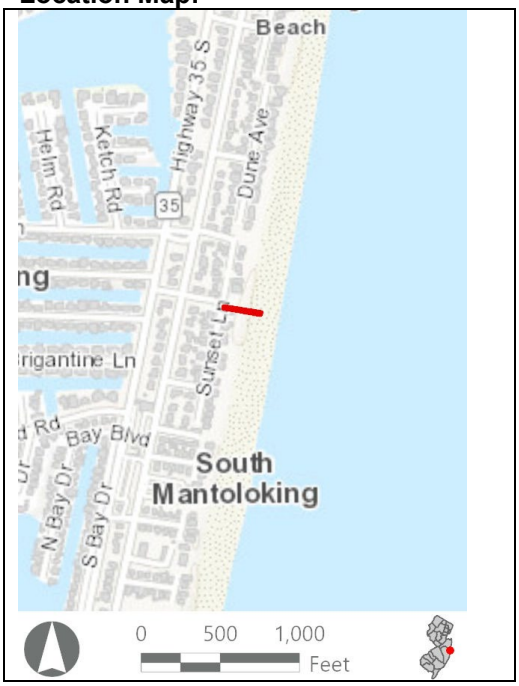
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: realtor.com. 2023. "252 Sunset Ln." Available at https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/252-Sunset-Ln_Mantoloking_NJ_08738_M55107-78537 (Accessed February 2023).
Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 252 Sunset Lane South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four Square **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 252 Sunset Lane South is a hipped roof foursquare with wide overhanging eaves. The house is constructed into an embankment with the beach side elevation presenting as two stories. The beachside has an enclosed porch with a rooftop deck. The second story on the beachside is four bays across. Overall, the majority of the fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash. The siding appears to be wide vinyl or aluminum and there is a tall brick chimney. A two-bay carport with a pedestrian entry between is below grade on the street-facing elevation. The foundation is parged.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 252 Sunset Lane South is a beachfront property located in a residential neighborhood along a stretch of dead-end road that runs parallel to the beach located in the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: The residence at 252 Sunset Lane South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 252 Sunset Lane South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 252 Sunset Lane South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 104 Lyndhurst Drive

Street Address: *Street #:* 104 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Lyndhurst *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* DR

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 36

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 10.08

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The building at 104 Lyndhurst Drive is an elevated one-and-one-half-story front gabled house with vinyl siding and a shed-roof dormer.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 2, 2023

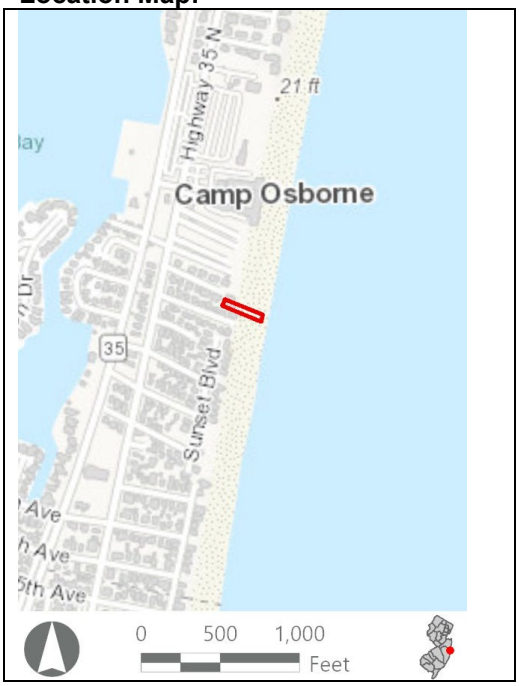
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 2, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 104 Lyndhurst Drive
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1935 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 104 Lyndhurst Drive is a heavily altered one-and-one-half-story ca. 1935 Cape Cod dwelling raised on wood pilings and in infilled ground floor. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and stucco, and the asphalt shingle roof has a shed-roof dormer. Window openings have been altered and consist of one-over-one vinyl windows as well as large, modern casement windows. Sliding glass doors have also been added. A large second-story deck extends across the beach-facing (east) elevation and wraps around the north elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located on the beach in a residential neighborhood located along the shore with direct beach access. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

The building at 104 Lyndhurst Drive was built in about 1935 as part of a development of seaside cottages primarily built between 1930 and 1960 (NETR, 2023).

Significance: 104 Lyndhurst Drive is associated with twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 104 Lyndhurst Drive is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 104 Lyndhurst Drive is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 166 Sunset Lane North

Street Address: *Street #:* 166 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* N *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 62

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 166 Sunset Lane North is a three-story embanked cross-gable house clad in wood shingle siding and has a rusticated CMU first story with a carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

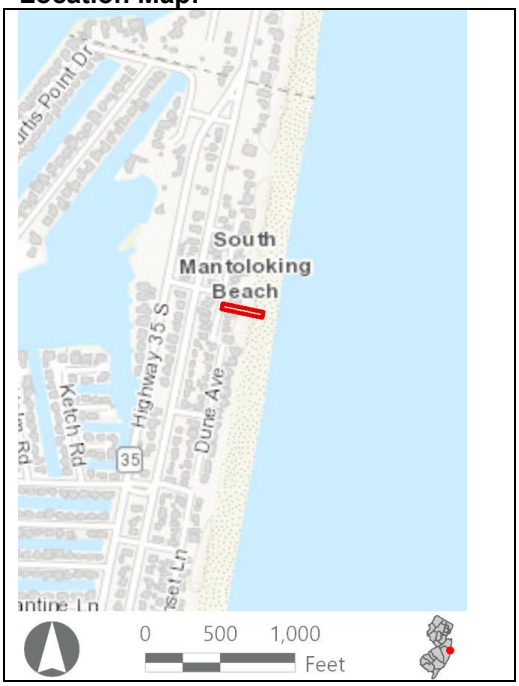
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).

Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).

Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 166 Sunset Lane North
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1927 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 166 Sunset Lane North is a three-story wood-shingle clad house with a cross-gable roof system. The building is constructed into an embankment with a rusticated CMU first story below grade. The first story features a two-bay carport; however, the left bay has been infilled with a pedestrian door, a single six-pane sash, and shingle siding, likely to create additional living space. The entry has a gabled overhang supported by square posts with railings. The upper stories are two bays across with a variety of replacement sash types. An oriel window with a hipped roof occupies the second-story bay above the intact carport. A brick chimney extends the height of the side elevation and penetrates the roof eaves. Wooden stairs on either side of the house lead to a deck on the beach-side elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 166 Sunset Lane North is a beachfront home located in the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood along a dead-end road that runs parallel to the beach. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 166 Sunset Lane North is associated with early to mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 166 Sunset Lane North is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 166 Sunset Lane North is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 492 Sunset Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 492 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 32

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 12.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The building at 492 Sunset Boulevard is an altered three-story house with a flat roof and vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

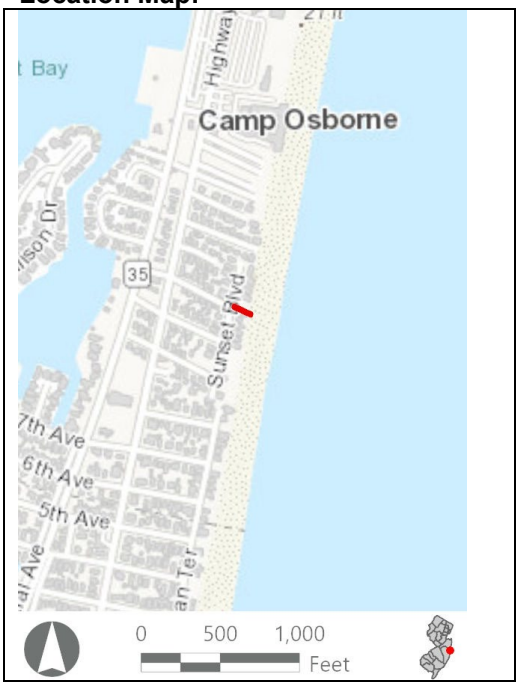
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).
Zillow. 2023. "492 Sunset Blvd." Available at https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/492-Sunset-Blvd-Mantoloking-NJ-08738/52677934_zpid/? (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 492 Sunset Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 492 Sunset Boulevard is an altered three-story house with a flat roof. The first floor contains a two-bay garage and is clad in stucco, while the upper floors are clad in vinyl siding. Windows are one-over-one and sliding vinyl units. A large deck extends from the second floor at the beach-facing (southeast) elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located on the beach in a residential neighborhood located along the shore with direct beach access. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

The building at 492 Sunset Boulevard was built in about 1954 as part of a development of seaside cottages primarily built between 1930 and 1960 (NETR, 2023).

Significance: 492 Sunset Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 492 Sunset Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 492 Sunset Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 14 Falls Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 14 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Falls *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 42.06

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 14 Falls Road is a two-story split level with a gable roof. The building is constructed into an embankment with the street-facing elevation presenting as two stories. The building is clad in vinyl shingle siding and has a single-bay carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).

Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).

Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 14 Falls Rd
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1953 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Split Level **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 14 Falls Road is a two-story split level with a gable roof. The building is constructed into an embankment with the street-facing elevation presenting as two stories. The street elevation is three bays across with a center entry. A pent roof separates the first and second stories and merges into a hipped overhang without supports above the entry. The bay to the right of the entry is a carport, while that to the left features paired 1/1 replacement sash. Fenestration on the upper façade is 1/1 and sliding replacement sash. The building is clad in vinyl shingle siding, including on the façade of the masonry first story while the sides of the first story are parged. The beach elevation appears to have a porch with a large rooftop deck. A brick chimney surmounts the center of the roof at the ridge.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 14 Falls Road is a beach front property located on a dirt road at the end of a T-shaped development. The Falls Road development is located in the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 14 Falls Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 14 Falls Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 14 Falls Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 502 Sunset Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 502 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 32

Local Place Name(s): Mantoloking **Lot(s):** 21

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 502 Sunset Boulevard is a three-story cross-gable building with a steeply pitched roof. The beach-facing elevation is angled outward from the center and features broad glazed fenestration that extends up to the roofline. A two-tier deck occupies the second and third-story façade. The building is clad in vinyl siding and there is a two-bay carport at the first story of the rear elevation.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

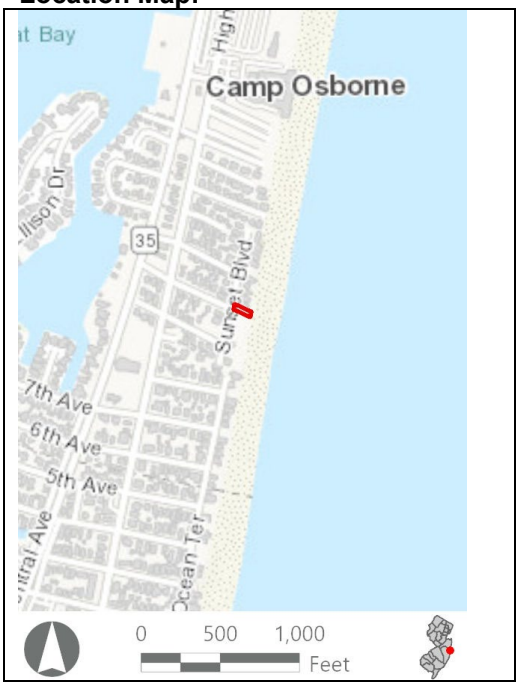
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
Havens, R.T. 1925. *Deauville Beach, Brick Township, Ocean County, New Jersey* [Blueprint Map]. Available at https://rucore.libraries.rutgers.edu/rutgers-lib/51765/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 502 Sunset Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: ca.1972 **Source:** NETR, 2023.
Alteration Date(s): 2013 **Source:** Bing Streetview
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 502 Sunset Boulevard is a three-story cross-gable building with a steeply pitched roof. The beach-facing elevation is angled outward from the center and features broad glazed fenestration that extends up to the roofline. A two-tier deck occupies the second and third-story façade. The building is clad in vinyl siding and there is a two-bay carport at the first story of the rear elevation. On the rear elevation, a pent roof separates the first story from the upper stories. Fenestration is paired 2/2 replacement sash. The house was originally two stories but was elevated in 2013. Consequently, the entry is on the side elevation of the second story. The entry is reached by wooden steps that connect with the second-story deck which wraps around from the beach elevation to the side elevation and is supported by braces rather than posts.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 502 Sunset Boulevard is a beach front property with private beach access. The house is located in the early twentieth-century development of Deauville Beach which is composed of a rectilinear grid. Three streets (Jeanette, Deauville, and Georgian drives) extend east from U.S. Route 35 and terminate at Sunset Boulevard which runs parallel to the beach.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: 502 Sunset Boulevard is located in the rectilinear development of Deauville Beach plated in 1925 (Havens, 1925). Historical aerial photographs show that between 1931 and 1933 much of the development was built out, though with perhaps larger homes than envisioned as many of these occupy multiple narrow lots. The house at 502 Sunset Boulevard first appears in the 1972 historic aerial (NETR, 2023).

Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 502 Sunset Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 502 Sunset Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 502 Sunset Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 11 Falls Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 11 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Falls *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 42.06

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 11

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The building at 11 Falls Road is a three-story gable front house with stone cladding at the first floor and wood exterior on the upper floors.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
REDFIN. 2023. "11 Falls Rd." Available at https://www.redfin.com/NJ/Mantoloking/11-Falls-Rd-08738/home/37199875 (Accessed February 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 8, 2023
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso
Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 11 Falls Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 11 Falls Road is a three-story gable front house with stone cladding at the first floor and vinyl siding with a wood shingle look at the upper floors. The primary entrance is at the first floor, adjacent to a single-bay garage, on the street-facing (west) elevation. A pent roof clad in asphalt shingle spans the width of the elevation above the first floor. The upper floors of this elevation are symmetrically arranged, with a Palladian window at the third floor. Windows throughout are vinyl sash with simulated divided lights. To the east, a two-story gable-roofed extension projects from the main volume and beyond it, a single-story addition is topped with a roof deck.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located on the beach in a residential neighborhood located along the shore with direct beach access. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

The building at 11 Falls Road was built in about 1980 as part of a development of seaside cottages primarily built between 1940 and 1970 (NETR, 2023).

Significance: 11 Falls Road is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 11 Falls Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 11 Falls Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 12 Falls Road

Street Address: *Street #:* 12 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Falls *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 42.06

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The building at 12 Falls Road is a two-story residence with a shed roof, vinyl siding, and vinyl replacement windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

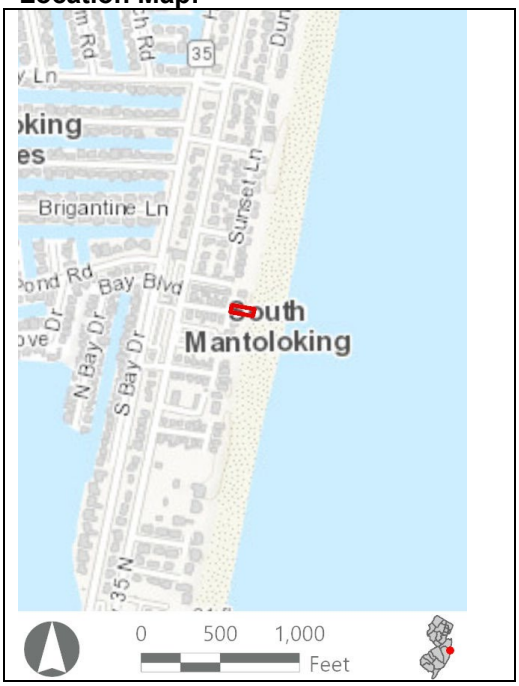
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials* [website]. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed January 2023).
Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).
Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey
Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12 Falls Road
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 12 Falls Road is a two-story residence with a shed roof, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. It appears to originally have been a single-story residence which was raised atop a new stucco-clad first floor containing a two-bay garage and entrance. The second floor overhangs the first floor. The beach-facing (east) elevation features a wide brick chimney at the south and a deep roof overhang.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is located on the beach in a residential neighborhood located along the shore with direct beach access. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

The building at 12 Falls Road was built in about 1960 as part of a development of seaside cottages primarily built between 1930 and 1960 (NETR, 2023).

Significance: 12 Falls Road is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 12 Falls Road is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 12 Falls Road is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 142 Sunset Lane North

Street Address: *Street #:* 142 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* N *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 62

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: 142 Sunset Lane North is an elevated side-gable bungalow with wood shingle siding. There is a shed roof dormer on the street-facing elevation. The fenestration is paired casement replacement sash. The first story is rusticated CMU foundation with a carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).

Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).

Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 8, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 142 Sunset Lane North
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1932 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: 142 Sunset Lane North is an elevated side-gable bungalow with wood shingle siding. The residence is constructed into an embankment and presents as two stories on the street-facing elevation. There is a shed roof dormer on the street-facing elevation with paired casement replacement sash. The upper story is two bays across also with paired casement replacement sash. The first story is constructed of rusticated CMU and features a two-bay carport. The right bay has been infilled with wood singles and an 8/8 replacement sash. A pedestrian entry is located between the two bays. There is a projecting shed roof bay on the side elevation of the upper story. A brick chimney on the opposite elevation penetrates the roof eaves. Beyond the chimney toward the beach appears to be the primary entry which is reached by a set of wooden stairs. The fenestration on this side is 1/1 replacement sash. There appears to be a deck on the beach facing elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 142 Sunset Lane North is a beachfront home located in the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood along a dead-end road that runs parallel to the beach. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 142 Sunset Lane North is associated with early to mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 142 Sunset Lane North is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 142 Sunset Lane North is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 256 Sunset Lane South

Street Address: *Street #:* 256 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* S *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 50.02

Local Place Name(s): Brick Barrier Island **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: The residence at 256 Sunset Lane South is a wide, three-story cross-gable house. The building has stone veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the upper stories. There is a first-story carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Mantoloking, New Jersey. 2022. History. Available at: https://www.mantoloking.org/our-community/pages/history#/ (Accessed August 2022).

Roberts, D.G., and Z. Zeilman. 2017. *Neighborhood Plan: Brick Barrier Island, Brick Township, New Jersey.* Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/documents/barrier-island/ (Accessed January 2023).

Town of Brick. 2023. "Town History." Available at https://www.bricktownship.net/index.php/government/town-history/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 8, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 256 Sunset Lane South
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 256 Sunset Lane South is a wide, three-story cross-gable house. Divided roughly into three bays on the façade, the gable end of a gambrel roof occupies the right bay of the third story. A shed roof dormer occupies the center and left bays. A pent roof separates the first story from the second story. The building is clad with stone veneer on the first-story façade and vinyl shingle siding on the upper stories and side elevations. From left to right, the first story has a four-part window bay, the primary entry, a small 1/1 sash window, and a wide carport. The fenestration of the upper façade is primarily paired 2/2 sash.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 256 Sunset Lane South is a beachfront property located in a residential neighborhood along a stretch of dead-end road that runs parallel to the beach located in the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: The residence at 256 Sunset Lane South is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 256 Sunset Lane South is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 256 Sunset Lane South is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 146 Sunset Lane North

Street Address: *Street #:* 146 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Sunset *Suffix:* N *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08738

Municipality(s): Brick Township **Block(s):** 62

Local Place Name(s): Mantoloking **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Point Pleasant

Description: 146 Sunset Lane North is an elevated side-gable bungalow with wood shingle siding. There is a gable roof dormer on the street-facing elevation. The fenestration is casement and 1/1 replacement sash. The first story is rusticated CMU foundation with dual carports.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: N/A

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	June 8, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 146 Sunset Lane North
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1931 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: 146 Sunset Lane North is an elevated side-gable bungalow with wood shingle siding. The residence is constructed into an embankment and presents as two stories on the street-facing elevation. There is a gabled roof dormer on the street-facing elevation with a bank of casement sash surmounted by a half-elliptical light. The upper story is two bays across with paired casement and 1/1 replacement sash. The first story is constructed of rusticated CMU and features a two-bay carport. A pedestrian entry is located between the two bays. There is a projecting shed roof bay on the side elevation of the upper story. A brick chimney on the opposite elevation penetrates the roof eaves. Forward of the chimney toward the street is a two-story projecting bay with a parged masonry first story and wood-shingle second story. The first story of the bay has a pedestrian entry. A set of wooden stairs leads to what appears to be an enclosed wraparound porch with a rooftop deck, both of which extend from the side elevation to the beach-facing elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: 146 Sunset Lane North is a beachfront home located in the Brick Barrier Island neighborhood along a dead-end road that runs parallel to the beach. Brick Barrier Island, also known as Brick Beaches, is located in the extreme eastern section of Brick Township on the barrier island immediately south of Mantoloking Borough. The modern-day built landscape reflects the mid-twentieth century development pattern with private enclaves, or sub-neighborhoods, extending from the north-south Route 35 arterial and developing along private dirt roads. Each enclave is overseen by a homeowner's association, and many have private beach access.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Brick township has a history dating back to the 1740s when dense woodland attracted the sawmill and charcoal industries (Town of Brick, 2023). However, Brick Barrier Island was late to develop, remaining largely unspoiled beach into the 1930s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017). The construction of the Mantoloking Bridge in 1884 spurred development on the barrier island and Mantoloking was incorporated as a separate borough in 1911 (Borough of Mantoloking, 2022). The construction of U.S. Route 35 in 1908 served as a connection to the mainland for Brick Barrier Island via Mantoloking and the bridge, otherwise, the area has no physical connection to the rest of the town. Historical aerial photography shows Brick Barrier Island developing along Route 35 starting primarily in the 1930s, but intensive development does not become apparent until the post-WWII period with the entire region completely built out by the 1970s (Roberts and Zeilman, 2017).

Significance: 146 Sunset Lane North is associated with early to mid-twentieth-century development in Brick Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 146 Sunset Lane North is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 146 Sunset Lane North is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: June 8, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 15 East Burlington Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 15 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Burlington *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 25

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 15 East Burlington Avenue is a two-story, International Revival-style oceanfront single-family home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

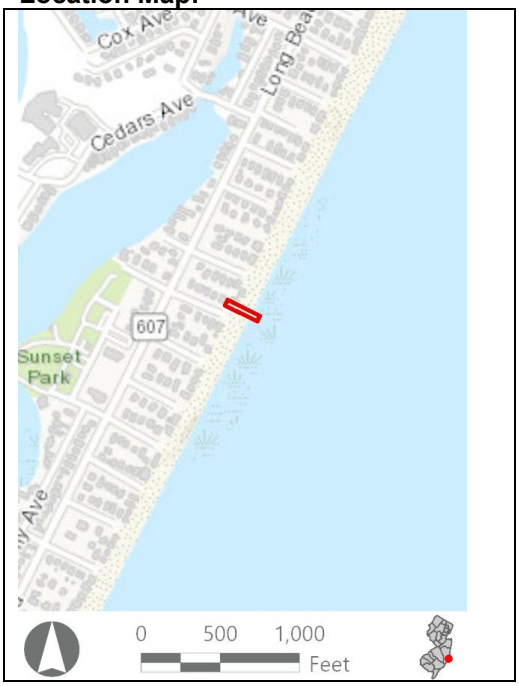
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).
Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).
Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).
Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).
Walker, L. 2014. American Homes: The Landmark Illustrated Encyclopedia of Domestic Architecture. Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, New York, NY.

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 15 East Burlington Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flushboard

Exterior Description: The residence at 15 East Burlington Avenue is a two-story, International Revival-style oceanfront single-family home. Typical of the style, the house is a cube pierced by rectangular openings with smooth vertical flush board siding (most likely cedar) and attached cylindrical forms. Much of the lower level is obscured by the dunes, but the upper cubic form is discernable. An exterior stair leads to a porch on the first story which is formed by a deep recess that extends to the second story. The roof overhangs this recess and on the side elevation a freestanding wall, with rectangular voids, extends the height of the recess. To the right of the recessed bay is a half-cylindrical projection with a rooftop balcony. Sliding patio doors open onto both the porch and balcony. The fenestration is a mix of rectangular fixed sash in vertical and horizontal orientation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 15 East Burlington Avenue is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

The International Revival style dates to the late 1960s and the 1970s when architects, such as The New York Five, popularized a renewed interest in the work of Le Corbusier from the 1930s. Largely an architect's style, it remained limited to the homes of the elite. The borough of Harvey Cedars already had a reputation for International style homes dating back to the 1930s when George Daub and William Lescaze from Philadelphia designed a number of them intended to take advantage of ocean views. Most of these are no longer extant but some later revival examples, such as 15 E Burlington remain (Walker, 2014; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: The house at 15 East Burlington Avenue is a modest example of the International Revival style and appears to have no architectural significance.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The house exhibits some features of the style, such as cubic massing pierced by rectangular openings with smooth vertical flush board siding and attached cylindrical forms. However, it does not appear to be a noteworthy or significant example of the style, and research did not reveal an association with an important architect.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 15 East Sussex Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 15 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Sussex *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 43

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 15 East Sussex Avenue is a Contemporary oceanfront two-story single-family home with a stepped façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

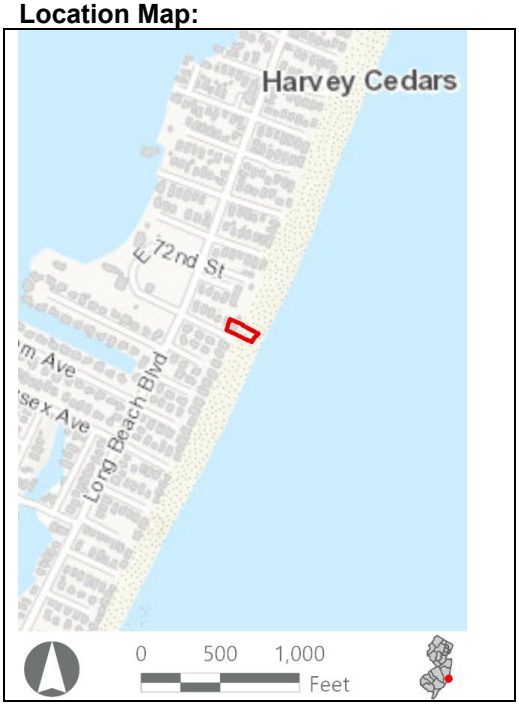
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 15 East Sussex Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1979 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Metal
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 15 East Sussex Avenue is a Contemporary oceanfront two-story single-family home with a stepped façade. The building has a flat roof with a pyramidal cupola. The walls are clad in wood shingle siding. The fenestration is largely horizontal in orientation. An oversized pent roof is located on a stepped-back angled bay of the façade. There is a small second-story balcony located in the center bay of the façade.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 15 East Sussex Avenue is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 15 East Sussex Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 15 East Sussex Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 15 East Sussex Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7101 Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 7101 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 43

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 7101 Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront side-gabled home with wood shingle siding, a recessed porch on the first story, and a recessed deck overlooking the ocean on the second story.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

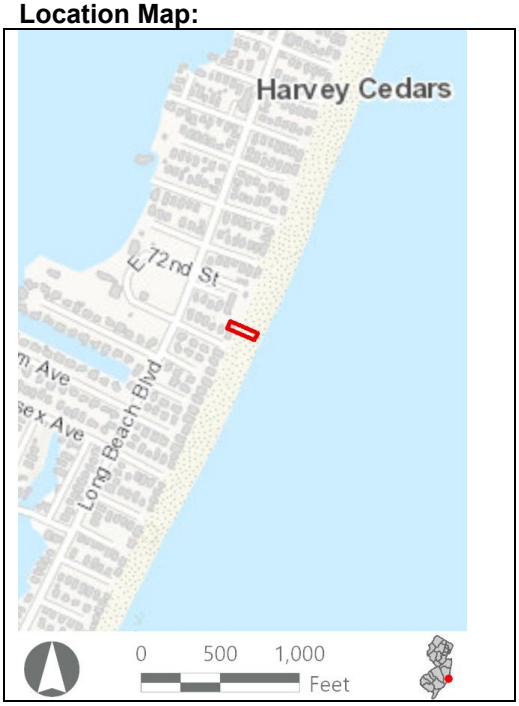
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7101 Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 7101 Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof with a shallow pitch. The walls are clad in wood shingle siding. The primary elevation, which faces the beach, steps back on the right bay of the second story to form a deck. The left bay on the first story also steps back to form a porch. The fenestration is a variety of 1/1 sash and three-part window bays.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 7101 Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 7101 Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7101 Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7101 Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 12 East Cumberland Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 12 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Cumberland *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 6

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 40

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 12 East Cumberland Avenue is a rectangular two-story oceanfront Contemporary home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 11, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 11, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12 East Cumberland Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 12 East Cumberland Avenue is a rectangular two-story oceanfront Contemporary home. The building has a flat roof with a rooftop deck and the walls are clad in wood shingle siding. Sliding patio doors on the façade open onto a two-tiered front porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 12 East Cumberland Avenue is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 12 East Cumberland Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 12 East Cumberland Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 12 East Cumberland Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 8A East 69th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 8-A (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 69th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 42.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 8A East 69th Street is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home with vertical flushboard siding and a central pavilion with an oculus.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

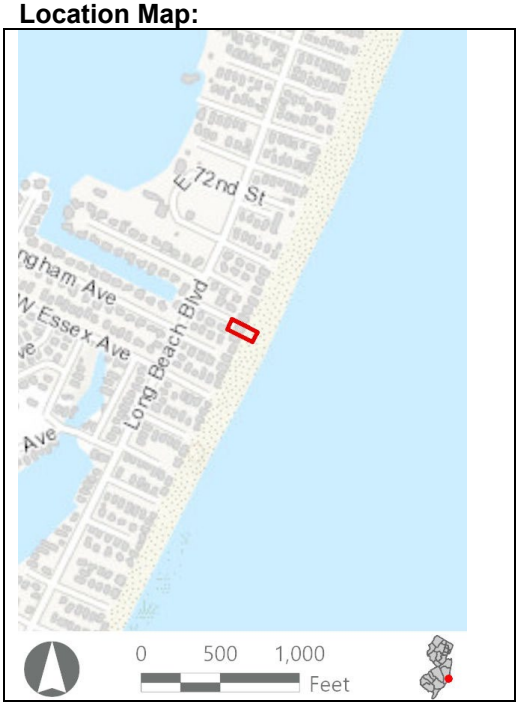
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 8A East 69th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flush

Exterior Description: The residence at 8A East 69th Street is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home with vertical flushboard siding and a central pavilion with an oculus. The pavilion projects forward of a center entry and appears to have a rooftop deck. On either side of the pavilion are sliding patio doors that open onto elevated decks. Under each deck, which is supported from underneath by wood posts and braces, is a carport.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 8A East 69th Street is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 8A East 69th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 8A East 69th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 8A East 69th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 6311F Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 6311F (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 18

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 6311F Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated one-story oceanfront Contemporary home on a rectangular plan. The residence has a gabled roof monitor and wide overhanging eaves. The fenestration is flat-arch fixed or casement sash. Most are high on the façade and small. The wall cladding is vertical vinyl siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

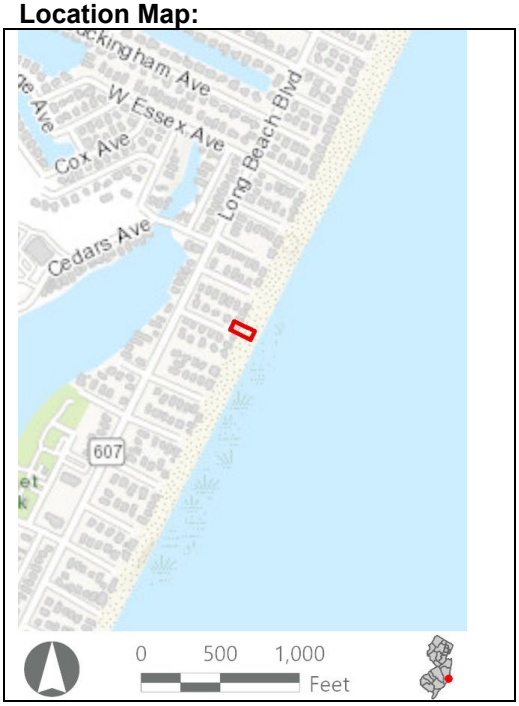
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 6311F Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1971 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 6311F Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated one-story oceanfront Contemporary home on a rectangular plan. The residence has a gabled roof monitor and wide overhanging eaves. The fenestration is flat-arch fixed or casement sash. Most are high on the façade and small. The wall cladding is vertical vinyl siding. The house is elevated almost two stories in height and is supported by unfinished wood posts and braces. There appears to be an exterior elevator tower with an attached deck reached by two flights of wooden stairs. There appears to also be a deck on the beach-facing elevation reached by a separate set of stairs.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 6311F Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 6311F Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 6311F Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 6311F Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 13 East 86th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 13 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 86th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 86

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 13 East 86th Street is a two-story oceanfront shed-roof contemporary home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 13 East 86th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1982 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Unknown

Exterior Description: The residence at 13 East 86th Street is a two-story oceanfront shed-roof Contemporary home. The fenestration covers most of the façade wall surface and extends to the roof which rises above the second story to provide additional interior lighting. There is a large deck overlooking the ocean on the second floor. A one-story projection on the side elevation has a shed roof that is stepped down from the ridgeline of the main block. The first story is largely obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 13 East 86th Street is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 13 East 86th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 13 East 86th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 13 East 86th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5309D Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 5309D (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 5

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 5309D Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary side-gabled home with a saltbox roof on the façade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

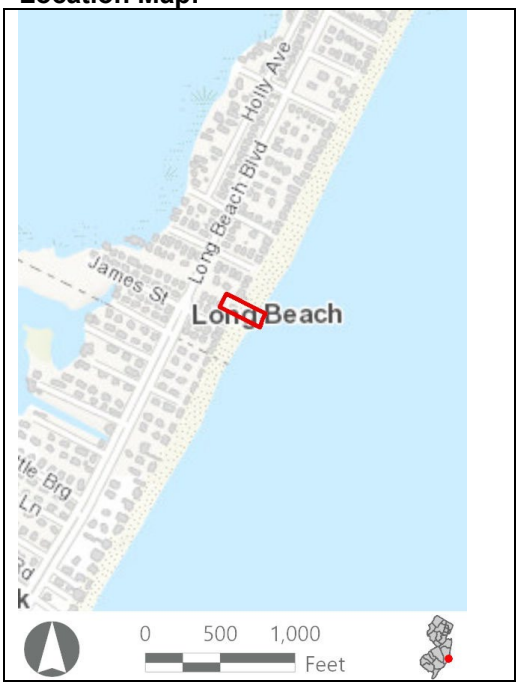
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5309D Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1982 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flushboard

Exterior Description: The residence at 5309D Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary side-gabled home with a saltbox roof on the façade. A recess in the corner of the saltbox roof forms a deck that overlooks the ocean. A sliding patio door provides access to the deck. The wall cladding is diagonal flushboard and fenestration appears to be flat-arch fixed or casement sash. A shed-roof side wing steps down from the main block and features two sliding patio doors that open onto another deck. The façade is partially obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 5309D Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 5309D Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5309D Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5309D Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7B East 70th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 7B (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 70th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 42.03

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 7B East 70th Street is a one-story, elevated, oceanfront Contemporary home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

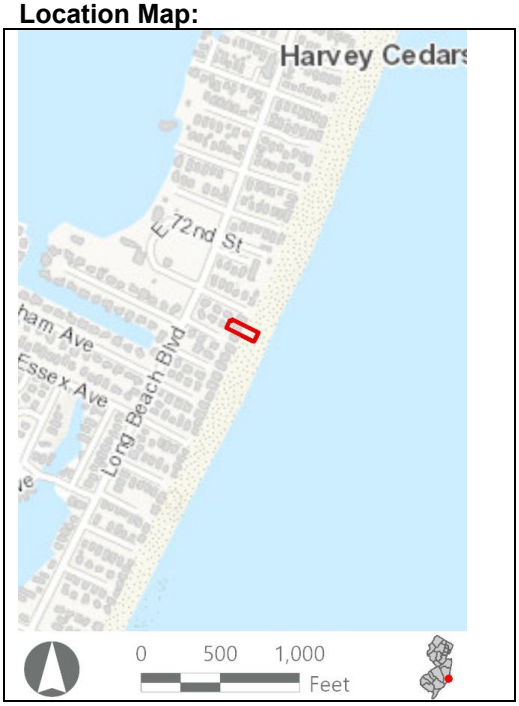
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

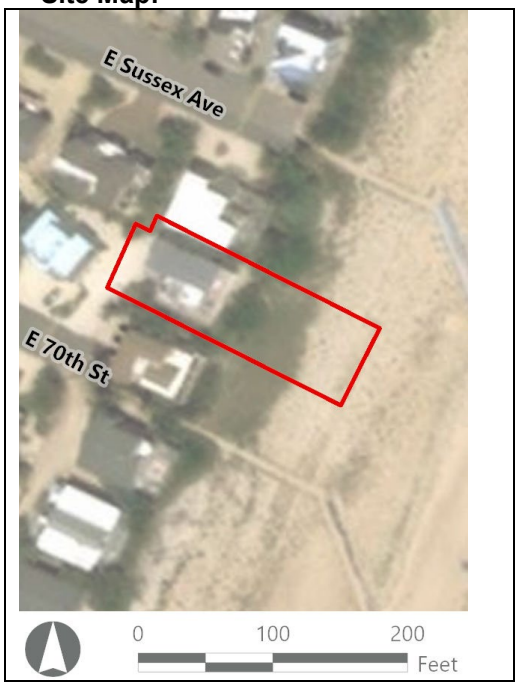
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7B East 70th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1968 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 7B East 70th Street is a one-story, elevated, oceanfront Contemporary home. It has a low and wide overhanging gabled roof with exposed purlins. There is a rooftop deck and an expansive wraparound deck on the elevated first story. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and fenestration appears to be fixed and casement replacement sash. A sliding patio door opens onto the wraparound deck. The lower part of the building is obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 7B East 70th Street is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 7B East 70th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7B East 70th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7B East 70th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 12 East Bergen Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 12 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Bergen *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 5

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 12 East Bergen Avenue is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

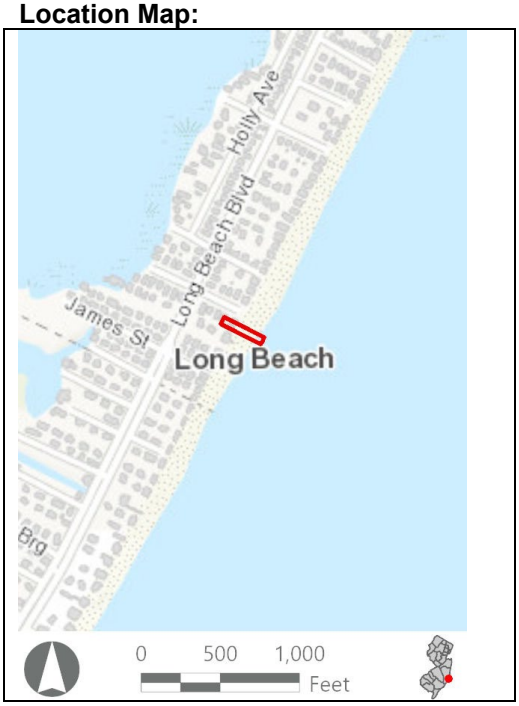
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12 East Bergen Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1982 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 12 East Bergen Avenue is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home. The building has a flat roof main block with a projecting frieze. The wall cladding is vinyl shingle siding. There is a variety of fenestration, however, the majority appears to be large flat-arch fixed or casement sash. A one-and-two-story side wing has a hipped roof. There is a deck at the first story of the hipped wing and a second-story deck atop a projecting first-story bay on the main block, both of which are accessed by sliding patio doors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 12 East Bergen Avenue is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 12 East Bergen Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 12 East Bergen Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 12 East Bergen Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 6403G Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 6403G (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 9

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 6403G Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

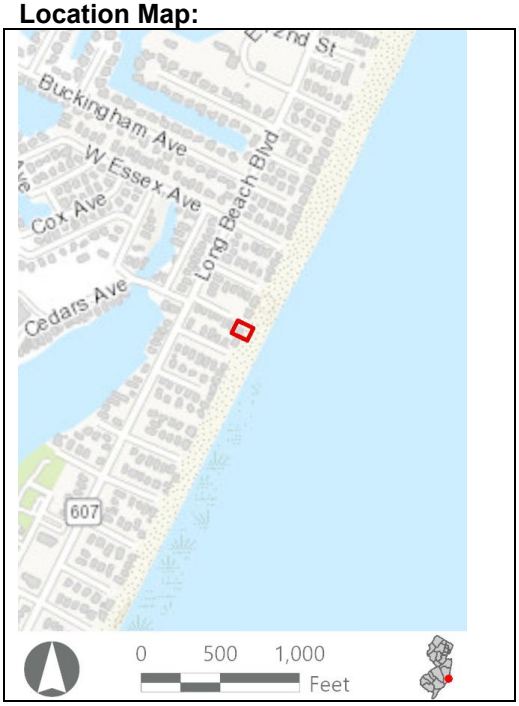
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 6403G Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 6403G Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home. The building has a broad façade with two large decks overlooking the ocean on the second story and the rooftop. The second-story façade is curved outward with a bank of ribbon windows that extend the height and width of the façade. The center bay of the first-story façade is recessed to form a porch. Sliding patio doors open onto the porch. The flanking bays display three-part casement or fixed sash. The walls are clad in what appears to be vinyl shingle siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 6403G Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 6403G Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 6403G Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 6403G Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 13 East Mercer Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 13 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Mercer *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 39

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 13 East Mercer Avenue is a one-and-two-story oceanfront home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

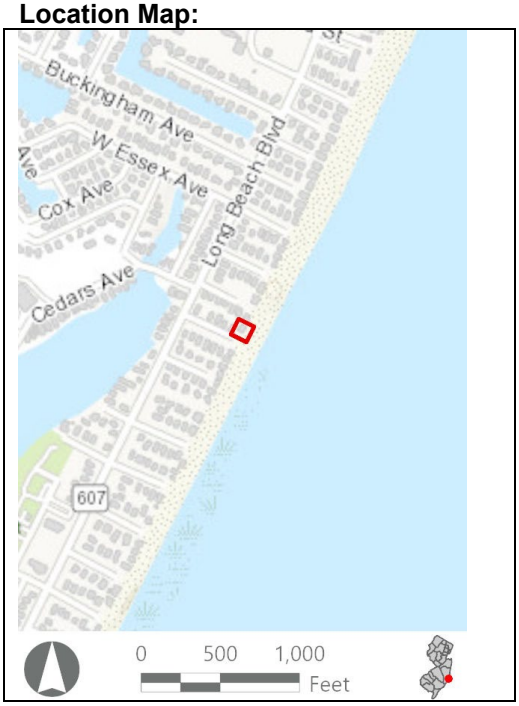
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 13 East Mercer Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1962 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 13 East Mercer Avenue is a one-and-two-story oceanfront home. The flat-roof house has a series of decks on roof surfaces and projecting from the wall surfaces supported underneath by wood posts. There is a carport on the rear elevation under a deck and a second-story projecting bay. Most of the building is obscured by vegetation and cannot be observed from the beach side.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 13 East Mercer Avenue is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 13 East Mercer Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 13 East Mercer Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 13 East Mercer Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 14 East 82nd Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 14 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 82nd *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 81

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 14 East 82nd Street is a two-story ocean-front home with cubic massing.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

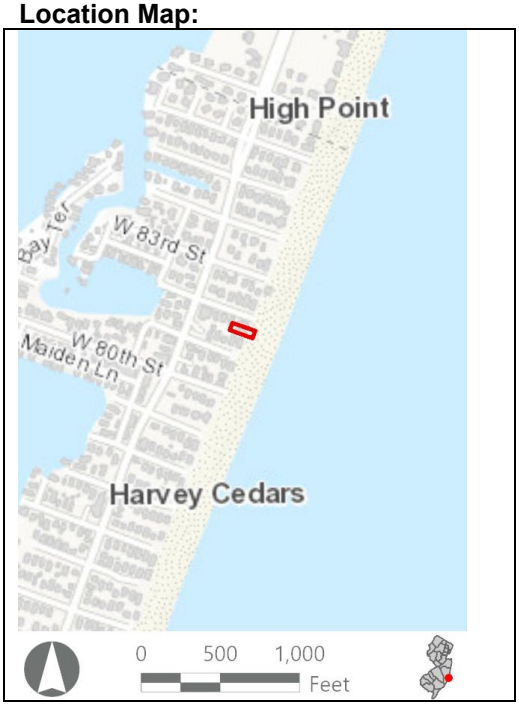
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 14 East 82nd Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 14 East 82nd Street is a two-story ocean-front home with cubic massing. The building has three large decks (one on the first story, one at the second-story side elevation atop a flat-roof projecting bay, and one on the rooftop of the main block). The façade is featureless except for banks of ribbon windows composed of fixed and 1/1 replacement sash. The walls are clad with vinyl shingle siding. Much of the first story and side elevations are obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 14 East 82nd Street is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: The residence at 14 East 82nd Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 14 East 82nd Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 14 East 82nd Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 14 East 77th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 14 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 77th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Harvey Cedars Borough **Block(s):** 55

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 12

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 14 East 77th Street is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

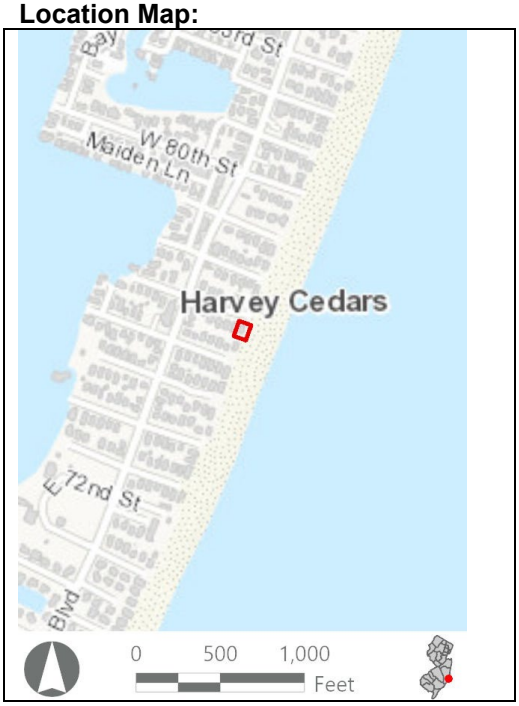
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Buchholz, M.T. 2023. *The History of Harvey Cedars*. Available at https://www.harveycedars.org/cn/webpage.cfm?tpid=14777 (Accessed February 2023).

Gaydos, C. 2017. "Sand Castle, Pyramid, Banal Box." *Bay Magazine*. Available at https://www.bay-magazine.com/single-post/2017/05/01/sand-castle-pyramid-banal-box (Accessed February 2023).

Harvey Cedars Bible Conference. 2023. *History*. Available at https://www.hcbible.org/history (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* NJ Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 14 East 77th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flushboard

Exterior Description: The residence at 14 East 77th Street is a two-story oceanfront Contemporary home. The building has rectangular massing with an overhanging second story and a rectangular rooftop monitor. One corner of the façade is recessed to form a single bay porch. Fenestration is wide taking up much of the façade with a mixture of fixed sash and three-part sash with fixed center panes and flanking casements. The siding appears to be vertical flushboard on the second story and diagonal flushboard on the first story. Most of the first story is obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 14 East 77th Street is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Harvey Cedars throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Harvey Cedars is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. "Harvey" is either derived from the word "harvest" or refers to an early settler who ran whaling quarters in the eighteenth century. "Cedars" refers to the cedar forest that used to cover the northern part of Long Beach Island until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1821. The opening of the Harvey Cedars Hotel in the 1840s. The Harvey Cedars Hotel which opened in the 1840s served as a boarding house for sportsmen and was popular for its large dance hall. In the late-nineteenth century, additional boarding houses, mansions, cottages, a pavilion, a general store, and a yacht club were built in Harvey Cedars and High Point, the northern part of present-day Harvey Cedars. In addition to the summer resort industry, seaweed harvesting and fishing were major industries in Harvey Cedars and High Point in the nineteenth century. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad. In 1914, Harvey Cedars became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. In the 1930s, Harvey Cedars gained a reputation as an art colony, spurring the construction of several unique and modern houses designed by prominent architects over the next several decades. In 1944, a major hurricane caused significant damage to the borough, and homes and infrastructure were subsequently rebuilt. Another storm in 1962 caused more damage to the borough, which was still recovering from the 1944 hurricane. Development accelerated in the mid- to late-twentieth century as residents rebuilt from the storm. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves (Buchholz, 2023; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Harvey Cedars Bible Conference, 2023; Gaydos, 2017).

Significance: 14 East 77th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Harvey Cedars Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 14 East 77th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 14 East 77th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Woodmansee Estate

Street Address: *Street #:* 1 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Game Farm *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* RD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08731

Municipality(s): Lacey Township **Block(s):** 315

Local Place Name(s): Forked River **Lot(s):** 14, 28, 29, 38.01, 38.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Forked River

Description: The Ocean Residential Community Home occupies part of the former Woodmansee Estate and State Game Farm grounds. The rest of the grounds are unoccupied.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 30, 2023

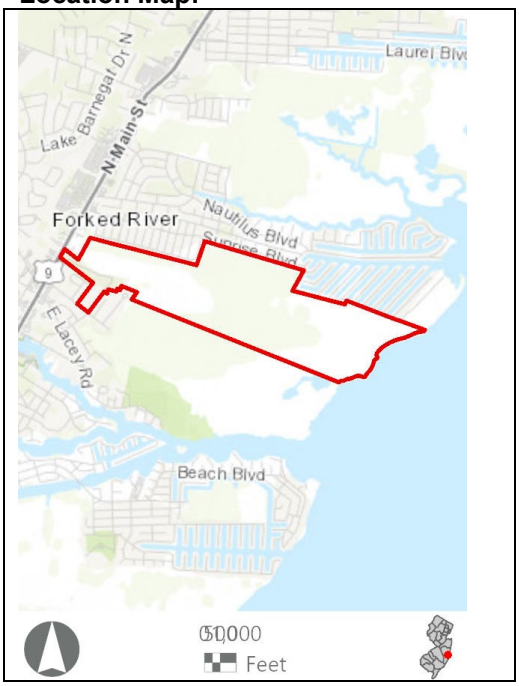
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

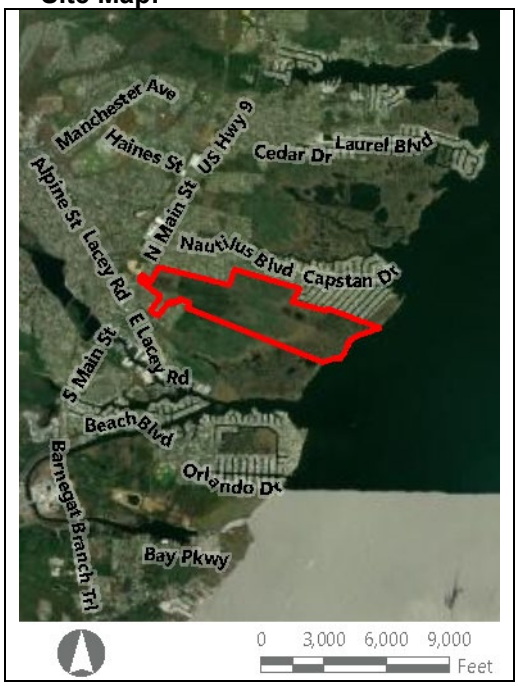
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28*. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). 1991. *Forked River Game Farm, Gatehouse, U.S. Highway 9, Forked River, Ocean County, NJ.* HABS NJ-1200-A. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC.
NETRonline (NETR). 2023. *Historic Aerials*. Available at: https://historicaerials.com/ (Accessed August 2023).
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). 2023. *Ocean Residential Community Home*. Available at: https://www.nj.gov/oag/jjc/residential_comm_ocean_hm.html (Accessed August 2023).
Willis, D.P. 2016. "State tears down old Lacey gatehouse." *Asbury Park Press*. April 8, 2016. Available at: https://www.app.com/story/money/business/consumer/press-on-your-side/2016/03/29/forked-river-presbyterian-church/82209324/.

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Ocean Residential Community Home
Historic Name: Woodmansee Estate (State Game Farm)
Present Use: Residential Activity, Transient, institutional
Historic Use: Unclassifiable Activities
Construction Date: ca.1960 **Source:** Stylistic Evidence
Alteration Date(s): n/a **Source:** n/a
Designer: n/a **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: n/a **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: n/a **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Brick

Exterior Description: The Ocean Residential Community Home occupies part of the former Woodmansee Estate and State Game Farm grounds. The rest of the grounds are unoccupied. The ca.1960 one-story rectangular institutional building has a broad gabled roof and brick walls. The façade is defined by a central entry portico with a wide overhanging roof and a window wall. There is also a frame residence adjacent to the community home that appears to be late nineteenth century. The residence is two stories on a side gable plan and features an enclosed porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The former Woodmansee Estate and State Game Farm is located within the Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge and is adjacent to a residential development to the north. The grounds face Barnegat Bay to the east. Lacey Township is centrally located in Ocean County and its eastern border comprises Barnegat Bay while its northern boundary is generally the course of Cedar Creek.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The Woodmansee Estate has a period of significance that spans from 1748 to 1912. The former State Game Farm was established in 1912 and pheasants were raised on the farm and released into the wild for sportsmen. A portion of the property was converted into a rehabilitation center for teenage boys in the 1960s and presently is the Ocean Residential Community Home, a residential program for special needs juvenile offenders. The game farm gatehouse was documented by HABS in 1991 and was demolished in 2016. Based on aerial photographs, all other Woodmansee Estate buildings were demolished sometime between 2002 and 2010 (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; JJC, 2023; HABS, 1991; Willis, 2016; NETR, 2023).

The earliest Euro-American settlements in Lacey Township were along Barnegat Bay in the early 1700s, although meaningful settlement would not occur until after the construction of the first sawmill on Cedar Creek within the limits of the township in 1740. In the following decades, tree clearing for lumbering and agriculture between Cedar Creek and the Forked River prompted sustained development. Lumbering and agriculture were the primary economies until the construction of the first iron furnaces in the pine barren region in the western extent of the township in the late 1700s. However, due to the depletion of the abundant pine forests and a decline in the iron industry in New Jersey in the early-to-mid nineteenth century, the primary economies shifted to fishing and oystering. Lacey Township was formally incorporated in 1871. Specialized agriculture, namely cranberry harvesting, vineyards, and orchards, also accounted for the primary economy of the township at the end of the nineteenth century. The area saw a lull in development into the 20th century due to the rise in popularity of the seaside resorts to the east, primarily Atlantic City. Lacey Township saw some postwar development with the construction of the Garden State Parkway in 1954 and today the majority of development is confined to the corridors of the parkway and U.S. Route 9 in the eastern portion of the township (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981).

Significance: The Woodman Estate was identified by a county-wide survey in 1981 as a potential district encompassing two intact examples of eighteenth-century residential architecture and multiple associated agricultural outbuildings.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The game farm gatehouse was documented by HABS in 1991 and was demolished in 2016. All other Woodmansee Estate buildings were demolished sometime between 2002 and 2010. The buildings extant on the property are either post-1912 construction or appear to have no Woodmansee association.

For Historic Districts Only:

_____ _____ _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:





Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 30, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2306 Ocean Front

Street Address: *Street #:* 2306 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean Front *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08735

Municipality(s): Lavallette Borough **Block(s):** 24

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The residence at 2306 Ocean Front is a two-story Cape Cod with roof dormers, vinyl siding, and a one-story side wing with a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

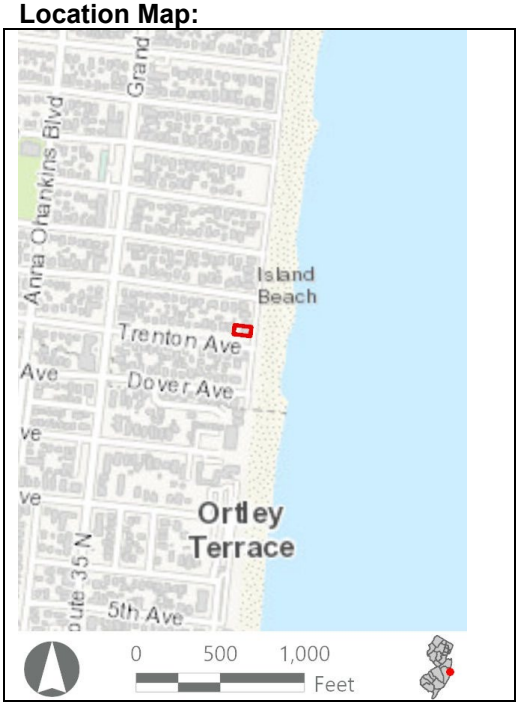
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Lavallette. 2023. Lavallette History. Available at https://www.lavallette.org/history.html (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Lavallette. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 16. Available at https://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v16.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2306 Ocean Front
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 2306 Ocean Front is a two-story Cape Cod with gabled roof dormers and vinyl siding. The entrance is in the center of the facade with a wood-paneled door with a multi-light window. The entrance is flanked by 1/1 replacement sash. The foundation is high and is parged. There is a one-story flat roof side wing with banks of ribbon windows with 1/1 and fixed sash. The top of the wing has a balustrade and there is a door in the gable end of the house that provides rooftop access.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 2306 Ocean Front is in a residential neighborhood next to the boardwalk and faces Lavallette Beach. Historic aerial imagery shows that in 1920, only the northern part of Lavallette was developed, except for some roads in the southern part of the borough. Development of the southern part of the borough appears slow through 1940, but the area is completely built out by 1956 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Lavallette is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula to the north of Seaside Heights and to the south of Mantoloking. The area was known as Squan Beach until the Barnegat Light Improvement Company developed plans for Lavallette in 1878. The community was named for U.S. Navy Admiral Elie LaVallette who won a decisive battle on Lake Champlain during the War of 1812. Lots in Lavallette were marketed mainly to sportsmen in New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia. In 1881, Lavallette became directly accessible from the mainland via the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad, attracting more visitors and residents, but development remained relatively slow over the next decades. Most residents were railroad employees, and most summer visitors were sportsmen. Despite their limited number, residents voted to incorporate Lavallette as a borough in 1887. Although the town attracted summer visitors, commercial fishing, boatbuilding, and beer and soda bottling remained the main industries through the early twentieth century. In 1911, a road was constructed along present-day Route 35 to Seaside Park, and in 1915 the Tom's River Bridge opened Lavalette to automobile traffic from the mainland via Seaside Heights. The boardwalk was constructed in the 1920s (Borough of Lavallette, 2023; Heritage Studies 1981). Today, Lavallette continues to be a popular summer destination.

Significance: The residence at 2306 Ocean Front is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Lavallette Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2306 Ocean Front is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2306 Ocean Front is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1102 Ocean Front

Street Address: *Street #:* 1102 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean Front *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08735

Municipality(s): Lavallette Borough **Block(s):** 12

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The residence at 1102 Ocean Front is a two-story side-gable house. It has a two-story bay window, a projecting entry bay, and wood shingle siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

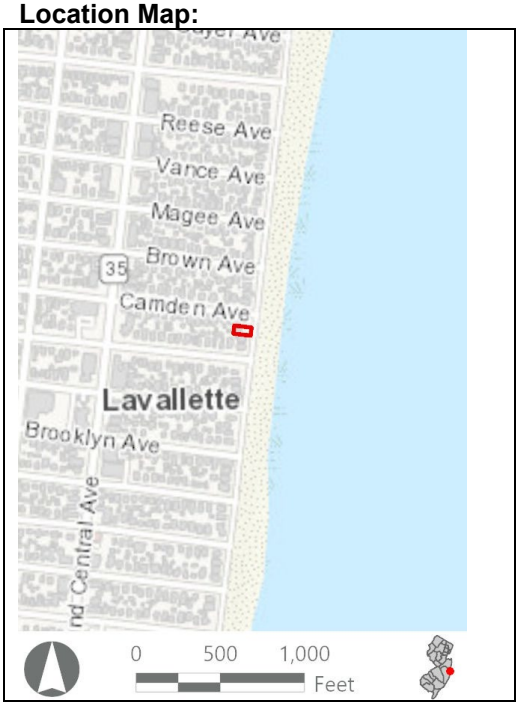
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Lavallette. 2023. Lavallette History. Available at https://www.lavallette.org/history.html (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Lavallette. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 16. Available at https://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v16.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1102 Ocean Front
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1925 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 1102 Ocean Front is a two-story side-gable house. It has a two-story angled bay window with a hipped roof within a gabled wall dormer. A large gable roofed entry bay projects from the right side of the facade with multi-pane French doors flanked by 6/6 double-hung sash. Overall fenestration is also 6/6 double-hung sash. The side elevations have a second set of gambrel eaves projecting from the wall surface. The wall cladding is wood shingle, probably cedar.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 1102 Ocean Front is in a residential neighborhood next to the boardwalk and faces Lavallette Beach. Historic aerial imagery shows that in 1920, only the northern part of Lavallette was developed, except for some roads in the southern part of the borough. Development of the southern part of the borough appears slow through 1940, but the area is completely built out by 1956 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Lavallette is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula to the north of Seaside Heights and to the south of Mantoloking. The area was known as Squan Beach until the Barnegat Light Improvement Company developed plans for Lavallette in 1878. The community was named for U.S. Navy Admiral Elie LaVallette who won a decisive battle on Lake Champlain during the War of 1812. Lots in Lavallette were marketed mainly to sportsmen in New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia. In 1881, Lavallette became directly accessible from the mainland via the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad, attracting more visitors and residents, but development remained relatively slow over the next decades. Most residents were railroad employees, and most summer visitors were sportsmen. Despite their limited number, residents voted to incorporate Lavallette as a borough in 1887. Although the town attracted summer visitors, commercial fishing, boatbuilding, and beer and soda bottling remained the main industries through the early twentieth century. In 1911, a road was constructed along present-day Route 35 to Seaside Park, and in 1915 the Tom's River Bridge opened Lavalette to automobile traffic from the mainland via Seaside Heights. The boardwalk was constructed in the 1920s (Borough of Lavallette, 2023; Heritage Studies 1981). Today, Lavallette continues to be a popular summer destination.

Significance: The residence at 1102 Ocean Front is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Lavallette Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1102 Ocean Front is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1102 Ocean Front is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 602 Ocean Front

Street Address: *Street #:* 602 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean Front *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08735

Municipality(s): Lavallette Borough **Block(s):** 7

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The residence at 602 Ocean Front is a two-story side-gabled house with wood shingles and a partially enclosed porch with a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

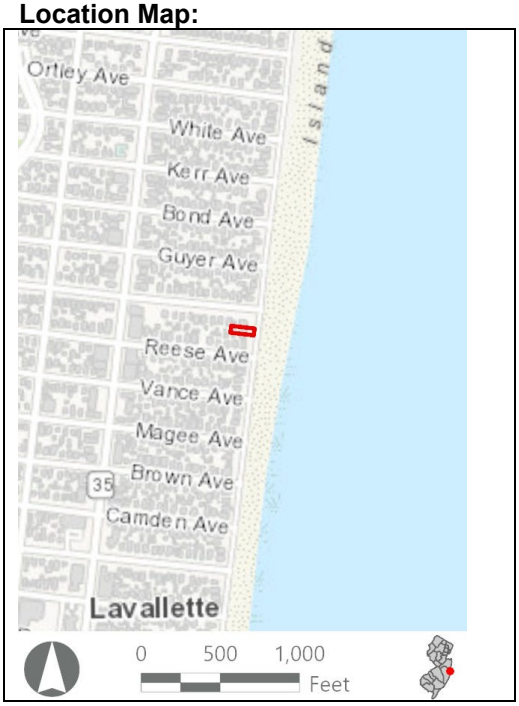
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

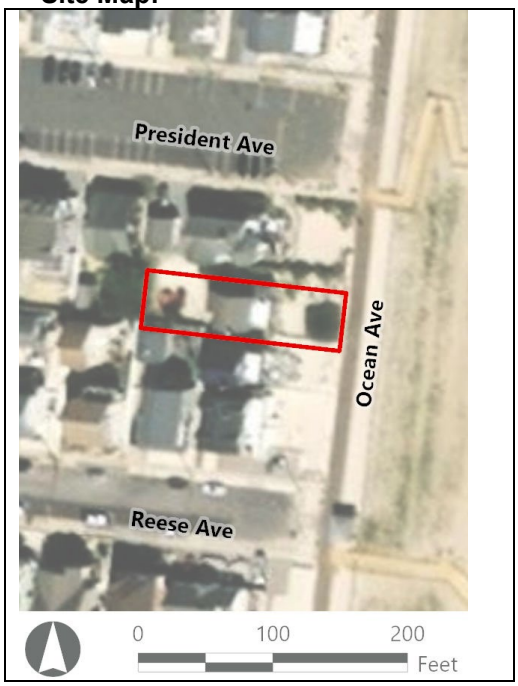
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Lavallette. 2023. Lavallette History. Available at https://www.lavallette.org/history.html (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Lavallette. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 16. Available at https://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v16.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 602 Ocean Front
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1932 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 602 Ocean Front is a two-story side-gabled house with wood shingle cladding. There is a wood shingle clad chimney on one end of the roof near the ridgeline. A partially enclosed porch extends beyond the width of the façade. The enclosed section takes up the majority of the first story façade. It features a bank of ribbon windows and a rooftop deck. The open section of the porch has a hipped roof and is supported by square wooden posts. The fenestration appears to be 1/1 sash. The primary entrance is not clearly observed. There are two sets of patio doors that open onto the rooftop deck.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 602 Ocean Front is located in a residential neighborhood next to boardwalk and facing Lavallette Beach. Historic aerial imagery shows that in 1920, only the northern part of Lavallette was developed, except for some roads in the southern part of the borough. Development of the southern part of the borough appears slow through 1940, but the area is completely built out by 1956 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Lavallette is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula to the north of Seaside Heights and to the south of Mantoloking. The area was known as Squan Beach until the Barnegat Light Improvement Company developed plans for Lavallette in 1878. The community was named for U.S. Navy Admiral Elie LaVallette who won a decisive battle on Lake Champlain during the War of 1812. Lots in Lavallette were marketed mainly to sportsmen in New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia. In 1881, Lavallette became directly accessible from the mainland via the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad, attracting more visitors and residents, but development remained relatively slow over the next decades. Most residents were railroad employees, and most summer visitors were sportsmen. Despite their limited number, residents voted to incorporate Lavallette as a borough in 1887. Although the town attracted summer visitors, commercial fishing, boatbuilding, and beer and soda bottling remained the main industries through the early twentieth century. In 1911, a road was constructed along present-day Route 35 to Seaside Park, and in 1915 the Tom's River Bridge opened Lavalette to automobile traffic from the mainland via Seaside Heights. The boardwalk was constructed in the 1920s (Borough of Lavallette, 2023; Heritage Studies 1981). Today, Lavallette continues to be a popular summer destination.

Significance: The residence at 602 Ocean Front is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Lavallette Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 602 Ocean Front is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 602 Ocean Front is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 900 Ocean Front

Street Address: *Street #:* 900 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean Front *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08735

Municipality(s): Lavallette Borough **Block(s):** 10

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The residence at 900 Ocean Front is a two-story cross-gable house with wood shingle siding and a wraparound porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

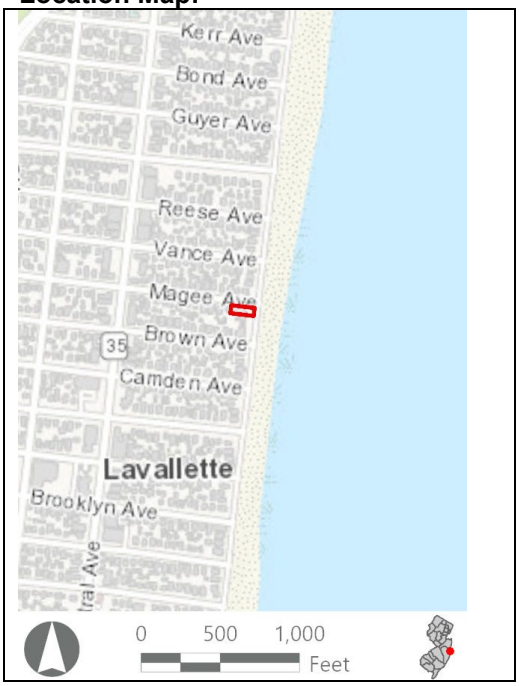
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Lavallette. 2023. Lavallette History. Available at https://www.lavallette.org/history.html (Accessed February 2023).

Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Lavallette. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 16. Available at https://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v16.pdf (Accessed February 2023).

NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 900 Ocean Front
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 900 Ocean Front is a two-story cross-gable house. A brick chimney penetrates the center of the roof at the ridgeline. The building is clad in wood shingle siding and the foundation is parged. There is a wraparound porch on the first story with a hipped roof, supported by square posts and a concrete foundation. The fenestration is 1/1 double-hung wood sash arranged in two bays across the façade. A half-light pedestrian door is located within the porch at the center of the façade. There is a one-story shed roof rear projection, likely for a kitchen.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 900 Ocean Front is in a residential neighborhood next to the boardwalk and faces Lavallette Beach. Historic aerial imagery shows that in 1920, only the northern part of Lavallette was developed, except for some roads in the southern part of the borough. Development of the southern part of the borough appears slow through 1940, but the area is completely built out by 1956 (NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Lavallette is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula to the north of Seaside Heights and to the south of Mantoloking. The area was known as Squan Beach until the Barnegat Light Improvement Company developed plans for Lavallette in 1878. The community was named for U.S. Navy Admiral Elie LaVallette who won a decisive battle on Lake Champlain during the War of 1812. Lots in Lavallette were marketed mainly to sportsmen in New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia. In 1881, Lavallette became directly accessible from the mainland via the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad, attracting more visitors and residents, but development remained relatively slow over the next decades. Most residents were railroad employees, and most summer visitors were sportsmen. Despite their limited number, residents voted to incorporate Lavallette as a borough in 1887. Although the town attracted summer visitors, commercial fishing, boatbuilding, and beer and soda bottling remained the main industries through the early twentieth century. In 1911, a road was constructed along present-day Route 35 to Seaside Park, and in 1915 the Tom's River Bridge opened Lavalette to automobile traffic from the mainland via Seaside Heights. The boardwalk was constructed in the 1920s (Borough of Lavallette, 2023; Heritage Studies 1981). Today, Lavallette continues to be a popular summer destination.

Significance: The residence at 900 Ocean Front is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Lavallette Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 900 Ocean Front is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 900 Ocean Front is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5615 West Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 5615 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* West *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 1.04

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Tuckerton

Description: The residence at 5615 West Avenue is an elevated Ranch type house with a low gable roof, wood shingle siding, and an entry via a wood deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

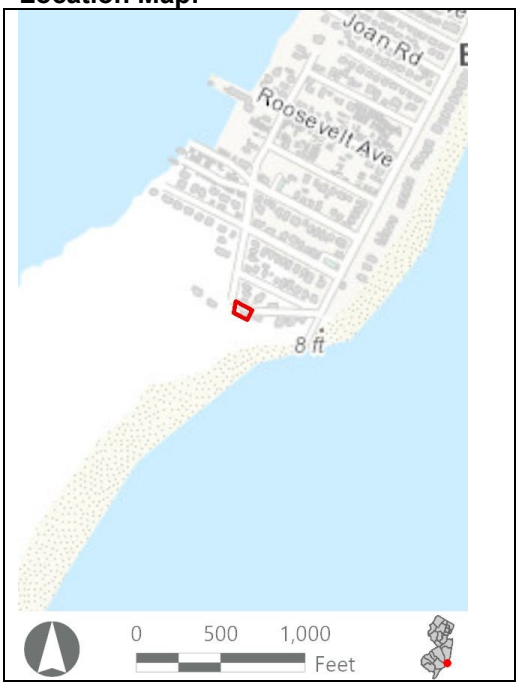
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5615 West Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Ranch **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The residence at 5615 West Avenue is an elevated Ranch type house with a low gable roof. The building is clad in wood shingle siding. The fenestration on the street-facing elevation is limited. From right to left are a pair of 1/1 sash, a pedestrian door, a square 1/1 sash, and a fixed sash. The other elevations are not observable from a public right of way. The house is elevated on wood pilings that also support a wraparound deck. Two flights of stairs lead to the deck and via the deck to the entry. There is a large, enclosed bay underneath the house with a door. It appears to be some sort of plywood shed or garage but is difficult to see.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5615 West Avenue is in a residential neighborhood located along the shore with direct beach access. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The building at 5615 West Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5615 West Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5615 West Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1129C Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 1129C (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 18.129

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 1129C Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront Contemporary two-story house. It has a gable roof and a second-story balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

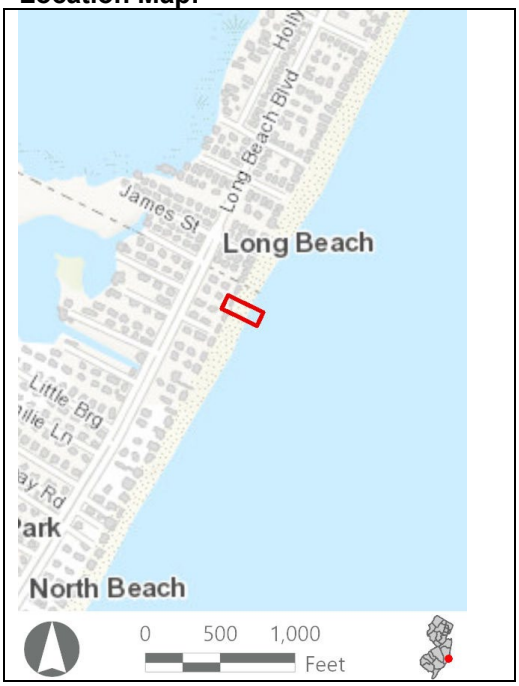
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
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Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1129C Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 1129C Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront Contemporary two-story house. It has a gable roof with an angled recessed bay on the second story for a balcony. A one-story flat-roof section extends off the right side of the beach-facing elevation. The first story is half-hidden by the dunes. Overall, the building appears to have vinyl siding and a variety of fixed sash. Sliding patio doors open onto the second-story balcony.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 1129C Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The residence at 1129C Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1129C Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1129C Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1113A Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 1113A (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 18.113

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 1113A Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront residence with a gable roof, two-story porches, and a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

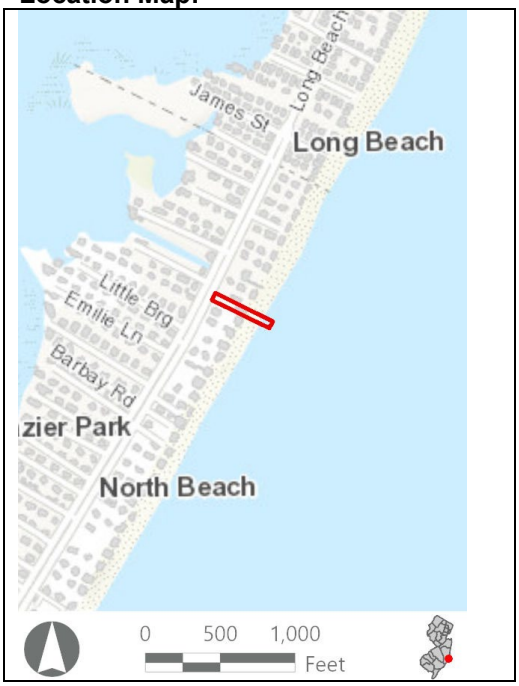
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1113A Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 1113A Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront residence with a gable front plan. The roof has a shallow pitch and projects outward from the ridgeline on the facade. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the fenestration is largely 1/1 replacement sash in pairs. There are clerestory windows at the peak of the gable front. Two-tier decks appear on the beach-facing elevation with metal railings. A single pedestrian door in the center of the elevation on both the first and second stories open onto each deck.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 1113A Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 1113A Long Beach Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1113A Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1113A Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 6312 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 6312 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.33

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 6312 Ocean Boulevard is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style residence with a dormered gable roof, single-story projection, rear porch, and detached garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

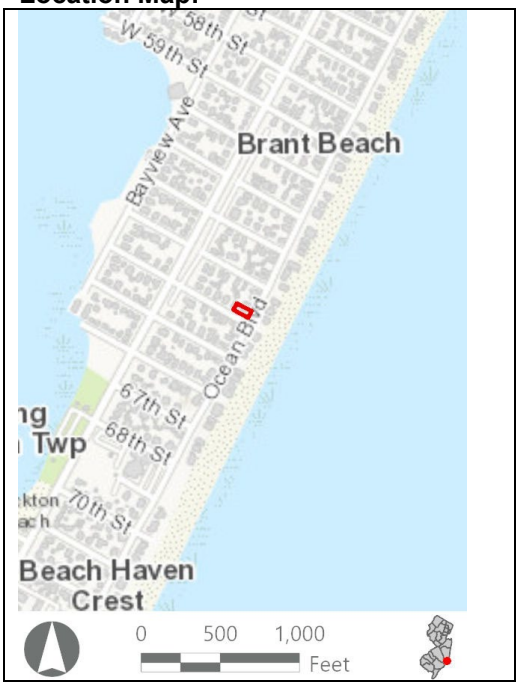
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 6312 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 6312 Ocean Boulevard is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style residence. The house is clad in wood shingle siding and the fenestration is regularly spaced 1/1 replacement sash. There is a pair of gable-roofed dormers on the street facing elevation, and boxed eaves with cornice returns on each gable end. The primary entry appears to be in the side elevation forward of a one-story gable-roofed wing. The wing appears to be a single room, probably a sunroom, with banks of ribbon 1/1 windows. There is a detached garage.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 6312 Ocean Boulevard is in a residential setting, one block from the beach. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The building at 6312 Ocean Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 6312 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 6312 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 3707 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 1.56

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Tuckerton

Description: The building at 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with a side gable roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

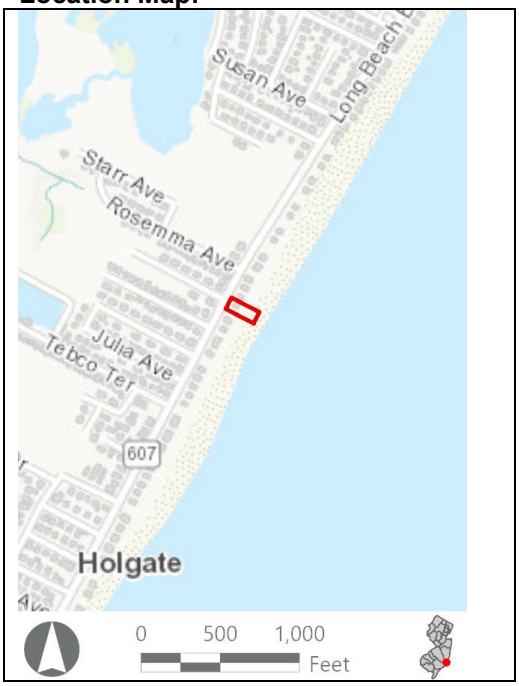
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with a side gable roof. The roof has a relatively shallow pitch and the eaves project outward from the ridgeline. The exterior cladding is vinyl and the fenestration appears to be a mixture of paired casement sash, fixed sash, and a single oriel window on the second story of the beach-facing elevation. Much of the beach-facing elevation is obscured by trees and the dunes, but there appears to be a shallow projection with a shed roof with sliding patio doors on the first story that opens onto a deck. There appears to be an open balcony on the second story with sliding patio doors, but it is partially obscured by trees. The foundation is high, almost the height of a story, and is parged.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The residence at 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3707 South Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 4909 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 1.25

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Tuckerton

Description: The building at 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with irregular massing, an inset entry porch, and a large beachfront deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

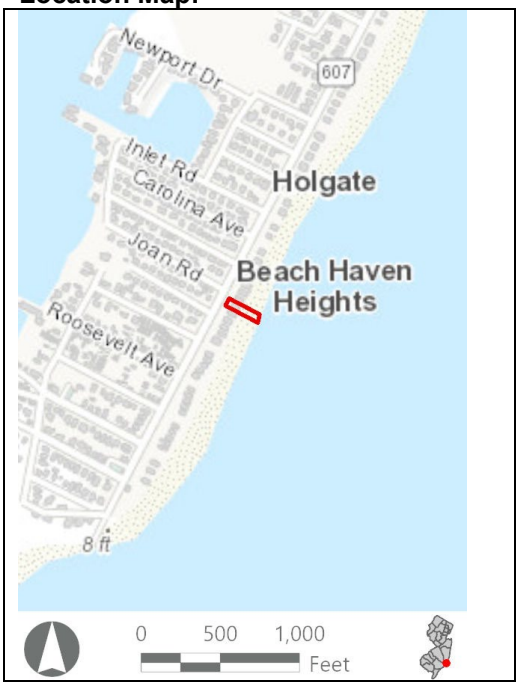
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
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Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with irregular massing. The street-facing elevation has an inset porch which provides access to the primary entry. An overhanging gabled projection above has paired 1/1 sash. To the left of the inset and projection is a two-bay shed roof projection that has paired 1/1 sash. Above and set back is a two-bay facade with 1/1 sash. The entire building is raised up and supported by a parged foundation. The first story of the house overhangs the foundation. A single carport occupies the left bay of the basement. The right bay is set back with a pedestrian door. The beach-facing elevation features a large two-tier deck that overlooks the sea. Overall, the building is clad in vinyl shingle siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4909 South Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 107F Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 107F (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.115

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 107F Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story residence with four pyramidal roof volumes and a cantilevered second-story deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

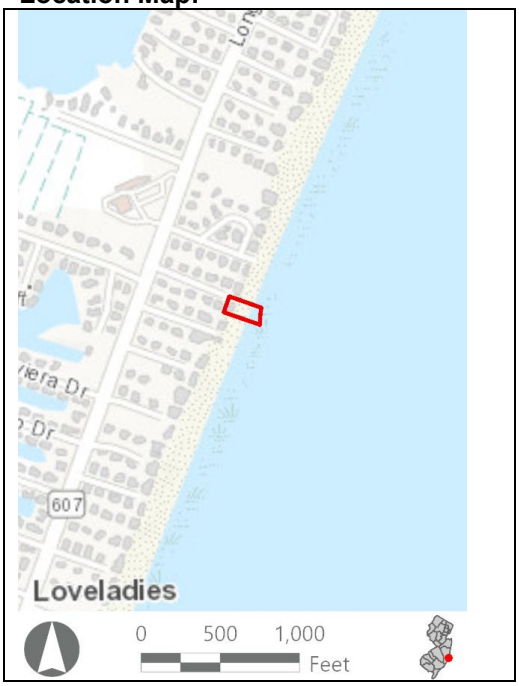
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 107F Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1977 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Apartment **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 107F Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story residential building, likely apartments, or condos. The building is on a rectangular plan perpendicular to the beach and divided into four bays across the facade. Each bay is surmounted by a pyramidal roof clad with asphalt shingles. In between bays are large wooden posts that support the wall that is otherwise entirely glazed. Along the roof eaves and on the side elevations the walls are stucco. The first and second stories are divided by a balcony slab supported underneath by wood braces. Access to the balcony and to a patio below is via sliding patio doors.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at ADDRESS is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 107F Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 107F Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 107F Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 77D Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 77D (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.87

Local Place Name(s): Loveladies **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 77D Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront residence with a gable roof, a brick chimney, and two second-floor decks.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

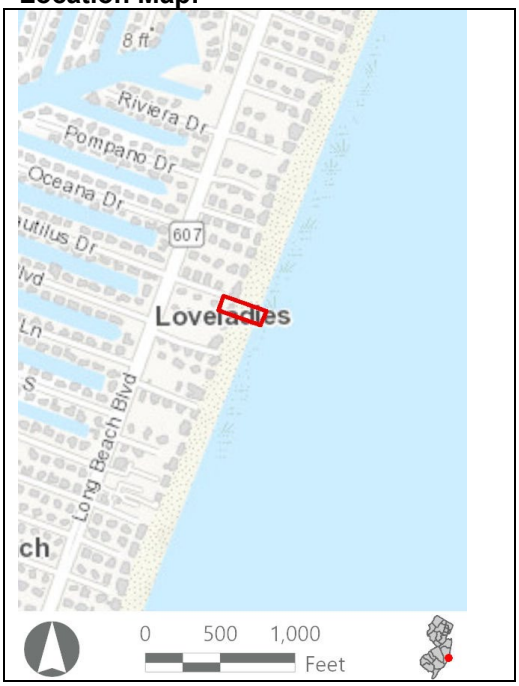
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 77D Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Other

Exterior Description: The building at 77D Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story oceanfront residence divided into three gabled-roof volumes. The center block is two bays across the beach-facing facade with large square fixed sash. The roof has a shallow pitch and is pierced on one side by a wide chimney stack that extends the height of the side elevation. The main block is flanked by two gabled wings, both of which are stepped back with a second-story deck. Sliding patio doors on each volume provide access to these two decks which have metal pole railings. The first story is almost entirely obscured by the dunes. The exterior wall cladding overall appears to be vertical shiplap or T-111.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 77D Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 77D Long Beach Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 77D Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 77D Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 171E Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 171E (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.165

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 171E Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story residence with a cross-gable roof, an octagonal covered porch, and a large deck across the facade.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

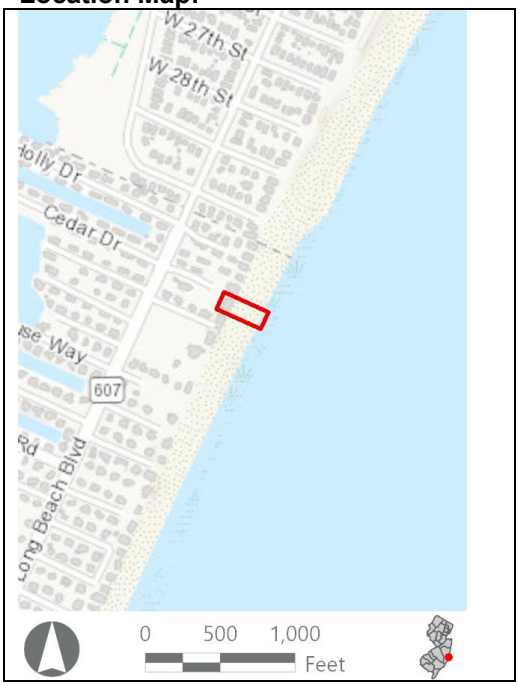
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 171E Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 171E Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story residence with a cross-gable roof. The residence is on a long rectangular plan with an angled projecting bay on the left of the ocean-facing elevation. The first story is almost entirely obscured by dunes and the building itself is set far back from the public right of way. The second story, however, is clearly visible with a full-length porch across the elevation terminating on the right end of the facade with a hexagonal volume with a roof. Fenestration across the facade appears to be large square slider sash. There is a large fanlight in the gable of the projecting volume on the left side of the elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 171E Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 171E Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 171E Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 171E Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 201 East 31st Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 201 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 31st *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 6.29

Local Place Name(s): Beach Haven Gardens **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 201 East 31st Street is a two-story residence with a gabled roof and a single-story wing with a rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

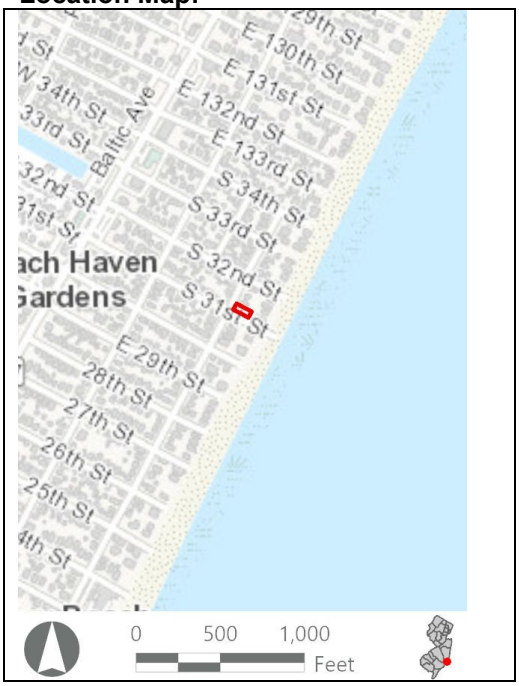
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 201 East 31st Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 201 East 31st Street is a two-story side-gabled residence with a single-story wing with a rooftop deck. The building is located on the corner with the facade looking onto 31st Street. The facade is three bays across with the fenestration matching in each bay. From left to right the fenestration is 1/1 single, 1/1 paired, and oriel with a center fixed sash flanked by 1/1. The entry appears to be in the one-story wing which is to the right of the facade. A sliding patio door enters into the one-story wing and a flight of wooden steps leads from the outside onto a rooftop deck. The deck is also accessed via sliding patio doors from the side elevation on the second story. The fenestration on the second-story side elevation is square slider sash and there is a single fanlight in the gable. There is also a brick chimney that extends from the roof of the one-story wing along the side of the main block and above the eaves. The fenestration on the wing is paired and tripartite 1/1 sash. Overall, the siding is vinyl cladding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 201 East 31st Street is one block from the beach and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 201 East 31st Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 201 East 31st Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 201 East 31st Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 12309 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 12309 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 8.20

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 12309 Ocean Avenue is a two-story embanked gable front house. It has a one-story side wing with a rooftop deck. There is a carport at the basement level.

Registration and Status Dates:

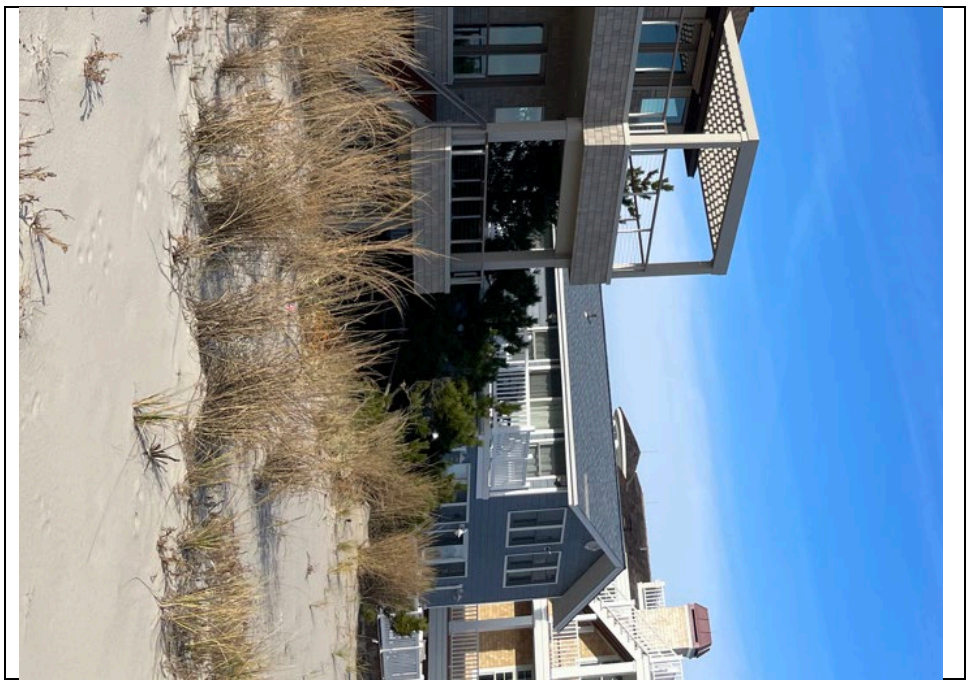
National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

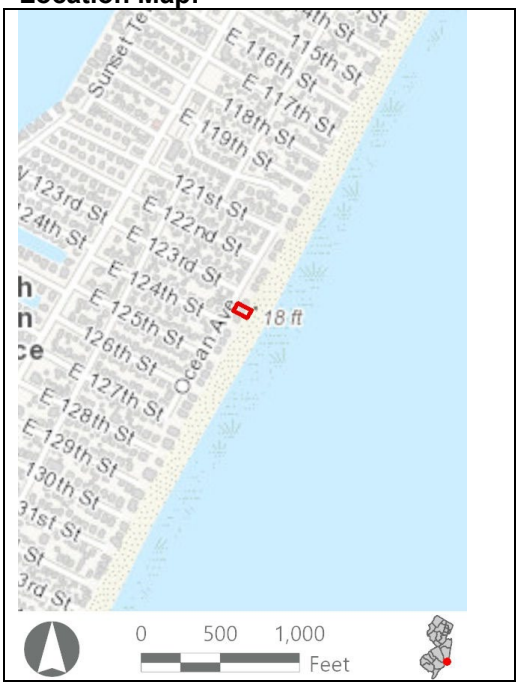
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
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Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 12309 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 12309 Ocean Avenue is a two-story embanked gable front house. The roof has a shallow pitch with wide overhanging eaves. The wall cladding is wood shingle and the fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash which is paired on the second story of the beach-facing elevation. The first story on the beach-facing elevation features a deck that is even with the dunes. Patio sliding doors open onto the deck. The building has a one-story side wing with a rooftop deck. There is a high basement which appears as a full story on the rear or street-facing elevation. There is a carport at the basement level.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 12309 Ocean Avenue is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 12309 Ocean Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:
Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 12309 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 12309 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3207 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 3207 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.146

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 3207 Ocean Boulevard is an elevated one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house with a gable roof, shed-roofed dormers, and a wraparound deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

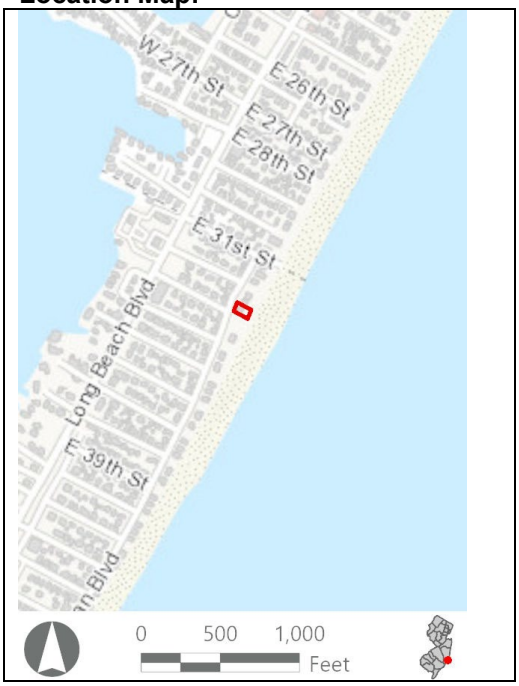
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3207 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1948 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 3207 Ocean Boulevard is an elevated one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house. The house has a side-gabled roof with wide shed roof dormers on either side. On the beach-facing elevation fenestration across the dormer is 8/8 grouped in three, one, and two. On the first story of the beach-facing elevation, two-thirds of the elevation is a window wall. A fully glazed door opens onto a wraparound deck. To the right of the window wall is a set of three 8/8 sash. The residence is partially obscured by the dunes and vegetation; however, it appears that the fenestration pattern is the same on the side elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 3207 Ocean Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 3207 Ocean Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3207 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3207 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1111B Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 1111B (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 18.111

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 1111B Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story residence with a low gable roof and two-story wraparound porches.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

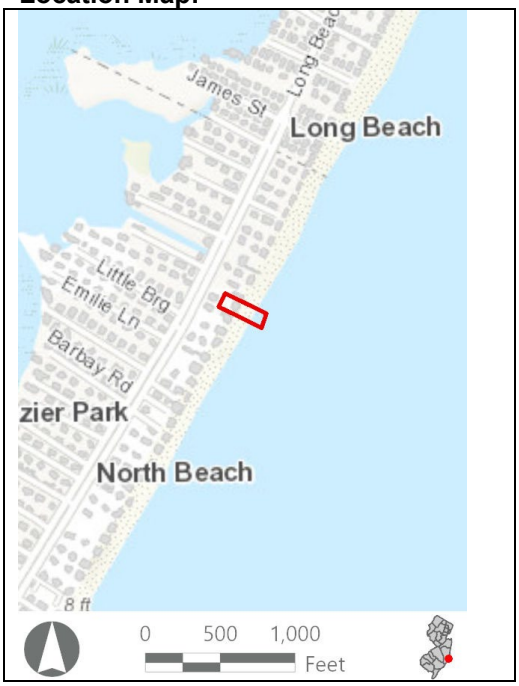
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1111B Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1964 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flushboard

Exterior Description: The residence at 1111B Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story wedge-shaped residence. It has a wide and low gabled roof that projects forward of the beach facing elevation from the center ridgeline and is supported by exposed roof purlins. One bay is stepped back to make room for a large wedge-shaped wraparound porch that curves at the corners. The porch has a rooftop deck. The fenestration appears to be primarily square slider windows with some 1/1 and fixed or awning sash on the secondary elevations. The exterior wall cladding appears to be flushboard on the main block or at least a synthetic that gives the appearance and a vertical board or synthetic on the porch.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1111B Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 1111B Long Beach Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1111B Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1111B Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 6109 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 6109 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.40

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 6109 Ocean Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with a gable roof, an inset second-floor porch, and front and rear decks.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

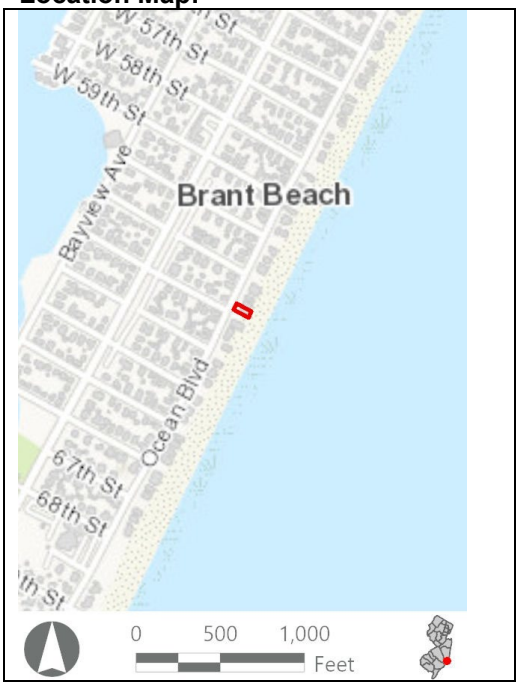
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Coldwell Banker. 2023. "6109 Ocean Blvd." Available at https://www.coldwellbankerhomes.com/nj/long-beach-township/6109-ocean-blvd/pid_52244472/ (Accessed February 2023).
Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 6109 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 6109 Ocean Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with a gable roof, an inset second-floor porch facing the ocean, and front and rear decks. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding with a wood shingle look and the roof is clad in asphalt shingle. Windows consist of vinyl casement and sliding units. The primary entrance is via a non-historic door into the infilled ground floor. A single-story projection on the street-facing (northwest) elevation is supported on wood pilings.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood located directly on the beach. Long Beach is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

The building at 6109 Ocean Boulevard was constructed circa 1978 in a part of Long Beach Township that was developed with seaside cottages between about 1920 and 1970 (NETR, 2023).

Significance: The building at 6109 Ocean Boulevard is associated with twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 6109 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 6109 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 115 East New York Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 115 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* New York *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 13.15

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 115 East New York Avenue is a two-story residence with a side gable roof, vinyl siding, and an entry via a small deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

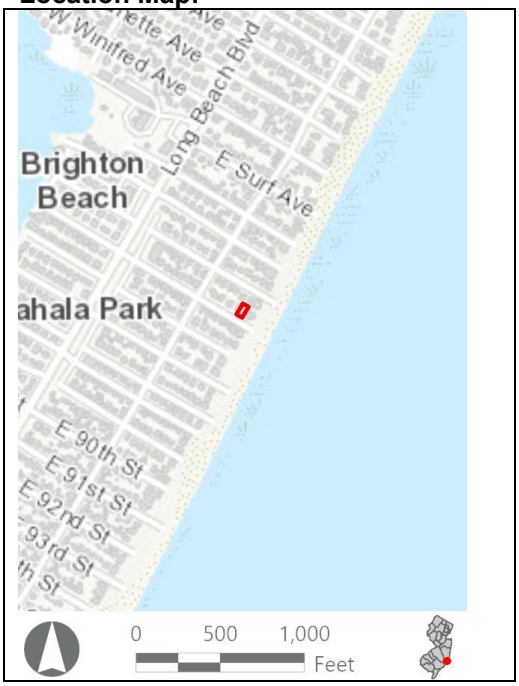
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 115 East New York Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 115 East New York Avenue is a two-story side gable minimal traditional home. The house rests on a parged high basement and has a central entrance that is reached by a flight of stairs and a wooden or Trex deck. The fenestration is 1/1 sash on the left bay of the façade; paired on the first story and a single sash on the second. The right bay is the same between the first and the second stories with a picture window with a fixed center sash flanked by 1/1. A brick chimney extends the height of the side elevation and rises above the roof line. The wall cladding appears to be wood shingle siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 115 East New York Avenue is in a residential neighborhood located along the shore with direct beach access. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 115 East New York Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 115 East New York Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 115 East New York Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1075 Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 1075 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 18.75

Local Place Name(s): North Beach **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 1075 Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story residence with a gable roof and wraparound deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1075 Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1964 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 1075 Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story residence with a gable roof and wraparound deck. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and there is a small gable truss on the beach-facing elevation. The second story is three bays across with a central pedestrian door opening onto the deck. It is flanked on the right by a picture window and on the left by paired 1/1 sash. Paired fixed sash occupies the gable above. The side elevations are three bays with 1/1 sash. The first story is completely obscured by the dunes. The visible elevations appear to be clad in wood shingle siding.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 1075 Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 1075 Long Beach Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1075 Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1075 Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 3905 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 3905 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.121

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 3905 Ocean Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with a gable roof and a large two-tier wraparound deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

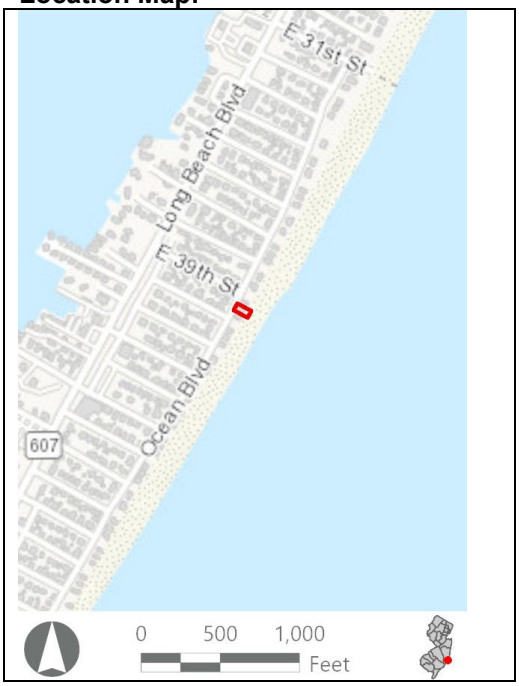
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 3905 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 3905 Ocean Boulevard is an elevated two-story residence with a gable roof and a large two-tier wraparound deck. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingle and features a pair of gabled dormers at its east end. Windows are vinyl one-over-one and casement units and sliding doors have been added on the beach-facing (southeast) elevation. Two vehicle parking bays are provided beneath the raised first floor. The primary entrance is via an exterior stair accessing both levels of the wraparound deck.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood located along the shore, with direct beach access. Long Beach is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

The building at 3905 Ocean Boulevard was constructed circa 1970 as part of a group of seaside cottages developed between about 1930 and 1970 (NETR, 2023).

Significance: The building at 3905 Ocean Boulevard is associated with twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 3905 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 3905 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7605 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 7605 *(Low)* N/A *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 14.18

Local Place Name(s): Beach Haven Crest **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 7605 Ocean Boulevard is a single-story bungalow residence with a hipped roof and rear deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

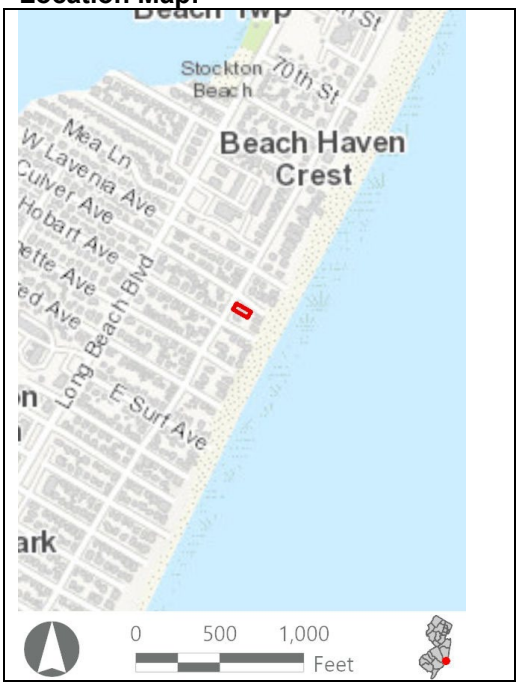
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
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Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7605 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 7605 Ocean Boulevard is a single-story bungalow residence. The house has a hipped roof and is constructed on a rectangular plan. There is a single bay rear projection which is surmounted by a shed roof and there is a rear deck. The siding overall is asbestos shingle, and the fenestration is 1/1 double-hung wood sash grouped in threes on either side of the central entrance on the facade and grouped in threes or singly placed on the side elevations.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 7605 Ocean Boulevard is in a residential neighborhood located along the shore. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The building at 7605 Ocean Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7605 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7605 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 4009 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 4009 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.117

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 4009 Ocean Boulevard is a heavily altered three-story beachfront house with irregular massing and fenestration, a second-story deck, vinyl siding, and a rear carport.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

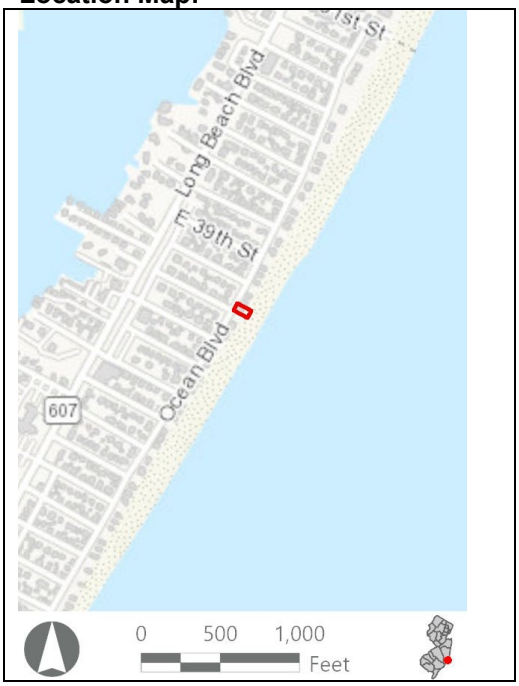
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Realtor.com. 2022. "4009 Ocean Blvd." Available at https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/4009-Ocean-Blvd_Long-Beach-Township_NJ_08008_M66224-96716 (Accessed December 2022).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 4009 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): 2008 and 2015 **Source:** Realtor.com, 2022.
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 4009 Ocean Boulevard is a heavily altered three-story beachfront house. The residence has irregular massing with one half of the roof a shed roof and the other half flat. Metal railing on the flat section appears to indicate a rooftop deck. On the beach-facing elevation, the third story is stepped back to provide space for a balcony. The upper stories overhang the first story except for on the street-facing elevation. The street-facing elevation features a recessed carport with the corner of the upper stories supported by wood pilings. The overall fenestration is a mixture of primarily paired 1/1 replacement sash and fixed sash in various orientations. The street elevation is two bays across with the left bay of the third story featuring a large fanlight over the window bay. The side elevation features a pedestrian entry in the center of the first story. Directly above spanning the second and third stories is a tripartite sash with a large fanlight above and small fixed or awning sash below. Overall, the building is clad in wood shingle siding with the space between the third-story windows and the roof line occupied by fish-scale shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 4009 Ocean Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 4009 Ocean Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 4009 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 4009 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5812 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 5812 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.50

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 5812 Ocean Boulevard is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof, shed-roofed dormers, an enclosed porch, and a detached period garage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

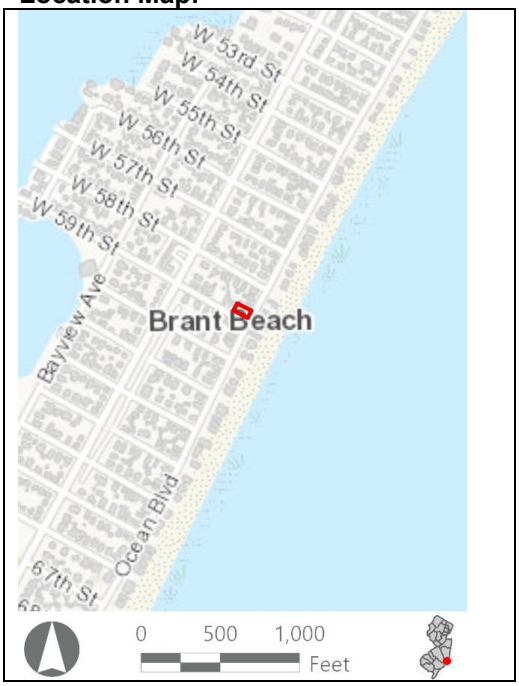
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5812 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Craftsman
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingles
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 5812 Ocean Boulevard is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow dwelling with a gable-on-hip roof. Shed-roofed dormers on the side elevations feature awning sash. In the gable of the facade there is a ribbon of awning sash. The eaves overhang the first story and there is an enclosed porch on the facade with 1/1 replacement sash. The fenestration is also 1/1 on the side elevations. Overall, the siding is vinyl with a mixture of shingle and clapboard. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof line. There is a detached period garage.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 5812 Ocean Boulevard is located one block from the beach in a residential neighborhood. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The building at 5812 Ocean Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5812 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5812 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 6107 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 6107 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.40

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 6107 Ocean Boulevard is a two-story vernacular residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle siding, vinyl windows, and a large rear addition raised on wood piers providing sheltered parking.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

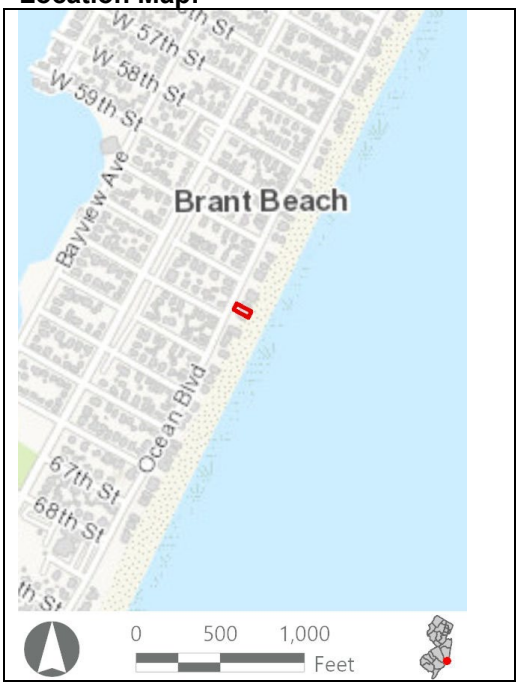
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Zillow. 2023. "6107 Ocean Blvd." https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/6107-Ocean-Blvd-Brant-Beach-NJ-08008/39661034_zpid/ (Accessed February 2023).
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Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 6107 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1978 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Four-over-Four **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 6107 Ocean Boulevard is a two-story vernacular residence with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle roofing. The exterior walls are clad in wood shingle siding. The fenestration is vinyl casement windows. There is a large one-story addition on the street-facing elevation raised on wood piers with sheltered parking underneath. Stairs lead to a side entrance and are located on the south elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential neighborhood located directly on the beach. Long Beach is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The building at 6107 Ocean Boulevard is associated with twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 6107 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 6107 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7 East Seashell Lane

Street Address: *Street #:* 7 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Seashell *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.03

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 7 East Seashell Lane is a three-story, circa 1965 Post-Modern residence with a flat roof, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and numerous decks and second-floor balconies.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 31, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7 East Seashell Lane
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Post-Modern
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 3
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 7 East Seashell Lane is heavily obscured by the dunes and by vegetation. However, based on field work it appears that the building is a three-story Post-Modern residence. There is a central three-story block with a flat roof that also serves as a deck. The second story or a third is recessed and is only just visible above the dunes on the beach-facing elevation. Below that it appears that there is a broad wraparound deck or balcony that overhangs a projecting first story. The projecting first story is partially visible on the street-facing elevation and features a pedestrian entrance. An exterior spiral metal staircase leads from the second-story balcony to the rooftop deck. Overall cladding is wood clapboard and fenestration appears to be fixed or slider sash. On the street-facing elevation, there is an inset window bay with a door that opens onto a small balcony.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 7 East Seashell Lane is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 7 East Seashell Lane is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7 East Seashell Lane is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7 East Seashell Lane is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 5 East Seashell Lane

Street Address: *Street #:* 5 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Seashell *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* LN

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.03

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 5 East Seashell Lane is a two-story, heavily altered circa 1950 residence with flat and shed roofs, aluminum siding and wood shingle siding, metal windows, and inset entry porches.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

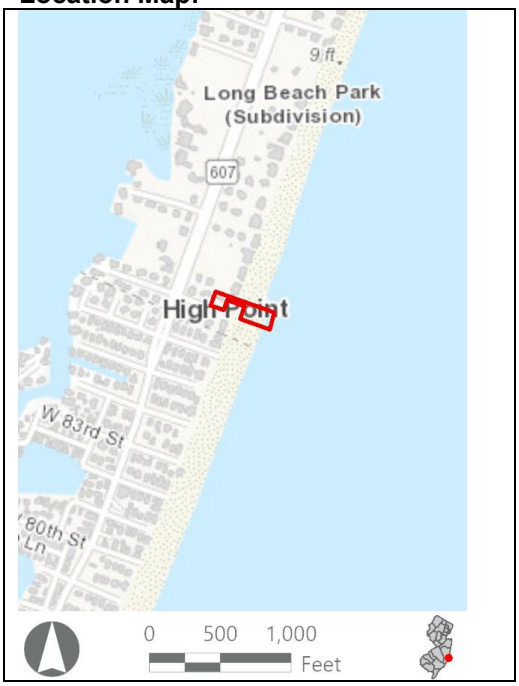
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 5 East Seashell Lane
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): 2002 **Source:** NETR, 2023.
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 5 East Seashell Lane is a two-story, heavily altered circa 1950 residence with irregular massing and flat and shed roofs. The house is set back from the road and is not observable from the beach. According to aerial photographs, the building is composed of three distinct volumes, only two of which are observable from the public right of way. The public-facing elevation is roughly divided into four bays. From left to right is a shed-roof bay facing the street with an overhanging second story supported by wood pilings. The primary entry appears to be within this bay adjacent to a large, fixed sash window. The fenestration on the upper elevation is irregular with square fixed sash and rectangular sash with horizontal divisions. The siding appears to be aluminum. The next bay to the right is partially subsumed into the first but rises above the roof of the adjacent bays. It is clad in blue stucco and features only fenestration in the first story. The next bay is a shed roof sky bridge with wood shingle siding, ribbon windows, and a breezeway below. The bay closest to the beach has a shed roof, wood shingle siding, and irregularly placed fenestration both fixed and paired casement. There is a metal overhang on the beach-facing elevation but the elevation itself is not observable.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 5 East Seashell Lane is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: County tax records indicate that the residence at 5 East Seashell Lane dates to 1950. Historical aerial photographs show a house with irregular massing starting in 1956. However, it is unclear if this is the same building because it departs significantly from the footprint of the current building. The current building is clearly visible in the 1972 aerial but is composed of only two volumes: one facing the street and the other facing the beach. The 2002 aerial shows that a large addition has been constructed on the street-facing elevation that partially subsumes the original building volumes (NETR, 2023).

Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 5 East Seashell Lane is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 5 East Seashell Lane is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 5 East Seashell Lane is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 6503 Ocean Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 6503 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 15.27

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 6503 Ocean Boulevard is a two-story, circa 1964 vernacular residence with asphalt shingle roofing, asbestos siding, vinyl windows, and wraparound first and second-story porches.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

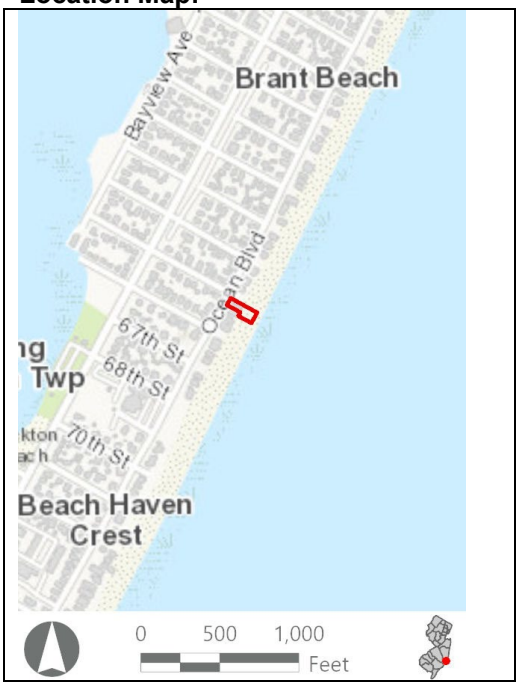
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
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Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 6503 Ocean Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1964 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 6503 Ocean Boulevard is a two-story, circa 1964 vernacular residence with a side gable roof and a rectangular plan. The building is four bays across the façade and two bays across the beach-facing elevation. The fenestration and door arrangement are exactly mirrored between the first and second stories. From the left to the right, the facade features a 1/1 replacement sash immediately adjacent to a half-glazed door. It is followed then by three bays of small 1/1 and 2/2 replacement sash with false shutters. On the beach-facing elevation, both stories have picture windows. A single 1/1 sash occupies the gable on the beach-facing elevation. A porch with a rooftop balcony wraps around the facade and beach-facing elevations with exterior second-story access on the rear-facing elevation. Overall, the siding is asbestos shingle. There is also a garage with the same siding and fenestration as the house at the back of the lot.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 6503 Ocean Boulevard is in a residential neighborhood located along the shore with direct beach access. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 6503 Ocean Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 6503 Ocean Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 6503 Ocean Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 109 East Hobart Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 109 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* Hobart *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 14.18

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 109 East Hobart Avenue is a two-story, circa 1980 vernacular residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, a first-floor front porch, and a second-floor balcony.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

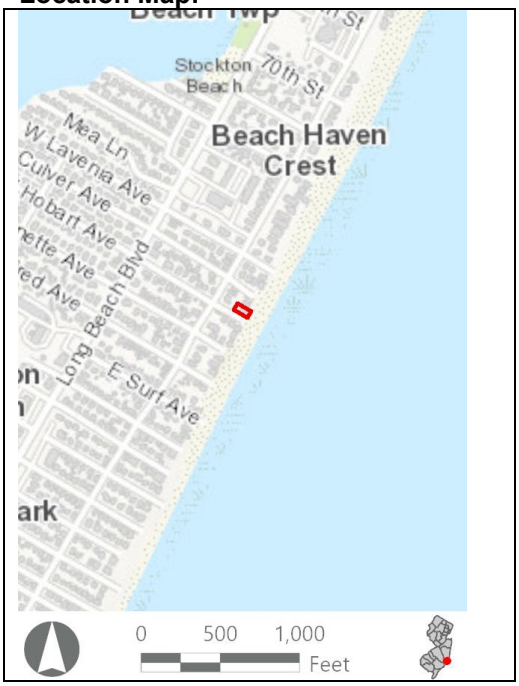
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
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Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 109 East Hobart Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1980 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 109 East Hobart Avenue is a two-story, circa 1980 vernacular residence with a low-pitched gabled roof and a rectangular plan. The facade is three bays across and there are two bays on the side elevations. The fenestration is 1/1 replacement sash singly or in pairs. The arrangement of window openings and sash is mirrored exactly between the first and second stories. Overall, the building is clad in vinyl shingle siding with fish scales in the gable. The building sits on pilings that are largely obscured by plywood cladding. Because of the height above grade, the entry is reached by a flight of wooden stairs and is shielded by a gabled roof projection supported by wood posts. The landing continues across the facade until it meets a two-tiered wraparound deck that extends from the right bay of the facade to the beach-facing elevation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 109 East Hobart Avenue is in a residential neighborhood area located along the shore with direct beach access. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 109 East Hobart Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 109 East Hobart Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 109 East Hobart Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 7 Coast Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 7 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Coast *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.117

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 7 Coast Avenue is a two-story, circa 1969 Modern residence with a flat roof, wood shingle siding, 1/1 sash windows, and two second-floor balconies.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

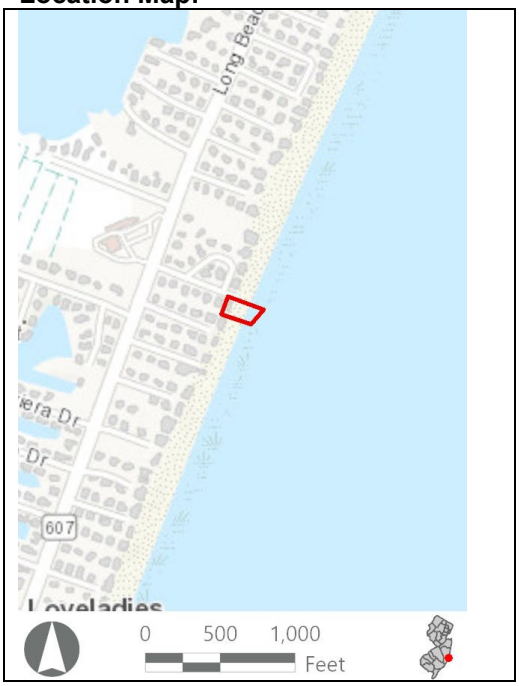
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
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NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
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Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 7 Coast Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1969 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 7 Coast Avenue is a two-story, circa 1969 Modern residence. The building has a flat roof. It is four bays across the beach-facing elevation and two bays on the side elevations. The fenestration is mostly 1/1 sash with some fixed. The building is clad in wood shingle siding and appears to be resting on wood pilings, but these are obscured by skirting. From right to left, the facade is angled inward on the second story to form a balcony with access via paired patio doors. This is followed by a recess on the third bay from the right, also on the second story. The recess features paired patio doors that open onto a balcony that extends to the side elevation and is supported underneath by a cylindrical volume and a corner piling. A flight of wooden stairs between the cylindrical volume and the piling appears to lead to a pedestrian entry.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 7 Coast Avenue is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 7 Coast Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 7 Coast Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 7 Coast Avenue is recommended Not Eligible

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 15C Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 15C (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.15

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1.03

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 15C Long Beach Boulevard is a three-story, split-level, circa-1981 Modernistic residence with a flat roof, vinyl siding, fixed metal windows, and a large deck and rooftop patio.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

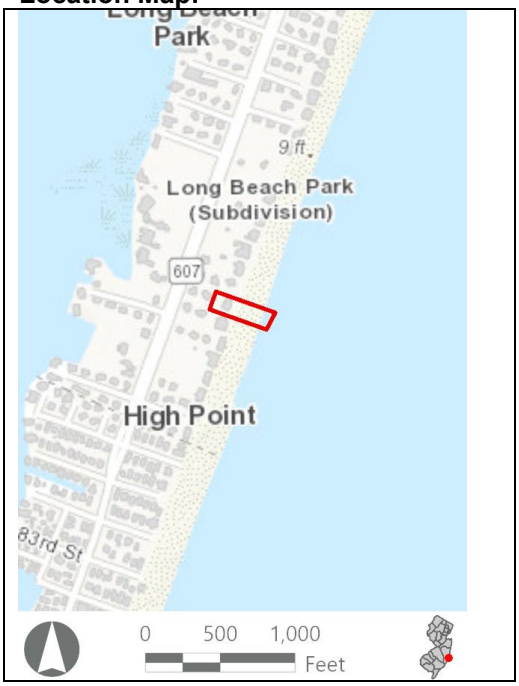
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Zillow. 2023. "15C Long Beach Blvd." Available at https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/15C-Long-Beach-Blvd-Long-Beach-Township-NJ-08008/39662389_zpid/? (Accessed February 2023).
Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 15C Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Modernistic
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Rolled Asphalt
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 15C Long Beach Boulevard is a three-story, split-level, circa-1981 Modernistic residence with a flat roof, vinyl siding, fixed metal windows, and a large deck and rooftop patio. The house has asymmetrical massing consisting of two volumes, one three stories and the other two stories, connected by a glazed stairwell. Multiple levels of cantilevered exterior balconies have either vinyl-clad parapets or steel railings.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is a beachfront property in a residential area and is surrounded by similar residential buildings. Long Beach is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

The building at 15C Long Beach Boulevard was constructed circa 1981 in an area of Long Beach Township that was primarily developed with upscale seaside residences in the 1970s and 1980s. A three-story addition to the south was added circa 1995 (NETR, 2023).

Significance: The building at 15C Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 15C Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 15C Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:



BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1051C Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 1051C (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 18.51

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 1051C Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated single-story residence with a shed roof and rooftop deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

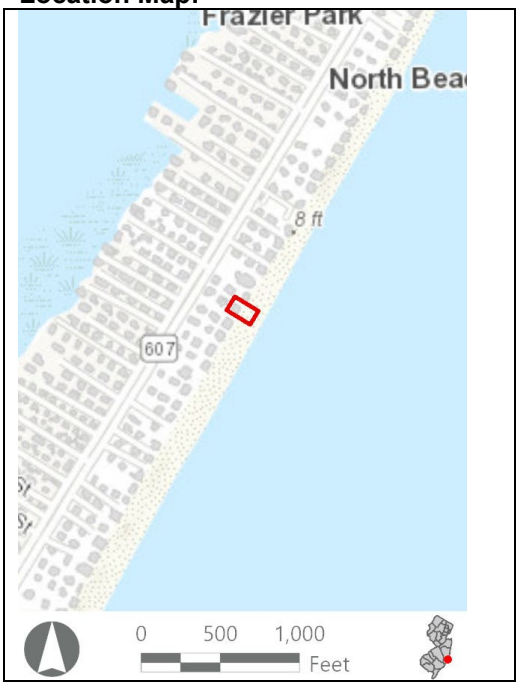
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
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Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1051C Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1979 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Standing Seam Metal
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1051C Long Beach Boulevard is an elevated single-story residence with a shed roof and rooftop deck. The residence is seven bays wide and two bays deep. The building appears to be clad in vinyl siding and the fenestration appears to be slider sash and casement. The dwelling is heavily obscured by the dunes.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is in a residential area with direct beach access. Long Beach is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The building at 1051C Long Beach Boulevard is associated with twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1051C Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1051C Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:



BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 175G Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 175G (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.171

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 175G Long Beach Boulevard is a one-and-a-half-story, circa 1960 vernacular residence with asphalt shingled roof, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a large rooftop patio.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

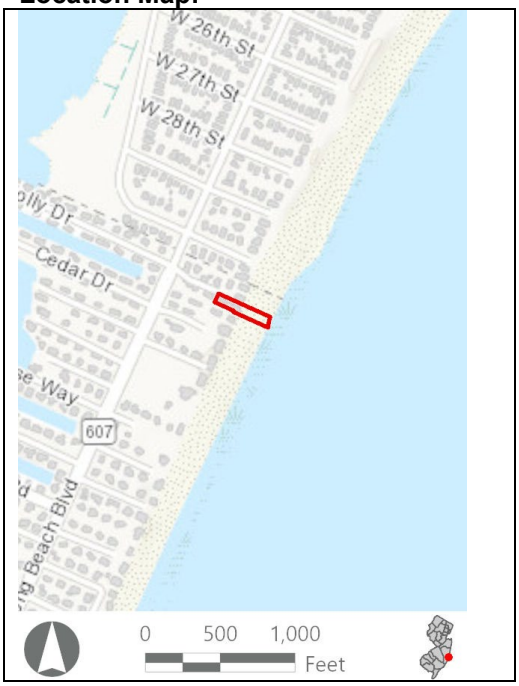
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 175G Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The residence at 175G Long Beach Boulevard is a one-and-a-half-story, circa 1960 vernacular residence. The building is on a side-gabled plan with a large gabled roof dormer on the beach facing elevation. A two-bay projection with a rooftop deck faces the beach and is fenestrated with tripartite patio doors flanked by vertical tripartite sash. Patio doors also lead to the deck above via the dormer. The building is set on a high foundation and overall is clad in vinyl siding. A tall chimney stack pierces the roof line on the beach side.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 175G Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 175G Long Beach Boulevard is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 175G Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 175G Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 75D Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 75D (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.83

Local Place Name(s): Loveladies **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 75D Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story, circa 1980 International Revival-style residence with a flat roof, vertical siding, fixed metal windows, and a large uncovered second-floor balcony fronting the beach.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

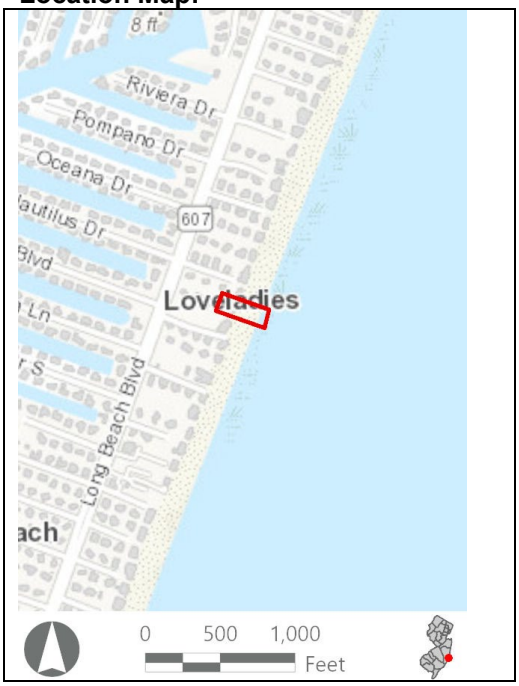
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 75D Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Flushboard

Exterior Description: The residence at 75D Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story, circa 1981 International Revival-style residence. The building has complex massing, but the fenestration pattern and arrangement of porches give it a wide horizontal appearance. The roof lines are flat and the wall cladding is a vertical flushboard. The fenestration is comprised of large fixed sash, either square or rectangular with a vertical orientation. The facade can be divided roughly into three distinct volumes. The main volume which occupies most of the facade is a rectangular block with overhanging eaves with an exceedingly wide freeze band. The first story steps back with a patio with a high knee wall and metal railings. Leading up from the patio to the second story is a wide asymmetrical flight of stairs that wraps around a broad curved bay. To the right of this main volume on the second story is a corner balcony. The second volume centers on the wide curved bay on the first story which has an empty oculus and a large cutaway section that provides pedestrian access below. Exposed wood pilings support a rooftop balcony which leads to a second-story two-tiered volume with broad overhanging eaves and a clerestory. This volume has sliding patio doors that open onto the balcony. The third volume is stepped back from the wide curved bay with a balcony on the second story and what appears to be a curved skylight. The rest of the building is obscured by the dunes and vegetation.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The residence at 75D Long Beach Boulevard is an oceanfront property with direct beach access and is surrounded by like buildings. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 75D Long Beach Boulevard appears to meet Criterion C in the area of architecture as an example of the International Revival style. However, the building is not yet 50 years of age which would require it to meet Criterion Consideration G. It is not exceptionally significant, therefore it is not eligible for listing to the NRHP.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 75D Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. However, it is less than 50 years of age and thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 75D Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 93B Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 93B (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.104

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 93B Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story, circa-1970 Modernistic residence with asphalt shingle roofing, T-111 siding, and metal windows. The residence features a main wing with shed roofs and a wing of stepped bays.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

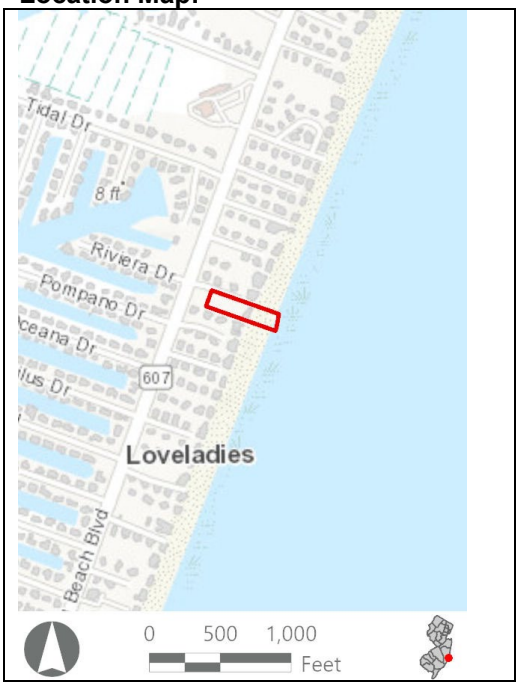
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Zillow. 2023. "93 Long Beach Blvd #A&B." Available at https://www.zillow.com/homedetails/93-Long-Beach-Blvd-A-B-Beach-Haven-NJ-08008/2067762676_zpid/? (Accessed February 2023).
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Snyder, J. F. 2004. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. NJ Geological Survey, Trenton.
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 93B Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Modernistic
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Plywood

Exterior Description: The building at 93B Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story, circa-1970 Modernistic residence. The residence features a main wing with shed roofs and a wing of stepped bays. The building is clad in T-111 siding and the fenestration is composed of three and four-part metal windows. The building is partially obscured by the dunes.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is a beachfront property in a residential area and is surrounded by similar residential buildings. Long Beach is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: The building at 93B Long Beach Boulevard is associated with twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 93B Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 93B Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 71E Long Beach Boulevard

Street Address: *Street #:* 71E (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Long Beach *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* BLVD

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Long Beach Township **Block(s):** 20.77

Local Place Name(s): Loveladies **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 71E Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story, vernacular residence with asphalt shingle roofing and wood shingle siding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

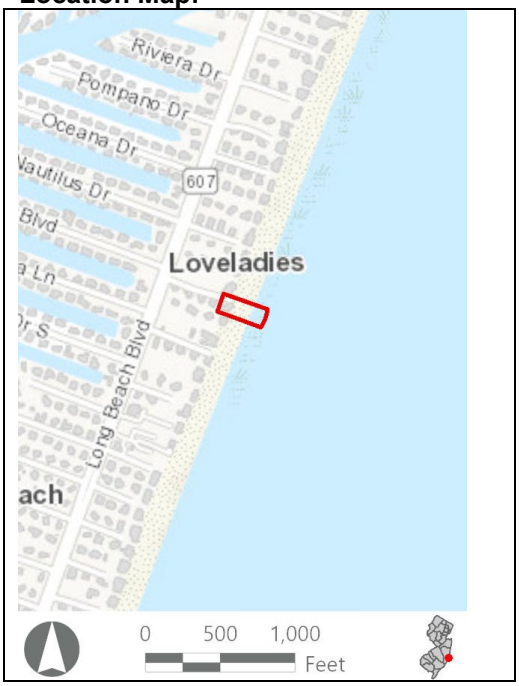
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. Long Beach Island. New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (nj.gov) (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
NETROnline (NETR). 2023. "Historic Aerials." Available online at: https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer (Accessed February 2023).
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Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
Township of Long Beach. Election Information. Available at https://www.longbeachtownship.com/election-information/ (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 71E Long Beach Boulevard
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: ca.1972 **Source:** NETR, 2023.
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 71E Long Beach Boulevard is a two-story, vernacular residence with asphalt shingle roofing and wood shingle siding. The center of the roof is gabled and is flanked by flat roof surfaces. One side has a large, roof-level deck facing the ocean. Two flights of wooden steps on the façade reach the deck with a landing on the second-story façade. The landing is accessed by two sets of patio doors. The fenestration on the façade and side elevations is 1/1 replacement sash. The first story is obscured by the dunes and there is no public access to the rear elevation because the building is located in a private development.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 71E Long Beach Boulevard is a residential area near a marina with direct beach access. Long Beach Township, New Jersey is a township in Ocean County consisting of four noncontiguous areas on the barrier island of Long Beach Island and several uninhabited small islands in Barnegat Bay. The township consists of several unincorporated communities, including Beach Haven Park, Peahala Park, Brighton Beach, Beach Haven Crest, Brant Beach, Beach Haven Inlet, Holgate, South Beach Haven, North Beach Haven, Spray Beach, Beach Haven Gardens, Beach Haven Terrace, The Dunes, Haven Beach, North Beach High, Bar Harbor, and Loveladies. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Long Beach Township throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with most of the area completely built-out by the 1970s. The far southern end of the township remains an undeveloped National Wildlife Refuge, and the rest of the township consists of private developments and enclaves. The township is a popular summer resort (Township of Long Beach, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023; NETR, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Many of the communities of present-day Long Beach Township were established in the late nineteenth century and grew after the Long Beach Railroad was constructed in 1886, connecting Long Beach Island with the mainland. Loveladies was established with the Life Saving Station in 1871 and gained a train station in 1886 and a gunning club in the late nineteenth century. Peahala was developed in 1882 when a gunning organization and subsequent resort were built. Spray Beach, previously called Waverly Beach or Cranberry Hill, was developed in 1890 when W.S. Ringgold and J.L. Long purchased the land and built three cottages, one of which became the Spray Beach Hotel. In the early twentieth century, Brant Beach and Beach Haven Terrace were established by real estate developers who built train stations in these communities. In addition to summer resorts, the main industries on the island through the nineteenth century were fishing, salt production, and farming. Long Beach Township was incorporated as a township in 1899. The communities in Long Beach Township remained relatively small until the construction of the automobile causeway connecting the island to the mainland in 1914 (Heritage Studies, 1981; Snyder 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 71E Long Beach Boulevard is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Long Beach Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 71E Long Beach Boulevard is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 71E Long Beach Boulevard is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 819 Boardwalk Center

Street Address: *Street #:* 819 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Boardwalk Center *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 33.03

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 819 Boardwalk Center is a one-story, circa-1960 boardwalk arcade with multiple glass storefront bays, capped by a flat roof with crenellations, and clad in stucco. The resource is in a boardwalk recreation area.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

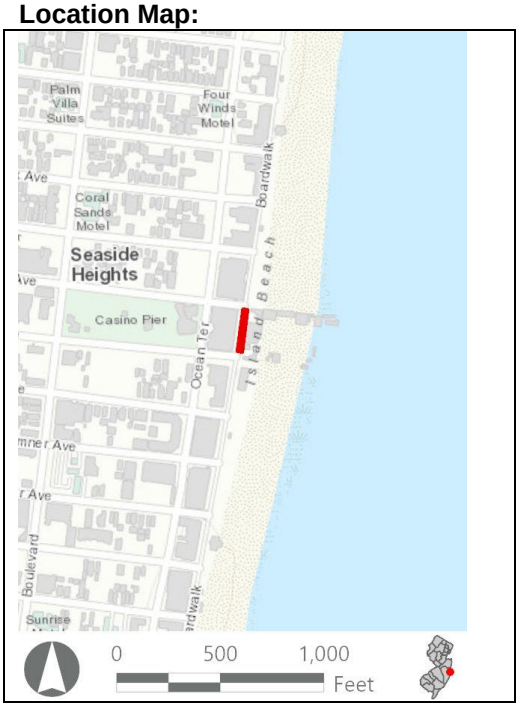
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

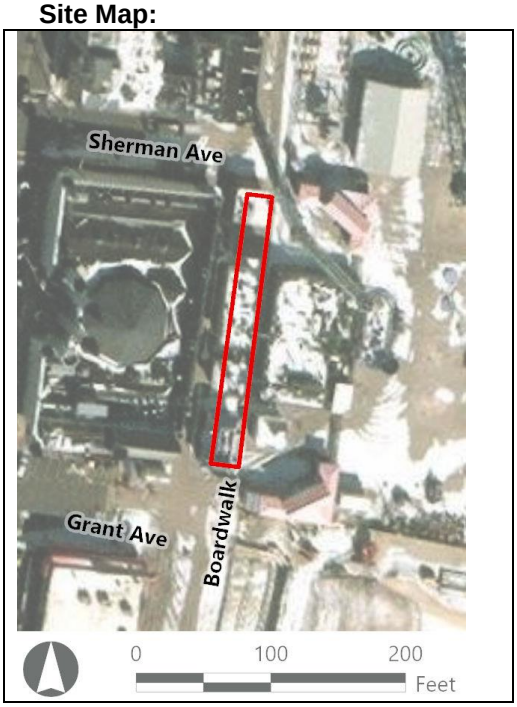
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011b. Boardwalk History. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/boardwalk-history (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011c. The Tom's River Bridge. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/toms-river-bridge (Accessed January 2023).
Vaz, Christopher J. 2010. Postcard History Series: Seaside Heights. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, Chicago, IL, Portsmouth, NH, and San Francisco, CA. Available at https://books.google.com/books?id=4yvGtRQm28sC&lpg=PA6&ots=lCjaLBzduD&dq=seaside%20heights&lr&pg=PA4#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 819 Boardwalk Center
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Historic Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 6
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 819 Boardwalk Center is a one-story arcade occupying a long, narrow block along the boardwalk. The east elevation features multiple glass storefronts across the full width of the building set beneath a metal marquee that curves at the corners. The storefronts consist of full-height display windows and glass sliding doors separated by wide metal muntins. Each storefront is separated by a narrow pier. Five additional storefronts are located on the south elevation. The west elevation facing Ocean Terrace features oblique recessed entrances of glass double doors and rectangular transoms at each corner, a central entrance featuring hexagonal glass display kiosks with historicist medieval detailing and spires, and symmetrical pairs of similarly designed towers flanking a storefront entrance reached by a staircase. Turrets are located at all except the northeast corner of the building. The building terminates with a crenellated parapet on three sides and a flat parapet on one.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 819 Boardwalk Center is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 819 Boardwalk Center is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1103 Ocean Terrace

Street Address: *Street #:* 1103 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 59

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 8

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 1103 Ocean Terrace is a one-story, circa-1950, boardwalk commercial building featuring open storefront bays and a wide, vinyl-sided cornice exhibiting signage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

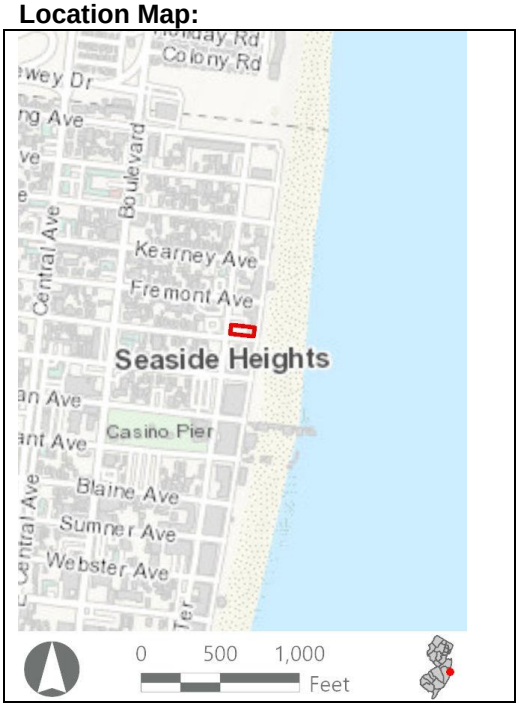
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011b. Boardwalk History. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/boardwalk-history (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1103 Ocean Terrace
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Historic Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1103 Ocean Terrace is a one-story concrete block commercial building. The building features open storefront bays and a wide, vinyl-clad cornice on the east and south elevations. The west elevation consists of a concrete block wall with two doors in simple surrounds and five, small, asymmetrical in-filled windows with concrete sills. The building shares a wall with its neighbor to the north. There is a flat cornice at this elevation topped by a flat roof with a metal railing.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1103 Ocean Terrace is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 1103 Ocean Terrace is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1005-07 Ocean Terrance

Street Address: *Street #:* 1005 *(Low)* 1007 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 60

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 1005-07 Ocean Terrance is a one-story, circa 1950, boardwalk commercial building with a cornice featuring prominent signage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

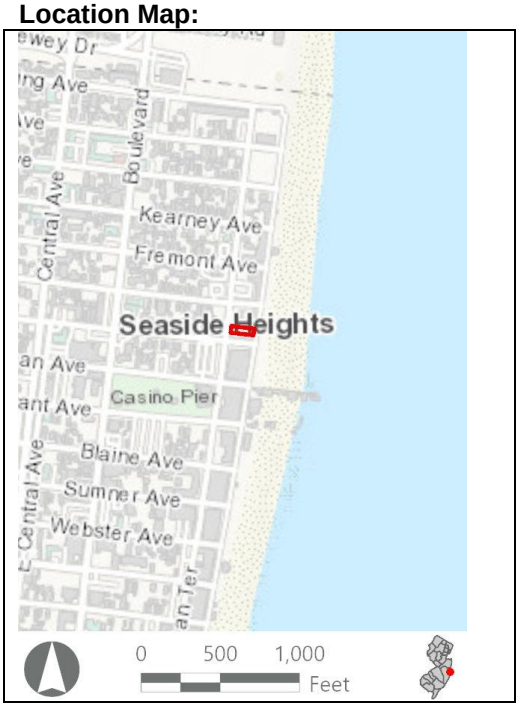
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1005-07 Ocean Terrance
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity, Shopping
Historic Use: Commercial Activity, Shopping
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The building at 1005-07 Ocean Terrance is a one-story concrete block commercial building. The building shares its north and south walls with neighboring buildings. The east elevation features three open storefront bays and a vinyl cornice. The building terminates with a flat roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1005-07 Ocean Terrance is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 1005-07 Ocean Terrance is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Midway Steakhouse

Street Address: *Street #:* 405 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Boardwalk *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* N/A

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 6.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1.02

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The Midway Steakhouse is a one-story, circa 1940 boardwalk commercial building with a hip roof displaying prominent signage, and open commercial bays.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

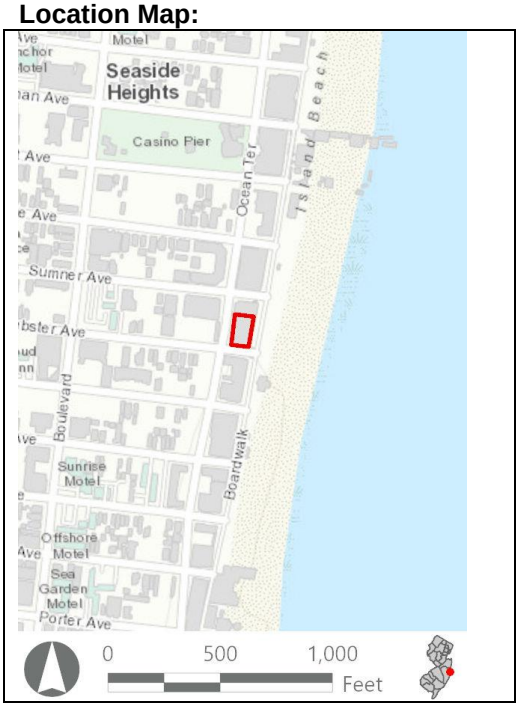
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011b. Boardwalk History. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/boardwalk-history (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011c. The Tom's River Bridge. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/toms-river-bridge (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Midway Steakhouse
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, eating, drinking
Historic Use: Commercial activity, eating, drinking
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Unknown

Exterior Description: The property at 405 Boardwalk (Midway Steakhouse) is a one-story, free-standing building. The building features two wide open storefront bays on the east and west elevations and single bays on the north and south elevations. Bays are separated by flat narrow divisions. The building is topped with a hipped roof, clad in metal sheeting, and has wide eaves and a flat cornice. The roof is adorned by curved modular signage at each cornice, two ventilation units, and a rotating metal sign at the ridge line.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The Midway Steakhouse is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 405 Boardwalk (Midway Steakhouse) is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1107 Ocean Terrace

Street Address: *Street #:* 1107 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 59

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 1107 Ocean Terrace is a one-story, circa 1960 boardwalk commercial building with a flat roof, plate glass storefronts, and a vinyl-sided cornice featuring signage.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

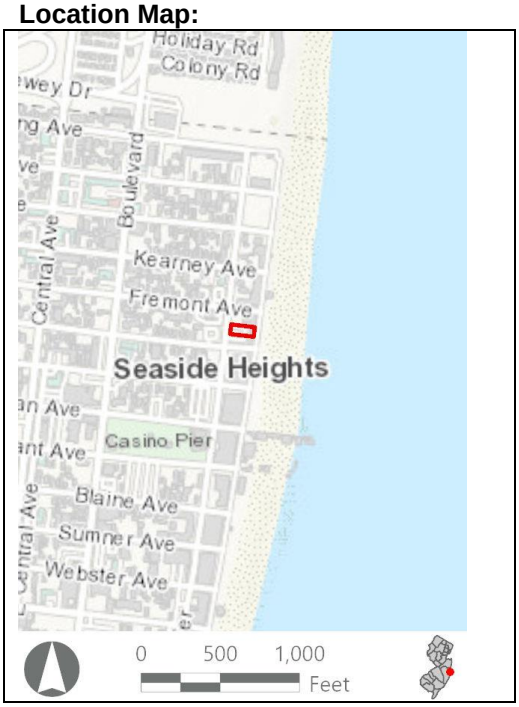
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

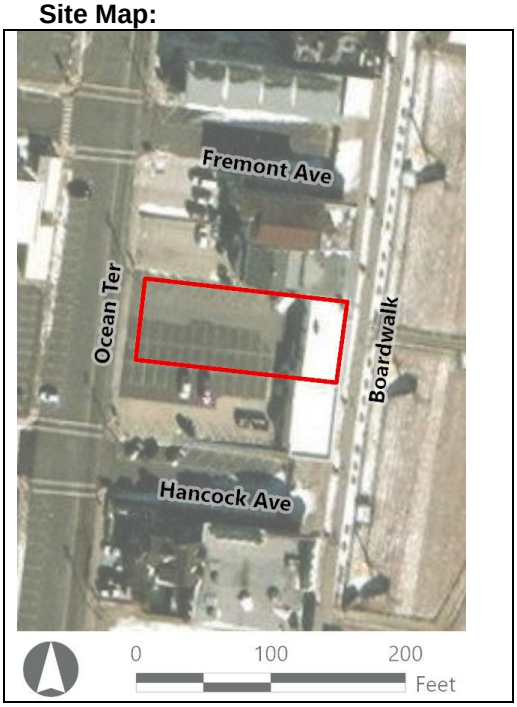
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1107 Ocean Terrace
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Historic Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1107 Ocean Terrace is a one-story concrete block commercial building. The building shares its north and south walls with neighboring buildings. The west elevation features four open storefront bays and a wide vinyl-clad cornice. The building terminates with a flat roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1107 Ocean Terrace is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 1107 Ocean Terrace is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: TLC's Polish Water Ice

Street Address: *Street #:* 201 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 3.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: TLC's Polish Water Ice is a one-story circa 1920 commercial boardwalk building capped by a flat roof, clad in stucco, and featuring plate glass storefront windows.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

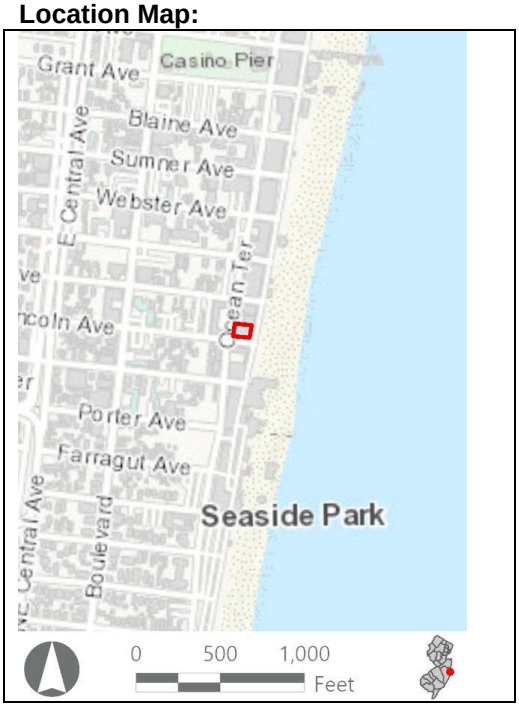
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011b. Boardwalk History. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/boardwalk-history (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011c. The Tom's River Bridge. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/toms-river-bridge (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: TLC's Polish Water Ice
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, eating, drinking
Historic Use: Commercial activity, eating, drinking
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The property at 201 Ocean Terrace (TLC's Polish Water Ice) is a one-story commercial boardwalk building. The east elevation features two open storefront bays. The south elevation features four open storefront bays and a glass double-door entrance at the west corner. The storefronts on both elevations are covered by a pent roof clad in asphalt shingles, metal and vinyl awnings, and a wide stucco cornice. The west elevation is double in height due to the lower street-level grade. It features flat unadorned stucco walls, two small sliding-sash vinyl windows, a tripartite fixed display window, and three recessed entrances. The roof line features a gable that has been engaged with the flat roof of the building. A triple-arched parapet decorates the southwest corner of the building. The north wall is featureless and partially shared by the neighboring building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: TLC's Polish Water Ice is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 201 Ocean Terrace (TLC's Polish Water Ice) is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: EJ's Tap House

Street Address: *Street #:* 919 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 61

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: EJ's Tap House is a one-story circa 1970 commercial boardwalk building with a flat roof. It is clad in stucco with plate glass windows and a clipped corner entrance sheltered by a large overhanging eave.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

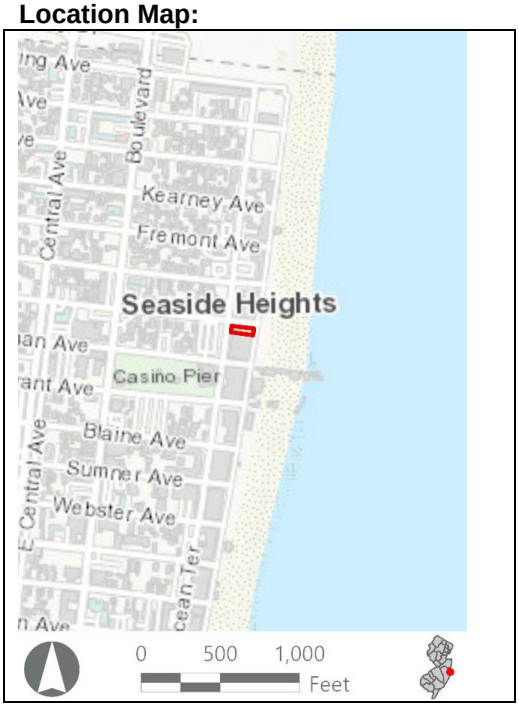
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: EJ's Tap House
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial Activity, Eating, Drinking
Historic Use: Commercial Activity, Eating, Drinking
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 23
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Glass

Exterior Description: The property at 919 Ocean Terrace (EJ's Tap House) is a one-story commercial boardwalk building. The building features a long, continuous storefront consisting of large, fixed display windows, metal kickplates, and a clipped corner entrance flanked by rounded concrete pillars. The storefront portion is sheltered by a wide overhanging cornice. The northwest corner is clad in stucco and features a deeply recessed parking area below grade. The south wall is shared with the neighboring building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: EJ's Tap House is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 919 Ocean Terrace (EJ's Tap House) is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 211 Ocean Terrace

Street Address: *Street #:* 211 (*Low*) N/A (*High*) *Apartment #:* N/A (*Low*) N/A (*High*)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 3.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 211 Ocean Terrace is a one-story circa 1920 commercial boardwalk building, with a flat roof. The building is clad in stucco.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

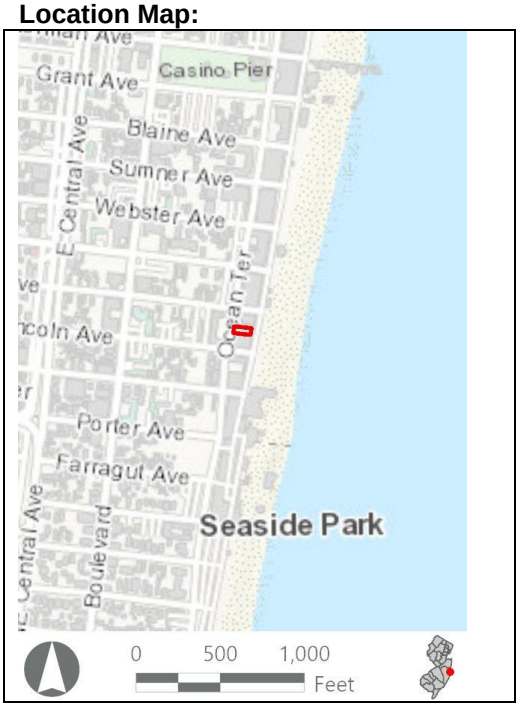
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 211 Ocean Terrace
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Historic Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Construction Date: 1920 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 1
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The property at 211 Ocean Terrace is a one-story commercial boardwalk building. It is engaged on three sides with neighboring buildings. The east elevation features a single open storefront, covered by a semicircular metal awning. The building is clad in stucco.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 211 Ocean Terrace is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 211 Ocean Terrace is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Steaks Unlimited

Street Address: *Street #:* 14 *(Low)* 16 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Dupont *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 2.01

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 14

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: Steaks Unlimited is a one-story circa 1960 commercial building with a two-story wing. The one-story commercial building features a clipped corner, plate-glass windows, and a flat roof. The two-story wing is clad in stucco on the ground floor and vinyl siding on the second floor and is capped by a flat roof.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

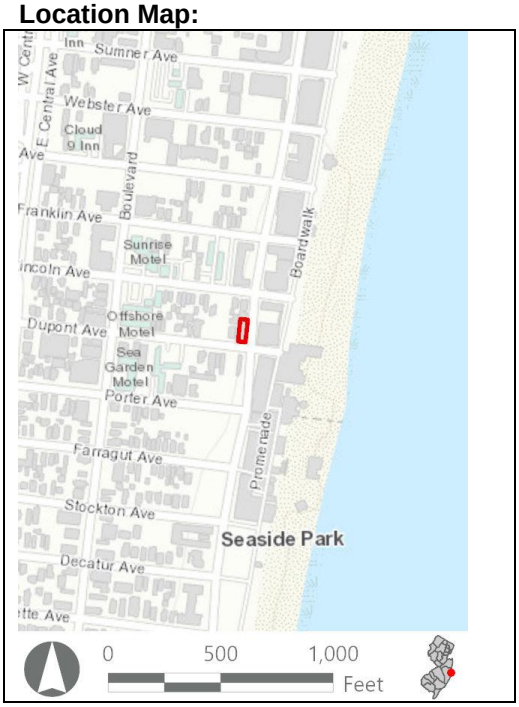
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

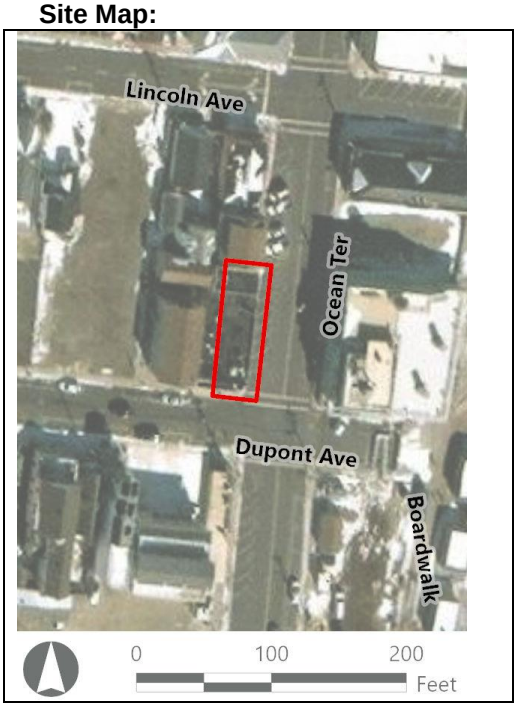
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
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Discover Seaside Heights. 2011c. The Tom's River Bridge. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/toms-river-bridge (Accessed January 2023).
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Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Steaks Unlimited
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, eating, drinking
Historic Use: Commercial activity, eating, drinking
Construction Date: 1960 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The property at 16 Dupont Avenue (Steaks Unlimited) is a one-story brick commercial building. The building exterior is characterized by storefront bays. The east elevation features three bays, including a central recessed entrance with fixed glass walls flanked by bays of full-height retractable sliding glass walls. A single storefront bay is on the south elevation. A clipped corner features a walk-up sliding-sash service window. The flat cornice and roof are mounted by full-width rows of metal signage and an electronic marquee sign above the clipped corner. The west elevation is blank, and the north wall is shared with the neighboring building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Steaks Unlimited is a commercial building in a residential and tourism area. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 16 Dupont Avenue (Steaks Unlimited) is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, Steaks Unlimited is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, Steaks Unlimited is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Regent and Co.

Street Address: *Street #:* 401 *(Low)* 407 *(High)* *Apartment #:* N/A *(Low)* N/A *(High)*

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* TER

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08751

Municipality(s): Seaside Heights Borough **Block(s):** 5.02

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 7

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: Regent and Co. is a one-story circa 1930 boardwalk commercial building with a pent roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building has stucco-clad walls and five open-bay storefronts.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: August 28, 2023

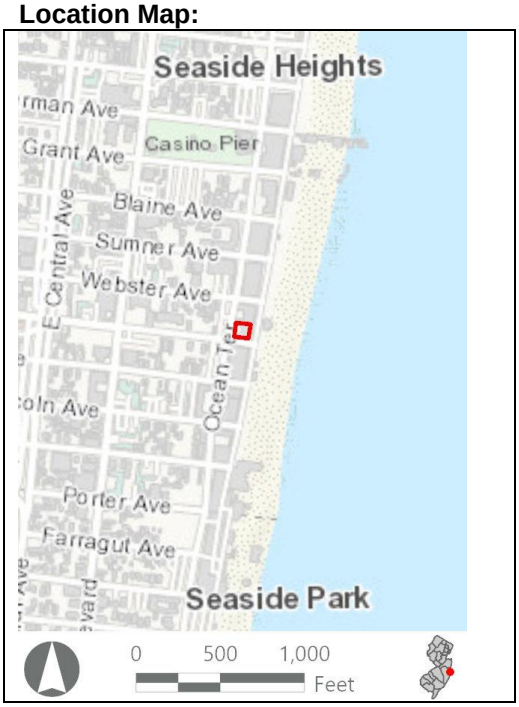
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Discover Seaside Heights. 2011a. All Aboard. Available at https://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/all-aboard (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011b. Boardwalk History. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/boardwalk-history (Accessed January 2023).
Discover Seaside Heights. 2011c. The Tom's River Bridge. Available at http://www.discoverseasideheights.com/history/toms-river-bridge (Accessed January 2023).
Vaz, Christopher J. 2010. Postcard History Series: Seaside Heights. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, Chicago, IL, Portsmouth, NH, and San Francisco, CA. Available at https://books.google.com/books?id=4yvGtRQm28sC&lpg=PA6&ots=lCjaLBzduD&dq=seaside%20heights&lr&pg=PA4#v=onepage&q&f=false (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Regent and Co.
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Historic Use: Commercial activity, shopping
Construction Date: 1930 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Commercial **Stories:** 1
Type: N/A **Bays:** 5
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Stucco

Exterior Description: The property at 401-407 Ocean Terrace (Regent and Co.) is a one-story boardwalk commercial building. The building features five open storefront bays on the east elevation and two on the south. The storefronts of both elevations are separated by flat piers, topped with sign bands, and are covered by a pent roof clad in asphalt shingles. A metal sign blade is attached to the flat roof on the east elevation. The rear (west) portion of the building is double height due to the low street-level grade and features a glass double door entrance at the southwest end of the south elevation topped by large plate glass windows. A metal sign blade is affixed to the southwest corner. The west elevation is largely blank and clad in stucco, but also features a concrete block foundation, a tripartite fixed metal window, and in-filled basement windows. The corners of the building features stucco quoins and the building terminates with a flat roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: Regent and Co. is surrounded by other businesses along the Seaside Heights boardwalk. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current road grid in Seaside Heights was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the northern extent of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1956. Much of the original amusement park, including the original carousel, was destroyed in a fire in 1955 (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011a, 2011b, and 2011c). More recently, much of the boardwalk was damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and was repaired over the next year. Today, Seaside Heights remains a popular tourist destination, attracting many thousands of visitors each year with its well-known boardwalk and beachside attractions.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Heights is a borough in Ocean County, New Jersey, located on the Barnegat Peninsula. The area remained a relatively undeveloped fishing community until the twentieth century when it was developed into a booming tourist destination. In 1881, the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad connected from the mainland to Seaside Park and went north through present-day Seaside Heights, then called North Seaside Park. The railroad was used for the burgeoning tourism industry in the area, as well as for exporting fish and importing lumber and coal. In 1909, the Manhassett Realty Company sparked rapid development of the area when they purchased tracts of land in present-day Seaside Heights to develop a beachfront resort. They quickly built roads, infrastructure, homes, and hotels in the area, hosting train trips to attract visitors and potential buyers of beachfront vacation homes. In 1915, the Tom's River Bridge opened to automobile traffic from the mainland into Seaside Heights. That same year, the Dupont Avenue Carousel was constructed on a pier in Seaside Heights, which was then followed by a boardwalk completed in 1921 (Vaz, 2010; Discover, 2011a; Discover, 2011c; Discover, 2011b).

Significance: 401-407 Ocean Terrace (Regent and Co.) is associated with entertainment and recreation in Seaside Heights. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Seaside Heights Boardwalk and associated buildings fronting the boardwalk have undergone a loss of integrity due to frequent seasonal replacement and reconstruction. While some boardwalk buildings date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century, the Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944 as well as a substantial fire in 1955 caused significant damage to the boardwalk and buildings necessitating a large-scale reconstruction of both the boardwalk and the commercial buildings fronting the boardwalk. More recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 caused extensive damage to the boardwalk and buildings, much of which was repaired the following year (Discover Seaside Heights, 2011b). Today, the majority of the historic-era boardwalk buildings have undergone a loss of integrity due to the removal of historic materials, alterations to primary elevations, and replacement siding material on storefront signage. As a result, the boardwalk lacks the integrity and cohesiveness necessary for a potential historic district.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	August 28, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1015 South Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1015 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Seaside Park Borough **Block(s):** 11

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 27

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 1015 South Ocean Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story single-family home with a gambrel roof, wood shingle siding, and a recessed porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: March 31, 2023

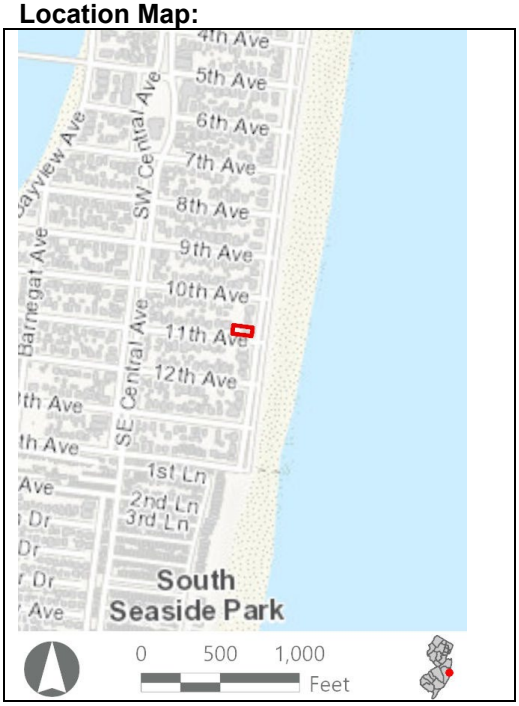
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Seaside Park, New Jersey. 2022. *History*. Available at: https://www.seasideparknj.org/history/#:~:text=Seaside%20Park%20was%20a%20section,Park%20began%20to%20slowly%20grow (Accessed August 2022).
Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Seaside Park.* New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	March 31, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1015 South Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Dutch Colonial Revival
Form: Other **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 1015 South Ocean Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story single-family home with a gambrel roof, wood shingle siding, and a recessed porch. There is a pair of gabled dormers on the forward slope of the roof with paired 1/1 replacement sash. The first-story façade is four bays with the entrance in the second bay from the left. The porch has square columns and a partially shingled foundation with small windows. The side elevations are four bays with the bay closest to the rear elevation slightly dropped so that there is a break in the roofline.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current street layout in Seaside Park was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the southwestern portion of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1972.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Seaside Park Borough is in Ocean County south of Seaside Heights and north of Island Beach State Park on the Barnegat Peninsula barrier island. Early Euro-American whalers built temporary camps on the barrier island in the mid-to-late-seventeenth century, but the area remained largely uninhabited until the latter half of the nineteenth century. The first permanent Euro-American settlement began in 1874 and was referred to as Park City. In 1875, the area became known as Seaside Park and witnessed development as lots were sold, houses were constructed, and roads were built. Hotels such as the Berkeley Arms and the Hiawatha were built in the late 1870s to attract vacationers and sportsmen. In 1881, the Pennsylvania Railroad established a line to Seaside Park from the mainland, stimulating additional growth in the community. In 1898 Seaside Park was incorporated as its own borough. The area soon boasted grand hotels, a yacht club, a casino, and a boardwalk and attracted visitors from Philadelphia and New York City. In 1911, a road was built along the Barnegat Peninsula from Bay Head to Seaside Park, and in 1915 the Tom's River Bridge was constructed, connecting Seaside Park to the mainland via Seaside Heights. Along with increasing tourism to Seaside Heights, the road and bridge also stimulated the fishing industry. The area witnessed the decline of the grand resorts in the mid- and late-twentieth century, replaced by more affordable hotels (Borough of Seaside Park, 2022; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981). Today, Seaside Park continues to be a popular summer destination.

Significance: 1015 South Ocean Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Seaside Park. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1015 South Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1015 South Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: March 31, 2023

Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 905 – 907 South Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 905 (Low) 907 (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: S *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08752

Municipality(s): Seaside Park Borough **Block(s):** 20

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 29

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Seaside Park

Description: The building at 905 – 907 South Ocean Avenue is a two-story elevated single-family home with wood shingle siding, a porch, and prominent hipped-roof dormers.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

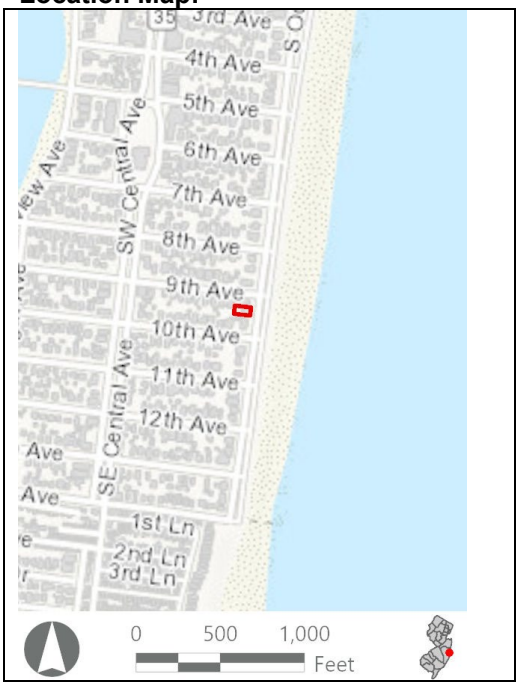
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Seaside Park, New Jersey. 2022. *History*. Available at: https://www.seasideparknj.org/history/#:~:text=Seaside%20Park%20was%20a%20section,Park%20began%20to%20slowly%20grow (Accessed August 2022).
Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Seaside Park.* New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 28. Available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v28.pdf (Accessed February 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 905 – 907 South Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1916 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): 2012-2013 **Source:** Google and Bing streetviews
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 905 – 907 South Ocean Avenue is a two-story elevated single-family home with wood shingle siding, a porch, and prominent hipped-roof dormers. The façade is three bays wide and the side elevations are four bays deep. The right bay of the first story is a carport while the center bay has paired 1/1 replacement sash. The left bay is a large staircase that leads to the hipped-roof porch above. The porch has square-paneled columns and shingled corner supports. The center bay of the second-story façade is a large plate-glass window. To the left of the window is the primary entrance. To the right of the window, the bay is recessed with a pair of 1/1 replacement sash and an additional 1/1 sash on the side of the center bay. The roof of the porch has deeply overhanging eaves that merge into a skirt roof on the side elevations before becoming part of the rear hipped roofline. The top of the porch is flat and sunken to form a balcony that wraps around the dormer on the façade. The dormer is like a bay window with tripartite 1/1 sash on the forward elevation and single 1/1 on the side elevations. The dormer is flanked on either side by sliding patio doors. The side elevations have complex massing with paneled oriel windows, shed roof overhangs, balconies, and both paired and single 1/1 sash fenestration.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The resource is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings, with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows that the current street layout in Seaside Park was almost entirely in place by 1920 except for the southwestern portion of the borough, and the entire borough was completely built out by 1972.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The residence at 905-907 South Ocean Avenue appears to have originally been constructed as a two-story foursquare with a hipped-roof front porch. According to Bing (2012) and Google (2013) streetviews, the building underwent a radical rehabilitation and bears little resemblance to the original design.

Seaside Park Borough is in Ocean County south of Seaside Heights and north of Island Beach State Park on the Barnegat Peninsula barrier island. Early Euro-American whalers built temporary camps on the barrier island in the mid-to-late-seventeenth century, but the area remained largely uninhabited until the latter half of the nineteenth century. The first permanent Euro-American settlement began in 1874 and was referred to as Park City. In 1875, the area became known as Seaside Park and witnessed development as lots were sold, houses were constructed, and roads were built. Hotels such as the Berkeley Arms and the Hiawatha were built in the late 1870s to attract vacationers and sportsmen. In 1881, the Pennsylvania Railroad established a line to Seaside Park from the mainland, stimulating additional growth in the community. In 1898 Seaside Park was incorporated as its own borough. The area soon boasted grand hotels, a yacht club, a casino, and a boardwalk and attracted visitors from Philadelphia and New York City. In 1911, a road was built along the Barnegat Peninsula from Bay Head to Seaside Park, and in 1915 the Tom's River Bridge was constructed, connecting Seaside Park to the mainland via Seaside Heights. Along with increasing tourism to Seaside Heights, the road and bridge also stimulated the fishing industry. The area witnessed the decline of the grand resorts in the mid- and late-twentieth century, replaced by more affordable hotels (Borough of Seaside Park, 2022; Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981). Today, Seaside Park continues to be a popular summer destination.

Significance: 905 – 907 South Ocean Avenue is associated with early-twentieth-century development in Seaside Park. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 905 – 907 South Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 905 – 907 South Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 305 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 305 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 131

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 305 Ocean Ave is a two-and-one-half-story house clad in vinyl on a raised concrete basement.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

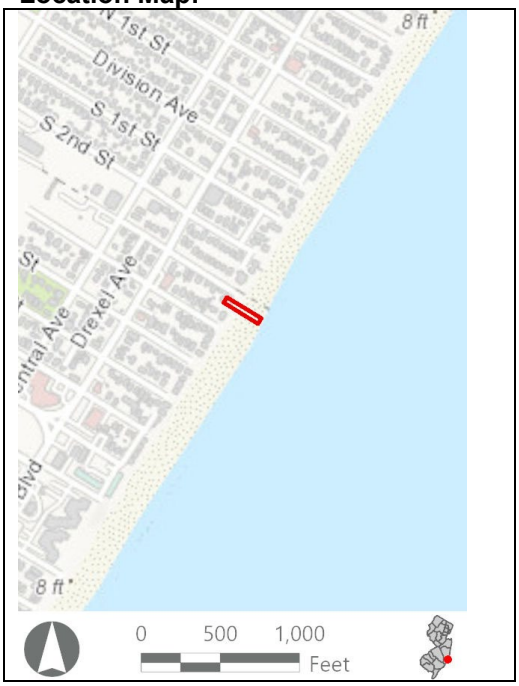
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).
U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).
Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 305 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1973 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 2
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 305 Ocean Ave is a two-and-one-half-story house clad in vinyl on a raised concrete basement. The basement level is bare concrete and has two overhead garage doors on the southwest elevation. On the first story, a large patio supported by heavy wood posts extends from the façade to the adjacent sand dune and has vinyl railings. The southeastern elevation, partially obscured by sand dunes, features a nearly full-width flat dormer on a shed roof. The side elevations (northeast and southwest) feature two asymmetrical bays of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The dormer features paired 1/1 sash windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 305 Ocean Ave is a beachfront property in a residential area, with a few commercial businesses located nearby. Adjacent to the property is direct beach access over the dunes. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The residence at 305 Ocean Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 305 Ocean Ave is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 305 Ocean Ave is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 135 East 27th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 135 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 27th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 23

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 135 East 27th Street is a one-and-one-half-story circa 1940 Craftsman-style residence with asphalt shingle roofing, wood clapboard and shingle siding, metal windows, and an integral porch entrance.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: March 29, 2023

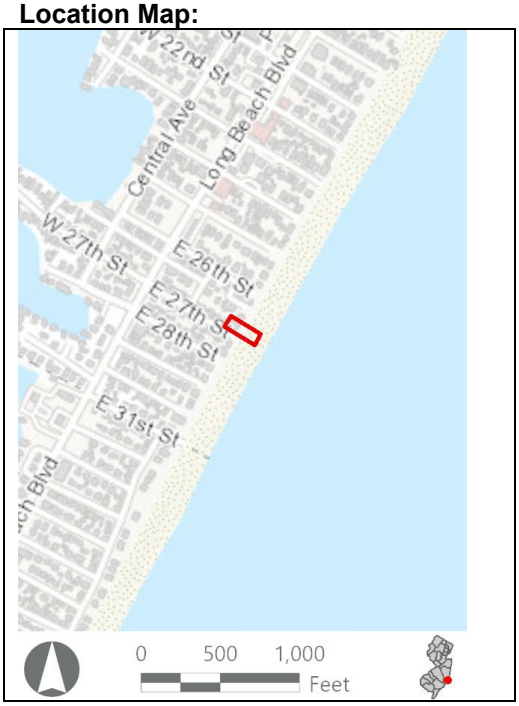
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	March 29, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 135 East 27th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1940 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Craftsman
Form: Bungalow **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 135 East 27th Street is a one-and-one-half-story modified Craftsman-style bungalow resting on a raised concrete basement. The (southwest) façade features an integral porch with vinyl banisters accessed by wood steps. The porch is sheltered by the upper half-story and supported by square wood piers. The porch wall features a door set in a square wood surround and a window with wood shutters. The porch and northwest elevation features cedar shake siding and fenestration consisting of 6/6, double-hung metal windows that appear to have false muntins set in simple wood surrounds. A pair of tall casement windows are located on the facade south of the porch where the house has clapboard siding. The upper half-story is characterized by a rambling Dutch gable roof with clipped gables, flat walls, and a flat dormer on the northwest slope. The gables and dormer are clad in scalloped shingles and feature small, side-by-side, sliding windows. A pair of casement windows on the upper story match those on the first. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building 135 East 27th Street is a beachfront property. Adjacent to the property is direct beach access. It is located down a narrow street in a residential area. Within this neighborhood is the headquarters building for the Ship Bottom Beach Patrol. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The residence at 135 East 27th Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 135 East 27th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 135 East 27th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2601 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2601 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 24

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 2601 Ocean Avenue is a two-story circa 1981 Modern residence with a flat roof, wood shake shingles, vinyl windows, an inset entrance porch and deck, and a rounded bay located on the beachfront.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

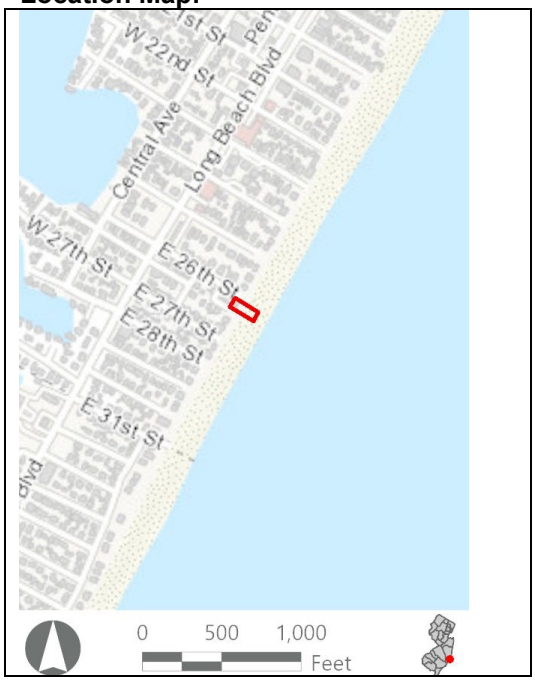
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2601 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1981 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: Other
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 2601 Ocean Avenue is a two-story house clad in cedar shakes featuring a split-level façade with a rounded projection and set upon a raised concrete basement. Fenestration consists primarily of pairs of vinyl 1/1, double-hung windows, with some fixed-sash and side-by-side, sliding-sash windows. The basement level features an overhead garage door on the southwest elevation. The first story of the façade features a patio constructed of vinyl planks with faux wood grain and a vinyl railing. There are two pairs of French doors and windows wrap the south corner of the house. The first story is rounded at the north corner and is accessed by a set of stairs beneath a cantilevered portion of the second story. The second story of the façade projects slightly over the first as a split-level, and features windows that wrap the south corner and a pair of small side-by-side, sliding-sash windows. The building terminates with a patio roof with a vinyl railing. The eastern corner of the house is characterized by a rounded bay with rows of seven vinyl windows in a wood surround.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building 2601 Ocean Avenue is a beachfront property. Adjacent to the property is direct beach access over the dunes. Within the neighborhood is the headquarters building of the Ship Bottom Beach Patrol. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The building at 2601 Ocean Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2601 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2601 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 130 East 7th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 130 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 107

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 5

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 130 East 7th Street is a two-story circa 1970 vernacular residence with a gable front asphalt shingled roof, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a two-story wrap-around porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

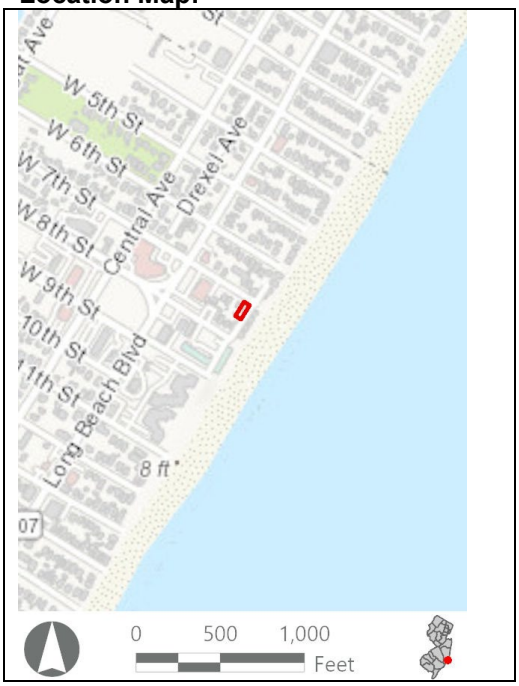
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

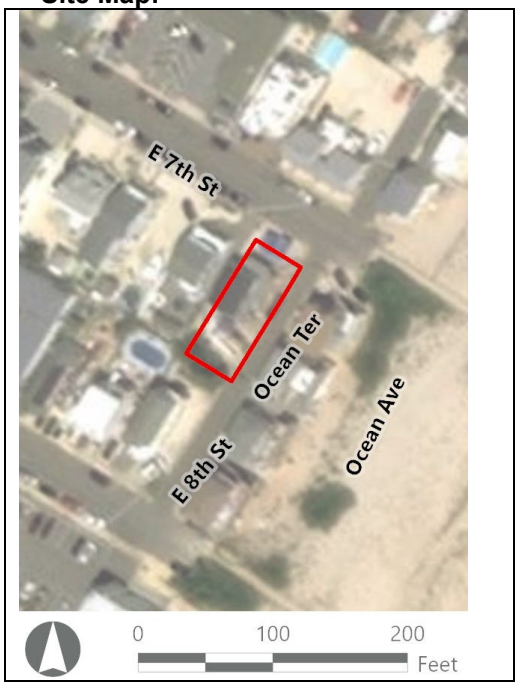
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 130 East 7th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1970 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 4
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 130 East 7th Street is a two-story side-gabled house clad in vinyl siding. The building has a two-tier wraparound porch. The (southeast) façade features identical fenestration on the first and second stories consisting of a door set in a simple vinyl surround flanked by a picture window and a pair of short, 1/1, double-hung windows. The northeast elevation features one picture window on the first story, with the remaining fenestration consisting of single 1/1, double-hung windows. All windows are vinyl and have wood trim surrounds. The two-story wraparound porch is constructed of wood support piers and beams, portions of which are clad in vinyl, composite steps and deck flooring, and vinyl railings. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 130 East 7th Street is a residential property located adjacent to the beachfront and beach access over the dunes. It is located on the street corner at the intersection of East 7th Street and Ocean Terrace which is a brief and narrow, one-way stretch of road. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The building at 130 East 7th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 130 East 7th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 130 East 7th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 126 East 7th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 126 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 7th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 107

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 6

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 126 East 7th Street is a two-story circa 1950 vernacular residence with an asphalt shingled roof, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a two-story full-width front porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

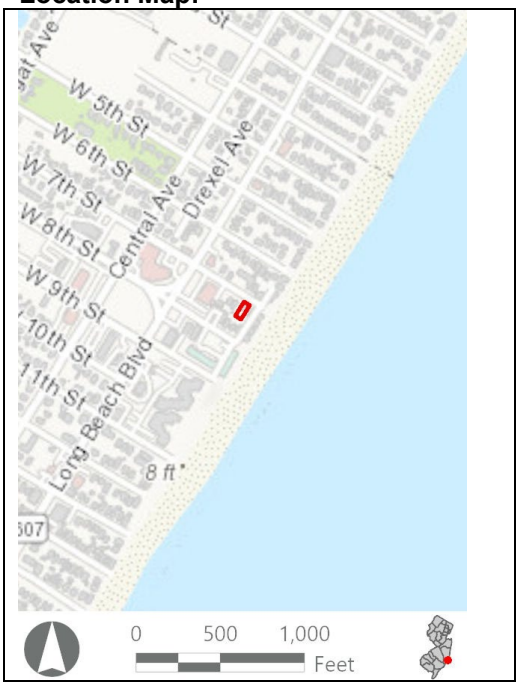
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

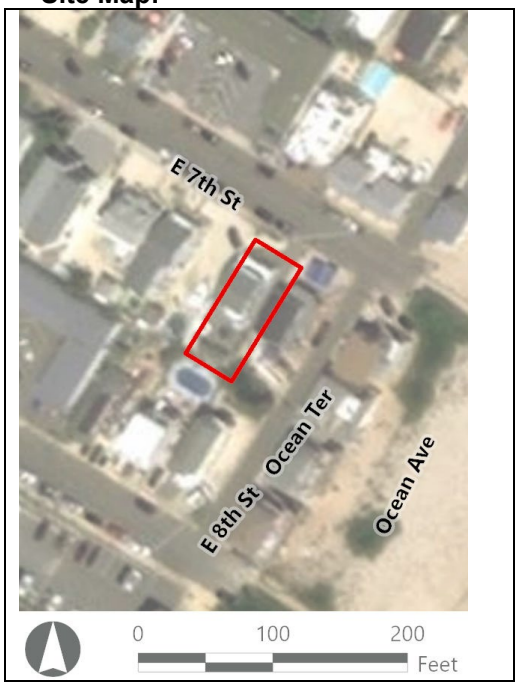
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 126 East 7th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1950 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Excellent
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 126 East 7th Street is a two-story side-gabled house clad in wood shingles with a two-tier wraparound porch. The (northeast) façade features a central door in a slightly projected wood surround flanked by single 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows with vinyl faux shutters. The side elevations feature similar windows of varying sizes, either single or paired. Two first-story windows on the northwest elevation have canvas awnings. The second story of the façade features a central door in a slightly projected wood surround flanked by fixed windows divided into quadrants by vinyl muntins, set in vinyl surrounds, and with vinyl faux shutters. These windows are on the side elevations as well, in addition to single 1/1, double-hung vinyl windows. Vinyl octagonal vents are located at the tops of the gables. The two-story full-width porch is wrapped in vinyl and features composite decking. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 126 East 7th Street is a residential property located adjacent to the beachfront and beach access over the dunes. It is in a residential neighborhood, just off Long Beach Boulevard. There are commercial businesses nearby, located mainly along Long Beach Boulevard. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The building at 126 East 7th Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 126 East 7th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 126 East 7th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 131 East 19th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 131 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 19th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 56

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 131 East 19th Street is a two-story gable front residence with a wraparound two-tier porch and scalloped shingles in the gable. Sliding patio doors open onto the porch.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

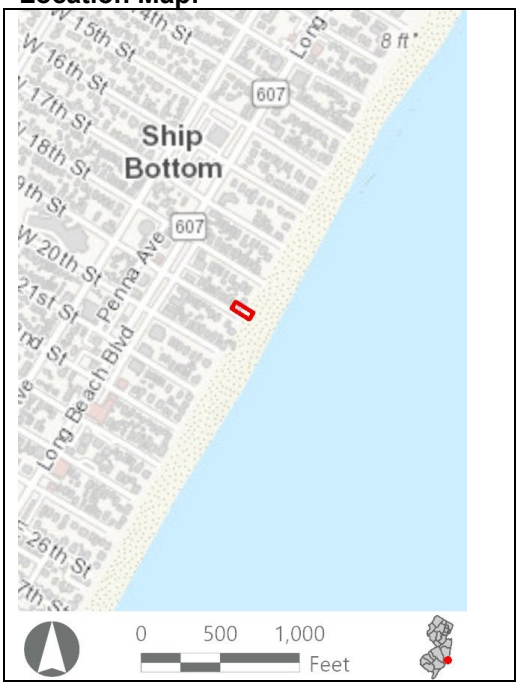
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 131 East 19th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Gable Front **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 131 East 19th Street is a two-story duplex with a two-story full-width porch. The building is clad in vinyl which mimics wood shingles. The fenestration is identical on both stories and features large fixed-pane metal picture windows and one-over-one, double-hung windows. The porch is constructed of vinyl-clad posts, vinyl railings, and composite flooring material, and wraps the south corner and extends partially across the southwest elevation. The gable features a rectangular window beneath a semicircular light, both fixed and set within a field of vinyl scalloped shingles. The front-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 131 East 19th Street is a beachfront residential property. Adjacent to the property is direct beach access via a ramp over the dunes. It is in a residential neighborhood, and as you move towards the main roads away from the ocean there are several commercial businesses nearby as well. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The building at 131 East 19th Street is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 131 East 19th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 131 East 19th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1817 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1817 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 56

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 1817 Ocean Avenue is a Two-story circa 1975 residence with asphalt shingle Mansard roof, vinyl siding, and a full-width front porch on the beachfront side.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

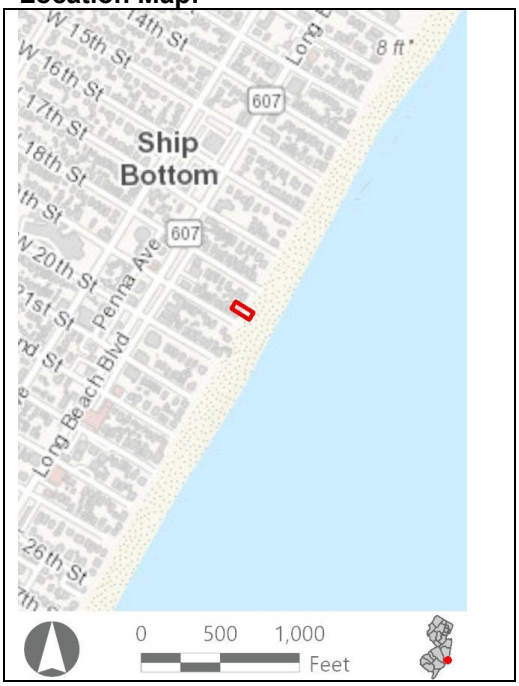
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1817 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential activity, permanent
Historic Use: Residential activity, permanent
Construction Date: 1975 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 1817 Ocean Avenue is a two-story modified split-level house with a slightly sloped second story vaguely resembling a Mansard roof. The building rests on a raised basement level and is entirely clad in vinyl which mimics wood shingles. The (southeast) façade features an off-centered pair of sliding doors with a picture window to the northeast and around the corner on the northeast elevation. The remaining fenestration consists of side-by-side, sliding sash, and 1/1, double-hung metal windows. The façade's second story projects above the first story. It features deeply recessed windows and gently slopes back and meets with a saltbox-type asphalt shingle roof.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 1817 Ocean Avenue is a residential beachfront property. Adjacent to the property is direct beach access over the dunes on a sand path. The property is located on a narrow road in a residential neighborhood. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The building at 1817 Ocean Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1817 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1817 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2113 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2113 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 38

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The residence at 2113 Ocean Avenue is a two-story circa 1954 vernacular residence with an asphalt shingled roof, wood shake siding, and an enclosed rooftop area located on the beachfront.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

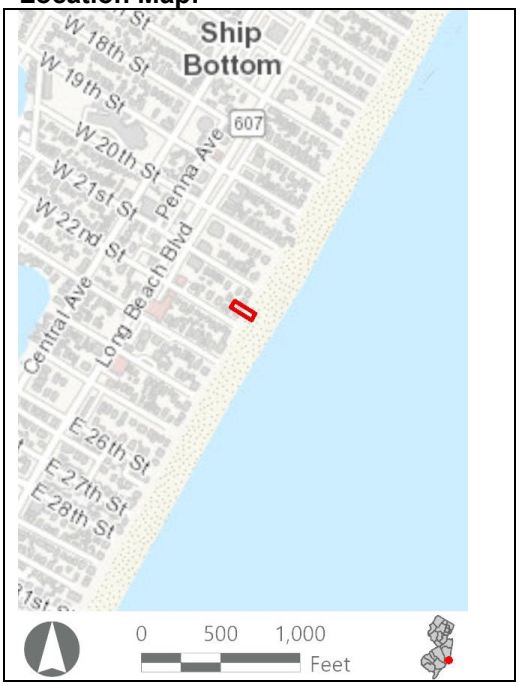
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2113 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1954 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Shingles

Exterior Description: The building at 2113 Ocean Avenue is a two-story house clad in cedar shakes. The (southeast) façade presents as a large, flat, two-story addition and features two large fixed-pane windows with rectangular sliding-sash transoms near the south corner, and one on the southwest elevation. At the northeast corner a one-story gable projects slightly from the façade wall and features a side-by-side, sliding-sash window. The flat roof has a vinyl railing around the perimeter. A hipped-roof volume is at the rear of the building.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 2113 Ocean Avenue is a residential beachfront property. Just down the street from the property is direct beach access over the dunes on a sandy path. It is located down a narrow street in a residential neighborhood. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The residence at 2113 Ocean Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2113 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2113 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 1307 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 1307 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 77

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 3

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 1307 Ocean Avenue is a two-story circa 1974 vernacular residence with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, a two-story front porch, and roof level observation deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

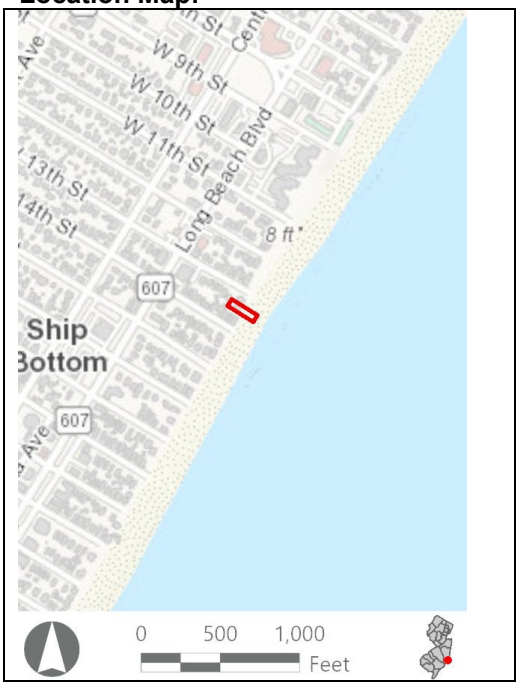
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 1307 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1974 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Vinyl Siding

Exterior Description: The property at 1307 Ocean Avenue is a two-story split-level house clad in vinyl. The (southeast) façade has a two-story full-width porch. The fenestration is nearly identical on both stories. The façade features three pairs of sliding doors, and pairs of vinyl 1/1, double-hung windows on the side elevations. A small circular window is located between entrances on the first story. The two-story porch is constructed of wood planks, posts, and railings. A metal spiral staircase provides access from the second-story porch to a rooftop patio with wood railings. The side-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The property at 1307 Ocean Avenue is a residential beachfront property. Just down the street from the property is direct beach access over the dunes on a sandy path. It is located on a narrow street in a residential neighborhood. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The property at 1307 Ocean Avenue is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 1307 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 1307 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 148 East 24th Street

Street Address: *Street #:* 148 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: E *Street Name:* 24th *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* ST

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 29

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 148 East 24th Street is a one-and-a-half-story circa 1975 Shed-style frame dwelling with an irregular shed roof and wood clapboard exterior cladding.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 7, 2023

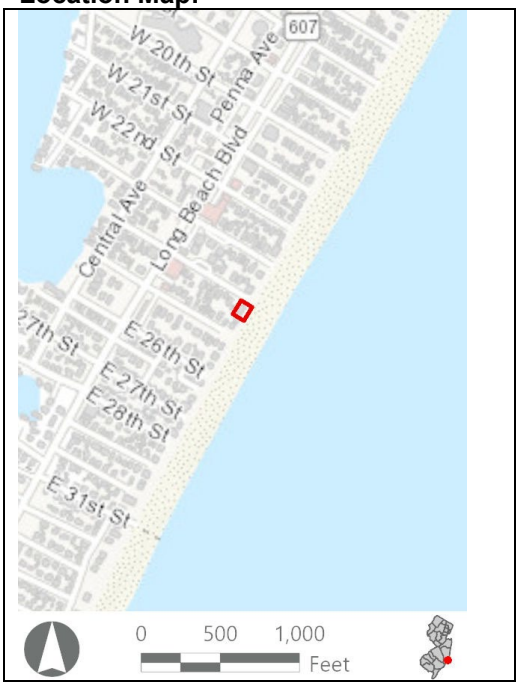
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 148 East 24th Street
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1975 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium
Style: Other
Form: Irregular **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Wood, Clapboard

Exterior Description: The building at 148 East 24th Street is a one-story beachfront cottage with a shed roof. The building rests on wood pilings and features a wood wraparound porch. The (southeast) façade features three sets of sliding doors, a shortened vinyl picture window at the north corner, and a side-by-side, sliding-sash vinyl window at the southern corner. The rest of the house features side-by-side, sliding-sash vinyl windows. A metal door is on the northeast elevation. The façade-side roof slope has a flat wood rooftop patio accessed by a set of steps. The asphalt roof steps down at the ridgeline and the resulting half-story features small sliding-sash windows.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 148 East 24th Street is a residential beachfront property. Adjacent to the property is direct beach access via stairs onto a wooden walkway over the dunes. It is located in a residential neighborhood, just off Long Beach Boulevard with commercial businesses nearby. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The building at 148 East 24th Street is associated with late-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 148 East 24th Street is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 128 East 24th Street is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 7, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2609 Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 2609 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N/A *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Ship Bottom Borough **Block(s):** 23

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 2.01

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 2609 Ocean Avenue is a two-story residence constructed on an L-shaped plan. It has a flat roof with overhanging eaves.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: September 12, 2023

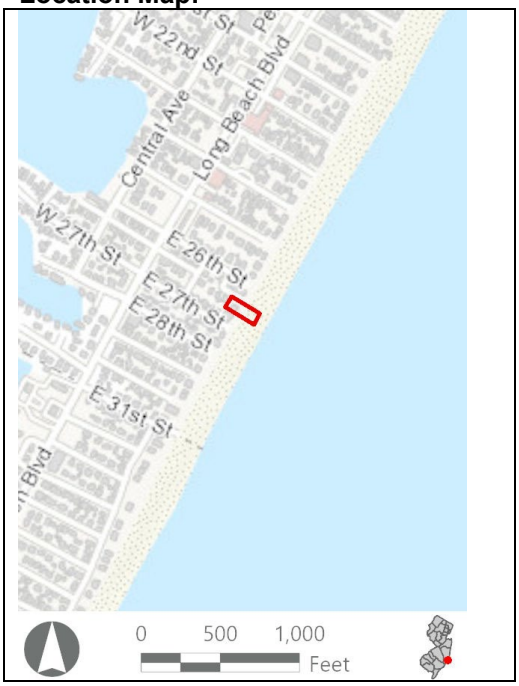
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Borough of Ship Bottom, New Jersey. 2023. History of Ship Bottom. Available at https://shipbottom.org/history-2/ (Accessed January 2023).

Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. History of LBI. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).

Spicer-McGarry, Susan. 2018. “Steam and Steel.” Echoes of LBI Magazine. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

U.S. Life Saving Service Heritage Association. 2023. Ship Bottom Station Site. Available at https://uslife-savingservice.org/station-sites/ship-bottom/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 2609 Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1965 **Source:** Njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Good
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Other **Stories:** 2
Type: N/A **Bays:** N/A
Roof Finish Materials: Unknown
Exterior Finish Materials Aluminum Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 2609 Ocean Avenue is a two-story residence constructed on an L-shaped plan. It has a flat roof with overhanging eaves. There is a two-tiered wraparound deck with a balustrade. Sliding patio doors open onto each deck from multiple points. The fenestration is largely 1/1 sash and the siding appears to be aluminum. The entire house is elevated on wood posts or pilings.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 2609 Ocean Avenue is a beachfront property. Adjacent to the property is direct beach access over the dunes. Within the neighborhood is the headquarters building of the Ship Bottom Beach Patrol. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Ship Bottom throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, Ship Bottom remains a popular summer destination, with a year-round population of 1,156 counted in the 2010 census and a summer population of approximately 20,000 (Ship Bottom, 2023).

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Ship Bottom is a borough in Ocean County, NJ, located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. As early as 1690, Euro-American settlers used Long Beach Island seasonally for fishing, whaling, gathering plants, and harvesting sea salt, but present-day Ship Bottom remained relatively undeveloped until the late nineteenth century. According to local history, Ship Bottom got its name in 1817 after a woman was rescued from the overturned hull of a wrecked ship. Starting in 1886 with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, Ship Bottom served as the main access from the mainland to Long Beach Island. The Life Saving Station (originally established in 1855) and railroad brought increased development to Ship Bottom. In 1898, the home of Captain Wesley Treux became the first permanent dwelling in Ship Bottom, and in the following decades, additional cottages and resorts popped up (Long Beach Island, 2023; Ship Bottom, 2023).

In 1914, a wooden automobile causeway was built connecting the island to the mainland, which was met with great excitement and sparked rapid development in Ship Bottom and the rest of Long Beach Island in the subsequent decades. In 1925, Ship Bottom incorporated with the nearby towns of Bonnie Beach, Bonnet Beach, Edgewater Beach, and Beach Arlington into the borough of Ship Bottom-Arlington, later renamed Ship Bottom in 1947. Although the railroad bridge was washed out by a nor'easter in 1935 and subsequently abandoned, and the Life Saving Station was closed in 1949 or 1950, development in Ship Bottom continued to accelerate in the mid-twentieth century In 1941, New Jersey Route S40 was extended from Manahawkin to Ship Bottom using the existing causeway, and in the 1950s the route was improved and renumbered Route 72 (Spicer-McGarry, 2018; Ship Bottom, 2023; U.S. Life Saving Service, 2023; Long Beach Island, 2023).

Significance: The residence at 2609 Ocean Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Ship Bottom Borough. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 2609 Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 2609 Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	September 12, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 601 North Ocean Avenue

Street Address: *Street #:* 601 (Low) N/A (High) *Apartment #:* N/A (Low) N/A (High)

Prefix: N *Street Name:* Ocean *Suffix:* N/A *Type:* AVE

County(s): Ocean **Zip Code:** 08008

Municipality(s): Surf City Borough **Block(s):** 23

Local Place Name(s): N/A **Lot(s):** 1

Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Hammonton

Description: The building at 601 North Ocean Avenue is a circa 1955 one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod with asbestos siding and a wooden deck.

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____

National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: _____

Photograph:



Survey Name: Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey Date: February 24, 2023

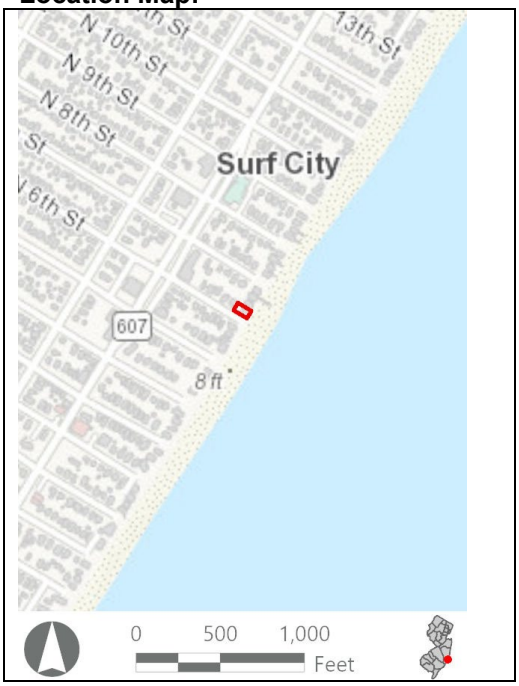
Surveyor: Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso

Organization: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources: Heritage Studies, Inc. 1981. *Long Beach Island.* New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, Ocean County Vol. 35. Available at https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/hrrcn_sandy_OCE_GB_147_148_PDF/OCE_GB_148_v35.pdf (Accessed January 2023).
Lloyd, J.B. 1994. *Eighteen Miles of History on Long Beach Island.* Down the Shore Publishing, West Creek, NJ.
Long Beach Island Chamber of Commerce. 2023. *History of LBI*. Available at https://welcometolbi.com/about/history-of-lbi/ (Accessed January 2023).
Snyder, J.F. 2004. *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*. New Jersey Geological Survey, Trenton, NJ.
Spicer-McGarry, S. 2018. "Steam and Steel." *Echoes of LBI Magazine*. Available at https://echoesoflbi.com/steam-steel/ (Accessed January 2023).

Additional Information: N/A

More Research Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 601 North Ocean Avenue
Historic Name: N/A
Present Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Historic Use: Residential Activity, Permanent
Construction Date: 1955 **Source:** www.njtaxrecords.net
Alteration Date(s): N/A **Source:** N/A
Designer: N/A **Physical Condition:** Fair
Builder: N/A **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Low
Style: None
Form: Cape Cod **Stories:** 1.5
Type: N/A **Bays:** 3
Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt Shingle
Exterior Finish Materials Asbestos Siding

Exterior Description: The building at 601 North Ocean Avenue is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod with asbestos siding and a wooden deck. The beach-facing elevation is three bays with a central entrance. The entry is flanked by a picture window and a pair of 1/1 replacement sash. The side elevations are two bays with 1/1 replacement sash. A small 1/1 sash is located in the gable and a shed roof dormer on the rear elevation provides light to the interior of the half-story.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The building at 601 North Ocean Avenue is an oceanfront property surrounded by like buildings with direct beach access. Historic aerial imagery shows development in Surf City throughout the first half and middle of the twentieth century, starting primarily in the 1930s and culminating with the entire area completely built-out by the 1970s. Today, most of the borough consists of private developments and enclaves. The borough is a popular summer destination.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: Surf City is a borough in Ocean County located on the barrier island of Long Beach Island. Present-day Surf City is the location of the first Euro-American settlement on Long Beach Island in the eighteenth century, a whaling settlement known as Great Swamp. The area was also home to one of the first major hotels on Long Beach Island, the Mansion of Health which was built in 1822. The hotel attracted summer visitors but development in the area remained limited throughout most of the nineteenth century. The community of Long Beach City was established in 1873. In 1886, the area became accessible directly by railroad with the construction of the Long Beach Railroad, stimulating growth and development. The borough was incorporated in 1894 and renamed Surf City in 1899 to prevent confusion with other municipalities with similar names. In 1914, Surf City became accessible by automobile with the construction of a causeway over Barnegat Bay and a boulevard across the island. The construction of the Garden State Parkway in 1955 spurred additional development to accommodate more visitors (Heritage Studies, Inc., 1981; Long Beach Island, 2023; Lloyd, 1994; Snyder, 2004; Spicer-McGarry, 2018).

Significance: 601 North Ocean Avenue is associated with mid-twentieth-century development in Upper Township. The building is not representative of a significant architectural style or type and is not architecturally significant.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers: ☐ Yes ☒ No **National Register Criteria:** ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Level of Significance ☐ Local ☐ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Background research did not reveal any associations with historically important events or persons; therefore, 601 North Ocean Avenue is not known to be significant under Criterion A or B. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; thus, it is not significant under Criterion C. The building appears unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history, and is not significant under Criterion D. Due to a lack of significance, 601 North Ocean Avenue is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:
Building Attachment

Narrative Boundary Description: Corresponds to the associated tax parcel.

Survey Name:	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind – Wind Turbine Area - Aboveground Historic Properties Survey	Date:	February 24, 2023
Surveyor:	Grant Johnson and Laura Mancuso		
Organization:	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C		

ATTACHMENT L

Resumes

Grant S. Johnson

Historic Preservation Services Leader



Grant is the Historic Preservation Services Leader at EDR with more than 12 years of professional experience. He has had extensive training in reconnaissance and intensive-level architectural surveys, as well as the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination process and meets the Qualifications for the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architecture and Historic Preservation (per 36 CFR 61). Mr. Johnson holds a Master of Arts degree in Historic Preservation Planning from Cornell University, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from Syracuse University.

As the Historic Preservation Services Leader with EDR, Grant is responsible for overseeing historic-architectural resources surveys; NRHP eligibility determinations and nominations; literature review/research conducted in support of cultural resources and environmental analyses; assisting in preparation of Phase IA/IB cultural resources surveys; and providing visual effects assessment relative to historic resources for state permitting documents. Grant also has extensive experience and relationships consulting with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff and other regulatory agencies in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio.

In addition, he has provided testimony for the following proceedings before state agencies in support of the permitting of renewable energy projects:

- **Heritage Wind Project, Orleans County, NY –** Testimony provided to the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment in support of an Application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need Pursuant to Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law for a Wind Energy Generating Facility in the Town of Barre, Orleans County, New York (Case No. 16-F-0546).
- **Morris Ridge Solar Project, Livingston County, NY** – Testimony provided to the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment in support of an Application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need Pursuant to Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law for a Solar Powered Energy Facility Located in the Town of Mount Morris, Livingston County (Case No. 18-F-0440).
- **Emerson Creek Wind Project, Huron and Erie Counties, OH –** Testimony provided to the Ohio Power Siting Board in support of an Application of Firelands Wind, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to Construct a Wind-Powered Electric Generation Facility in Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio (Case No: 18-1607-EL-BGN).

Education

- Master of Arts, Historic Preservation Planning, Cornell University Ithaca, NY, 2010
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse NY, 2001

Professional Affiliations

- Preservation Association of Central New York
- Historic Preservation Planning Alumni of Cornell University
- Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, New York

Employment History

- Historic Preservation Services Leader, 2023-present
- Senior Project Manager, Historic Preservation, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2019-2022
- Cultural Resources Project Manager, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2017-2019
- Senior Cultural Resources Specialist, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2012-2017

Project Experience

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) Consultation, Various Counties, New York State – Prepared and submitted over 200 submittals for NYSOPRHP/SHPO consultation through the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) website, including preparation of project narratives, maps, photographs and supporting historical documentation as needed for projects located in over 20 counties in New York State.

New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Consultation, Various Counties, New York State – Prepared and submitted over 25 Section 106 submittals/cultural resources screenings for NYSDOT consultation, including preparation of project narratives, maps, photographs and cultural resources surveys as needed for projects located in over 15 counties in New York State.

Main Street Historic District, City of Binghamton, Broome County, NY – Supervised and assisted in the preparation of a nomination to the State and National Registers of Historic Places for 84 contributing resources within an eight-block area along Main Street west of the Chenango River. The district was added to the National Register of Historic Places in November 2021.

City of Syracuse Phase II and Phase III Reconnaissance Surveys, Syracuse, NY – Technical oversight associated with historic resources survey fieldwork to identify, document, and photograph resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and co-authored survey reports for Phases II and III of a three-phase comprehensive reconnaissance level survey of the City of Syracuse.

Downtown Syracuse Commercial Historic District, Syracuse, NY – Prepared nomination forms and conducted background research for a boundary expansion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed South Salina Downtown Historic District, to include adjacent blocks of South Warren and South Salina Streets comprising the historic commercial core of downtown. Collaborated with the client, city and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) staff in identifying resources to include and document in the nomination. The boundary expansion was added to the National Register of Historic Places in May 2014.

Historic Resources Survey, Former Village of Danforth, Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY – Wrote neighborhood historic context, and assisted in development of historic resource inventory forms and visual field guide to enable community volunteers to conduct a neighborhood historic resource survey of over 300 buildings for the City of Syracuse Bureau of Planning and Sustainability.

506 West Onondaga Street, Syracuse, NY – PDIL, Parts 1 and 3, and S/NRHP Nomination as part of the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of the George C. Hanford house.

500-506 Erie Boulevard East, Syracuse, NY – PDIL, Part 1 Application, and S/RHP Nomination as part of the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the mixed-use rehabilitation of an Erie Canal-era manufacturing building in downtown Syracuse into 38 loft apartments with ground-floor commercial space.

Bentley-Settle Building, Syracuse, NY – Part 1 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of a six-story former wholesale grocery warehouse included in the S/NRHP-listed Armory Square Historic District.

One Webster's Landing, Syracuse, NY – PDIL, Parts 1 and 2 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application, and S/NRHP Nomination for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of a five-story former warehouse built for wool and hide dealers Jacob Marshall & Son in the late nineteenth century.

1641 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, NY – PDIL, Part 1 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application, and S/NRHP nomination for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of a 1928 former automobile sales showroom and service garage.

1117 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, NY – PDIL, Parts 1 and 2 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application, and S/NRHP nomination for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of a 1906 three-story former office and woodworking shop built for the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company.

Endicott-Johnson New Toe Box Factory Building, Johnson City, NY – Part 1 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of a three-story former shoe factory included in the S/NRHP-listed Johnson City Historic District.

Greycourt Apartments, Ithaca, NY – Parts 1 and 2 Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application for the rehabilitation of the 1909 Greycourt Apartments located within Ithaca's East Hill Historic District. Designed and built as upscale apartments by William H. Miller, the building primarily serves as student housing for nearby Cornell University.

Chittenango Landing Canal Boat Museum Cultural Landscape Report, Town of Sullivan, Madison County, NY – Engaged in historic research and assisted in preparation of Part 1 and limited Part 2 Treatment Plan of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for a 6-acre historic site listed on the NRHP. The interpretive site includes a 19th-century dry dock complex and associated buildings located on the Old Erie Canal.

New York State Fairgrounds Mitigation Documentation, Town of Geddes, Onondaga County, NY – Recorded documentation of structures proposed for demolition or alteration as part of renovations to the NRHP-eligible New York State Fairgrounds Historic District. Resources proposed for removal included contributing and non-contributing features such as Empire Court, the Grandstand, Race Track, Stables, and Gate 1 Area.

Cemetery Long-Term Maintenance & Restoration Plan, Village of Liverpool, Onondaga County, NY – Conducted historic research and site documentation for a landscape preservation planning project, associated NYS Consolidated Funding Application (CFA), and public outreach for a 6-acre cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Montezuma Heritage Park and Giardina Park, Town of Montezuma, Cayuga County, NY – Engaged in historic research and archaeological reconnaissance survey and prepared Phase 1A cultural resources surveys for a proposed 168-acre heritage park and an additional 16-acre town park. The Project area includes portions of both routes of the Erie Canal, an intact Cayuga-Seneca Canal lock, the remains of the Richmond Aqueduct, and archaeological resources associated with a century of canal operation in the hamlet of Montezuma.

Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY – Assisted in preparation of Phase 1A Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment as part of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act consultation and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) review for New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) PIN 3501.60, D031085 – the replacement of approximately 5 miles of elevated highways. Conducted historic research and prepared historic context statements for Phase 1A report.

Interstate 690 (I-690) Teall Avenue & Beech Street Interchange, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY – Assisted in preparation of archaeological resources screening as part of National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) review and Section 106 consultation for the NYSDOT for a bridge replacement and intersection improvement of 0.5-mile elevated highway.

Creekwalk Phase II, City of Syracuse, Onondaga, County, NY – Preparation of a Section 106 Project Submittal Package and assisting in preparation of Phase 1A Archaeological and Historic Architectural Surveys for the 2.2-mile extension of the Syracuse Creekwalk from Armory Square to Kirk Park along Onondaga Creek.

Onondaga Lake West Revitalization Area, Towns of Camillus & Geddes & Village of Solvay, Onondaga County, NY – Conducted historic research and field visits in preparation of Phase 1 cultural resources surveys for proposed streetscape improvements to Bridge Street and Milton Avenue in the Village of Solvay, Onondaga County, New York, and prepared a Phase 1A cultural resources survey to assess development potential of former brownfields. The Project area includes a former Enlarged Erie Canal lock and partially-flooded portion of the Enlarged Erie Canal.

Genesee Street Reconstruction, Rochester, NY – Historic Resources Survey Report and Section 106 Finding Documentation to facilitate Section 106 project review under the Federal Highway Administration's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process.

County Route 38 Over Little Salmon River, Oswego County, NY – Project Submittal Package to facilitate Section 106 project review under the Federal Highway Administration's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process.

Oneida County Three Bridges Project, Oneida County, NY – Historic Resources Survey Report to facilitate Section 106 project review under the Federal Highway Administration's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process.

Skipjack Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, MD, DE – Senior technical support for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed 120-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of Delaware and Maryland.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Construction & Operations Plan (COP), BOEM Lease Areas OCS-A 0499, OCS-A 0549, and OCS-A541 – Assisted with the Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessments in support of a 1,500 MW offshore wind energy project located off the coast of New Jersey and New York.

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic, Outer Continental Shelf/New York Bight, BOEM Lease Area OCS-A 0544 – Assisted with the Historic Resources Visual Effects Assessments in support of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) review for a proposed offshore wind energy project.

South Fork Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, NY/New England – Project Manager for development of HPTPs for historic properties adversely affected by the proposed 132-megawatt offshore wind farm located off the coast of southern New England. Provided consulting for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for historic resources effects visual analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies.

Sunrise Wind, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore NY/New England – Technical assistance for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for historic resources visual effects assessments, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed 880-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of Southern New England.

Revolution Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, MA, RI – Technical assistance for preparation of historic resources visual effects assessments for a proposed 880-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of southern New England. Provided consulting for cultural resources and visual effects assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for proposed mitigation strategies.

Prattsburgh Wind Farm, Steuben County, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, subsequent Historic Resources Survey, Historic Preservation Mitigation Plan, stakeholder outreach, and Exhibit 9 of the project Application in support of a Section 94-c application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed 147-megawatt wind powered electric generating facility.

Horseshoe Solar Project, Livingston and Monroe Counties, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Historic Preservation Mitigation Plan in support of a Section 94-c application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed solar energy facility.

Oxbow Hill Solar Project – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, subsequent Historic Resources Survey, stakeholder outreach, and Exhibit 9 of the project Application in support of a Section 94-c application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed 140-megawatt solar energy facility.

Yellow Barn Solar Project – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, subsequent Historic Resources Survey, and Exhibit 9 of the project Application in support of a Section 94-c application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed 160-megawatt solar energy facility.

North Seneca Solar Project – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, stakeholder outreach, and Historic Resources Survey in support of a Section 94-c Application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed utility-scale solar energy facility.

Hoffman Falls Wind Project, Madison County, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology and stakeholder outreach in support of a Section 94-c Application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed utility-scale wind energy facility.

White Creek Solar, Livingston County, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, stakeholder outreach, Historic Resources Survey, and Exhibit 9 of the project Application in support of a Section 94-c Application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed utility-scale solar energy facility.

Thousand Island Solar, Jefferson County, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Historic Resources Survey in support of a Section 94-c Application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed utility-scale solar energy facility.

South Ripley Solar Project, Chautauqua County, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, stakeholder outreach, Historic Resources Survey, and Exhibit 9 of the project Application in support of an Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment for a proposed utility-scale solar energy facility.

Bear Ridge, LLC Solar Project, Niagara County, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, stakeholder outreach, Historic Resources Survey, and Exhibit 9 of the project Application in support of a Section 94-c Application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed utility-scale solar energy facility.

Alfred Oaks Solar Project, Allegany County, NY – Technical lead for preparation of a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology, stakeholder outreach, and Historic Resources Survey in support of a Section 94-c Application to the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting for a proposed utility-scale solar energy facility.

Baron Winds Project, Steuben County, NY – Completed historic resources surveys and historic resources effects assessments in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment for a proposed wind energy project, including consultation with New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff in the development of work plan for historic resources surveys and historic resources mitigation plans.

Cassadaga Wind Farm, Chautauqua County, NY – Conducted historic resources survey and engaged in State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment for a proposed 58 wind turbine, 126 MW wind energy facility; consulted with New York State Historic

Preservation Office (SHPO) staff in the outreach and development of plan for mitigation of visual impacts to historic resources. Conducted outreach to stakeholders in support of identifying and developing potential cultural resources mitigation projects as requested by SHPO and required by the Section 106 process.

Morris Ridge Solar Energy Center, Livingston County, NY – Technical lead for Phase IA historic resources survey, historic resources survey/effects analysis, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation, and Siting Board testimony in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment (NYSPSC Case No. 18-F-0440) for a proposed 175 MW wind energy facility.

Bluestone Wind Farm, Broome County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey and effects analysis, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation, cultural resources mitigation, and Siting Board testimony in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment (NYSPSC Case No. 16-F-0559) for a proposed 124 MW wind energy facility.

High Bridge Wind Farm, Chenango County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey and effects analysis, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation, cultural resources mitigation, and Siting Board testimony in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment (NYSPSC Case No. 18-F-0262) for a proposed 100 MW wind energy facility.

Flint Mine Solar, Greene County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey/effects analysis and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation for proposed 100 MW solar energy facility pursuing a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law (NYSPSC Case No. 18-F-0087).

Riverhead 2 Solar Project, Suffolk County, NY – Technical lead for Phase IA cultural resources survey and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment (NYSPSC Case No. 17-F-0655) for a proposed 36 MW solar energy facility.

Mohawk Solar, Montgomery County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey, historic resources effects analysis, and cultural resources mitigation consultation for a proposed 90 MW solar energy project under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law (NYSPSC Case No. 17-F-0182).

Galloo Island Wind Project, Jefferson County, NY – Performed an historic resources visual effects analysis and prepared subsequent report for a proposed (up to) 109 MW wind energy facility located on Galloo Island in Lake Ontario and consulted with New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff in the development of work plan for historic resources surveys.

South Fork Wind Farm, On-shore Transmission Line, Suffolk County, NY – Assisted in preparation of Historic-Architectural Resources Survey as part of consultant team with AECOM and VHB in support of an Article VII application for a 138kV underground transmission line and new substation associated with a proposed 90-MW offshore wind energy project.

Bluestone Wind Farm, Broome County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey and effects analysis, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation, cultural resources mitigation, and Siting Board testimony in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment (NYSPSC Case No. 16-F-0559) for a proposed 124 MW wind energy facility.

High Bridge Wind Farm, Chenango County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey and effects analysis, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation, cultural resources mitigation, and Siting Board testimony in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment (NYSPSC Case No. 18-F-0262) for a proposed 100 MW wind energy facility.

Flint Mine Solar, Greene County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey/effects analysis and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation for proposed 100 MW solar energy facility pursuing a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law (NYSPSC Case No. 18-F-0087).

Riverhead 2 Solar Project, Suffolk County, NY – Technical lead for Phase IA cultural resources survey and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment (NYSPSC Case No. 17-F-0655) for a proposed 36 MW solar energy facility.

Mohawk Solar, Montgomery County, NY – Technical lead for historic resources survey, historic resources effects analysis, and cultural resources mitigation consultation for a proposed 90 MW solar energy project under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law (NYSPSC Case No. 17-F-0182).

Galloo Island Wind Project, Jefferson County, NY – Performed an historic resources visual effects analysis and prepared subsequent report for a proposed (up to) 109 MW wind energy facility located on Galloo Island in Lake Ontario and consulted with New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff in the development of work plan for historic resources surveys.

Arkwright Summit Wind Farm, Chautauqua County, NY- Conducted historic resources assessment and visual effects analysis to support environmental permitting under New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) for a proposed 36-turbine, 78-megawatt (MW) wind energy facility and associated 3-mile generator lead.

Jericho Rise Wind Farm, Franklin County, NY- Conducted historic resources survey and visual effects analysis and engaged in SHPO consultation in support of SEQRA review and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) wetland permitting for a proposed 37 wind turbine, 78 MW wind energy facility.

Great Bay Wind Energy Center, Somerset County, MD- Conducted historic context research, visual fieldwork and architectural survey fieldwork, and prepared an Historic Resources Assessment as part of the Maryland Historical Trust review of a proposed 30-turbine, approximately 99 MW wind energy project.

Copenhagen Wind Farm, Lewis County, NY- Conducted historic context research, visual fieldwork and architectural survey fieldwork, and assisted in preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey as part of State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) review of a proposed 49-turbine, approximately 80 MW wind energy project.

Black Oak Wind Farm, Town of Enfield, Tompkins County, NY- Conducted historic context research and assisted in preparation of a Phase 1A cultural resources survey and visual effects analysis as part of SEQRA review of a proposed 7-turbine, approximately 12.6 MW wind energy project.

Crown City Wind Project, Cortland County, NY- Conducted historic context research and assisted in preparation of a Phase 1A cultural resources survey and visual effects analysis as part of SEQRA review of a proposed 7-turbine, approximately 12.6 MW wind energy project.

Solar Development Projects (Private Client), Hudson Valley, New York State- Prepared cultural resources background documents and initiated SHPO consultation for four proposed utility-scale solar energy projects in the Hudson Valley.

Great Bay Solar I, Somerset County, MD- Prepared historic resources assessment in support of Maryland Public Service Commission review for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN), for a proposed 100 MW solar energy project located on 800-acres.

Indian River Bridge Replacement, Town of Chatham, Columbia County, NY- Prepared historic resource inventory forms and determined NRHP-eligibility for two architectural resources adjacent to a proposed bridge replacement along County Route 9 over Indian Creek.

Boundary Breaks Vineyard, Town of Lodi, Ithaca, NY- Conducted research on 19th century vineyards and historic Greek Revival architecture in collaboration with EDR and King+King landscape architects to present to client for use in potential designs for viticulture facilities and site located on Seneca Lake in the Finger Lakes region of New York.

Hotel Syracuse, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Conducted historic research on the area surrounding the NRHP-listed Hotel Syracuse for proposed improvements to the Harrison Street corridor as part of the $57 million redevelopment of the 1924 hotel.

East Main Street Streetscape Improvements, City of Rochester, Monroe County, NY- Prepared a Section 106 Project Submittal Package for proposed streetscape improvements and installation of pedestrian wayfinding signage along East Main Street, including the assessment of potential impacts to several NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible buildings and structures.

Clayton Riverwalk Phase III, Village of Clayton, Jefferson County, NY- Prepared a Section 106 Project Submittal Package for the proposed construction of Phase III of the Clayton Riverwalk. Conducted historic research and assessed potential impacts to the NRHP-listed Clayton Village Historic District.

Center State NY Inland Port (Private Client) Onondaga County, NY- Assisted in preparation of a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for a proposed shipping container storage/transportation center located in two towns in Onondaga County, New York.

Chain Works District Redevelopment Project, City of Ithaca, Tompkins County, NY- Prepared of Phase 1A Archaeological Survey in support of SEQRA review of 95-acre industrial site proposed for redevelopment. Conducted historic research, site visit, and assessment of potential impacts to NRHP-eligible Morse Chain Works Historic District.

Cumberland Bay State Park Camping Area Comfort Station Replacements, Town of Plattsburgh, Clinton County, NY- Assisted in preparation of a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for the replacement of comfort stations at Cumberland Bay State Park. Conducted historic research and assessed impact to previously documented historic resources including the Cumberland Bay National Historic Landmark.

School of Pharmacy, Binghamton University, Village of Johnson City, Broome County, NY- Prepared Phase 1A archaeological survey on behalf of the State University Construction Fund (SUCF) for a 5.5-acre site proposed for new academic building. Conducted historic research and assessed potential impacts to NRHP-listed Johnson City Historic District.

Covered Bridge, Town of Newfield, Tompkins County, NY- Conducted historic research and field visits, and prepared a Phase 1A cultural resources survey for a proposed historic bridge rehabilitation project (New York State Department of Transportation [NYSDOT] Project 37550) on the NRHP-listed Newfield Covered Bridge.

Owasco River Greenway Trail, City of Auburn & Town of Fleming, Cayuga County, NY- Assisted in preparation of a Phase 1A cultural resources survey and conducted historic context research for a proposed 8.4-mile, multi-modal recreational trail (NYSDOT Project 37557).

Mary Cariola Children's Center, Town of Henrietta, Monroe County, NY- Conducted historic background research and assisted in preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey in support of NYSOPRHP project review of a proposed 32-lot residential subdivision.

Loveless Farms Subdivision, Town of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, NY- Assisted in archaeological fieldwork, as well as preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey in support of Town of Skaneateles planning board review of a proposed 18-lot, 47-acreresidential subdivision.

Wilcox Estates Subdivision, Town of Barton, Tioga County, NY- Assisted in archaeological fieldwork, as well as preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey in support of NYSOPRHP project review of a proposed 32-lot residential subdivision.

Barcelona Water Improvement District, Town of Westfield, Chautauqua County, NY- Assisted in archaeological fieldwork and preparation of a Phase 1A for proposed installation of 10,450 feet of new water main lines and 77 service connections.

Seneca Park Zoo, City of Rochester & Town of Irondequoit, Monroe County, NY- Conducted historic context research and assisted in preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey in support of SEQRA review of a 1.5-acre parcel.

White Pine Commerce Park, Town of Clay, Onondaga County, NY- Conducted historic context research, assisted in archaeological fieldwork, as well as preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey in support of SEQRA review of a 300-acre parcel and 4-mile sewer line.

Van Dyke Road Substation, National Grid, Town of Bethlehem, Albany County, NY- Conducted historic background research, visual fieldwork, and assisted in preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey in support of NYSOPRHP project review of a proposed 4.3-acre substation.

St. Lawrence Gas Pipeline, Village of Brushton, Franklin County, NY- Conducted historic research and prepared a memorandum as part of an Unanticipated Discovery Response related to a historic church cemetery.

A & C Transmission Lines, Central Hudson Gas & Electric, Towns of Pleasant Valley, LaGrange, Wappinger, & East Fishkill, Dutchess County, NY- Conducted historic context research and assisted in preparation of a Phase 1 cultural resources survey in support of Public Service Commission (PSC) review under Article VII of upgrades to an 11-mile 115kV transmission line.

Empire Brewing Company Farmstead Brewery, Village of Cazenovia, Madison County, NY- Assisted in visual fieldwork and preparation of Historic Sites Visual Effects Analysis for a proposed farmstead brewery. Photographed views from adjacent properties listed on the NRHP and assessed potential adverse visual effects to these and other sensitive resources.

School of Medicine & Biological Sciences, University at Buffalo, City of Buffalo, Erie County, NY- Assisted in visual fieldwork, and preparation of Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and support studies (including archaeological sensitivity assessment and historic resources impact assessment) for a proposed medical/educational facility.

Valley Reliability Project, National Grid & Public Service of New Hampshire Merrimack- Engaged in visual fieldwork in support of visual simulations and a visual impact assessment for a proposed 345kV electrical transmission line extending from Londonderry, New Hampshire to Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

W/H 1/2 & G Line North Transmission Lines, Central Hudson Gas & Electric, Ulster & Dutchess Counties, NY- Engaged in visual fieldwork and assisted in preparation of Part 102 reports for an 11-mile 69kV electrical transmission line rebuild project in Ulster County, New York (WH-1/2 Line) and an 8.5-mile 69kV electrical transmission line rebuild project in Dutchess County, New York (G Line North) to be submitted to the Public Service Commission (PSC).

Stiles Brook Wind Project, Towns of Grafton & Windham, Windham County, VT- Conducted visual fieldwork in support of visual simulations for a proposed 32-turbine wind project.

Aquidneck Island Reliability Project, Town of Middletown & City of Newport, Newport County, RI- Conducted visual fieldwork for proposed transmission line and substation improvements; assisted in preparation of Visual Impact Assessment for transmission line as well as substation removals.

Ticonderoga-Whitehall Transmission Line, National Grid, Essex & Warren Counties, NY- Conducted visual fieldwork for proposed structure upgrades to the Ticonderoga-Whitehall #3 and Ticonderoga-Republic #2 lines. Photographed existing lines at road crossings as well as locations of poles to be replaced in accordance with Adirondack Park Agency guidance.

Onondaga Lake Park & Parkway & Jordan Erie Canal Park, Onondaga County, NY- *Prior to EDR,* Master's thesis (title: *Emergency Employment, Public Enjoyment: Pre-New Deal Work Relief in Onondaga County, New York, 1931-1933***)** and multi-year research project examining the influence of the Onondaga County Emergency Work Bureau in creating designed recreational landscapes through the conversion of abandoned canal beds, and the interpretation and preservation of these places over time, as well as a history of pre-New Deal work relief programs in New York State. Research presented at 2010 Conference on New York State History.

Administrative History of Maritime Tourism Programs in the State of Michigan- *Prior to EDR,* Conducted research and interviews for an administrative history of tourism programs related to the maritime history of Michigan over the past 100 years. Collaborated with personnel from the Organization of American Historians (OAH), as well as the National Park Service (NPS) Midwest Regional Office in preparation of report as part of the NPS Michigan Maritime Heritage Special Resource Study.

Michigan Maritime Heritage Special Resource Study, Upper and Lower Peninsulas of Michigan- *Prior to EDR,* Co-designed survey form and engaged in two field surveys examining over 250 resources along the coasts of the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of Michigan for integrity and significance to maritime heritage. Worked with NPS staff as well as Michigan state historic preservation officers in a collaborative context to further the goals of the study to organize and encourage collaboration of agencies and institutions interested in the promotion of maritime heritage.

Civil War Battlefields Special Resource Study, Newtonia, MO- *Prior to EDR,* Conducted extensive historic research and co-authored historic context and other study sections for Civil War battlefields in Newtonia, Missouri to determine if they met the criteria to become a unit of the National Park Service. Published January 2013.

New Philadelphia Townsite Reconnaissance Survey, Barry, IL- *Prior to EDR,* Conducted extensive historic research and co-authored historic context and other study sections for the first settlement by a freed slave prior to the Civil War, to determine if the site met the criteria to become a unit of the National Park Service. Published January 2012.

Historic Resources Survey & Historic Preservation Report, Ogdensburg, NY- *Prior to EDR,* Designed and conducted a reconnaissance-level historic resources inventory corresponding the City of Ogdensburg Downtown Revitalization Plan. Drafted Historic Preservation Report detailing findings of the survey, making recommendations for further preservation planning and initiatives under the Historic Preservation Ordinance of the City of Ogdensburg. Report was adopted by the city in April 2011.

Historic Structure Report (HSR), Lakeview Cemetery Mausoleum, Ithaca, NY- *Prior to EDR,* Drafted Historic Structure Report for a 1912 mausoleum designed by Buffalo, New York architects Green and Wicks. Conducted extensive documentation and analysis of building systems and site, noting deterioration. Additional activities included sorting and separation of historic building materials, supervising cleaning methods for bronze hardware and marble flooring and burial niche framework, and measured drawings of mausoleum.

Cultural Landscape Site History, Christ Church & Manlius Village Cemeteries, Manlius, NY- *Prior to EDR,* Prepared a draft Cultural Landscape Site History for two NRHP-listed cemeteries in the Village of Manlius, NY. Documentation and analysis of site conditions and maintenance plan, and recommendations for continued maintenance and restoration. Findings presented at 2009 annual meeting of the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation.

Neighborhood Survey, Skaneateles, NY- *Prior to EDR,* Assisted in intensive-level survey of over 50 historic properties in the Village of Skaneateles for submission to the NYSOPRHP for a determination of eligibility for a historic district. Conducted historic

research, documented exterior conditions and architectural details of 10 properties, and presented findings to village residents and local historical society.

Tomorrow's Neighborhoods Today (TNT) West Side Five-Year Neighborhood Plan, Syracuse, NY- *Prior to EDR,* Assisted in preparation of the *West Side TNT Five-Year Neighborhood Plan 2008-2012* for the west side neighborhood of Syracuse, New York as part of the Tomorrow's Neighborhoods Today program. Report published 2012.

presentations / publications

Parks and Parkways – The Onondaga County Emergency Work Bureau, 1931-1933, Conference on New York State History, Ithaca, NY, June 2010.

Christ Church and Manlius Village Cemeteries – A Landscape History, Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO, May 2009.

Additional Employment History

- Independent Consultant, Organization of American Historians, Bloomington, IN, and National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, NE, 2011
- Preservation Planning Intern, National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, NE, 2010-2011
- Planning and Development Intern, Department of Planning & Development, Ogdensburg, NY, 2009
- Neighborhood Panning Intern, Department of Community Development, Division of Neighborhood Planning, Syracuse, NY, 2007-2008

Laura Mancuso
Senior Project Manager



Laura serves as a Senior Project Manager-Historic Preservation with more than 18 years of professional experience. Laura holds a Master's in Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland, College Park and meets the Qualifications for the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architecture and Historic Preservation (per 36 CFR 61). Prior to joining EDR, Laura served as National Practice Leader and Director of Cultural Resources at national telecommunications consulting firms and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). She has completed thousands of project reviews under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act throughout the country and has expertise in complex consultations regarding potential effects on historic properties.

As Senior Project Manager-Historic Preservation, Laura is responsible for supporting historic preservation projects; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations and nominations; literature review/research conducted in support of cultural resources and environmental analyses; assisting in preparation of cultural resources surveys; and providing visual impacts analyses relative to historic resources for state and federal permitting documents. In addition, Laura provides clients with senior strategic advice, planning, and technical support for projects requiring review under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Education

- Master of Historic Preservation, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 2005
- Bachelor of Arts in Humanities, Providence College, Providence, RI, 2001

Employment History

- Senior Project Manager, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2021
- National Practice Leader – Cultural Resources, Nova Group GBC, New Orleans, LA, 2021
- Director – Cultural Resources, CRBE, New Orleans, LA & White Plains, NY, 2015-2020
- Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer/Construction Grants Coordinator, CT State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT, 2011-2015
- Architectural Historian, EnviroBusiness, Inc., Brookfield, CT, New York, NY, & York, PA, 2005-2011
- Research Assistant, National Trust for Historic Preservation, President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument, Washington, D.C., 2004-2005

Project Experience

Cedar & Saint Development, Section 106 and Mitigation, Mobile, AL – Authored the Section 106 submittal and developed a mitigation plan for a proposed development within a NRHP-listed historic district. Served as client's point-of-contact with consulting parties and SHPO and HUD.

Revolution Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, MA, RI – Project Manager for development of Historic Property Treatment Plans (HPTPs) for historic properties adversely affected by the proposed 880-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of southern New England. Provided consulting for cultural resources and visual effects assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies.

South Fork Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, NY/New England – Project Manager for development of HPTPs for historic properties adversely affected by the proposed 132-megawatt offshore wind farm located off the coast of southern New England. Provided consulting for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for historic resources effects visual analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies.

Sunrise Wind, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore NY/New England – Project Manager for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for historic resources visual effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed 880-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of Southern New England.

Skipjack Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, MD, DE – Senior technical support for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed 120-MW offshore wind farm located off the coast of Delaware and Maryland.

Vineyard Mid-Atlantic Wind Farm, Section 106 & Cultural Resources Strategic Oversight, Offshore, NY, NJ – Technical Lead for cultural resources assessments, Section 106 of the NHPA, SHPO, and stakeholder consultation for a historic resources effects analysis, and proposed mitigation strategies for a proposed offshore wind farm located off the coast of New York and New Jersey.

Selected Professional Experience (Prior to EDR)

National Practice Leader, Cultural Resources, Nova Group, GBC (2021) – Developed scopes of work for Section 106 consultation projects for Federal and State agencies. Completed and/or provide Quality Control for Section 106 projects for multiple federal agencies. Managed projects in all aspects of NEPA for multiple clients and communicated directly with clients on status of projects. Consulted directly with State Historic Preservation Offices, Federal and State agencies, and local organizations on behalf of clients. Trained staff with regards to historic preservation issues. Develop the company's policies and procedures with regards to cultural resources and Section 106.

Director, Cultural Resources, CBRE (2015-2020) – Completed over 3,000 Section 106 consultations for FCC projects in addition to Section 106 for other agencies and state equivalent reviews. Developed scopes of work for Section 106 consultation projects for Federal and State agencies. Developed expert knowledge of the National Historic Preservation Act and the FCC's Programmatic Agreement and Report and Orders. Advised clients on historic preservation issues. Developed mitigation strategies and/or alternatives in consultation with stakeholders. Authored Memorandums of Agreement for potential adverse effect projects in consultation with ACHP, SHPOs, THPOs, local preservation groups, and other stakeholders. Provided quality control determinations of effect for Section 106 consultation projects as well as determinations of the eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Provided expert testimony with regards to potential effects on historic resources.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer/Construction Grants Coordinator, Connecticut SHPO (2011-2015) – As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and the Construction Grant Coordinator for the State of Connecticut, provided technical assistance on hundreds of restoration and Section 106 projects and managed a portfolio of over $5 million in planning and construction grants. Assisted property owners with project planning and design to ensure projects met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Developed and reviewed hundreds of determinations of eligibility for properties for submitted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Hosted and attended numerous meetings and training sessions to improve the public's understanding of historic preservation policies and programs and attended annual National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) meetings and developed relationships with many of the State Historic Preservation Officers.

James Finelli
Senior Architectural Historian



James Finelli is a Senior Architectural Historian with over 15 years of professional experience in historic preservation. James meets the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in History, and Architectural History (36 CFR Part 61) and is well-versed in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria, and state and local preservation ordinances. James holds a Master of Arts degree in Public History and a Bachelor of Arts degree in U.S. History, both from the University at Albany.

James's areas of technical expertise include identification and analysis of aboveground historic resources, architectural survey fieldwork, historic context research, historic map analysis, geographic information systems (GIS) analysis, and technical report preparation. Prior to EDR, James was at the New York State Division for Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Office where his responsibilities included reviewing applications for historic rehabilitation tax credit projects, coordinating National Register of Historic Places nominations, and maintaining the statewide inventory of historic properties.

Education

- Master of Arts, Public History, University at Albany, Albany, NY, 2009
- Bachelor of Arts, U.S. History, University at Albany, Albany, NY, 2007

Employment History

- Senior Architectural Historian, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Albany, NY, 2022
- Historic Preservation Program Analyst, NYS Division for Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Office, Waterford, NY, 2015-2022
- NY Park & Rec Aide, New Windsor Cantonment/Knox's Headquarters State Historic Sites, New Windsor, NY, 2014-2015
- Museum Teacher, Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth, MA, 2010-2014
- NY Parks & Rec Aide, Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, Albany, NY, 2008-2010

Project Experience

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, BOEM Lease Areas OCS-A 0499, OCS-A 0549, and OCS-A541 – Senior Architectural Historian for a Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis and architectural survey reports in support of a 1,500 MW offshore wind energy project located off the coast of New Jersey and New York. Project roles include architectural field survey, historic research, report preparation, and coordination of NJHPO inventory form preparation.

Historic Preservation Program Analyst, New York SHPO (2015-2022) – As a program analyst in the Survey and National Register Unit, reviewed thousands of Section 106, 14.09, and SEQRA projects including numerous solar, transmission, and wind projects. Reviewed and provided guidance on dozens of consultation and independent historic resources surveys. Drafted over a hundred Determinations of Eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Reviewed and provided guidance on some fifty historic tax credit Part 1 applications. Guided nearly thirty nominations through the listing process to the National Register, including research and drafting for multiple listings. As point person for over thirty Certified Local Government communities, provided guidance on municipal preservation, preservation law, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. As a member of the Trekker 2.0 design committee, helped guide the development of the state's historic resources field data collection app.

Philip Schuyler Mansion Additional Documentation, Albany, NY – Project manager and co-author of additional documentation form to supplement a legacy nomination of the home of founding father and Revolutionary War general, Philip Schuyler. Original nomination for Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site omitted mention of the enslaved individuals who lived on the estate. Project involved cooperation of multiple NYSOPRHP bureaus and content experts to add documentation to the nomination in support of National Register Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Black as part of a long-term agency goal to tell a fuller and more inclusive story at NYS Historic Sites.

Schenectady Public Market and Scale House, Schenectady, NY - NYSHPO reviewer, project researcher, and co-author of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Nomination was first step in the proposed redevelopment of a long vacant early twentieth century market scale house which was identified as an exceedingly rare building type as part of the project.

H.A. Moyer Factory Complex, Syracuse, NY - NYSHPO reviewer for Part 1 of the commercial historic tax credit application and guided the project through the National Register of Historic Places listing process. Commercial redevelopment of a large former carriage and automobile factory complex on the north side of the City of Syracuse.

Main Street Historic District, Binghamton, NY – NYSHPO reviewer for the nomination and guided the project through the National Register of Historic Places listing process. A secondary commercial spine on the west side of Binghamton, the City sponsored listing of the district to provide commercial property owners access to the historic tax credit program and encourage investment in the commercial corridor.

Mottville Cemetery, Skaneateles, NY – NYSHPO reviewer, project researcher, and co-author of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Modest early nineteenth century community cemetery in rural central New York which documents the early Euro-American settlement to the region. Nomination was an important step in local preservation efforts.