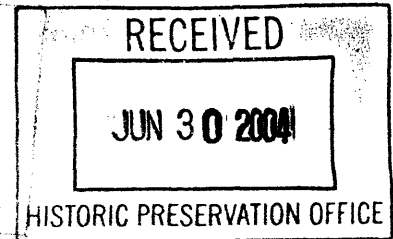


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cox, Mary Etta, House

other names/site number Cox, William, House

2. Location

street & number 353 North Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Barneget Township N/A vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Ocean code 029 zip code 08005

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

John S. Watson Jr., Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson Beall

3/9/05

Cox, Mary Etta, House
Name of Property

Ocean County, New Jersey
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation/Museum

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, brick

walls Weatherboard, wood shingle

roof Asphalt shingle

other Chimney: brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Cox, Mary Etta, House

Name of Property

Ocean County, New Jersey

County and State

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1904

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

H. W. Tolbert

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Frederick Watts, Township Historian

Cox, Mary Etta, House

Name of Property

Ocean County, New Jersey

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .6 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	566480	4400500	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sheila K. Koehler, Associate
organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 6/2/04
street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 547-0465
city or town Haddon Heights state New Jersey zip code 08035-1706

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Township of Barnegat
street & number 900 West Bay Avenue telephone (609) 698-0080
city or town Barnegat state NJ zip code 08005

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Mary Etta Cox House is a two-story, frame, clapboard structure with a stuccoed brick and stone foundation, a symmetrical five-bay facade, one-over-one, double-hung windows, and a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. (photograph 1) The building exhibits elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, including a one-story, full-width porch on the facade with Doric columns, a side porch with Doric columns, a shingled, second-story sleeping porch stacked on the side porch with clustered Doric columns, a three-sided, two-story bay on the south elevation with wood shingles, a semi-circular bay on the second story of the facade with a Palladian window dormer above, and a widow's walk. The interior also reflects the transition period between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles with two-color, parquet floors, square stair newels with applied garlands, beads, anthemions, and dentils, five-panel doors with applied moldings, and typical turn-of-the century window and door one-piece trim consisting of an outer fillet, cyma recta, and fascia. The third floor is also representative of the transitional period, with beaded board on the walls and ceiling. The Cox House is centrally located in Barnegat on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Bay Avenue and Main Street (State Route 9), facing east toward Main Street. The neighborhood consists primarily commercial buildings, many of which are converted late-nineteenth century houses, parking lots, and landscaped lots. The house is flanked by two empty lots, all three of which are generally level, with mature trees and landscaping, creating a park-like setting. A wrought iron fence with cast iron elements and newels runs along the east edge of the property in front of the house. A wood picket fence runs along the east edge of the northern half of the property. A gravel driveway runs along the north side of the house to the rear of the property and flagstone paths connect different points around the house. A nineteenth-century frame barn and an abutting early twentieth-century frame, clapboard carriage house stand at the west edge of the property, slightly northwest of the house. (photograph 45) The barn is a two-story, clapboard structure with a gable roof running north-south with exposed rafter tails and new asphalt shingles. Along the east side are two large, sliding beaded-board doors. The two-story, gabled carriage house abuts the south wall of the barn. In its east gable end, two large doors cover most of the first floor level. A six-over-six sash window above provides light to a loft. A smaller, cast block outbuilding, located west of the handicapped ramp behind the house, has a beaded-board door in its north gable end and a window in its west wall. (photograph 54) The gable ends are beaded-board and the roof has exposed rafter tails under new asphalt shingles. The house and grounds are in good condition. The frame of the barn suffers from moisture-related deterioration of its frame, particularly on the south side, where the carriage house abuts it. The carriage house is in a state of near collapse, due to the removal of the north wall framing when it was moved to its current position adjacent to the barn, along with moisture-related deterioration of the roof and frame from water that becomes trapped between the two buildings at the roof level. The house has undergone few alterations since its period of significance.

The facade, which faces east toward Main Street, is a two-story, five-bay, symmetrical structure with a one-story, full-width porch and a second-story, semi-circular bay beneath a railed parapet and a Palladian roof dormer. (photograph 1) The foundation is stuccoed brick. The walls are clapboard, painted white, with cornerboards. The eaves are deep with a cornice with a cyma recta over cavetto molding, a denticulated bed

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molding, and a deep lower fascia divided into two horizontal sections by an applied molding, creating a strong horizontal element at the cornice. The walls of the semi-circular bay and Palladian dormer are shingled and also painted white.(photograph 8) The elaborate cornice with the dentil bed molding and deep fascia is continued around the curve of the second-story bay, unifying the facade.

The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash.(photograph 7) There are windows in each of the four outer bays on the first and second floors. The windows on the first floor are surrounded by wide, flat trim, capped by a molded drip cap. The windows on the second floor are surrounded by wide flat trim with a fillet and quarter bead molding on the outer edge. A plain drip cap above the molding sheds water. All of the windows have storm windows installed. All windows except those on the bay and the dormer have shutters. All shutters are louvered with slide bolts, rings, and metal rods along the bottom rail that hook into a keeper on the sill to hold the shutters open in a number of positions between 0 and 90 degrees. Some of the second floor shutters have been replaced and are missing the vertical operating bar, but otherwise match the original louvered configuration.

In the center bay on the first floor is the front entrance, which has a modern, six-panel door with a metal storm door in a surround with a leaded glass transom and sidelights in a geometric design over unusual recessed panels with stepped back moldings above a baseboard with a cap molding.(photograph 6) A decorative cyma recta and bead molding separates the door from the transom above. The glass used in the transom and sidelights is art glass, with wavy patterns and jewels. The glass is protected on the exterior by storm panels.

The center bay on the second floor is the semi-circular bay, which contains three one-over-one, double-hung sash windows that are curved to match the curve of the walls.(photograph 8) These windows have wide flat trim with a simple cyma recta molding across the top of the trim beneath a small plain drip cap. Above the cornice of the bay is a small balustrade of closely spaced square balusters with rectangular top and bottom rails. This balustrade surrounds the roof of the bay. Directly behind the roof of the bay is the Palladian window dormer.(photograph 8) Like the other windows, the three windows that make up the Palladian form are also one-over-one sash. The center window, however, is larger than the other two and is surmounted by a semi-circular fixed window. This semicircular window was originally divided by muntins like a fanlight; however, the muntins have since been removed. The flat trim on the jambs and mullions dies into the cornice. The cornice of the Palladian dormer is a smaller version of that on the house, including the use of dentils, but without the extended bed molding beneath the dentils.

The one-story, full-width porch also serves to unify the front facade. The porch is constructed on brick piers with lattice screening the underside from view. The porch floor and steps are modern reconstructions, while the original Ionic columns have been replaced with slightly shorter Doric columns placed on raised bases to compensate for the height difference. The original rectilinear lattice (composed of vertical and horizontal slats) has been replaced with diagonal lattice. The current flooring is comprised of wider boards butted against each other rather than the narrow tongue-and groove-flooring that originally would have been used. The new steps have railings with spaced balusters rather than the low cheekwalls and end piers seen in the historic photographs. A metal railing has been added in the center of the steps for safety reasons. The balustrade, with its narrowly spaced square balusters, was retained and

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reused, although some of the top and bottom rails may have been replaced. The porch roof structure remains completely intact, with a cornice that matches that on the main roof and a beaded board ceiling.

The foundation of the south elevation is ashlar-scored, stuccoed brick.(photograph 2) The walls of the house are clapboard, while those of the three-sided bay and the sleeping porch are wood shingle. The cornice of the bay is continuous with that of the house. The bay has a balustrade like the widow's walk, with four posts; however, it has been removed for repairs. A single two-light window is located in the foundation of the bay. On the first floor level, there are three one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the bay and a sash door with two vertical panels and one horizontal panel, that leads from the rear parlor to the south porch. The windows are surrounded by continuous wide, flat trim, with a small molding across the top. Although each window in the bay originally had a full set of shutters, there are now only two shutter leaves between the outer windows and the center window. The west shutter on the west window has been removed but the east shutter on the east window remains in place. To the west of the sash door is a modern exterior brick chimney. On the second floor level there are three more windows on the bay and a window and another sash door leading from the back bedroom to the sleeping porch. The single window retains its shutters, while those that were originally on the bay have been removed. This elevation has a roof dormer identical to the one on the west elevation (photograph 9), with shingles on the walls, a flat-seam metal roof, a one-over-one sash window and a cornice with dentils. The inner stile of a louvered shutter remains on the dormer's west jamb's pintles.

The first floor porch is on brick piers with the original rectilinear lattice remaining on the west side. The original Doric columns and balustrade remain behind a later weather enclosure.(photograph 3) On the west side, the porch has been enclosed with panels, two fixed wood four-pane sash, and one jalousie sash. The south elevation of the porch has seven four-pane fixed sash above eight horizontal panels and diagonal lattice between the piers. On the east side of the south porch there are two four-pane sash over two panels, one set of sash and panels on either side of a jalousie storm door with a small transom. Wood steps with a wood cheekwall lead up to the door. This porch has the same cornice as on the house. The roof of the porch is hipped up to the point where it supports the sleeping porch above. The sleeping porch has wood-shingled half walls, two clusters of three Doric columns on the two outer corners above the half walls, and a shed roof attached to the main roof but angled downward at a sharper angle. The upper half of the wall is covered with wood lattice screens, except in the center of the south elevation. The cornice matches that on the house and the half gable ends created by the shed roof are also clad in wood shingles.

The west elevation is the rear of the house.(photograph 4) It has a stuccoed, ashlar-scored foundation, clapboard siding, watertable, cornice, and hipped roof. There are two three-light windows in the foundation. At the first floor level, there are two exterior doors. One is a sash door on the porch with one horizontal and two vertical recessed panels with applied moldings that leads from the rear porch to the kitchen. Next to it, a modern flush door set in an original opening leads into the powder room. A one-over-one, double-hung sash window with wide, flat trim is located to the right of the flush door. This window is also covered by the rear porch. A tripartite window with three one-over-one, double-hung sash and a surround to match those on the first floor of the east elevation, is located to the west of that window.

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On the second floor there are three windows.(photograph 10) The one at the north end is small with a plain surround and a plain, projecting drip cap, like the western windows of the second floor on the north elevation. The center window is slightly larger with a surround like that on the first floor east elevation. The southern window is larger than both and also has a surround like that on the first floor east elevation. Only the two northern windows on the second floor have shutters still on their original hinges on this elevation, although the other second floor window and the single first floor window both have pintles, indicating the previous use of shutters on those windows as well. A roof dormer is located in the center bay of this elevation. The dormer has a low hipped roof, shingled walls, a one-over-one, double-hung sash window and a cornice to match that on the Palladian dormer.(photograph 9) A tall brick chimney is located north of the dormer, while a sewer vent stack is located just south of the dormer.

The rear porch covers the northern two-thirds of the west elevation.(photograph 10) The floor is unpainted modern spaced decking and the steps have been reconstructed with the same railings that are used on the front porch. The balustrade has widely spaced balusters and a molded handrail. It has been removed on the south side where the handicapped ramp abuts the porch. The ceiling is beaded board. The handicapped ramp is constructed of wood with spaced square balusters.(photograph 3) The ramp doubles back on itself to lead from the sidewalk up to the south side of the rear porch.

The north elevation, like the east elevation, has a stuccoed, ashlar-scored brick foundation with clapboard walls, a strong horizontal cornice and a hipped roof.(photograph 5) The clapboard is terminated at the bottom by a wood water table. Beneath the watertable, in the stuccoed foundation, there are three two-light windows, one of which was apparently an original double-window that has been partially boarded over with plywood, and a small beaded-board door the height of the foundation. The elevation is roughly divided into four bays. The small door is in the second bay from the east, while the windows are in the other three bays. At the first floor level there are four windows. The eastern two windows match the windows on the first floor of the east elevation. The third window from the east matches the second floor windows on the east elevation. The western window matches the one beside it in detail (that is, it matches the second floor windows on the east elevation), but is much smaller and located higher in the wall. This window was most likely a full-size window at one time, but was altered when new kitchen cabinets and counter were installed on the interior. On the second floor, there are three windows. The one located in the eastern bay matches those on the second floor of the east elevation. The other two windows, located in the western two bays, are slightly smaller than the one in the east bay and have wide flat trim and a plain drip cap. All of the windows, including the basement windows, have storm windows installed. All of the windows also have shutters mounted on hinges except the two western windows on the first floor which have modern shutters nailed in place without any hardware. Pintles do remain on one of the windows, indicating that it previously had working shutters.

The north side of the rear porch is visible on this elevation.(photograph 11) The porch has brick piers, diagonal lattice, chamfered posts, a balustrade with widely-spaced posts, wall shingles in the gable beneath the roof line and a shed roof with a full return back to the wall of the house. The porch cornice has a different profile than that on the main roof. The porch has been enclosed with modern storm panels. Exterior access to the basement is provided

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through a door located at grade in the north wall of the rear porch. The door has four panels beneath a wide horizontal light and is protected by a storm door.

The roof of the Cox House is a hipped roof with a widow's walk at the ridge. (photographs 1 and 5) The widow's walk is covered with painted, flat-seam terne metal and is surrounded by a wood balustrade. The same flat seam metal is found on the low hipped roofs of the west and south dormers and the front porch roof, as well as on the roofs of the Palladian dormer and the two bays. The main roof and the roofs of the south porch and sleeping porch, which were originally wood shingle and later asbestos shingle, are now an architectural asphalt shingle, as is the rear porch roof.

Room 101 Front Hall

The front hall, which dates to c.1848, exhibits elements from that period as well as the 1904 renovation. (photograph 12) The ceiling is covered with drywall. A hanging lantern with colored glass provides light to the room. The walls are plaster, covered with wallpaper, except for the partial walls under the stairs, which are paneled. Two of the panels are removable to provide access beneath the stair. The baseboard is approximately 7 high with cap and shoe moldings. A cast iron decorative heat vent on the south wall is a remnant of the first heating system in this section of the house, a gravity warm air system. A second cast iron hot water radiator is also located along the south wall, just east of the door to the south room. The flooring is a two-tone parquet overlay with a geometric design dating to the 1904 renovation.

There are three doors in the front hall. The door on the east wall is the exterior door. The modern six-panel door is surrounded by a leaded glass transom and sidelights. The sidelights are above recessed panels with applied moldings. The trim around each element (door, transom, sidelights, and panels) is a heavy cyma recta molding. A single flat horizontal piece of wood trim approximately two inches wide separates the molding around the door and sidelights from the molding around the transom. Similar vertical pieces, two inches wide and flat, separate the molding around the door from the moldings around the sidelights and panels. On the south side is a doorway into the front parlor. The trim is typical on most first floor doors and windows, consisting of an outer fillet, a cyma recta, and a fascia, with a small cyma recta at the transition to the jamb. The door has been removed. The entrance to the dining room on the north side consists of double-leaf five-panel doors surrounded by the same trim as the south door. (photograph 13) These doors have a slightly raised panel with an applied cyma recta molding. The door knobs are embossed, bronze-colored knobs with oval escutcheons. All doors have five-knuckle, ball-tipped hinges.

The stair is an open-stringer staircase with turned balusters and a square newel with applied decorative moldings. The newel post at the bottom of the stairs is larger than the others and stands on the bottom step, which is longer than the others and rounded out around the post base. (photograph 14) Beneath the ball finial and sloped top of the post cap, which is carved with acanthus leaves, are dentils and egg-and-dart moldings that complete the post cap. Anthemions decorate the four sides directly beneath the cap and are separated from recessed panels beneath by rope molding. The recessed panels are finished with egg-and-dart molding around the edges and bows with garlands on the panel faces. The slightly larger post base is not decorated. The two posts at the first landing are

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simpler versions of the bottom newel. There is no egg-and-dart molding beneath the dentils or acanthus leaves on the cap, there are no anthemions, instead of egg-and-dart molding on the panels there is a simpler cyma recta profile, and the swagged bows were not applied to the panels. Both post bases continue below the step level down onto the paneled stair walls, terminating in turned finials. The risers are painted and the treads are stained. There are eight steps up to the first landing and two further steps up to the second landing located to the south of the first landing. One flight of stairs continues from the first landing up to the west to the rear hallway on the second floor. A second flight of stairs extends from the second landing up to the east to the front hallway on the second floor. The floor heights in the front and rear hallways are the same.

Room 102 Front Parlor

The Front Parlor is located to the south of the Front Hall.(photograph 15) The ceiling in the front parlor is also drywall. The walls are plaster finished with wallpaper. The baseboard matches that in the hall but is not as high, since another layer of parquet flooring was laid over the 1904 parquet flooring during the 1950s. This parquet flooring is a single color and employs simpler geometric patterns. The parquet is mostly a border around the edge of the room, but expands into the bay window area. The center of the floor, which is meant to be covered by a rug, is composed of plain tongue-and-groove boards.

In addition to the door into the front hall described above, there is a single five-panel door with the same trim at the west end of the north wall leading to a closet beneath the stairs. The walls and the ceiling of the closet are lined with beaded board and linoleum tiles tacked down on the floor. A pair of five-panel pocket doors are centered on the west wall of the room and are surrounded by the same trim. A bead was added, probably in the 1950s, on the edge of the jamb closest to the pocket door opening in the wall. There are five one-over-one, double-hung sash in the room, two in the east wall and three in the bay. Each window has a horizontal recessed wood panel beneath it. The trim, which continues down past the window sills on either side of the panels to the floor, is similar to that around the doors but has an added stop on the jamb. The radiator in this room is against the east wall between the windows.

Room 103 Rear Parlor

The appearance of the rear parlor has been altered by the 1950s renovations.(photograph 16) The ceiling is still plaster, but with a rough finish to conceal bumps and crack repairs. The walls are painted plaster. The baseboard matches that in the front hall and the floor is covered with the 1904 parquet. In this room the pattern of the parquet is simply strips of alternating light and dark wood parallel to the wall. As in the front parlor, the decorative parquet is only a border around plain tongue-and-groove flooring in the center.

The pocket doors in the west wall connecting to the front parlor are described above. At the east end of the south wall there is a sash door leading out to the south porch.(photograph 17) Beneath the beveled glass in the upper half of the door are one horizontal and two vertical panels with applied molding. The knob on this door is brass and probably original to the 1904 construction of this section. The door is surrounded by the same trim as that in the

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front parlor. A doorway in the north wall and a set of recessed shelves to the east of that doorway also have the fillet and cyma recta trim. A horizontal panel is located beneath the recessed bookshelves, creating a similar appearance to the windows in the front parlor. A tripartite window in the west wall is also surrounded by the trim, but lacks the horizontal panels found under the windows in the front parlor. In the 1950s, a chimney was built on the exterior along the south wall to serve a fireplace in the rear parlor. The fireplace is surrounded by built-in bookshelves of stained wood on either side and a plain space above the mantel that is large enough for a painting. The firebox is brick and the hearth is tiled. Opposite the fireplace on the north wall is another set of built-in bookshelves. The plain plywood construction of these shelves and cabinets, however, indicates a later date of construction.

Room 104 Powder Room and Butlers Pantry

The powder room and butlers pantry are located behind the front hall and stairs.(photograph 18) The partition wall creating the powder room is a later partition, probably dating to the 1950s. The butlers pantry has been reduced to a hallway with a set of built-in cabinets with glass-front doors on the east side. The style of the cabinets, which lack any type of molding, indicates that they were built in the 1930s or later, perhaps in the 1950s. The ceiling of the butlers pantry is plaster, as are the north and south walls, while the powder room partition wall is drywall and the floor is covered with sheet vinyl. The doorways to the back parlor and the kitchen have the same trim as elsewhere on the first floor, but the door to the kitchen has been removed. The door to the powder room is a hollow-core flush door with wide flat trim.

The bathroom has a drywall ceiling and drywall walls down to about four feet above the floor.(photograph 19) The lower halves of the walls are covered with pink tile. The floor is white and pink tile. A mirrored 1950s-style cabinet with integral flush lights is set into the south wall. An original one-over-one, double-hung window remains in the west wall, but the trim has been replaced with wide flat trim. The same trim surround is on a flush door on the exterior wall directly to the north of the window. The sink is located on the south wall beneath the mirrored cabinet and the toilet is in the southwest corner. A linen closet with a louvered door is located in the northeast corner. Heat is provided by a radiator to the west of the closet.

Room 105 Kitchen

The kitchen is in the oldest section of the house.(photograph 20) No obvious signs of the original appearance remain, except a small length of beaded baseboard and two four-panel doors. The ceiling is drywalled and covered with embossed wallpaper. The walls are drywall or plaster. The baseboard is composed of plain boards with quarter-round shoe moldings. The floor is vinyl sheet. The kitchen cabinets are new white laminate cabinets and the countertop is a laminate as well. The oldest remaining elements in the room are the four doors. The door to the basement and the door to the back stairs(photograph 22), both on the east side of the room, are four-panel doors with raised panels, applied moldings, and wood knobs. Paint analysis showed that they were grained at one time. The door into the dining room, in the northeast corner, is a five-panel door with applied cyma recta moldings. The door to the rear porch, on the west wall, is a sash door with three panels, like that leading to the south porch.(photograph 21) The trim around all four doors has been replaced with wide, flat trim. The two windows are

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in the north wall. Both are one-over-one, double-hung with wide, flat trim, but the west window is smaller and set higher in the wall than the east window.

Room 106 Dining Room

The dining room has an acoustic tile ceiling, painted plaster walls, and a 1904 two-tone parquet floor with the same baseboard found in the front hall.(photograph 23) The design of the parquet is fairly simple with alternating strips of light and dark wood parallel to the wall, except in the corners where interlocking designs are created with the dark wood. As in the other rooms, the center of the floor is meant to be covered by a rug and is not decorative parquet. A chairrail was added later, probably in the 1950s. There are two windows in the north wall and two in the east, all with the same trim as found in the front parlor, but without the panels beneath. The only two entrances to the room are the double-leaf doors in the south wall leading to the front hall and the five-panel door leading to the kitchen. There are two radiators in this room, one located on the east wall beneath the south window and the other on the north wall below the east window. The dining room has been well maintained and shows only the normal wear associated with use on the parquet floor near the kitchen door.

Room 201 Center Hallway

The second floor hallway is split into two sections by the divided staircase.(photographs 24 and 25) The ceiling is acoustic tile, the walls are plaster covered with wallpaper and the floor is the 1904 two-tone parquet with intricate geometric designs, particularly in the front hall, where the eastern wall is semicircular, due to the bay on the east elevation. The staircase has turned balusters and square newels as described in the first floor front hall section. The partial walls created by the back section of stair and the landings of the back section of the hallway are paneled like those on the first floor. The paneling next to the second landing has been hinged so that it can open, revealing a cubbyhole. The baseboard found in the first floor front hall has been applied above the stringer against the north wall of the stair. The three curved, one-over-one windows in the east bay and two modern ceiling fixtures provide light to the hallway. Unlike the trim on the first floor, the trim around the windows is wide and flat, but rounded at the edges. Two four-panel doors with recessed panels and applied moldings lead off the front section of the hall to the two east bedrooms.(photograph 26) Four five-panel doors with raised panels and applied moldings lead off the rear section of the hall into the two west bedrooms, the bathroom, and the third floor. A hot water radiator is located in the front section of the hallway, to the east of the door in the north wall.

Room 102 Southeast Bedroom

The southeast bedroom is located over the front parlor.(photograph 27) The ceiling has been drywalled and covered with embossed wallpaper. The walls are plaster, and the floor is 1950s single-color parquet with a 7" high baseboard with a cyma recta cap molding that also dates to the 1950s. As in the parlor below, there are two windows centered in the east wall and three windows in the bay. While the trim around the windows is the same, there are no panels beneath the windows. The window locks are modern; the lifts are plain brass and are probably original to these windows. The four-panel door leading to the hallway does not have molding applied to the panels on this

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side. The panels are slightly raised. A second four-panel door leads to the southwestern bedroom. This door has raised panels with applied moldings on both sides of the door. The knobs on both doors are wood, while the hinges are of the five-knuckle, steeple-tip type. Both doors are surrounded by the same trim as that around the windows. There are two radiators in the room, one beneath the south window on the east wall and the other centered against the middle wall of the bay.

A small bathroom was added in the southwest corner of the room. The door to the bathroom, which is perpendicular to the west wall of the room, has two recessed panels and a glass knob and is surrounded by wide, flat trim. Inside the bathroom, there is a sink and toilet against the south wall. The walls are covered with Marlite and the recessed fixtures are chrome. A ceiling fixture provides light. The floor is covered with carpet. A closet was also added along the west wall of the room, north of the door to the southwest bedroom. Sliding louvered doors in the east wall of the closet are surrounded by wide, flat trim. Two close variations on the baseboard continue around the walls of these two additions.

Room 203 Southwest Bedroom

The southwest bedroom has some slightly different features than many of the other rooms. (photograph 28) The ceiling is acoustic tile covered with beaded board panels and the walls are plaster, but the floor is 3" wide tongue-and-groove wood flooring instead of parquet. The baseboard, like that in the adjoining bedroom, is 7" high with an ogee cap molding. The two windows, one in the west wall and one in the south, are typical one-over-one, double-hung sash with the same trim as in the southeast bedroom. The door to the hall, in the north wall at the east end, is a five-panel door with raised panels and applied moldings and the same trim as is around the windows. The other four doors are different, however. The door to the southeast room, as mentioned above, is a four-panel door (photograph 29), the door to the closet beneath the stairs to the third floor is a five-panel door, and the door in the south wall to the sleeping porch is a sash door. Beneath the glass in the upper half of the door are two vertical panels beneath one horizontal panel, all with heavy applied moldings. These three doors have wood knobs and are surrounded by trim that is different from that found elsewhere in the house. This trim, from the outer edge in, has an outer fillet, then a small cyma recta, followed by a cavetto, a fascia, and a one-quarter bead at the transition to the jamb. The fourth door is a set of sliding louvered doors on the north wall of a modern closet built in the southeast corner of the room, surrounded by flat trim. The adjacent sleeping porch is unglazed, with columnettes on a screened half wall. (photograph 30)

Room 204 Bathroom

The bathroom, located in the center of the west side of the house, was renovated in the 1950s and again in 2001. (photograph 31) The ceiling is drywall, the walls are plaster, and the floor is tiled. The single window in the room is in the west wall. The window is a small, one-over-one, double-hung sash window with stock trim. The door, in the east wall, is a five-panel door with applied molding and plain trim. A tub has been removed from the southeast corner of the room, leaving a partial wall to conceal the toilet in the southwest corner. A pedestal sink is located along the north wall.

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The northwest bedroom is in the oldest section of the house. (photograph 32) The floor level is approximately 14 lower (two steps down) than the floor level in the hallway. A few traces of the original room remain. The plaster on the ceiling and walls may be original to the c.1829 house. The floor is 4" wide tongue-and-groove, laid over the original floor. The baseboard is approximately 4" high with a heavy bead cap molding and a quarter-round shoe molding and may also be original to the c.1829 house. An added closet and brick chimney are located in the northwest corner of the room. The same baseboard and flooring are continued in the closet. A quarter-turn winder stair is located in the southeast corner (to the east of the door to the hall). The balustrade across the edge of landing above the stair has a round handrail, turned balusters and a heavy turned newel post and is finished with a dark varnish. (photograph 33) Modern handrails were added in the stairwell. There are three one-over-one windows, two in the north wall and one in the west. These windows are smaller and higher off the floor than the windows in the other bedrooms and are surrounded by wide, flat trim with a bead at the bottom edge of the aprons. While they are not the original windows, one or more may be in the same location as the original windows. The door leading to the hall is a five-panel door with raised panels and applied moldings, while the door to the closet is a four-panel door with raised panels and heavy applied moldings (this door has been temporarily removed). The door to the hall has a wood knob, while the one to the closet has a box lock and porcelain knob. The door to the closet is clearly from an earlier period than the door to the hall.

Room 206 Northeast Bedroom

The northeast bedroom has an acoustic tile ceiling, plaster walls, and a 1904 two-toned parquet floor. (photograph 34) Like the floor in the back parlor, the pattern of the parquet is limited to alternating light and dark strips around the edge of the room. Within this border are wide tongue-and-groove floor boards. The baseboard in this room is about 6" high with an ogee cap molding but no shoe molding. The parquet does not continue into the closet in the west wall; the floorboards in the closet are 3" wide tongue-and-groove painted floor boards. The baseboard in the closet is like that in the northwest bedroom, with a bead cap molding, but it also has a step back in the board approximately half way up to the cap. The closet also contains cast iron hooks and a boxed-out section in the south end to provide headroom for the stair beneath. The side of the box-out is plaster and the top is tongue-and-groove wood flooring.

There are three windows in the room, one on the north wall and two on the east. (photograph 35) Both doors, one in the east end of the south wall leading to the hall and one in the north end of the west wall to the closet, are four-panel doors with recessed panels and applied moldings on one side and slightly raised panels and no moldings on the other. The decorative side of the hall door faces the hall, while the decorative side of the closet door faces the room. The door to the hall has a wood knob, while the closet door has a metal turn latch. Both doors are surrounded by trim not found elsewhere in the house. It is similar to the trim in the southwest bedroom around the door to the sleeping porch, but not identical. A fillet and cyma recta backband surrounds flat trim with a three-quarter round bead at the transition to the jamb. The same trim surrounds the windows. The stools on the

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window sills have a bead on their underside, but the aprons beneath have no moldings. The hardware on the windows is all modern. A hot water radiator is located along the north wall beneath the window.

Room 301 Finished Room

The stair to the third floor is located between the two bedrooms on the south side of the house. The door to the stair is a five-panel door in the south wall of the hallway just to the east of the door to the southwest bedroom. (photograph 36) On the hall side, the door is painted white, but on the stair side, it is grained. Like many of the other doors it has a wood knob. The trim around the stair side of the door is flat. The sides of the stairwell are plastered and modern handrails provide stability. A balustrade with the same turned balusters and handrail as the balustrade in the northwest bedroom marks the edge of the stairwell. (photograph 37) The newel post for this balustrade is square and unadorned except for a small cyma recta molding on the underside of the post cap. The board beneath the balustrade is grained like the door.

The ceiling and walls, which are canted to accommodate the slope of the roof, are finished with beaded board. (photograph 38) The floor is finished with 1950s parquet, with the border composed of strips parallel to the wall and diagonal strips in the middle. A vent from the gravity warm air system is located in the middle of the floor. A dormer window with wide, flat trim is recessed in the south wall. Beneath the window is a window seat with recessed panels with applied molding on the front of the seat bench and storage inside, accessible by raising the seat. (photograph 40) The dormer recess in the east wall is much more grand. The recess is the full width of the Palladian window and the roof and ceiling follow the Palladian profile. The trim and window seat are like those in the other dormer window. (photograph 39)

In addition to the stair door from the second floor hallway, there are three other doors in the finished room on the third floor. All three are four-panel doors, but one is much older than the others. The door which leads to the storage room, located in the north end of the west wall, has raised panels but no applied molding. It has a box lock with a wood knob and is grained in the same style as the door at the bottom of the stair. The other two doors lead to closets. One is located directly south of the door to the storage room, the other is located in the west end of the north wall. Both doors have box locks with wood knobs; neither has ever been painted or varnished. The trim around the doors, like the windows, is wide and flat and has never been painted or varnished. The parquet floor continues into the closets. This room, which is naturally darker due to the wood walls, has several sources of artificial illumination, including a ceiling fixture and three wall fixtures.

Room 302 Storage Room

The storage room is an L-shaped room to the north and west of the finished room. The ceiling and walls of the storage room are also finished with beaded board, except for the back of the partition walls and closets. There are three different types of flooring in the storage room. In the northwest section, the oldest section of the house, the wide floor boards run east-west. In the northeast section, the wide floor boards run north-south. In the southwest section, the floor boards are narrower and run north-south. A dormer window in the west wall has trim like that

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found throughout most of the first floor. A cistern located to the north of the dormer window was part of the 1904 gravity hot water heating system. In addition to the door to the finished room, there is also a screen door that permits cross ventilation if the east and west dormer windows are open, but would keep bugs out of the finished room. The screen door has small steeple-tipped hinges. Two doors in the knee walls of storage room, one in the north wall and one at the south end of the west wall, provide access to the eaves space. The north side door is a painted beaded-board-and-batten door with a porcelain knob. The west door is a single panel door, grained on the side facing the storage room and painted on the other. In the eaves space, the different types of flooring are continued. The roof framing is visible and, in the west eaves space, the sheathing boards of the wall are continued above the attic floor level up to the top plate.

Attic

The attic is accessed through a hatch in the storage room. The unfinished space has batt insulation between the ceiling rafters. A small section of board flooring is located in the center of the attic. A ladder supported on this platform provides access to the roof hatch to the widow's walk.

Basement

Rooms 001 and 002 Southwest Section

Access to the basement from the kitchen is via a stair down into the southwest section of the basement, which is the section of the house constructed in 1904. This space has been divided into two rooms by a beaded-board wall. A beaded-board door in the north end of the wall permits passage to the southern half of the space. This southern half has a finished plaster ceiling, whitewashed brick walls and a concrete floor.(photograph 41) At approximately grade level the brick wall becomes one wythe thinner, creating a ledge at that point in the wall.(photograph 42) A built-in cabinet suspended from the ceiling was most likely used for storing canned or preserved goods.

The stair is in the northern half of this section, in the northeast corner. This section also has whitewashed brick walls and a concrete floor but does not have a finished plaster ceiling. A brick pier and three jack posts support a summer beam and other elements of the floor structure. A large stone sink remains in the northern room of this section near the partition wall. Each of the two rooms has a three-light window in the west wall. An opening at the west end of the north wall leads into the northwest section of the basement. The opening has been framed out with beaded board, but does not have a door.

Room 003 Northwest Section

The northwest section of the basement is in the oldest section of the house(photograph 43). Two of the foundation walls (east and south) are completely comprised of stone. The other two are stone below grade up to about three feet and brick above that height. At grade, the brick steps back one wythe. In the north wall, there are two two-light

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windows set in drywall that was installed above the ledge created by the step in the brick wall. On the west wall in the north corner, there is a beaded-board-and-batten door with a lift latch leading to a stair that turns 90 degrees toward the north and leads up to a door to the exterior (this is the door that is located at grade in the rear porch on the north elevation). This exterior entrance may be the original location of a bulkhead when only this section of the house existed. The walls and floor of this little hallway are concrete and drywall, while the stairs are wood. To the south of this door is the stone foundation of an older chimney on which a newer chimney was later erected. The current furnace uses this chimney for exhaust. In the south wall, there is an opening at the west end that leads to the basement under the 1904 section. In the east wall, there is a short board-and-batten door set in the wall about two feet above the concrete floor. It leads to the crawlspace under the eastern half of the house.

Room 004 Eastern Half

The eastern half of the basement is one continuous crawlspace, approximately four feet high, with brick walls to the east, north, and south, and a drywall-covered brick and stone wall to the west. (photograph 44) As in the other section, the brick wall becomes one wythe thinner at about grade level. A two-light awning window is located in the south wall of the bay foundation and another is located in the middle of the north wall. A door to the exterior is located in the west end of the north wall. This opening was cut into the brick and appears to have extended below grade at one time, as the door is modern board-and-batten and the opening originally extended below grade but has been filled in with concrete. The coal storage bins from the gravity warm air heating system still remain in the northeast corner. The door to the northwest section of the basement is located at the north end of the west wall. The door was cut into the stone wall when the eastern half of the house was built, therefore there is a large section of brick patching around the door.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

In 1904, Mary Etta Cox enlarged and remodeled her residence, an L-shaped structure constructed in two stages c.1829 and c.1848. Mrs. Cox's renovations took place at a time when the popularity of the Queen Anne style was waning and the Colonial Revival style was beginning to dominate residential architecture. The result was a transitional building that was primarily Colonial Revival in style, but which also exhibits elements of the Queen Anne style. Original Colonial Revival characteristics exhibited included the symmetry of the facade, the rectangular form, the use of clapboard, a wood shingle hipped roof, the one-story facade porch with Ionic columns, a side porch with Doric columns, a sleeping porch with clustered Doric columns, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, louvered shutters, a tripartite window in the new section, a transom and sidelights around the front entrance, a Palladian dormer, and the widow's walk. The Queen Anne style influence is exhibited in the steepness of the hipped roof, the second-story semi-circular bay on the facade, the two-story bay on the south elevation, the leaded glass in the transom and side lights, the exterior sash doors, the multiple dormers, and the use of wood shingles on the bays and dormers. On the interior, the two-tone parquet floors are typical of the early twentieth century and are commonly found in Colonial Revival houses, while the door and window trim is a popular profile that dates back to the early 1880s and the staircase exhibits classical details often employed by both styles. The Mary Etta Cox House is significant in the area of Architecture, with a period of significance of 1904, under National Register Criteria C as a transitional Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne influences.

Historical Background

The Mary Etta Cox House, located near the intersection of Route 9 and Bay Avenue in Barnegat Township, Ocean County is a nineteenth and early-twentieth-century structure architecturally significant for its 1904 alteration and expansion in the Colonial Revival style with Queen Anne elements.

Barnegat, located on the east coast of New Jersey near Barnegat Bay, was settled over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Industries grew around the natural resources in the county, including the bay (fishing clamming, oysters, shipping), saltworks, lumber, and bog ore. The Village of Barnegat grew rapidly during the middle two quarters of the nineteenth century, due to this succession of industry opportunities. Barnegat prospered as goods were traded by sea, creating the largest port in the area, as well as up and down the coast along Route 9 and out West Bay Avenue toward Philadelphia. Houses and commercial structures were built around the crossroads of Route 9 and Bay Avenue. Shipping of lumber and charcoal became mainstays until the 1860s, when the Pine Barren's supply of prime cedar and pine began to diminish. The shipping industry evolved into transportation of freight up and down the coast during and after the Civil War. Barnegat itself enjoyed a renewal of fortune when it was reinvented as a summer resort, resulting in another spate of house building in the village. This new purpose was encouraged by the influx of money from the wealthy shippers and the development of rail service between Barnegat and New York and Philadelphia. By 1878, there were more than 100 dwellings in the village. Barnegat's popularity as a summer resort faded in the late nineteenth century due to increasing accessibility to oceanfront resorts, but

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tourist trade came back to the village as the automobile became popular and Route 9 became the major travel route for vacationers on their way to the beaches. This resulted in some additional growth, but the growth was typically on the fringes of the village rather than at its historic core. After the construction of the Garden State Parkway in the 1950s, tourists began to bypass Route 9 and therefore Barnegat as well.¹

In the context of the growing industry and population in Barnegat, the land was gradually subdivided from larger properties into smaller ones. The property on which the house now stands was first sold by the General Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of Jersey to William Dockwra in 1693 as part of a 1200 acre plus 106 acre property. In 1759, that property was sold in its entirety to Timothy Ridgway and Levi Cranmer, who in turn sold it to John Collins in the late 1700s. The property was divided by his heirs after his death. A half-acre property on the corner of West Bay Avenue and Route 9 on which the house now stands was split off and sold by Job Ridgway to George Davis on June 10, 1829 for \$25. On December 8, 1829, Davis sold the half-acre to Mary Oliphant for \$135. The sharp rise in price suggests that a building was constructed on the property in the interim. Mary Oliphant and her husband, Caleb Ward sold the property to George Reynolds and Jacob Gaddis in November of 1831. Reynolds then sold his share to Gaddis in April of 1832. Gaddis mortgaged the property for \$500 in December of 1832.² The mortgage may have been used to pay for building construction. Either the 1829 purchase and subsequent resale or the 1832 mortgage may represent the construction of the house. Oral history also suggests that another house was built to the south of the Cox House, a house that William Cox, the next owner, later sold. The age of that house cannot be determined, since it has been demolished.

In 1848, William Cox purchased the half-acre lot from Jacob Gaddis. Cox was a prominent businessman and citizen in Barnegat during the second half of the nineteenth century, known by the honorary title of Captain Cox. He was born in Barnegat in 1819 and went to sea as a young man. Upon his return in the mid-to-late 1840s, Cox began a career in real estate and investing. He invested in the construction and operation of six sailing vessels during the latter half of the nineteenth-century as well. Cox also acted as a banker, lending money to townspeople, since no bank had yet been opened in Barnegat.³ The eastern half of the existing building was constructed by Cox shortly after the purchase of the property. He then sold the southern half of the property, reportedly with a house standing on it, in 1854. William Cox lived in the house until his death in 1903. Cox left behind a wife, Mary Etta Cox, and two sons, George Luther and William.

By December 1900, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Barnegat shows the Cox House as having the ell-shaped configuration with a one-story porch as described above, along with several outbuildings.⁴ The inventory taken in May 1903 after William Cox's death, lists three rooms on the first floor, as would be expected from the house configuration at that time, but four rooms on the second floor, suggesting that the second floor room configuration was different before the final expansion.⁵ The inventory lists a north bedroom, a south bedroom, a middle room, and a back room. This seems consistent with a fairly traditional configuration of two large bedrooms in the eastern half with a small nursery room in between in the space over the entry hall on the first floor. The back bedroom would have been the bedroom from the c.1829 section.

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In 1904, Mrs. Mary Etta Cox, widow of William Cox, remodeled the house. On March 24, 1904, the New Jersey Courier reported that "Mrs. Mary Etta Cox will sell her household goods, farming implements, etc. after which she will remodel her dwelling in a thorough up to date style."⁶ On April 14, 1904 the Courier reported "Portions of the Cox residence on Main Street is [sic] being torn down, preparatory to rebuilding."⁷ Progress on the remodeling took some time because although the Courier reported that the new roof on the house was quite imposing on June 23, 1904, it was not until September 22, 1904 that it was reported to be near completion and on October 13, 1904 that the family had moved back in to the house.⁸ The contractor, according to another local newspaper, was H.W. Tolbert. On May 27, 1904, the same paper reported that "Work is being pushed on Mrs. Etta Cox's House and when completed, will be one of the most aristocratic residences in town." A month later, on June 24th, the paper reported that the contractor "is making rapid headway with Mrs. Etta Cox's house, which is assuming a fine appearance. When finished this will eclipse anything in town for its stately and colonial style."⁹

Mary Etta Cox remarried in 1905 and lived in the house until her death in 1949. The house passed to her son George Luther (William had died in 1940). George (known as Luther) and his wife Mary Ann, lived in the house until their deaths in 1965 and 1983, respectively. During that time, they owned and managed two newspapers, the Tuckerton Beacon and the Beach Haven Times. Mary Ann, in compliance with the family's wishes arranged for the transfer of the property to be preserved as a memorial to the Cox family. After some legal issues were resolved, the property came into the ownership of the Township of Barnegat as a half-acre property that included the Cox House and the quarter-acre lot to the north of it (a house that stood on this lot had been demolished). The quarter-acre property to the south of the house, which was part of the half-acre lot purchased by William Cox in 1848, remains a separate lot, but is also owned by the Township. The house that once stood on it has been demolished.

Significance and Context

The Mary Etta Cox House, a Colonial Revival style house with Queen Anne style influences, reflects a common practice of enlarging and remodeling an older house in a new style. At the time of construction in 1904, the Colonial Revival style was fast gaining in popularity. The style is commonly acknowledged to have been promoted by the 1876 U.S. Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, an event that reflected a growing interest in all aspects of colonial and early federal life. In terms of architecture, this did not translate into an immediate dominance of the Colonial Revival style, as there were many competing styles in vogue during the late nineteenth century. By the turn of the century, however, the appeal of the Queen Anne style, the exuberant style so popular in the 1880s and 1890s, was beginning to fade and the more traditional look of the Colonial Revival began to gain prominence. Its popularity has been attributed to both the interest in the colonial period that flourished in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and to a reaction against the Queen Anne style.

The Colonial Revival style was loosely based on the Georgian and Federal styles, together with some vernacular elements from the buildings predating those styles and some modern elements. The elements from these sources were combined in ways that generally resembled the houses of a more than a century before, but often had features not found in the buildings that served as the inspiration as well. Common elements included a rectangular form, symmetrical facade, a height of two or two-and-one-half stories, horizontal or neutral orientation, construction in

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brick or frame with clapboard, a gable or low hipped roof, wood shingle or slate roofing, dormers, parapets and widow's walks, single-light or multi-light-over-single-light windows, tripartite windows, first-floor bay windows, Palladian windows, louvered shutters, six-panel doors, transoms and sidelights, fanlights, columns, entry porches, side porches, sleeping porches, a center-hall floor plan, and fireplaces with surrounds decorated with classical elements. Exterior colors were generally white, yellow, or a pastel blue, green or grey, with dark green shutters, window sash, and doors.

The Mary Etta Cox House exhibits many of these characteristics, including: symmetry of the facade, the rectangular form, a height of two-and-one-half stories, horizontal orientation, a frame structure with clapboard, a hipped roof, a Palladian dormer, shed roof dormers, a widow's walk, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, louvered shutters, a tripartite window in the new section, a transom and sidelights around the front entrance door, a one-story full-width porch with Doric columns, a side porch with Doric columns, a sleeping porch with clustered Doric columns, and a modified center-hall floor plan. The influence of the Queen Anne style is exhibited through several elements as well, including: the steepness of the hipped roof, the second-story semi-circular bay on the facade, the two-story bay on the south elevation, the leaded glass in the transom and side lights, the exterior sash doors, the multiple dormers, and the use of wood shingles on the bays and dormers.

The Queen Anne style differed from that of the Colonial Revival, in that it was based on an asymmetrical floor plan that created an asymmetrical exterior with a vertical orientation and promoted the use of a variety of textures, materials, and deep, jewel colors. Exterior detail was often unrestrained and not necessarily based on classical details, although they were not uncommon. Although the Cox House borrowed from the Queen Anne stylistic vocabulary for some of its most attractive elements, its overall composition and most of its details are taken from the Colonial Revival style.

The housing stock in Barnegat in 1904 consisted primarily of houses built during the nineteenth century. These houses ranged from simple vernacular structures constructed in the early part of the century to houses constructed in several of the popular late nineteenth-century styles. Vernacular houses, Greek Revival style houses, and Gothic Revival style houses composed the bulk of construction leading up to the Civil War. Houses constructed in the last three decades were generally vernacular, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, or Shingle style. The renovation of the Cox House by Mary Etta Cox in 1904 was unusual in that it was accomplished at a time of decline in the village, when presumably little other construction was on-going, and it was unique in that it was the only Colonial Revival style building in the village. Both these aspects of the construction are reflected in the newspaper notes, wherein the construction was closely tracked, along with Mrs. Cox's sale of her old furniture and purchase of all new furniture, and, as noted above, the building was described as "eclipsing anything in town for its stately and colonial style" and as "...one of the most aristocratic residences in town." Today, the historic village still consists primarily of nineteenth-century buildings, despite some losses and some twentieth-century construction. Many of the buildings have been altered by the removal of exterior features and the replacement of siding and windows. The Cox House remains the only high style example of the Colonial Revival style in the village and one of the few that is nearly unaltered on the exterior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House

ENDNOTES

1. "New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County" Sponsored by the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, Ocean County Board of Chosen Freeholders, New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, and the United States Department of the Interior, 1981; and, "Barnegat Historic District" National Register of Historic Places Nomination, not published, 1988.
2. Frederick Gerken, Cox House Chain of Title, n.p., n.d.
3. Frederick Gerken, "History of Barnegat" n.p., [2001] and personal interview by Sheila Koehler, 15 March 2001.
4. "Barnegat, New Jersey, December 1900" Map, New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Limited.
5. Inventory of the Estate of William Cox, Copy on file with Frederick Gerken.
6. "Barnegat" newspaper article, Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 24, March 24, 1904.
7. "Barnegat" newspaper article, Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 28, April 14, 1904.
8. "Barnegat" newspaper article, Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 38, June 23, 1904;
"Barnegat," newspaper article, Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 61, September 22, 1904;
"Barnegat," newspaper article, Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 55, no. 2, October 13, 1904.
9. Newspaper articles, May 27, 1904 and June 24, 1904, on file with Frederick Watts, Barnegat Township Historian.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 23

NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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"Barnegat, New Jersey, December 1900." Map, New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Limited.

"Barnegat, New Jersey, October 1909." Sanborn Map Company.

"Barnegat." Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 24, March 24, 1904.

"Barnegat." Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 28, April 14, 1904.

"Barnegat." Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 38, June 23, 1904.

"Barnegat." Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 54, no. 61, September 22, 1904.

"Barnegat." Toms River, New Jersey: New Jersey Courier vol. 55, no. 2, October 13, 1904.

"Barnegat Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, not published, 1988.

Gerken, Frederick. Cox House Chain of Title. n.p., n.d.

Gerken, Frederick. "History of Barnegat." n.p., [2001].

Gerken, Frederick. Personal interview by Sheila Koehler, 15 March 2001.

Inventory of the Estate of William Cox. Copy on file with Frederick Gerken.

"New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Ocean County." Sponsored by the Ocean County Cultural and Heritage Commission, Ocean County Board of Chosen Freeholders, New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, and the United States Department of the Interior, 1981.

Newspaper article. May 27, 1904. On file with Frederick Watts, Barnegat Township Historian.

Newspaper article. June 24, 1904. On file with Frederick Watts, Barnegat Township Historian.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 **Page** 24

NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 168, Lot 5, in the Township of Barnegat, Ocean County, New Jersey.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property consists of the .6 acre lot currently associated with the house. The current lot consists of a quarter-acre lot associated with the house during the period of significance (1904) together with another quarter-acre lot to the north that was joined to the Cox House lot during the twentieth century.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS **Page** 25

**NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House**

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

1. Cox, Mary Etta, House
2. Ocean County, New Jersey
3. Sheila K. Koehler
4. 27 May 2004
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035
(856) 547-0465

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

6. View of east (front) elevation, looking west showing the symmetrical five-bay, two-story facade with a one-story, full-width porch, a round second-story bay with curved windows, a Palladian dormer window, a hipped roof, and a widow's walk. Note also the cast and wrought iron fence and the driveway at right.
7. Photograph 1 of 54
6. View of the south elevation, looking west, showing a three-sided, two-story, shingled bay, the side porch with weather enclosure and second story sleeping porch, and a shed roof dormer above.
7. Photograph 2 of 54
6. View of the south elevation, facing northeast, showing the side porch and second-story sleeping porch. Note the added chimney above and the modern handicapped ramp leading to the rear porch.
7. Photograph 3 of 54
6. View of the west elevation, facing east, showing the rear porch, asymmetrical window placement, and modern handicapped ramp.
7. Photograph 4 of 54
6. View of the north elevation, facing south, showing the asymmetry created by the different window sizes in the two sections (c.1829 at right and c.1848 at left.) and the lack of a second floor window in the right bay of the c.1848 section.
7. Photograph 5 of 54
6. Detail of the front entrance showing sidelights with leaded glass and a transom. Behind the screen door, a replacement six-panel door is visible.
7. Photograph 6 of 54

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 26

NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House

-
6. Detail of a typical first floor east elevation window with one-over-one sash, a molded drip cap, and louvered shutters.
 7. Photograph 7 of 54

 6. Detail showing the round second-story bay with the continuous denticulated cornice, wide eaves, and the Palladian window, also with a cornice with dentils.
 7. Photograph 8 of 54

 6. Detail showing the shed roof dormer window on the west elevation. Note the wood shingle siding and small dentils at the cornice.
 7. Photograph 9 of 54

 6. Detail showing the rear porch, which postdates 1928, showing the shed roof, intact porch railings, and modern weather enclosure.
 7. Photograph 10 of 54

 6. Detail showing the north end of the porch with the basement door added at grade with a small access way behind. There was most likely a bulkhead basement access in the west wall at grade next to the previous, smaller porch on this elevation. In order to maintain exterior access, this door was put in when the porch was expanded.
 7. Photograph 11 of 54

 6. View of the entrance hall, facing west, showing the parquet floor, paneled west wall, and 1904 staircase with newel post.
 7. Photograph 12 of 54

 6. View of the entrance hall, facing north, showing the 1904 double-leaf dining room entrance with five-panel doors. Note also the parquet floor and the leaded glass in the sidelight at right.
 7. Photograph 13 of 54

 6. Detail of the staircase in the entrance hall facing northwest.
 7. Photograph 14 of 54

 6. View of the southeast parlor, facing southwest, showing the 1904 bay and the 1904 double-leaf, five-panel doors connecting the front and rear parlors.
 7. Photograph 15 of 54

 6. View of the southwest parlor, constructed in 1904, facing west, showing a tripartite window and bookcases added in the 1950s.
 7. Photograph 16 of 54

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 27

**NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House**

-
6. Detail of a 1904 sash door leading to the side porch. The 1904 front door, seen in historic photographs, appears to have been similar.
7. Photograph 17 of 54
6. View facing north through the butlers pantry. The powder room is through the door at left.
7. Photograph 18 of 54
6. View of the powder room, remodeled in the 1970s.
7. Photograph 19 of 54
6. View of the kitchen, located in the northwest corner of the house, constructed c.1829, facing southeast, showing four-panel doors and a baseboard with a half-bead cap, but no other nineteenth-century fabric.
7. Photograph 20 of 54
6. View of the kitchen facing west showing another 1904 exterior sash door.
7. Photograph 21 of 54
6. View of the quarter-turn winder stair on the east side of the kitchen, in the c.1829 section.
7. Photograph 22 of 54
6. View of the dining room facing east showing the parquet flooring, 1904 windows, and the double-leaf entrance from the hallway.
7. Photograph 23 of 54
6. View of the second floor hallway and staircase facing east showing the parquet floor, 1904 staircase railings and rounded bay at the east end of the hallway. Note that the staircase splits at a landing to provide more direct access to both the front and rear rooms. The staircase configuration would have changed in 1904 when the southwest quarter of the house was added.
7. Photograph 24 of 54
6. View of the second floor hallway facing west.
7. Photograph 25 of 54
6. Detail showing a nineteenth-century four-panel door with 1904 trim in the second floor hallway facing south.
7. Photograph 26 of 54
6. View of the southeast bedroom facing southwest showing the three-sided bay, an early twentieth-century closet with a two-panel door, and a modern closet at right.
7. Photograph 27 of 54

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 28

NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House

-
6. View of the 1904 southwest bedroom facing southwest showing an exterior sash door leading out onto the sleeping porch.
 7. Photograph 28 of 54

 6. Detail showing a 1904 five-panel door with 1904 trim in the southwest bedroom.
 7. Photograph 29 of 54

 6. View of the sleeping porch facing west. Note the added chimney at right.
 7. Photograph 30 of 54

 6. View of the bathroom facing west.
 7. Photograph 31 of 54

 6. View of the northwest bedroom, in the c.1829 section, facing northwest, showing smaller windows (with replacement one-over-one wood sash), a twentieth-century tongue-and-groove wood floor, and an added closet.
 7. Photograph 32 of 54

 6. View of the quarter-turn winder stair in the southeast corner of the northwest bedroom, showing a balustrade with turned balusters and a turned newel post.
 7. Photograph 33 of 54

 6. View of the northeast bedroom facing east showing a simple parquet border on the floor, three windows, and a tiled ceiling.
 7. Photograph 34 of 54

 6. Detail of a typical second floor window in the c.1848 section.
 7. Photograph 35 of 54

 6. Detail of the door to the third floor showing the typical 1904 graining that was used on all the doors (but has been painted over everywhere else).
 7. Photograph 36 of 54

 6. View of the third floor room facing north showing the staircase, beaded board walls and ceiling, and four-panel closet doors.
 7. Photograph 37 of 54

 6. View of the third floor room facing south showing the beaded board paneling and two four-panel doors, one at left to a closet, and one at right to the attic eaves.
 7. Photograph 38 of 54

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 29

NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House

-
6. View of the third floor room facing southeast showing the Palladian window.
 7. Photograph 39 of 54

 6. View of the third floor room facing south showing the paneling and the dormer window with window seat.
 7. Photograph 40 of 54

 6. View of room 001 in the southwest corner of the basement facing southwest. Note the plastered brick walls and plastered ceiling.
 7. Photograph 41 of 54

 6. View along the west wall in the basement facing south showing the transition from the stone foundation walls of the c.1829 section to the brick walls of the 1904 section. The extension of the stone wall past the opening in the southwest corner of the c.1829 section with its angled edge may have been a bulkhead access for the c.1829 basement.
 7. Photograph 42 of 54

 6. View of the northwest room in the basement, the c.1829 basement, facing northeast showing stone foundation walls and exposed joists spaced approximately 24" apart.
 7. Photograph 43 of 54

 6. View of the basement beneath the c.1848 section facing east, showing brick walls without parging and old coal bins.
 7. Photograph 44 of 54

 6. View of the east elevations of the carriage house (left) and barn (right). The carriage house is of late-nineteenth or early twentieth construction, while the barn has pegged mortise-and-tenon framing, dating it to the first half of the nineteenth century.
 7. Photograph 45 of 54

 6. View of the south and east sides of the carriage house.
 7. Photograph 46 of 54

 6. View of the north side of the barn.
 7. Photograph 47 of 54

 6. Detail of the six-over-six gable end window on the east elevation of the carriage house and the eaves with exposed lath from the previous wood shingle roof.
 7. Photograph 48 of 54

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

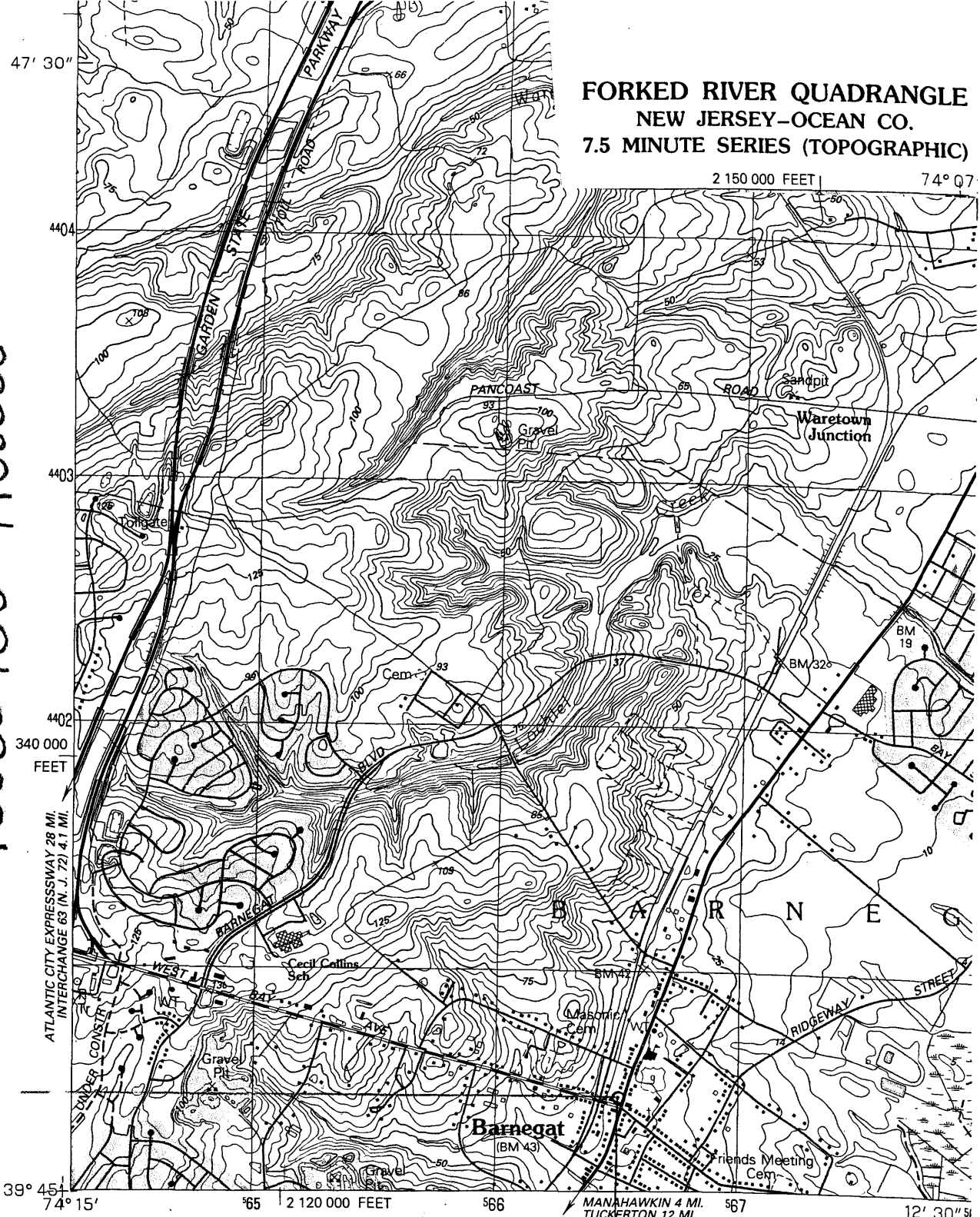
Section number PHOTOS Page 30

NJ Ocean Co.
Cox, Mary Etta, House

-
6. Detail of the exposed rafter ends of the barn, as well as the intersection of the barn and carriage house roofs.
7. Photograph 49 of 54
6. View of the interior of the carriage house facing southwest showing drywall on the walls and exposed joists above. The second floor was not accessible.
7. Photograph 50 of 54
6. View of the interior of the carriage house facing north showing the second floor joists supported by an added line of support. The north wall framing has been removed.
7. Photograph 51 of 54
6. View of the interior of the first floor of the barn facing south showing the interior finished with plywood and a summer beam supported by added posts.
7. Photograph 52 of 54
6. View of the interior of the first floor of the barn facing west. The second floor was not accessible.
7. Photograph 53 of 54
6. View of the cast stone shed facing southwest showing the north and east elevations.
7. Photograph 54 of 54

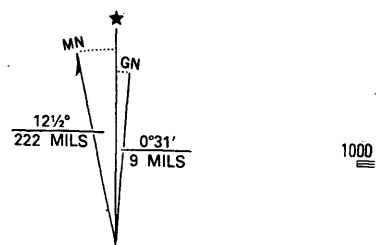
COX, MARY ETIA, HOUSE
 OCEAN COUNTY, NJ
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 18566480 4400500

**FORKED RIVER QUADRANGLE
 NEW JERSEY—OCEAN CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)**



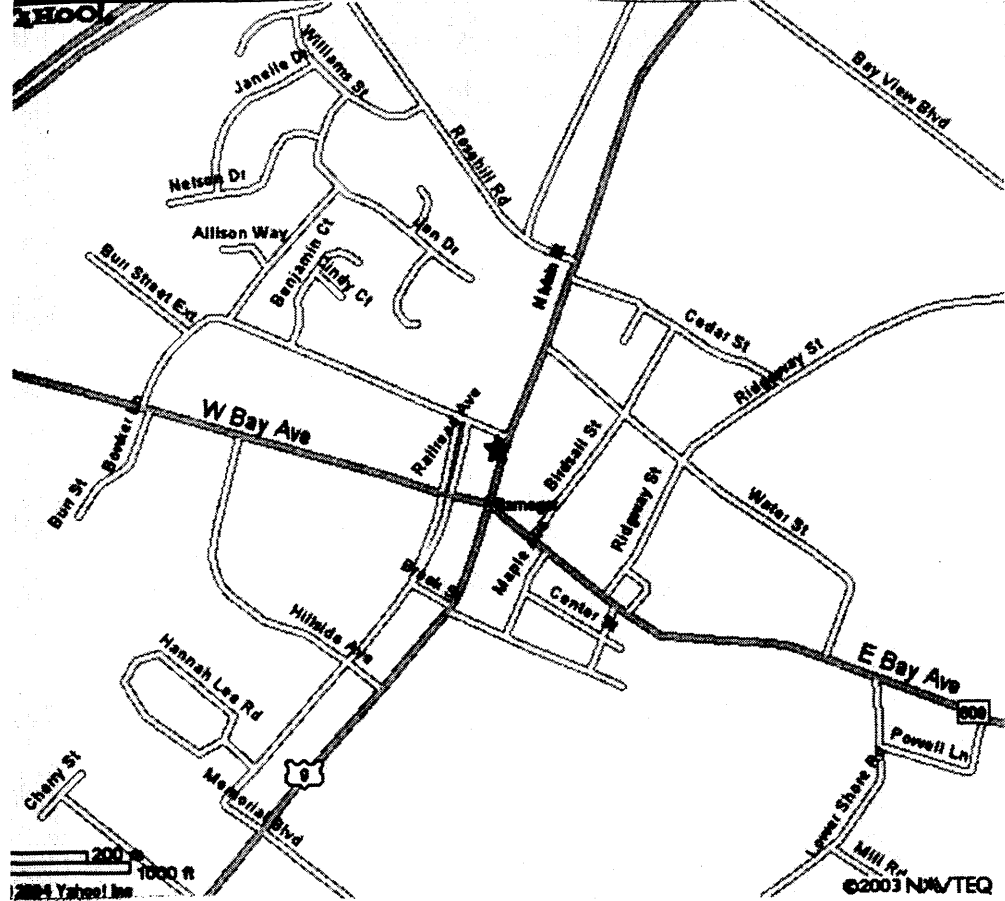
WEST CREEK
 6183 III NE

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and New Jersey Geodetic Survey
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1983. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1986. Limited field check 1988. Map edited 1989
 Supersedes U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map dated 1953
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 12324 (1986)
 This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: New Jersey coordinate system, (transverse Mercator)
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 34 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1989 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR



Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, NJ

DATE	NAME	N.J. L.C. NO.	DESCRIPTION
4/27/72	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SPLIT SECTION
6/20/72	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SHEETS
3/12/73	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SHEETS
5/22/74	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SHEETS
7/12/74	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SHEETS
7/12/74	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SHEETS
7/12/74	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SHEETS
7/12/74	TONY B. KOVAL	3217	REMOVED SHEETS
1-4-87	FRANCIS ONE, INC.	2708	REMOVED LOT 8, BLOCK 21
3-14-88	MARY ETTA COX	3217	REMOVED LOT 8, BLOCK 21
11-10-88	MARY ETTA COX	3217	REMOVED LOT 8, BLOCK 21
6-24-89	MARY ETTA COX	3217	REMOVED LOT 8, BLOCK 21
8-28-89	MARY ETTA COX	3217	REMOVED LOT 8, BLOCK 21



THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY SCORP ENGINEERING, INC. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE N.J. REVISED STATUTES AS AMENDED, TITLE 17, CHAPTER 12, SECTION 12.1. THE N.J. REVISED STATUTES AS AMENDED, TITLE 17, CHAPTER 12, SECTION 12.1. THE N.J. REVISED STATUTES AS AMENDED, TITLE 17, CHAPTER 12, SECTION 12.1.

REVISOR BY SCORP ENGINEERING, INC. MARCH 1978
 BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP TAX MAP
 OCEAN COUNTY NEW JERSEY
 SCALE 1" = 100' DECEMBER 1999
 JERO SERVICE CORPORATION
 100 E. CENTRAL STREET
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REVISOR BY DANIEL M. MADRICE ASSOCIATES, INC. FEB. 1999
 15 SOUTH GARDENWAY RD. ST. 101
 DEPT. 1000
 MAR., 1974

REVISOR BY DANIEL M. MADRICE ASSOCIATES, INC. FEB. 1999
 15 SOUTH GARDENWAY RD. ST. 101
 DEPT. 1000
 MAR., 1974

REVISOR BY DANIEL M. MADRICE ASSOCIATES, INC. FEB. 1999
 15 SOUTH GARDENWAY RD. ST. 101
 DEPT. 1000
 MAR., 1974

REVISOR BY DANIEL M. MADRICE ASSOCIATES, INC. FEB. 1999
 15 SOUTH GARDENWAY RD. ST. 101
 DEPT. 1000
 MAR., 1974

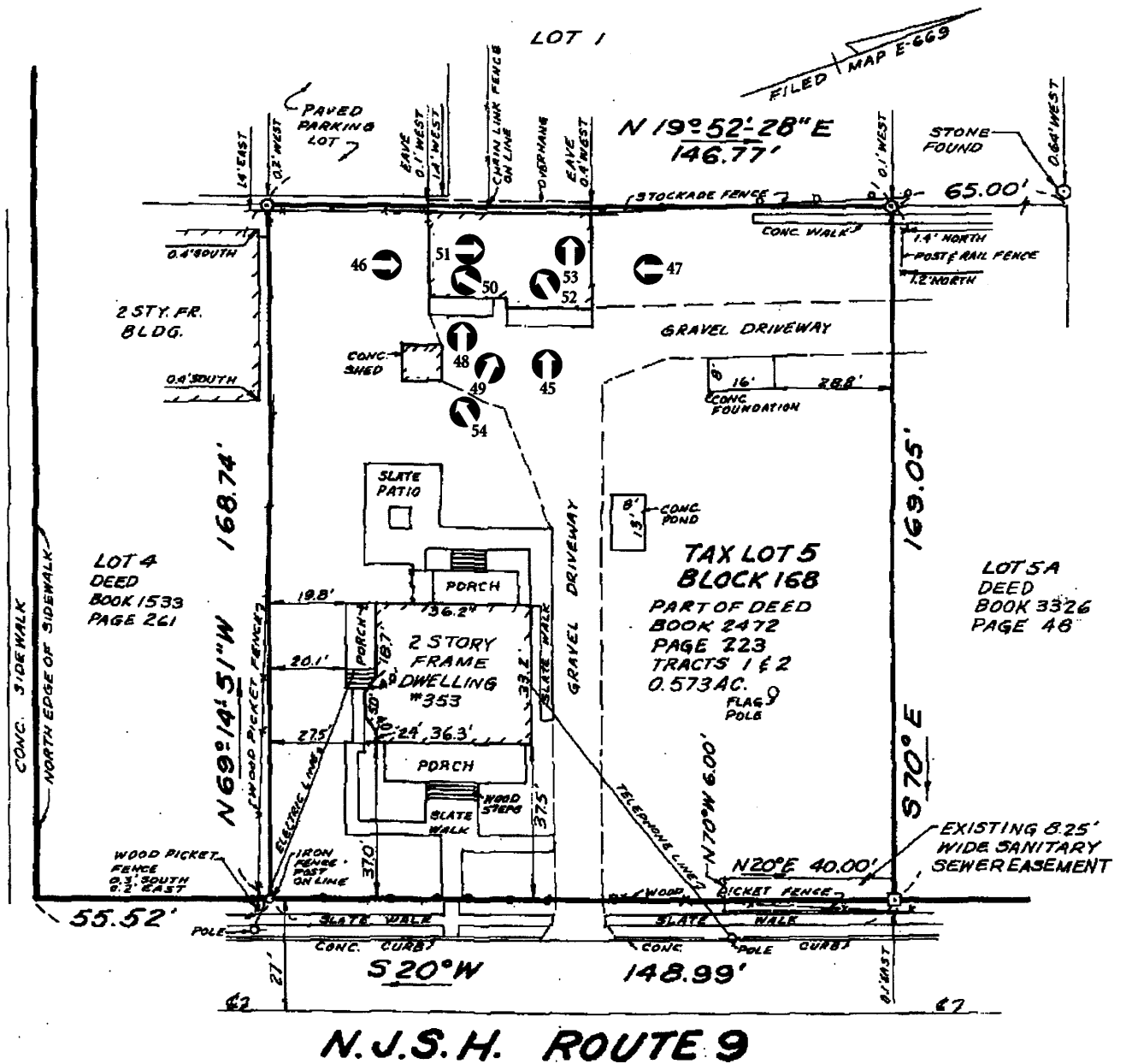
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 15 SOUTH GARDENWAY RD. ST. 101
 DEPT. 1000
 MAR., 1974

REVISOR BY DANIEL M. MADRICE ASSOCIATES, INC. FEB. 1999
 15 SOUTH GARDENWAY RD. ST. 101
 DEPT. 1000
 MAR., 1974

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 15 SOUTH GARDENWAY RD. ST. 101
 DEPT. 1000
 MAR., 1974

Mary Etta Cox House
 353 North Main Street, Barnegat
 Ocean County, NJ

BAY AVENUE
 (WIDTH UNKNOWN)
 TAX MAP 33' WIDE

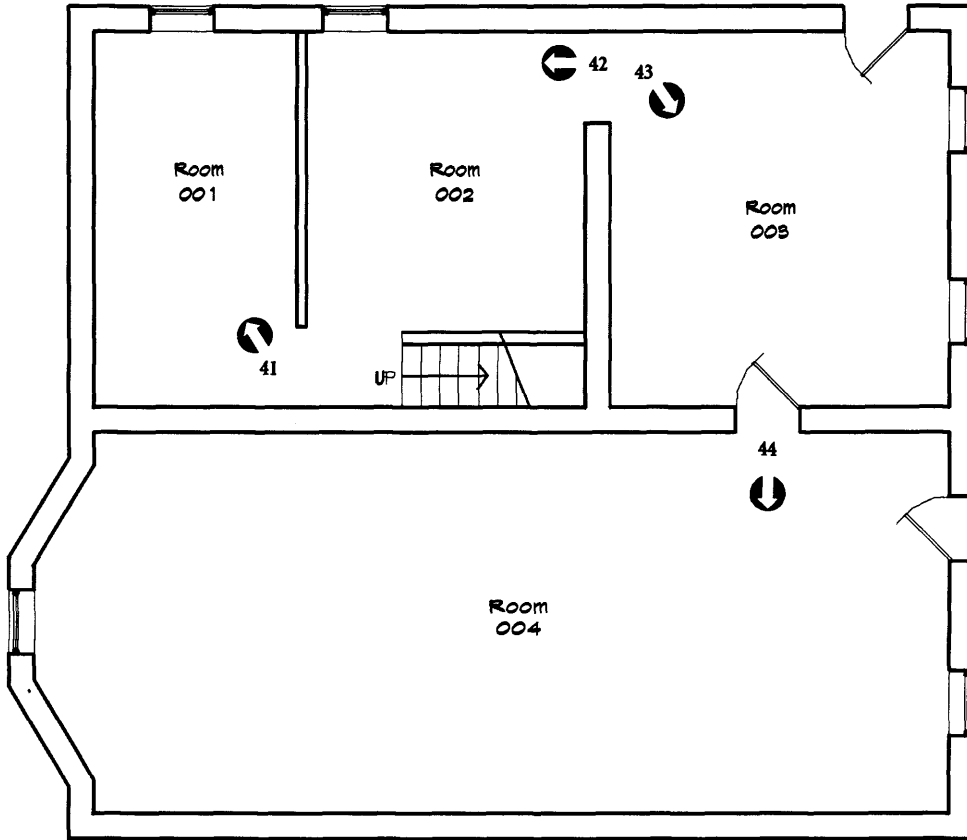


Site Survey Annotated

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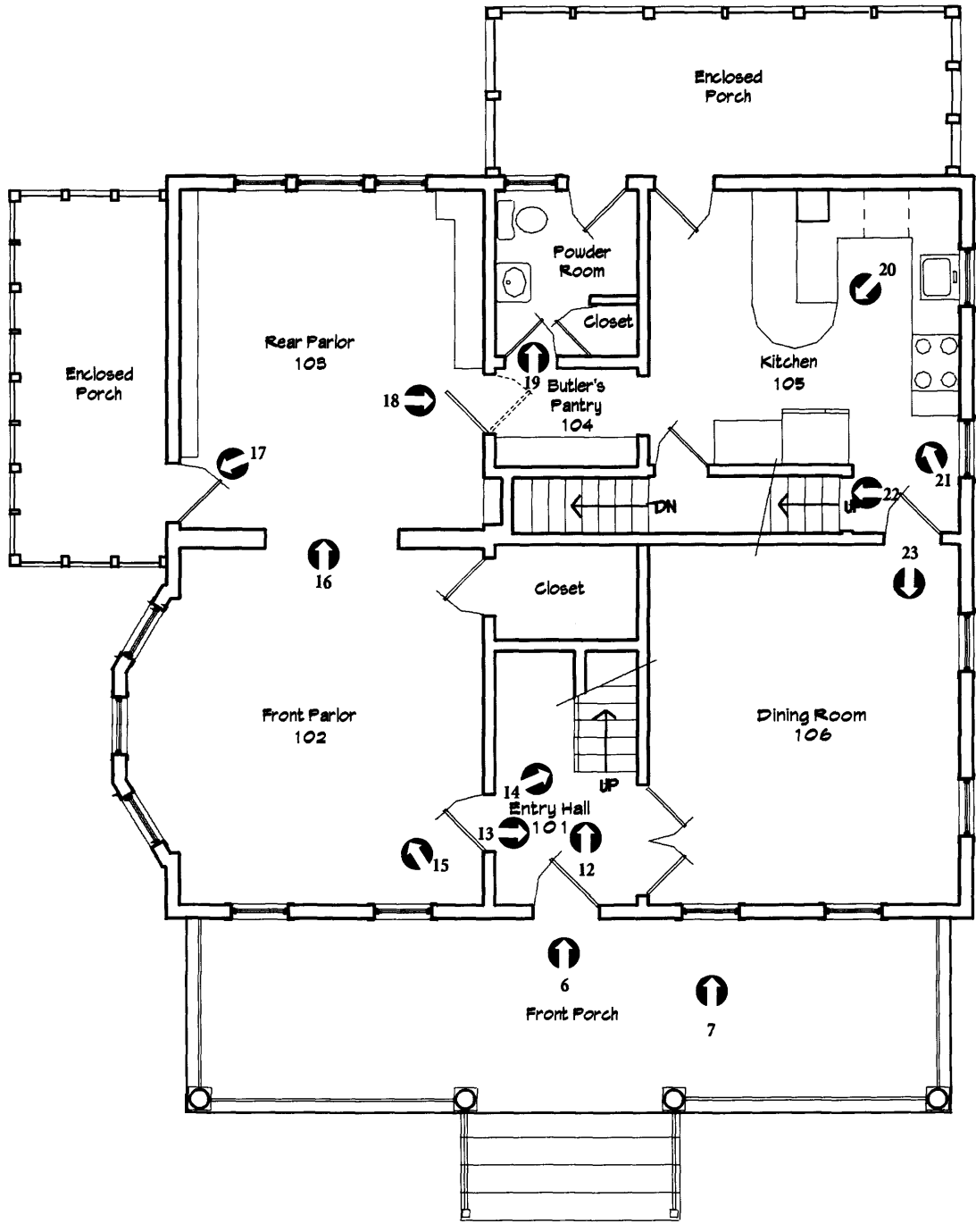
Mary Etta Cox House
 353 North Main Street, Barnegat
 Ocean County, New Jersey



Basement
not to scale



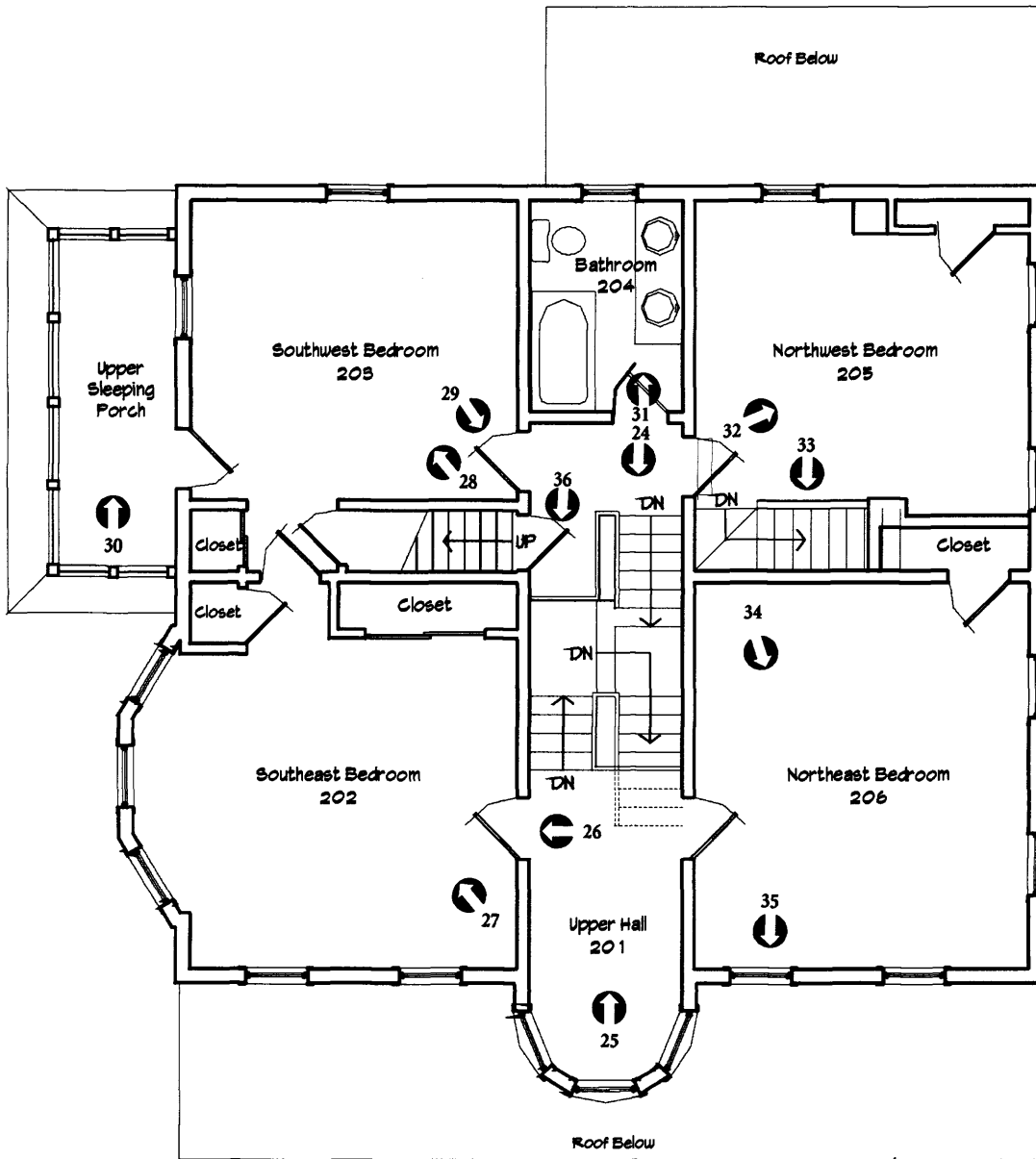
Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, New Jersey



First Floor
not to scale



Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, New Jersey

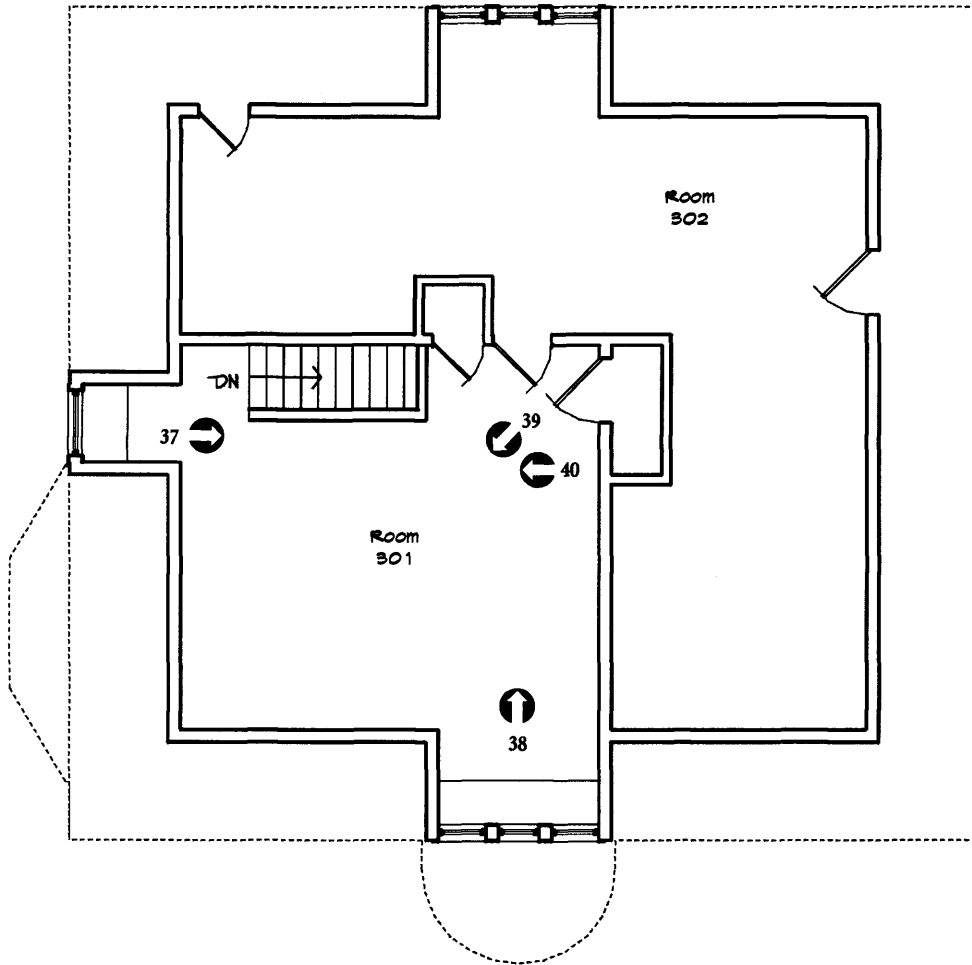


Second Floor

not to scale



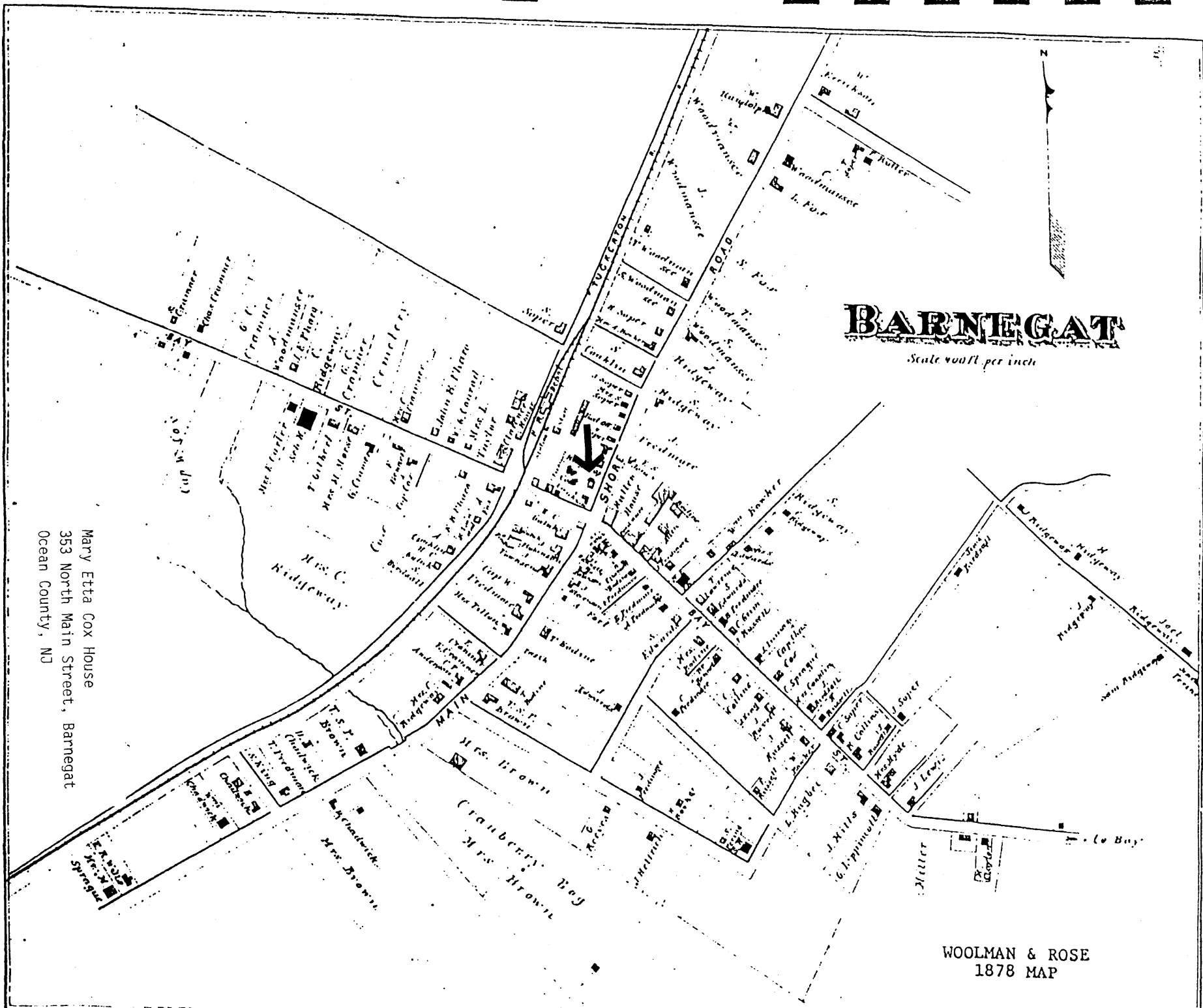
Mary Etta Cox House
 353 North Main Street, Barnegat
 Ocean County, New Jersey



Third Floor
not to scale



Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, New Jersey



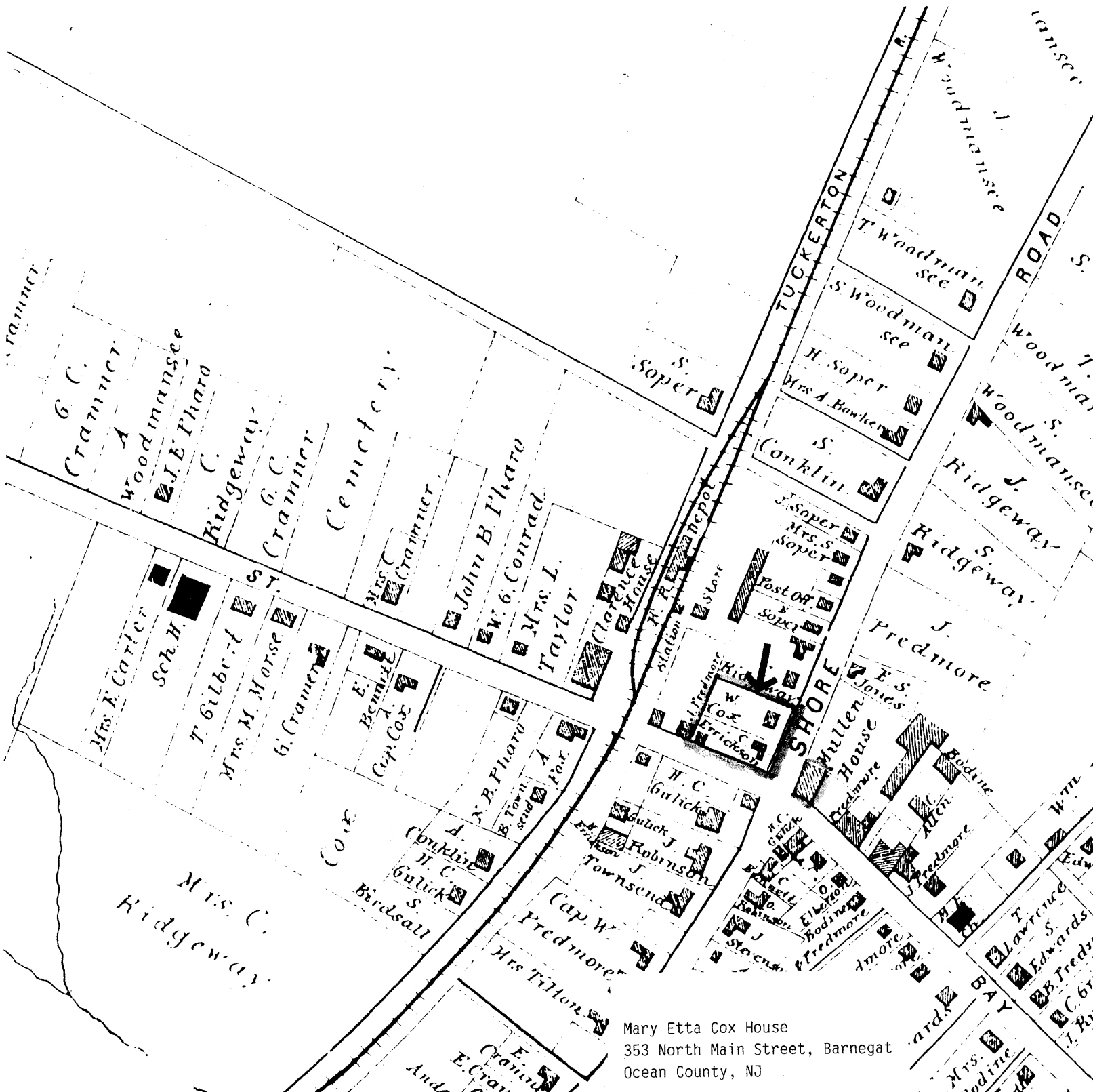
BARNEGAT

Scale 400ft per inch

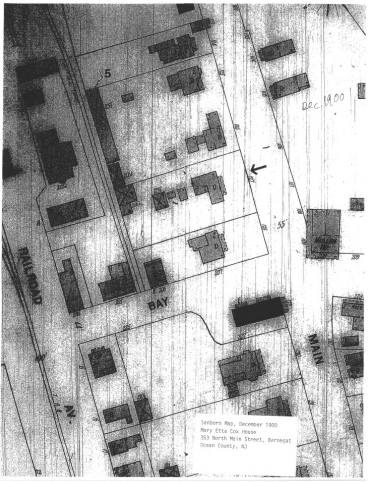
Mary Etta Cox House
 353 North Main Street, Barnegat
 Ocean County, NJ

WOOLMAN & ROSE
 1878 MAP

1879



Mary Etta Cox House
 353 North Main Street, Barnegat
 Ocean County, NJ



Dec 1900

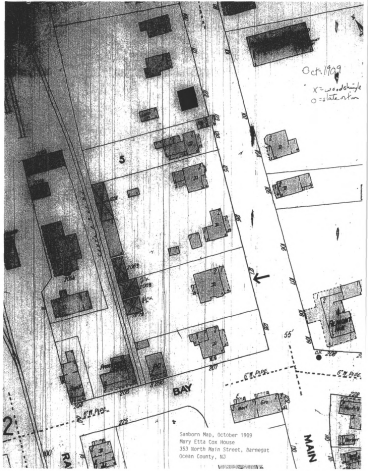
RAILROAD

BAY

MAIN

5th AV

Sanborn Map, December 1900
Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, NJ



Oct 1909
x = woodshingle
o = slate roof

Sanborn Map, October 1909
Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Rain Street, Barnegat
Okech County, MO

MAIN

BAY

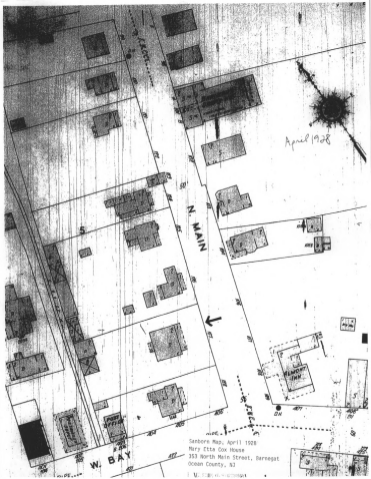
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55'





April 1928

Sanborn Map, April 1928
Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, NJ

M. J. ...



Photograph c, 1904

Mrs. E. M. Cox House
253 North Main Street, Bangor,
Ocean County, NJ

42 1910

Van Coo & P. [unclear]



West Bay St.

Photograph c. 1910

Mary Etta Cox house
323 North Main Street, Birmingham
Osborne County, MO



Photograph c.1940

Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, NJ



Photograph c. 1925

Mary Etta Cox House
353 North Main Street, Barnegat
Ocean County, NJ