

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280 DEC - 9 2011 NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	RECEIVED 1041 MAR 23 2011 HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any 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 from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bartlett Lane

city or town Borough of Tuckerton

state New Jersey code NJ county Ocean code 029 zip code 08087

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date 12/1/11

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper for Edson H. Beall

Date of Action 1.20.12

5. Classification

Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

Ocean County, NJ

Name of Property

County and State

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	
2	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	0	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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE 19TH/20TH CENT. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE BLOCK

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: WOOD shingle

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House is composed of five historic wood frame sections: (1) a 2½-story main block with a rectangular footprint that was built about 1855 in the Gothic Revival style and then remodeled in the early 20th century in the Colonial Revival style; (2) a 2-story rear kitchen ell with a rectangular footprint built concurrent with the main block, expanded about 1870, and remodeled ca. 1910 with a bay window; (3) a ca. 1910 2-story gable-front, enclosed sun porch addition to the façade (west elevation); (4) a ca. 1880 1-story ell added behind the kitchen ell and expanded ca. 1950-60; and (5) a 1-story open porch at the southwest corner of the main block that was built ca. 1910 and enclosed ca. 1935. The 5-bay wide main block has a wood shingle covered, side gable roof with pedimented dormers and a center entrance; the

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rear (east) elevation has a cross gable with a pair of point-arch windows. The façade is dominated by a 2-story, cross-gable addition, built in the early 20th century, with enclosed porches on the first and second stories and a Palladian window in the front-facing gable end. The 2-story rear kitchen ell has a side-gable roof with a large parged brick chimney stack, a 1-story tall polygonal bay window on the north elevation, and a 1-story shed roof addition, also on the north elevation, located east of the bay window. The 1-story rear addition has a side gable roof covered with standing seam metal; it terminates in a parapet at the east gable end. A modern, 1-story wooden porch covered with a standing seam metal roof supported by square posts wraps around the south and east (side) elevations of the kitchen ell. The house is covered with wood clapboard and windows are mostly original 6/6 double-hung wood sash. The interior retains most of its original floor plan, its original stair, and two original mantels. The main block faces west onto a clamshell-paved lane that winds around the south side elevation. Behind the house is a ca. 1925 2-car garage that is a contributing building and is within the boundary lines. The house and garage stand on the grounds of the 40-acre Tuckerton Seaport, a living history maritime village located along Tuckerton Creek in the borough of Tuckerton, Ocean County, New Jersey. Neighboring buildings on the 40-acre site include two historic houses (one to the north and one to the south), and historic and recreated maritime buildings along the creek to the east of the house; none of these are included within the nomination boundaries.

Narrative Description (see attached continuation sheets)

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Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
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Description (continued)

Exterior description

The main block:

The 2½-story, ca. 1855 main block stands on an uncoursed stone foundation, is covered with original wood clapboard laid 4.5"-5.5" to the weather, and has a rectangular footprint that is 5 bays wide and 1 bay deep. It has a side gable roof covered with wood shingles and features a steeply-pitched center cross gable on the rear (east) elevation that has a pair of original point-arch windows. There are pedimented dormers, two each, on the façade (west elevation) and rear elevation. Eaves (unbracketed) are wide and open, and the boxed cornice has generous returns in the gable ends. The original chimneys were removed above the roofline when the building was re-roofed in 2007. Windows are mostly original 6/6 double-hung wood sash, some with original pintels for exterior blinds and/or shutters that are no longer extant. Egyptian-inspired wood trim along the window sides tapers gradually from wider at the window sill to narrower at the window head. [photos 2, 3, 4] The center door is sheltered by the enclosed front porch and appears to be original: it consists of four sunk panels (2/2) with moldings that terminate in corner blocks for each panel. The door is flanked by 3-light sidelights over a sunk panel and is topped with a 4-light transom, all original. [photo 8] The south (side) elevation has a pair of ca. 1920 9/1 double-hung windows at the east end of the wall on the first story. [photo 3]

the ca. 1910 front enclosed porch:

The façade (west elevation) of the main block is dominated by a 2-story tall, gable-front enclosed porch, built about 1910. [photos 1, 2] It is also covered with a wood shingle roof. The porch is three bays wide and three bays deep and has four 2-story tall square wood columns that support the pedimented gable end. The columns have simple molded cornices and stand on metal-wrapped wood bases. Within the upper gable end is an original (ca. 1910) Palladian window. Porch windows consist mostly of original, 12-light single wood sash hinged on the side to swing open; those on the first floor are topped with a 3-light transom. There is an original 4-light single sash window in the center bay on the second story façade; two other windows have been entirely removed and the openings covered with Plexiglas. The porch's center entrance, located on the façade, is comprised of an original door with eight lights (2/2/2/2) over two raised panels. The door is topped with an original 6-light transom and has original 4-light sidelights on top of raised panels. The easternmost bay on the north and south side elevations of the porch consists of original exterior doors that are identical to the front door. A wide flight of brick steps leads from the clamshell drive to the front door.

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the side porch/office:

Placed at an angle off of the southwestern corner of the main block is a one-story wing that was originally an open-air porch built about the same time as the enclosed front sun porch. [photos 2, 3] Now enclosed, it has a rectangular footprint that is 5 bays wide and 3 bays deep; a 5' wide section connects it with the south side of the enclosed front porch. The angled porch has 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows, a hip roof covered with wood shingles, and scalloped wood trim along the cornice line. This section stands on a foundation of brick piers that are infilled with wood boards between the piers, and is covered with original wood clapboards laid 5" to the weather.

the 2-story kitchen ell:

Placed against the rear (east) wall of the main block is a 2-story ell: the westernmost part including the chimney was erected at the same time as the main block to serve as the kitchen. [photos 3, 4] It is 4 bays wide and 1 bay deep with a side gable roof that is pierced nearly mid-way by a large, parged brick chimney. The roof is covered with wood shingles and the walls are covered with wood clapboard. A break in the siding on the façade (south elevation), defined by a vertical board, shows the kitchen ell was expanded about 12' to the west, likely around 1870. Clapboards on the west end of the kitchen ell match those on the main block (4"-5.5" to the weather) while those on the east end are laid 4" to the weather; both are held with machine cut nails. The eaves are open, there is no boxed cornice and the rafter ends are exposed on the north and south elevations. This section stands on a parged stone foundation.

The first floor of the south elevation has a fenestration pattern that reads (from west to east) window-window-door-window. The wood entry door may be original and consists of 4 raised panels (2/2). The east elevation has a single, modern cross-buck Dutch door on the first story. The north elevation has a Victorian-era polygonal bay window at the west end of the wall. [photo 4] The bay window fenestration consists of a large ca. 1960 picture window in the center flanked by a pair of tall and narrow 16-light casement windows to the west and a Victorian-era exterior door of 16-lights over raised panels to the east. Placed against the east end of the north wall is a 1-story shed roofed addition that appears to have been an open air porch that was enclosed. [photo 4] It has a wide, short 1-light window at the west end of the north wall and a ca. 1960 3-light picture window at the east end of the north wall.

the 1-story rear addition:

Attached to the east wall of the 2-story rear kitchen ell is a one-story addition that is 3-bays deep and 2 bays wide; it stands on a concrete block foundation, except for the westernmost third of the north foundation wall which is uncoursed rubblestone. [photos 3, 4] The southernmost half, built about 1880, is sheathed in wood clapboard laid 6"-7.5" to the weather and held with machine-cut nails. It was expanded to the north to its present size in the mid-20th century and this part is also covered with wood clapboard. Except where noted, windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. This

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addition has a parapet at the east end of the roof and a side-gable roof covered with a modern standing seam metal. The south elevation of this addition has a ca. 1920-40 wood paneled door (1/1/1/1/1) flanked by two windows. There are two windows on the east elevation and the north elevation has a window at the east end of the wall and a pair of narrow, but wide single sash 3-light windows at the west end of the wall.

The kitchen ell and the westernmost part of the 1-story rear addition are fronted by a recently-built wrap-around porch with square columns and a modern standing seam metal roof. It was built on the footprint of an earlier porch. [photo 3]

Interior Description

[room numbers are based on those in the attached floor plans drawn by Historic Building Architects]

Interior of the main block:

In plan, the interior of the main block features a center hall with two rooms, one of which (the southernmost one, #103) probably served as the original dining room on the first floor and the other the parlor (#105), two bedrooms on the second floor, and two bedrooms on the third floor. Names for the major first floor rooms are derived from those used in the 1946 inventory of J. Henry Bartlett's estate.

The parlor (#105)

Door and window trim in the parlor consists of simple 5.5" wide wood molding with simple, unmolded corner blocks (all original), a modern, 3.5" high beaded edge chair rail, 2½" wide ca. 1930 yellow pine floors, and a ca. 1970 plaster ceiling medallion that consists of separate pieces individually glued to the ceiling. The fireplace was extended 8" forward from its original configuration, resulting in a deeper box (capable of burning wood instead of the original coal) and a new raised brick hearth. [photo 5] The plain gray marble mantel, however, is original; it has also been brought forward to match the new size of the firebox. Also original is the fireplace surround, which consists of modestly-molding square pilasters at each end of a sunk-panel entablature. This room has a 9' 3.5" tall plaster ceiling, plaster walls, an 8" high molded baseboard (original), and a 4-panel wood door (2/2) with a rim lock and clear glass knobs leading to the kitchen that appears to be original.

The stair hall (#104)

The center stair hall has the same flooring as the parlor, and an original open string stair case with a decoratively-scrolled skirt board, a 5" wide turned newel post, and a balustrade comprised of 7/8"

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square balusters. [photo 7] There is a Victorian-era plaster ceiling medallion of acanthus leaves, and the same original baseboards as those in the living room. Door trim is also similar, with unmolded blocks in the upper corners, but the bases of the side rails of the south door are modestly molded, giving the appearance of columns that enframe the doorway.

The lavatory (#107) and storage area (#106)

A modern powder room with plaster and sheetrock walls and a sheet vinyl floor is tucked into the space, originally a closet, under the stairs. The hallway adjacent to the stairs was originally open to provide direct access to the kitchen, but has been walled off. It is now a storage area.

The sitting room (#103)

The sitting room has modern (ca. 1970-1980) wood paneling over original plaster on the east, west, and south walls, and plaster on the north wall; all have ca. 1980 cove molding. [photo 6] There is a ca. 1930 pine floor of 3.5" yellow pine narrow boards, and a ceiling of 1.5" wide wood battens supporting ca. 1950 fiberboard panels probably over the original plaster. The fireplace on the south wall has been re-worked from its original appearance: the side walls were extended 8" forward to change the fireplace from coal burning to wood burning. There is no mantel or fireplace surround; instead, the brick framework (painted) of the firebox extension is exposed. The original fireplace closets on the west wall are extant and have original raised panel doors. At the west end of the south wall is a ca. 1870-1880 glass-paned door with chamfered rails leading to the 1-story enclosed porch.

Second floor bedrooms (#205 and #203) and stair hall (#204)

The second floor of the main block has two bedrooms—one to the north and one to the south—which are almost identical: both have 2" wide wood floors (oak in the south bedroom, hard yellow pine in the north bedroom), original raised panel doors (2/2) with applied moldings, plaster walls and ceilings (7'9" tall), and original 7" high wood baseboards with a 1/2" chamfered edge on top. Window and door molding consists of 4.5" wide stock that has a 3/8" interior bead and a 1.5" wide chamfer along the outer edge.

The north bedroom (#205) appears to have never had a fireplace. [photo 14] It has an original closet located east of the chimney; it is fronted by an original raised panel door (2/2) with applied moldings. A modern closet has been created in the southwest corner of the bedroom. An original, raised panel door (2/2) with a rim lock with white porcelain knobs leads into the hallway. An original raised panel door (2/1/2) with a rim lock having white porcelain door knobs leads to the front porch.

The south bedroom (#203) retains an original fireplace with its original fireplace closets and original mantel. [photo 13] The mantel has a plain wood shelf above a plain entablature supported by

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simple, molded columns. It also has an original closet located east of the chimney; it is fronted by an original raised panel door (2/2) with applied moldings. An original 4-panel door (2/2) leads into the hallway; it has a modern polished brass door knob. A closed-over opening on the east wall originally was a short flight of stairs that led down into the bathroom in the kitchen ell (#207).

The stair hall (#204) has original plaster walls, 2" wide oak floors, and an original plain baseboard topped with plain 1" high molding.

Second floor bathroom (#202)

Between the north and south bedrooms is a small bathroom accessed originally from the hallway, but now from the front sunporch (through what was originally a window opening), as well. Its plaster walls and ceiling have been removed, as have both doors. Some original random-width hard yellow pine floor boards are extant, but many were removed when the bathroom was remodeled in the mid-20th century.

Third floor bedrooms, closet, and stair hall

The third floor is finished into two bedrooms, one on each side of the center hall. [photo 18] The hallway (#304) has its original 3.5" to 5.5" random-width hard yellow pine floors, while floors in the bedrooms (#305 and #303) are 3.5" yellow pine flooring over the original floors. All walls and ceilings are plastered. Doors are trimmed with 3.25" wide plain molding that has a 1/2" wide interior bead. Baseboards are 6" high and have a 1/2" bead on top. Raised panel doors (2/2) leading into the hallway, have cast iron lift latches and appear to be original to the ca. 1855 construction of this section.

A small closet (#302) with sheetrock walls is located in the southwest corner of the hallway; it is accessed by a raised panel door (2/2) with a cast iron lift latch.

Interior of the ca. 1910 enclosed sun porch

The 2-story gable front porch addition contains a sun porch on the first and second stories (#101 and #201) and a small finished room (#301) with plaster walls and a toilet on the attic level. Both the first and second stories have stained and varnished wood trim and windows, and original 2.5" wide hard yellow pine board floors. Wood columns, also varnished and stained, mirror those on the exterior. Original beaded-board ceilings have been removed from both rooms prior to a planned restoration. [photos 8, 15]

The small finished room (#301) in the attic of the porch under the front-facing gable roof has a modern toilet on the east wall and kneewall doors on the north and south walls. The south kneewall

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door is a recycled/re-used paneled exterior shutter with its original sliding bolt mechanism; the north kneewall door is made of beaded boards and has a Colonial Revival-style lift latch and strap hinges. The door leading to the hallway is of raised panels (2/2) and has a rim lock with white porcelain door knobs.

Interior of the 1-story porch/office addition

The one-story angled addition to the southwest corner of the front of the house was originally an open-air porch but is now enclosed for use as an office. [photo 9] It contains a single room (#102) with an original narrow board ceiling, 2.5" yellow pine floors, plaster walls, and an original 6-panel Victorian glass door (2/2/2) with a metal lock box having a porcelain knob leading into the library (#103).

Interior of the rear kitchen ell

The first floor of the 2-story kitchen ell is divided into two rooms. That to the west (#108), used as a dining room in the 20th century, represents the original kitchen built ca. 1855. [photo 10] It has a 5' wide x 22" deep brick fireplace with a 3' wide opening on the east wall, placed off-center to the south. It has brick corbelling around its sides supporting a 2" thick oak mantel. The brick corbelling and overall design suggests that the fireplace was remodeled in the mid-20th century. Above the mantel, on the east wall, is a one-brick thick wall, about 4' wide, with an arched opening that serves no apparent purpose other than decoration. An arched doorway located south of the fireplace leads to the kitchen (#111). The dining room has a ceiling of 1.5" wide wood battens supporting ca. 1950 fiberboard panels (over a plaster ceiling) similar to that in the sitting room (#103), ca. 1950 fiberboard (over original plaster) on the walls also held with 1.5" wide wood battens, and original 8" high baseboards topped with a 1½" ogee molding. Window and door trim is 4" wide, unmolded. The ceiling is 7'4" tall and there is a polygonal bay window on the north wall. Floors are 2" wide oak boards. An original, 4-panel door (2/2) with a rim lock and porcelain knobs leads to the living room, and a pair of modern louvered wood doors lead to the library.

The easternmost room (#111) of the kitchen ell, built ca. 1870, was used as a kitchen in the 20th century [photo 12] and it retains its kitchen stove flue opening that ties into the main chimney stack on the west wall. This room has a ceiling of wood battens supporting ca. 1950 fiberboard panels, a sheet vinyl floor over oak floor boards, and plaster walls. A ca. 1950-60 knotty pine board door fronts a small pantry closet (#110) on the west wall.

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Between the dining room and kitchen is a powder room (#109) with a floor of sheet linoleum, a ceiling of ca. 1950 fiberboard panels, a paneled wood wainscot, modern louvered shutter doors fronting small closets, and sheetrock or plaster walls. It is accessed by a raised panel (2/2) wood door with porcelain knobs.

The second floor of this addition has three rooms. The hallway (#206), the bathroom (#207), and a bedroom (#208) comprise the ca. 1855 kitchen ell, while the easternmost bedroom (#210) is part of the ca. 1870 addition.

A hallway (#206) runs along the north wall of this story and has 2" wide oak floors. The westernmost room (#207) is a modern bathroom with plaster walls and ceiling, and a sheet vinyl floor. The 8" high baseboard topped with 1½" high ogee molding is identical to that used in the two first story rooms of this ell. There is a closed-over opening on the west wall that marks the location of a short flight of steps that led into the south bedroom (#203). [photo 16] Trim around the door is plain and unmolded; plain trim around the window has a ½" bead on the interior face. A raised panel door (2/1/2) leads from the hallway into the bathroom; it has a rim lock with porcelain knobs. Both the hallway and the bathroom have a plain 4½" high baseboard that appears to be original. The center and easternmost rooms on this floor are bedrooms. The center bedroom (#208) has ca. 1970 wood paneled walls over original plaster, wall-to-wall carpeting, and modern 3" high varnished wood baseboards. [photo 17] The east bedroom (#210) has plaster walls, 2" wide oak floors, and plain trim around the windows and doors. [photo 17] Baseboards are 7" high and topped with 1.5" ogee molding; these appear to be original. Doors opening in to closet on the west wall, to the center bedroom, and to the hallway appear to be original raised panel doors (2/2) with rim lock boxes and porcelain knobs.

The one-story addition to the rear of the 2-story kitchen ell comprises a large open room (identified as a laundry room in the 1946 inventory) (#113) with a pantry/storage closet (#112) in the northwest corner that is accessible from the laundry room and the kitchen. [photo 12] The room also encloses the steps (originally exterior) that lead to the basement and are located on the west wall. The laundry room has a ceiling of wood battens supporting ca. 1950 fiberboard panels and wall board walls. A portion of the ceiling over the door on the south wall has been repaired with sheetrock. The floor has wall-to-wall carpeting and 4" wood trim around the windows is unmolded. The pantry has a ceiling of wood battens supporting ca. 1950 fiberboard panels and fiberboard walls. Floors are covered with vinyl sheet goods and window and door trim is unmolded. The room is accessed from the laundry room through a ca. 1920-40 5-panel wood door (1/1/1/1/1) and from the kitchen by an original 4-panel (2/2) door with a rim lock having porcelain knobs. The wood door leading to the basement steps has 4 panels (2/2) and a rim lock with porcelain knobs.

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Ca. 1925 2-car garage:

Located about 50' southeast of the main block is a ca. 1925 2-car wood frame garage with a gable front roof; it faces west, is covered with original wood shingles, and stands on a foundation of rusticated cement blocks. [photo 19] The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the rafter ends are exposed, and there is a scalloped bargeboard along the façade's gable end. The wood, double-garage doors on the façade (west elevation) appear to be original and consist of a closed-over window opening over a cross buck. They are hung on original strap hinges. Original windows on the north, south, and east elevations are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. There is a man-door on the north side elevation; it is made of beaded boards, is hung from original strap hinges, and has a rim lock with white porcelain knobs (also original). A partially-enclosed, screened storage shed with a shed roof is appended to the north side elevation; it stands on a cinderblock foundation wall. It also has scalloped wood trim around the roofline and was likely erected ca. 1920-30. [photo 19]

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

The house originally consisted of the rectangular main block, without dormers, that was erected about 1855 and the westernmost 18' of the kitchen ell in the rear. A change in the basement framing members shows that the easternmost 12' of the kitchen ell (framed with circular-sawn timbers) was added after the westernmost 18' (framed with water mill-sawn timbers) was built. These two sections also have different widths of siding and the original corner boards extant on the north and south elevations clearly show the line of demarcation between the two sections. This 12' wide addition to the kitchen was probably built about 1870.

The original fireplaces in the parlor and sitting room were too shallow for cooking or wood burning, and probably served coal-fired parlor stoves or inserts. The original floor plan of the main block had a stair hall that ran from the front door, along and then under the stairs, and then back to the kitchen ell; today the once-open hallway is blocked by a dividing wall added in the mid-20th century. Cut-off tenons visible in a pocket on the exposed front girt on each side of the front door suggest that the door was originally sheltered by a 1-story portico of unknown design. The house also had a front cross gable with arch-headed windows as found on the rear elevation; these were removed when the sun porch was built.

The 2-story front enclosed sun porch was probably added about 1910 after it became the retirement home of J. Henry Bartlett. [fig. 4,5 in *Historic Images* section] Bartlett also likely added the one-story addition that sits at an angle to the main block; historic photographs show that this was originally an open air porch that was enclosed after ca. 1920. [fig. 3] Bartlett likely added the bay window in the kitchen ell (room #106) about 1910 and structural evidence (disturbed plaster walls) suggest that the

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dormers were added to the main block about the same time. Rooms mentioned specifically in Bartlett's 1946 inventory are as follows:

First floor: laundry, pantry, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, sun room, office [probably the enclosed porch at the southwest corner], and parlor

Second floor: north bedroom, sun room, south bedroom, bathroom, rear bedroom¹

The presence of only one "rear bedroom" suggests that the two bedrooms on the second floor of the kitchen ell today were only one in 1946.

Machine cut nails holding the siding suggest that the southernmost half of the 1-story rear addition was built before ca. 1890. Roof framing (visible through a hatch in the ceiling) shows that it was originally a shed-roofed building about half its present size (roughly the present south half). This is further confirmed by a vertical board nearly in the center of the east wall that marks the original end of the addition. Also visible through the hatch are lath nails (machine cut) and parts of extant lath nailed onto the bottom face of the rafters, showing this room originally had a plaster ceiling placed against the rafters. It was probably enlarged to its present footprint around 1950-1960 creating the large room (#113) seen today and expanding the pantry (#112).

The 1-story shed-roofed addition on the north wall of the kitchen and dining room and the northwest corner of the 1-story rear addition stand on an un-coursed rubble-stone foundation wall; these sections have modern framing and may have replaced utilitarian (servant-oriented) areas such as a porch and laundry room.

The original plaster ceilings in the main block and the kitchen ell appear to have been covered with their present ceiling of wood battens supporting ca. 1950 fiberboard panels also ca. 1950-1960. It is likely that the parlor, sitting room, and kitchen fireplaces were remodeled at this time, as well, and the front hallway on the first floor was blocked off.

Integrity

The house retains a high degree of integrity and has many of the same interior finishes and most of the footprint present when it was the residence of J. Henry Bartlett, part-time from 1901 to 1910, and then full-time from 1910 until his death in 1946. Bartlett was responsible for the Colonial Revival remodeling that included the 2-story front sun porch addition and the angled porch/office addition. The house still substantially reflects its appearance from the period of his residence.

¹ J. Henry Bartlett Inventory, Ocean County inventory book 13, p. 353.

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Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
Ocean County, NJ

Setting

The house stands on high ground on the west side of the commercial area of the Borough of Tuckerton in Ocean County, New Jersey. [photo 1] US Route 9 (West Main Street) and the former mill pond behind it (to the north) are located about 350' north of the house and Tuckerton Creek is approximately 850' to the east. [see aerial photograph in attachments] A gravel and clamshell-covered private lane (Bartlett Lane), shown on the late 19th-century maps [fig. 1,2, and 3 in the *Historic Images* section], originally provided access to the house from West Main Street, but the lane now terminates just south of the guardrail that defines West Main Street's southern edge. At the north end of the lane, approximately 200' south of the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House is an early-to mid-18th century wood frame house with a saltbox profile that was heavily remodeled in the mid-20th century. At the south end of the lane, approximately 200' southwest of the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House is the 18th/19th-century Andrews-Bartlett Homestead, a highly-altered 1½-story Dutch frame residence. Both of these houses have been determined to be ineligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places due to loss of integrity and are, therefore, excluded from the boundaries of this nomination.

These three historic houses are part of, and stand at the west edge of the 40-acre Tuckerton Seaport, a working maritime village that is a living history, open air museum set along Tuckerton Creek to the east. The Seaport features both historic (moved to the site) and recreated historic buildings that represent the Jersey shore's unique maritime heritage. Of the 40 acres, 16 are developed and 24 are part of a Green Acres site. The Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House stands on the Green Acres site. Located to the east of the house is a large paved parking lot that provides parking for the Seaport buildings which line the creek that forms the easternmost boundary of the Seaport. The Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House faces west, overlooking the lane which makes a loop in front of the house and also travels along the house's south side. There are grassy areas around the house, between the house and the parking lot, and along the south side of the house.

Foundation plantings around the house are minimal and consist of a rhododendron [*Rhododendron*] at the north and south sides of the front porch, Euonymus [*Euonymus*] and white Shasta daisies [*Leucanthemum*] by the front porch steps, and hydrangeas [*Hydrangea*], viburnum [*Viburnum*] and euonymus [*Euonymus*] along the south side porch. There is a large Cotoneaster [*Cotoneaster*] intertwined with Virginia Creeper [*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*] and wild grapes [*Vitis rotundifolia*] by the bay window on the north side of the rear kitchen ell. A clump of Lilies of the Valley [*Convallaria majalis*] is located along the foundation of the north elevation of the 1-story rear addition. Immediately north of the house is a holly tree [*Ilex opaca*], an Eastern redcedar [*Juniperus virginiana*] tree, and a red maple tree [*Acer rubrum*]. The clamshell lane is lined with a variety of trees including Eastern white pines [*Pinus strobus*], Norway spruce, [*Picea abies*], white oak [*Quercus alba*], black oak

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Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
Ocean County, NJ

[*Quercus velutina*], sweetgum [*Liquidambar styraciflua*], red maple [*Acer rubrum*], European larch [*Larix deciduas*], and Scotch pine [*Pinus sylvestris*].

Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Period of Significance

1901-1946

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

J. Henry Bartlett

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the year J. Henry Bartlett purchased the house and ends with the year of his death.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

From 1901 to 1946, this house was the residence of J. Henry Bartlett (1862-1946), a Quaker educator and visionary who became the first superintendent of the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1890. Bartlett rapidly instituted significant new programs which showed him to be an educational leader capable of preserving Quaker educational ideals while modernizing teaching equipment, course offerings, and methods at a critical time when the rising quality of free public schools threatened to put Friends' schools out of business. Bartlett's new programs included manual training of both sexes, the incorporation of physical education into the curriculum, the introduction of an elective system to meet students' individual needs, and the addition of college preparation courses. From 1901 until his retirement in 1910, Bartlett and his wife owned and summered in this house which had been built for his uncle Edmund Bartlett around 1855. After retiring from the superintendency in 1910, Bartlett continued his work in Quaker education reform, and until his death in 1946, lived in the house year-round, updating and altering its appearance to suit his tastes. Thus, the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House is locally significant under Criterion B in the area of education for its association with J. Henry Bartlett, an important figure within Quaker education in the United States.

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (see 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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☒ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Haverford College; Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum, Tuckerton, NJ

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ

County and State

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 556355 4383620
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (see continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (see continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Berkey, architectural historian

organization _____ date March 22, 2011

street & number 707 N. Delsea Drive telephone 609-861-2208

city or town Cape May Court House state NJ zip code 08210

e-mail Joan123B@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

City or Vicinity: Borough of Tuckerton

County: Ocean

State: New Jersey

Photographer: Joan Berkey

Date Photographed: October 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 19: streetscape: view southeast down Bartlett Lane, showing the house at a distance
2 of 19: exterior: façade (west elevation) and north (side) elevation, view southeast
3 of 19: exterior: rear (east) elevation and south side elevation, looking northwest
4 of 19: exterior: rear elevation and north (side) elevation, view southwest

Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

Name of Property

Ocean County, NJ

County and State

- 5 of 19: interior: parlor showing re-worked fireplace, view northwest
6 of 19: interior: sitting room showing re-worked fireplace; view southwest
7 of 19: interior: stairs in stair hall, view southeast
8 of 19: interior: front door sheltered by ca. 1910 enclosed porch addition, view southeast
9 of 19: interior: office, view west
10 of 19: interior: dining room, view northeast
11 of 19: interior: kitchen, view southwest
12 of 19: interior: laundry, view southwest
13 of 19: interior: south bedroom (203), view southeast
14 of 19: interior: north bedroom (205), view northeast
15 of 19: interior: second story of the enclosed porch, view southwest
16 of 19: interior: kitchen ell bathroom showing former stair opening into south bedroom on the west wall
17 of 19: interior: bedroom (210), view northwest
18 of 19: interior: attic bedroom (305), view southwest
19 of 19: exterior: façade (west elevation) and south (side) elevation of the garage with shed attached to the north elevation, view northeast

Property Owner:

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

name Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum, attn: Paul Hart, Exec. Dir.

street & number 120 West Main Street telephone 609-296-8868

city or town Tuckerton state NJ zip code 08087

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
Ocean County, New Jersey

Significance Statement (continued)

Quaker Education in the Delaware Valley

George Fox (1624-1691), co-founder of the Religious Society of Friends (commonly known as Quakers) in England, urged his brethren in 1667 to establish schools so that "young men of genius in low circumstances may be furnished with means to procure requisite education."¹ Pennsylvania founder William Penn (1644-1718), who encouraged Friends' settlements on both sides of the Delaware River, wrote often about the need for educating youth, commenting that "the prosperity and welfare of any people depend in great measure, upon the good education of youth..."²

In 1682, the Quaker-dominated West New Jersey legislative assembly representing the southern half of the state granted the Island of Matinicum in the Delaware River to the town of Burlington for the use of "educational purposes" forever with the express purpose of "encouraging Learning [and] for the better education of youth."³

In 1685, Philadelphia Friend Thomas Budd devoted a lengthy treatise in his promotional tract *Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey* on the benefits of childhood education and proposed seven years of education for both boys and girls that combined scholarly studies with instruction in the trades.⁴ Four years later, the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting declared in 1689:

Friends being willing to encourage a school in this town, and in order thereto, they agreed with George Keith to assure him a certain salary of fifty pounds p. year, to be paid quarterly, with the house rent convenient for his school and family, with the profit of the school...the said George Keith also promiseth to teach the poor (which are not of ability to pay) for nothing.⁵

Despite apathy at the provincial government level in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania to provide and fund basic public education, Friends established schools in Quaker settlements along both sides of the Delaware River in the late 1600s and early 1700s. The Quaker school established in Philadelphia in 1689 was joined by several others there, including one specifically for the education of African Americans.⁶

¹ Thomas Woody, *Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania* (NYC: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1920), p., 8.

² Woody, 10.

³ David Murray, *History of Education in New Jersey* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1899), 9.

⁴ Woody, *Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania*, 36-38.

⁵ As quoted in Carol Brown, ed., *A Friends Select School History* (Sharon Hill, Pa: Archway Press, 1989), 1.

⁶ Woody, *Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania*, 57.

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Ocean County, New Jersey

Education among Quakers did not become an urgent concern until the middle of the 18th century, however. At the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1746, it was agreed that the “settlement and support of schools for the instruction of ...children at least to read and write, and some further useful learning to such whose circumstances will permit” should be encouraged at the lower meetings. Minutes also show that Quakers were concerned that their children were being negatively influenced by teachers and students outside of the faith.⁷

In 1778, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, which oversaw meetings along both sides of the Delaware River, issued a strong pro-education stance, encouraging each meeting “where the settlement of a school is necessary” to provide a lot of ground and build a house on it that would entice a “staid person with a family” to come and teach their children “perhaps his whole life...”⁸ After 1778, more Quaker schools were established as local meetings could afford them, many erecting a one-room frame or brick school house on land purchased for that purpose.⁹

Guiding the Quaker’s approach to education was their belief that God lives within each individual as the “inner light” of truth. Although mathematics, science, languages, and scripture were important, of greater importance were the children being taught: Friends believed that expansion of their minds through education would naturally imbue them with the Quaker tenets of sincerity, simplicity, and quiet dignity, and lead to the truths of the inner light.

Early curricula emphasized subjects that were moral, useful, and practical. Monthly meeting minutes show that the subjects to be first taught were writing, reading, and arithmetic, which constituted the necessities. Later references are made to religious instruction, spelling, and the teaching of such languages as French, High and Low Dutch, Danish, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Girls typically had the same subjects as boys, often augmented by instruction in sewing and needlework.¹⁰

As early as 1797, the success of Friends’ schooling in Pennsylvania was noted: “The Friends were so careful in the education of their children and youth that there were none among them brought up without a competency of useful and plain learning.”¹¹

⁷ Thomas Woody, *Quaker Education in the Colony and State of New Jersey* (1923, reprint, New York: Arno Press & the New York Times, 1969), 22-24.

⁸ Woody, *Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania*, 24-25.

⁹ Woody, *Early Quaker Education in Pennsylvania*, 58.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 190-203.

¹¹ Robert Proud, *The History of Pennsylvania in North America* (1797) as quoted in James Pyle Wickersham, *A History of Education in Pennsylvania, Private and Public, Elementary and Higher* (Lancaster, PA: Inquirer Publishing Company, 1886), 80.

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Ocean County, New Jersey*Quaker Education in 19th-Century Philadelphia*

After the establishment of free public schools through state legislation—in 1836 in Pennsylvania and in the mid 1840s in New Jersey—there was a gradual shift in the public schools from a curriculum based strictly on reading, spelling, and arithmetic, to one that by the 1880s included reading literary selections, spelling, primary and advanced arithmetic, language, geography, grammar, US history, science, drawing, music, and limited physical exercise. New ideas about teaching emerged as public schools began drawing on the educational theories of Johan Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), who emphasized learning based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning as opposed to catechism and memorizing, and Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841) who emphasized the development of personal character and social morality through the study of literature and history.¹²

Quakers schools in much of the 19th century, however, continued to provide students with a “guarded education” that insulated them from such frivolous and unholy influences as drawing, music, and the arts while avoiding literature and history, particularly histories of war.

As membership in both Hicksite and Orthodox meeting houses declined in Philadelphia in the mid-1800s, Quaker-sponsored schools found themselves in the uncomfortable position of having to admit paying students of other faiths just to stay open. Competition from state-mandated free public education, the quality of which was improving dramatically as the century progressed, also contributed to the decline in attendance. Ironically, members of Philadelphia’s growing wealthy class—whom most Orthodox Quakers particularly eschewed—had the financial means to send their children to private schools. Thus, beginning in the 1870s, Quaker schools were opened to almost all who could afford the tuition. Quakers rationalized the change by claiming that a greater number of Philadelphians would now be exposed to Friends’ principles.¹³ Quaker schools continued to use books that were written by Friends which remained free of such elements as dramatic or poetic selections, plural forms of address, and descriptions of wars, but opening their doors to children of all faiths brought about the abandonment of the “guarded” education.

The Establishment of Friends’ Select School in 1832

Early Friends’ schools were “public” in the sense that most students were admitted regardless of religious affiliation. In the late 1700s, Philadelphia Friends became increasingly concerned about the worldliness that came with the wealth and rapid secularization of their city. This led to a desire for

¹² Ellwood Patterson Cubberley, *Public Education in the United States* (Cambridge, MA: The Riverside Press, 1919), 250-324.

¹³ Philip S. Benjamin, *The Philadelphia Quakers in the Industrial Age 1865-1920* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1976), 35; Murray, 39.

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Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
Ocean County, New Jersey

“select” schools in which Friends’ children could receive an education secure, or “guarded,” from the influence of others. In 1792, the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting’s Women’s Meeting opened the first of several select schools; these failed, however, largely due to lack of patronage. After the Hicksite split from the Orthodox in 1827, interest was renewed in select schools, and in 1832 a Select School for Boys and a separate Select School for Girls opened in January 1833 in two different Philadelphia meeting houses. These two select schools were begun by members of the Orthodox meetings and their mission was “to establish Orthodox schools for the children of Orthodox members, and to teach and perpetuate the religious doctrines, testimonies, and discipline of that faction.”¹⁴

Managed by two center city monthly meetings, one of them the same monthly meeting (4th and Arch Streets) that hired George Keith in 1689, Friends’ Select School is thus a descendant of that first school established in Philadelphia.¹⁵

In 1886, the Select Boys and Select Girls schools moved to a single facility (in which they are still located today) at 17th Street and the Benjamin Franklin Parkway in the heart of downtown Philadelphia. Although they were moved as separate schools, their new proximity encouraged interaction and within the first year, a few boys’ and girl’s classes were combined and morning assembly (devotions) became co-ed. In late 1888, the school committee reorganized, giving general executive power to a handful of members who formed a Committee on Instruction. One year later, the committee recommended that the two schools be consolidated and made co-educational under the care of a superintendent. At the time, Philadelphia public schools segregated the sexes on the high school level and in many elementary schools, so the introduction of co-education in Quaker schools was novel.¹⁶ The committee also proposed the appointment of Orthodox Quaker J. Henry Bartlett as the school’s superintendent.¹⁷ [fig. 6]

The Administration of J. Henry Bartlett, 1890-1910

J. [Jarvis] Henry Bartlett (1862-1946) was born in 1862 in the village of Tuckerton, Little Egg Harbor Township, Burlington (now Ocean) County, New Jersey, the son of Jarvis Hazelton and Martha Leeds Bartlett. His great-grandfather, Joseph, was a Quaker from London who settled in the area in the 1750s. Tuckerton, which became a borough in 1901, was a maritime and lumbering-based community sited on the mainland at the southernmost end of what was then Burlington

¹⁴ Carol Brown, ed., *A Friends’ Select School History* (Sharon Hill, PA: Archway Press, 1989), 1-2.

¹⁵ Brown, 2.

¹⁶ Benjamin, 39.

¹⁷ Brown, 30.

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County until Little Egg Harbor Township joined with Ocean County in 1891.¹⁸ J. Henry Bartlett's father was a retail merchant and ship builder who also served as clerk and collector for the port of Tuckerton. Active in politics as well, Jarvis Bartlett also was a member of the New Jersey state legislature in 1857 and for thirty years was president of the county board of freeholders.¹⁹ The 1859, 1872, and 1878 maps (fig. 1,2,3) show that Bartlett and his family lived on Main Street (US Route 9), in a house that is no longer standing located northwest of the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House. J. Henry Bartlett attended local schools (likely run by Quakers), then graduated from the renowned Orthodox Quaker boarding school of Westtown in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1881. He attended the Orthodox Quaker-founded Haverford College outside of Philadelphia and taught at Westtown for several years.²⁰

When Bartlett was appointed superintendent of Friends' Select School in 1890, he was immediately faced with the challenge of modernizing the school and its curriculum while maintaining the Quaker ideals of a "guarded" education. Bartlett brought his experiences as a Quaker student and a Quaker teacher into his new position, two areas of expertise that helped guide his decisions on curriculum, expenses, student recruitment, policy-making, hiring, and firing. He was also faced with the challenge of keeping Quaker education relevant at a time when public schools were increasingly offering a quality education at no cost.

Directories and census records show that Bartlett lived in several Philadelphia houses he rented not far from the school and eventually bought one on N. 20th street in 1900. That house is no longer standing and since 1934 has been the site of the Franklin Institute.²¹

When Bartlett began his new assignment, 183 pupils were attending Friends' Select; of these, roughly three-fifths were from other denominations. Just one block away at the larger Hicksite-founded Friends' Central, the proportion was even higher: four-fifths of its students were from outside the Quaker community.²²

¹⁸ Maxine Lurie and Marc Mapped, eds., *Encyclopedia of New Jersey* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2004), 817; Alfred Heston, *South Jersey: A History, 1664-1924* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1924), Vol. II, 205.

¹⁹ U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1866 (database at Ancestry.com accessed 11-29-2010); Heston, 205;

²⁰ Allen C. Thomas, ed., *Biographical Catalogue of the Matriculates of Haverford College* (Philadelphia, 1900), 220; <http://genealogyfinds.com/westtown/westtowngraduates1885.htm>; "J. Henry Bartlett, Prominent Tuckerton Citizen, Tells of History of Town, *The Beacon* (Tuckerton, NJ), 6-9-1933. Note that Bartlett did not graduate from Haverford until 1894.

²¹ 1900 census, Philadelphia, PA, ED 188, sheet 3; *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 8-4-1900 (purchase of house); *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4-9-1902 (repairs to house); Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory, 1891, 1895.

²² Benjamin, 35.

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Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
Ocean County, New Jersey

Headmaster reports that Bartlett filed for his first year show he quickly and decisively began making changes that had far-reaching effects. He first took one of the lower high school classes and introduced them to "manual training" and mechanical drawing. Student projects included the construction of book shelves, checker board sets, and a bicycle holder; girls were taught wood carving. Bartlett considered this an "experiment" and hoped that it would "throw some light on the needs of the school in the line of manual training."

At the time, these courses were taught "out of school" at the studio of J. Liberty Todd (ca. 1864-aft. 1920) who also taught pottery, modeling in clay, painting, and mosaic work at the Public Industrial Art School of the City of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1881.²³ Bartlett was pleased with the results, claiming that manual training was "physics and art and gymnastics and mechanics combined." The program was so popular with students and their parents that he convinced the Committee on Education to convert a boys' play room into a carpenter shop the following year, and furnished it with 10 benches, 10 sets of tools, 3 lathes and lathe tools, a 7-month supply of lumber and 12 sets of carving tools. He also introduced French into the secondary school department and German into the intermediate department.²⁴

One of the more problematic aspects of combining Quaker and non-Quaker students revolved around school vacation days. Quakers celebrated Christmas with neither fanfare nor a long holiday break and Friends' Select had traditionally taken a long vacation in late January. The difference in breaks meant that the majority of Friends' Select students were off when their non-Quaker friends were not and vice versa. In November 1890, Bartlett proposed changing the Friends' Select vacation to coincide with the public school vacation at Christmas, stating that "some children already take these days off and they are usually the ones who can least afford to lose more school days."²⁵

By January of 1891, Bartlett had introduced construction in cardboard to all levels of students, finding that "the children, even in the primary grades, are much interested and their work gives evidence of the value of this branch of study in quickening the thought powers and calling the executive faculty into active operation."²⁶ Quakers had long condemned the arts, claiming that the appreciation of art led to unholy thoughts. Although cardboard construction was among the lowest of art forms, Bartlett's argument that it expanded the mind shows how cleverly he appealed to Quaker interests while promoting something long-held as condemnable. He next advocated building a gymnasium for "organized physical culture," arguing that it promoted proper physical

²³ *Report of the Commissioner of Education 1882-1883* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1884), 287-288; Headmaster Reports, Friends' Select School, October 1890 and May 1891.

²⁴ Headmaster reports, Friends' Select School, October 1890.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, November, 1890.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, January 1891.

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Ocean County, New Jersey

development and good health. Funds were lacking, however, so the proposal was shelved. In March of 1891, he instituted a Literary Society, claiming that “our pupils do not know how to preside at meetings, to make motions, or conduct business according to parliamentary rules.”²⁷

In April 1891, he proposed that students be allowed to elect either French or German, and the following month advocated the use of daily recitation, particularly in the secondary and intermediate departments. With no money to build a gymnasium, Bartlett found other ways to introduce physical education into Friends’ Select; he brought in a “teacher from one of the city gyms” and got permission to purchase two new “canvas mattresses and a set of bar bells,” along with parallel bars for the boys while the girls continued to do calisthenics.²⁸ He noted often in his reports that the benefits of physical exercise were many, including increased power of self control, improved carriage, and “promptitude and correctness of movement.”²⁹

Bartlett continued to honor the Quaker education tradition of having all children, regardless of religious affiliation, attend meeting on the fourth day, finding that it had a “quieting influence” on them.³⁰

By the fall of 1891, enrollment was up to 206 students and Bartlett felt that the school sorely needed an addition that would accommodate a gymnasium, science laboratories, and a drawing room. All of these proposed uses significantly reflect a modern approach to education that incorporated new class offerings with the traditional ones. Accordingly, the addition was built the next year, increasing the school’s capacity to educate up to 320 pupils.³¹

In 1892, Bartlett observed that the proliferation of colleges, special schools, and institutes had “destroyed” the demand for the extended academic courses that Friends’ Select was considering offering. Instead, he proposed a 3-year course in the “higher department” that would meet “all of the reasonable requirements of college preparation.” One year later, Bartlett noted that the school was now preparing girls for college entrance examinations, too.³² Other Quaker-run schools in the Philadelphia area—Westtown, the Hicksite-affiliated George School, and Friends’ Central—began offering college prep classes about the same time, largely because of the success of the Quaker-founded Haverford and Swarthmore colleges outside of Philadelphia.³³

²⁷ Ibid., March 1891.

²⁸ Ibid., September 1891.

²⁹ Ibid., February 1892.

³⁰ Ibid., October 1891.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid., February 1892.

³³ Benjamin, 38.

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Ocean County, New Jersey

The National Educational Association, a professional organization and labor union established in 1870 to represent public school teachers and support personnel, formed a special committee in 1892 and charged it with making recommendations for educational standardization. Known as the Committee of Ten, it was composed of a group of educators, mostly college teachers. Their recommendations were influential and were soon adopted by many school systems across the United States. The Committee recommended eight years of elementary education and four years of secondary education, a standard followed still today. It defined four different curricula as appropriate for high school. The first two followed a classical trend: classical and Latin-scientific. The second two were more contemporary: modern language and English. Courses that are now considered basic like foreign languages, mathematics, science, English, and history were included in each curriculum. The significance of the Committee of Ten was its contribution towards liberalizing the high school by offering alternatives to the Latin and Greek classic curricula and its belief that the same subjects would be equally beneficial to both academic and terminal (those not pursuing college) students. The goal of high school was to prepare all students to do well in life and to prepare some students for college.³⁴

Bartlett heartily embraced the Committee of Ten's recommendations and spent two years "getting the school organized into definite departments" and "revis[ing] the curriculum".³⁵ Bartlett's and the Committee on Education's acceptance of the Committee of Ten's goals illustrates the gradual erosion of Quaker distinctiveness as outside influences like social changes, technological advances, and the molding of a national culture forced Quaker schools to modernize and embrace current educational practices.

Although other Quaker schools in the Philadelphia area also adopted the Committee's recommendation to prepare some students for college, Bartlett's achievements in this area were exemplary. By 1895, Friends' Select School had developed a reputation for offering a quality education, so much so that the president of Bryn Mawr College, a Quaker-founded all-women's institution, recommended Friends' Select as a "favorable place of preparation" for their entrance examinations. Bryn Mawr's endorsement was followed several years later by those from Wellesley, Smith, and Mt. Holyoke.³⁶

Three years after assuming the position of superintendent, Bartlett reported that 271 pupils (almost 100 more than his first fall in office) were now attending Friends' Select. Bartlett's monthly reports show growing concern with sports, commenting that "other schools offer sports that Friends' Select School cannot." The school's lot was so small that sports could not be offered. Football was very

³⁴ Allan C. Ornstein and Daniel U. Levine, *Foundations of Education* (5ed. Boston: Houghton, 1993), 174-5; the Report of the Committee of Ten as found at <http://tmh.floonet.net/books/commoften/mainrpt.html>.

³⁵ Headmaster Reports, March 1894.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Sept. 1895; Oct. 1902.

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popular, but its brutality went against Quaker morals. Still believing in the value of physical exertion but also recognizing that potential young male students might be attracted by offering a better sports program, Bartlett proposed that the size of the playground be increased to include a “good field for baseball or cricket and space for lawn tennis.” Accordingly, the grounds were enlarged and these less-violent sports were very popular.³⁷

Staffing problems were common, with female teachers regularly leaving because of pregnancy, ill health, or to care for an aged parent or sick spouse. Women teachers considerably outnumbered men teachers at Friends’ Select School. Bartlett commented in 1895 about the “unnatural disparity” between the salaries of men and women teachers and encouraged the Committee on Education, which contracted with the teachers, to try to make the salaries even. Unfortunately, records show that the men continued to be paid more than the women, often two or three times more, and this one thing Bartlett could not change in his almost 20 years of oversight.³⁸

In March 1897, Bartlett introduced the “individual system” to Friends’ Select, whereby each student was individually assessed and guided, in contrast to what Bartlett called the “class system” used in public schools that compelled all pupils to fit into one mold.³⁹ Bartlett later instituted a card catalogue system, giving each pupil a card on which their courses, achievements, and standings were noted, making it easier to track their progress.⁴⁰

When school commenced in September 1900, 340 pupils—a record number—attended Friends’ Select. The average class size was 23, with one teacher for every 14 pupils. Students asked for a student-run newspaper, which Bartlett opposed; he did, however, like their idea for a school year book and the first was published in 1898. Bartlett advocated the use of carefully-selected outside lecturers, most of whom addressed scientific or botanical subjects, and in February 1902, the civil government class began what became yearly class trips to Washington, D.C. That same year, Bartlett noted that 30 pupils in the upper two classes (about $\frac{3}{4}$) had an interest in college.⁴¹ In May 1904, of the 22 students graduating, 15 were going on to college.⁴²

Bartlett often visited other schools to learn from their successes and failures. In 1897, he went to the Bennett Street School and the Brookline School, both in Boston, where he observed their methods of manual training. The Bennett Street School had pioneered the use of Sloyd, a manual training program based on wood working that was designed for general rather than vocational education.

³⁷ Ibid., October 1894.

³⁸ Ibid., February 1895.

³⁹ Ibid., March 1897.

⁴⁰ Ibid., Nov. 1899.

⁴¹ Ibid., February 1902.

⁴² Ibid., May 1904.

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He also looked at their physical plants, particularly interested in ventilation since Friends' Select had some ventilation problems that needed to be addressed. In 1903, he visited the Dewey School in Chicago, which he claimed was doing the "most intelligent experimental work in education in the country."⁴³ Founded by educator and philosopher John Dewey, this "laboratory" school, among other things, advocated a personal approach to education based on the interests and experiences of the individual student.

Bartlett's physical education program continued to be successful. He commented in 1901:

It is interesting to note the effect of this [gymnasium] instruction in the cases of children who have had it regularly for several years and to compare their physical development with that of children who came to us in their teens without such instruction. The advantage is not merely one of strength and endurance but there are marked characteristics of alertness and self control that doubtless count for much in the struggle of life.⁴⁴

To share the results of physical education with parents, Bartlett used the front page of students' report cards to note their physical measurements (height, weight, waist, arms, etc.) an addition to their lung capacity, strength, and the condition of their spine, shoulders, hips, and heart.⁴⁵

Anna Walton, a Quaker who oversaw all of the schools under the Orthodox yearly meeting's care, was so impressed with the educational program at Friends Select that she often sent Friends' Select teachers to other schools to teach as an example.⁴⁶

The number of students attending Friends' Select in the opening decade of the 20th century continued to rise, reaching a high of 351 pupils in 1905. The last full year of Bartlett's oversight, 1909-1910, saw the largest graduating class in school history with 34 seniors. Of these, 13 continued on to college after graduating. Two months before retiring, Bartlett recommended that "in order to meet the college requirements to better advantage" a fuller course in physics be given, geometry should begin a year earlier, and algebra and geometry should be taught in a parallel course.⁴⁷ He also advocated creating two or more partial or complete scholarships to encourage better students to attend the school.⁴⁸

J. Henry Bartlett retired from Friends' Select in June 1910, reportedly due to unspecified health concerns, having overseen the day-to-day operations at Friends' Select for almost twenty years.

⁴³ Ibid., Sept. 1897; Nov. 1903.

⁴⁴ Ibid., September 1901.

⁴⁵ Brown, 162.

⁴⁶ Headmasters Reports, September 1901.

⁴⁷ Ibid., May 1910.

⁴⁸ Ibid., October 1909.

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Friends' Select German teacher, Walter Haviland (who then succeeded Bartlett as superintendent), wrote the following glowing tribute to Bartlett's service in the Friends' Select School Year Book:

The new superintendent saw what needed to be done, held up standards of unification, and "co-operation" became the watchword of the school.

Master Henry's positive convictions, tempered with tact, courtesy, kindness and a sense of justice, exercised towards the committee, teachers, parents, and pupils alike, paved the way toward the substantial realization of his ideals...the old gulf between pupils and teachers has disappeared and all have been brought close together in common loyalty. The curriculum of the school has come to be an adaptation to the need of the individual pupil. There is an effort to treat every boy and girl apart from the mass, "to judge each case on its own merits."⁴⁹

The 1907 Annual Report of the Friends' Select School Committee also highlighted many of Bartlett's contributions to the school's success, noting that he took it from a school of 183 pupils overseen by 14 teachers to one of 344 pupils overseen by 27 teachers that year. Manual training, introduced in 1891, first offered woodcarving for girls and carpentry for boys. By 1907, manual training included wood working (for both sexes) and ironworking, domestic science (practical cooking), mechanical drawing, and stencil work; some courses were required, while others were elected. The report also noted that a "larger increase than ever before" was noted in lung capacity and strength tests in connection with gymnasium participation. Beyond the courses offered, the report noted:

Real success will be found in the kind and character of the instruction, in its moral tone and in the religious atmosphere surrounding, and in these respects the committee believes that there has been a substantial advance...⁵⁰

Thus, Bartlett had maintained a respect for Quaker beliefs while introducing new courses that reflected modern educational practice. Operating a private school, Bartlett was in an ideal position to innovate in ways that bureaucratized public schools and more rigid private institutions could not. While Friends' Select had moved a great distance away from providing a hedge against the world's culture for Quaker youth, under Bartlett's guidance the school still offered dedicated Quaker teachers who continued to instill respect and love for Quaker doctrines, smaller class sizes that reinforced the Quaker doctrine of community, and co-educational classes that underscored the Quaker commitment to equality of the sexes.

⁴⁹ Brown, 38-39.

⁵⁰ As quoted in Brown, 160-161.

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In his honor, Friends' Select School founded the J. Henry Bartlett Scholarship upon his retirement.⁵¹

Bartlett's Life After Retirement

Bartlett and his wife, Jane, retired to a 2-story house in the Borough of Tuckerton, Ocean County, New Jersey, which had been built ca. 1855 for his uncle Edmund Bartlett and which they had purchased in 1901.⁵² They built a 2-story sun porch addition against the façade, as well as a 1-story open air porch erected at an angle off the main block's southwest corner. Around 1925, they built a 2-car garage behind the house, and around the same time enclosed the 1-story porch for Bartlett's use as his office. [see fig. 4 and 5 in the *Supplemental and Historic Images* section]

In his retirement Bartlett became greatly interested in local history as it related to Tuckerton, his native village founded in the late 1700s along the south Jersey coast. Shipping, ship building, and shell fish industries contributed to the growth of the village into a small town by the late 1800s. Bartlett researched local Native Americans, the castor oil bean industry of the early 1800s,⁵³ the salt industry, Quaker education, and pirates.⁵⁴ He also became curious about the Bartlett family's English heritage and discovered that they were possibly descended from the Barttelot family of Stopham, England. Accordingly, he named the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House "Stopham House," and referred to it as such in his will.⁵⁵ It is also shown with that name in Borough tax records during Bartlett's ownership.

Bartlett also remained active in the affairs of the Society of Friends in the Philadelphia area, serving as a member of the Representative Meeting, was an elder in the 4th and Arch Street's monthly meeting, served on the board of directors of Westtown School, and headed the committee in charge of the records of the Society of Friends.⁵⁶ He wrote a book in 1911 about John H. Dillingham (1839-1910), a Quaker minister who taught at Friends' Select until his death in 1910 and whom Bartlett greatly admired.

In 1931, Bartlett was among the founders of and served as the first clerk for the Friends Council on Education (a national organization of Friends' schools), and was an author and contributing editor

⁵¹ Obituary, *Philadelphia Record*, 7-5-1946, 23.

⁵² Ocean County Deeds, book T-5, p. 404; book 261, 258.

⁵³ Bartlett's interest in castor oil beans stemmed from the fact that a castor oil bean mill had been established before 1820 just north of the house and his grandfather, Nathan Bartlett, was its sole owner in the 1820s.

⁵⁴ *The Beacon* (Tuckerton, NJ), 6-9-1933.

⁵⁵ Atlantic County Historical Society, J. Henry Bartlett Collection, Collection Box 11-B, Scrapbook #III, 140; J. Henry Bartlett will, Ocean County Will Book 52, 200.

⁵⁶ Obituary, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 7-5-1946, 34; *The Beacon* (Tuckerton, NJ), 6-9-1933.

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to the weekly Philadelphia Quaker publication *The Friend*.⁵⁷ Bartlett's wife died in 1942 and he died at his home in Tuckerton in 1946. Obituaries in both Tuckerton and Philadelphia newspapers lauded him as "an education leader in the Society of Friends" and as a "leader in education and religious activities of the Society of Friends." Funeral services were held at the Quaker meeting house in Philadelphia at 4th and Arch Streets, with burial in the Friends' cemetery in Tuckerton.⁵⁸

A Brief Ownership History of the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

The Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House was probably built in 1855, the year that Nathan Bartlett subdivided its 2.71-acre tract from the 278-acre farmstead he owned since 1823 and sold it to his son, Edmund, for \$5.⁵⁹ Edmund Bartlett sold it eight years later and apparently entered the hotel business in Trenton: in the 1870 census, he is enumerated as a "hotel keeper" there owning \$32,000 worth of real estate and \$3,000 of personal estate. In the 1860 census, Bartlett lists his occupation as "retired"⁶⁰ and the house appears as his residence on the 1859 map. [fig. 1] Bartlett sold the house to Zebedee W. Rockhill for \$2,000 in 1863.⁶¹ Rockhill (ca. 1826-1901) is listed as a sea captain, a sailor, and a mariner in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses and the high amount of personal property he declared in those censuses indicates that he also had partial ownership in the ships he sailed.⁶² The building is shown on the 1878 Woolman & Rose map as the residence of Capt. A. [sic] Rockhill and on the 1876 Stewart map—perhaps erroneously—as the residence of Capt. A. Gaskill (sic). [fig. 2 and 3]

In 1891, Rockhill sold the house to Willets and Rebecca Stiles for \$1,000.⁶³ Although the Stileses had sold the house in 1899, the 1900 census shows that Willets Stiles was an oysterman still living in the house with his family that included his son, Alexis, also an oysterman, and his father, Jacob, who cited his occupation as an "oyster watchman."⁶⁴ The Stiles sold the house in 1899 to Benjamin Stiles, whose relationship to Willets has not been determined.⁶⁵ Benjamin Stiles and his wife, Ida, are shown in the 1900 census as residents of Tuckerton village, living on Clay Street; his occupation is listed as an oyster shipper.⁶⁶ In 1901, Benjamin and Ida Stiles sold it to J. Henry Bartlett, grandson

⁵⁷ <http://friendscouncil.org/>; *The Friend*, October 10, 1935.

⁵⁸ Obituary, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 7-5-1946, p. 34; Obituary, *Philadelphia Record*, 7-5-1946.

⁵⁹ Deed book O-2, p. 318; deed book T-5, p. 404.

⁶⁰ 1860 census, Burlington County, Little Egg Harbor Township, p. 24.

⁶¹ Deed book W-6, p. 104.

⁶² Burlington County census, Little Egg Harbor Township; 1860: p. 24; 1870 census: p. 25; 1880 census, p. 11.

⁶³ Deed book 182, p. 162.

⁶⁴ 1900 census, Burlington County, Tuckerton, p. 152A.

⁶⁵ Deed book 246, p. 310.

⁶⁶ 1910 census, Ocean County, Tuckerton, page 6A.

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of Nathan Bartlett and nephew of Edmund Bartlett for whom the house had been built around 1855.⁶⁷

Bartlett willed the house and other properties that he owned (including the Andrews-Bartlett Homestead located on a separate lot to the south) to his younger brother, Charles.⁶⁸ After Charles' death, the house went to Charles' daughter, Martha Bartlett Jones who then sold the house to Henry Tustin in 1955.⁶⁹ Tustin, a building equipment supplier, lived in the house with his brother, Joe; Joe translated from German and edited the diary of Revolutionary War Hessian Captain Johann Ewald, working on the translation in the parlor of the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House.⁷⁰ It was probably during Tustin's ownership that the building was converted for multi-family use. Tustin's heirs sold the house to Darlene Cross in 1990; she sold it in 1994 to Clinton Tustin, who sold it to the present owner, Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum in 1995.⁷¹ The house is now part of Tuckerton Seaport, a working maritime village and museum comprised of historic and recreated buildings that teach about the Jersey shore's maritime heritage. The Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House is used for seasonal displays and will be restored pending the results of a preservation plan currently (2011) being prepared.

⁶⁷ Deed book 261, p. 258.

⁶⁸ Ocean County Wills, Book 52, p. 200.

⁶⁹ Deed book 1891, p. 295.

⁷⁰ Interview, James Tustin (Henry Tustin's nephew) with staff of Tuckerton Seaport, 2010, on CD. See *American War: A Hessian Journal* edited and translated by Joseph P. Tustin (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979).

⁷¹ Deed book 4866, p. 307; deed book 5148, p. 989; deed book 5263, p. 657.

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Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
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- Tax Records, Borough of Tuckerton, various years.

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Ocean County, New Jersey

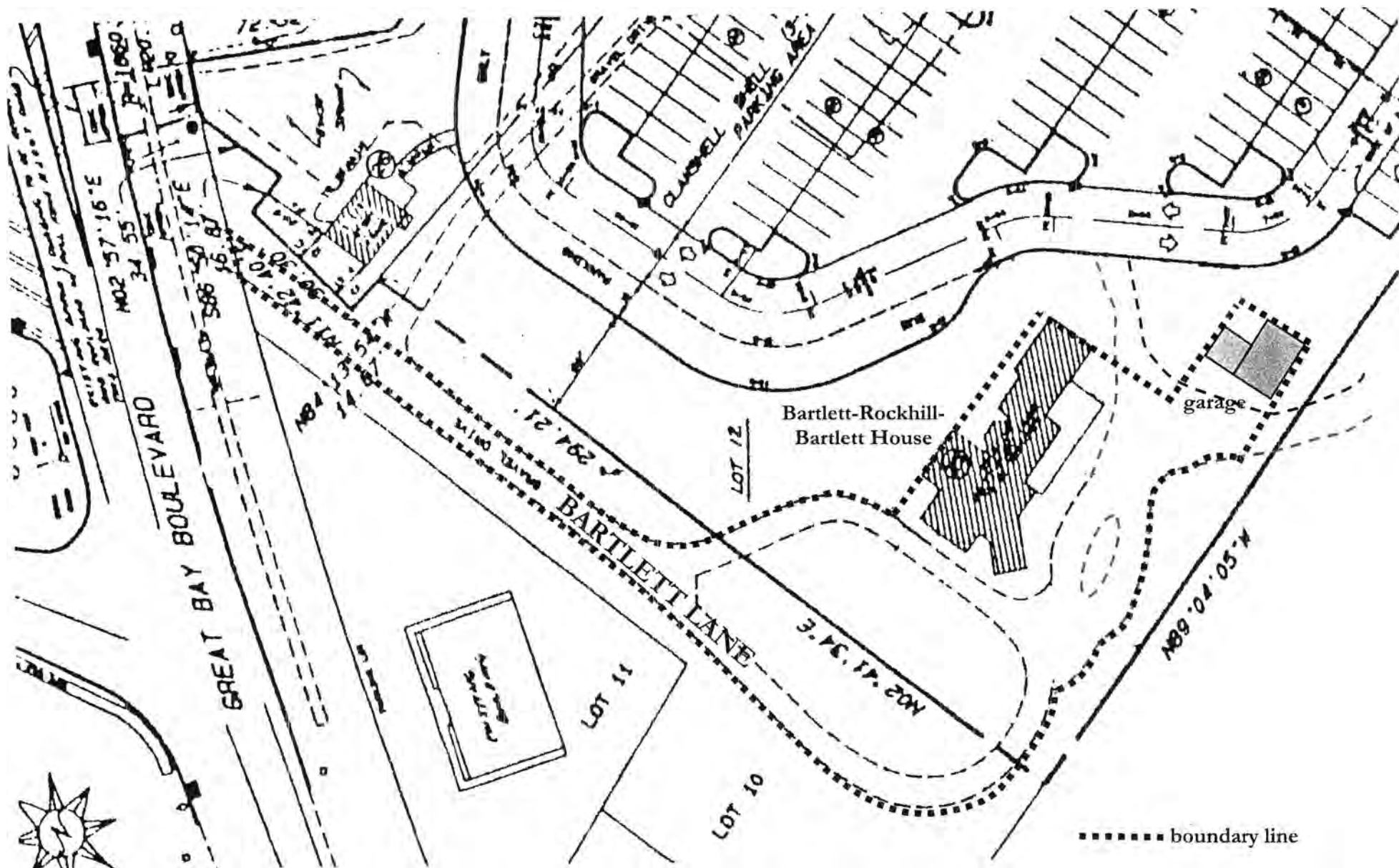
Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The irregular boundary is shown on the attached, annotated site plan.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property has been drawn to include the house, the ca. 1925 2-car garage, and the gravel/clamshell lane that has historically provided access to the house and is a significant feature of the landscape. Although the house has stood on a separate 2-acre lot since it was built about 1855, that lot today includes buildings and a parking lot that have no historical connection with the house.

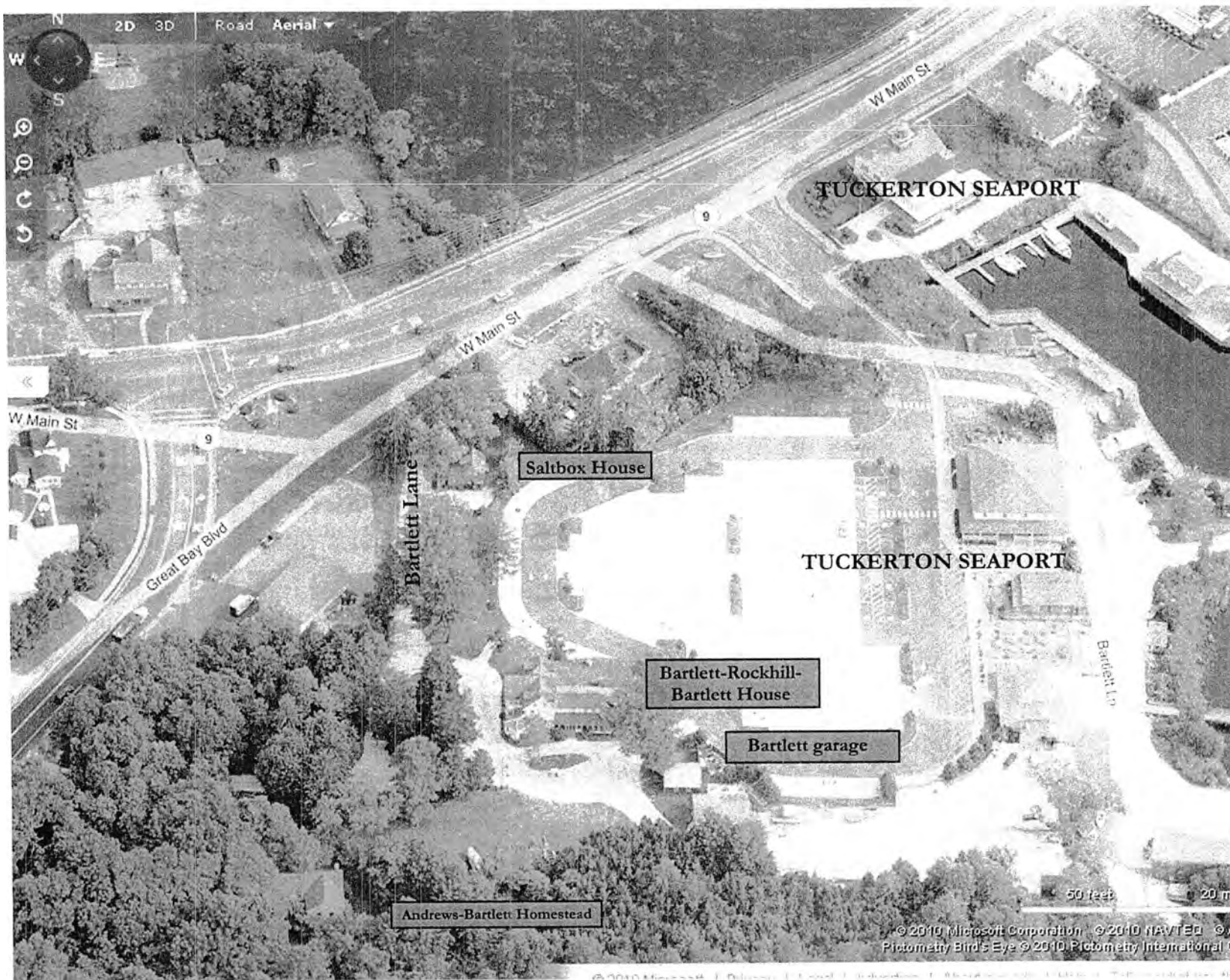


SITE PLAN ANNOTATED FOR BOUNDARIES

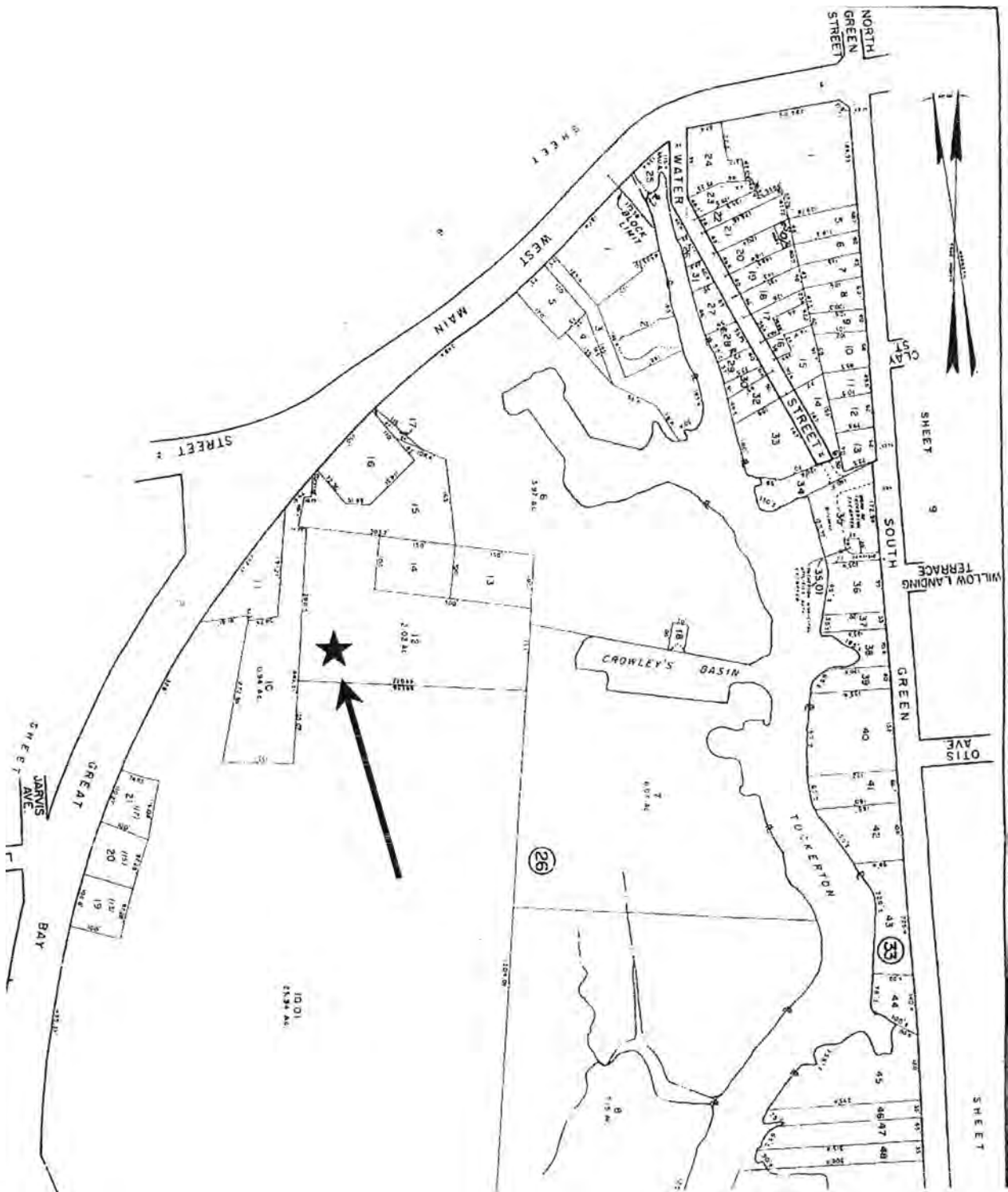
Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

Borough of Tuckerton, Ocean County, New Jersey

Joan Berkey
November 2010



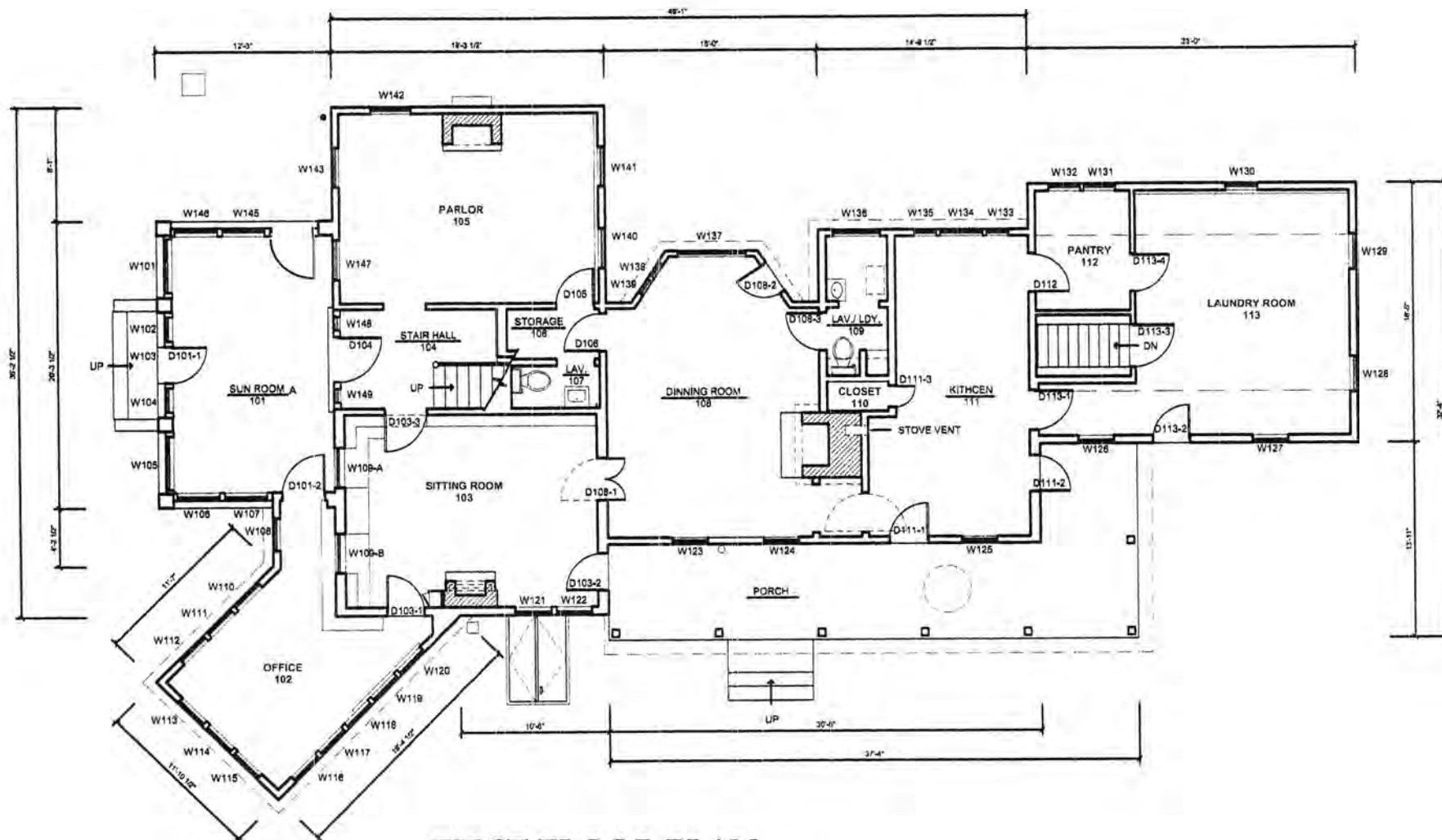
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
 showing the location of the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
 within Tuckerton Seaport



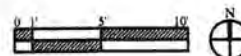
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TAX MAP **annotated to show the location of th** **Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House**

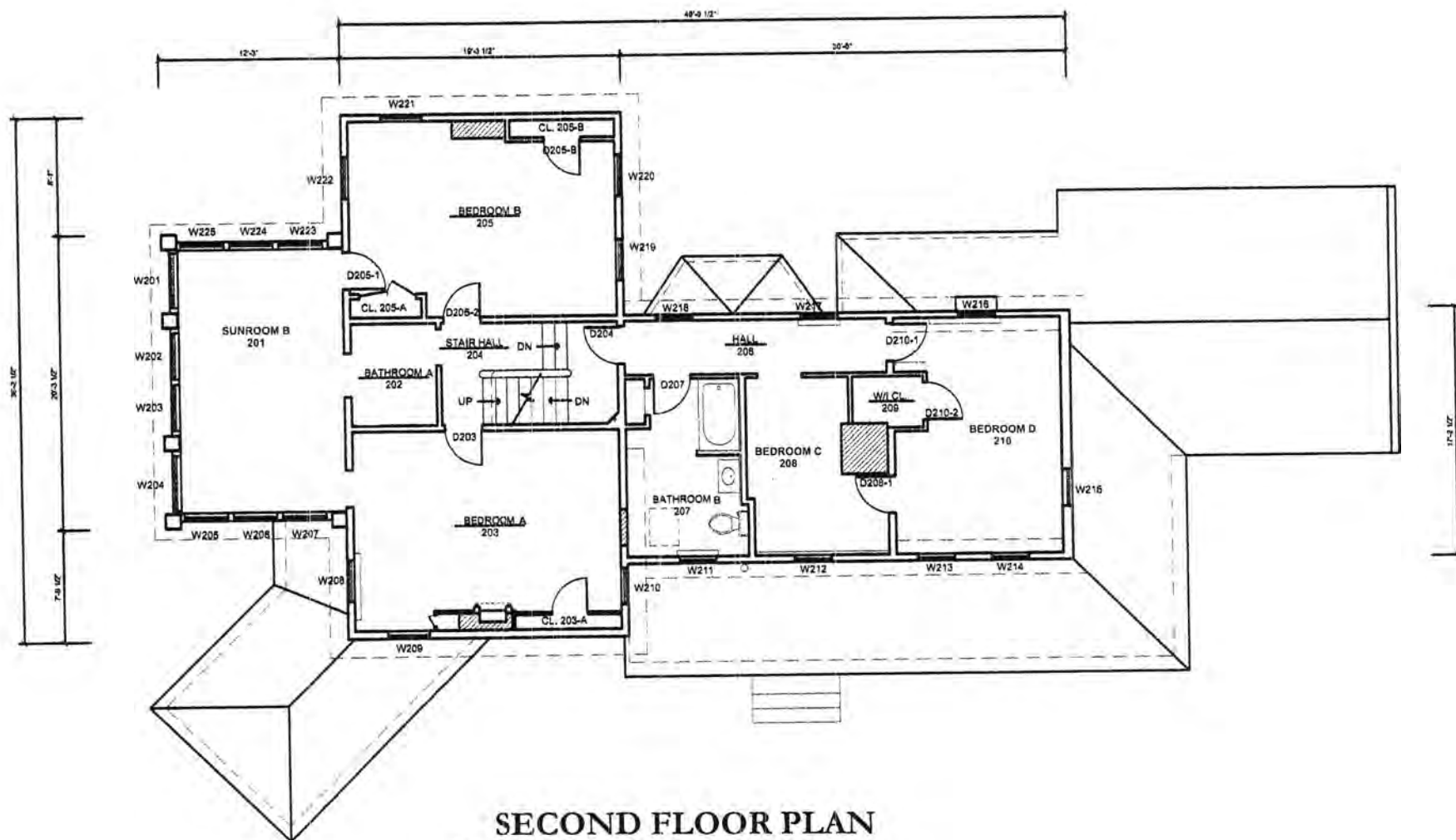
Bartlett Lane
Tuckerton Borough, New Jersey
Block 26, lot 12
sheet 8



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
 Bartlett Lane
 Tuckerton Borough, New Jersey



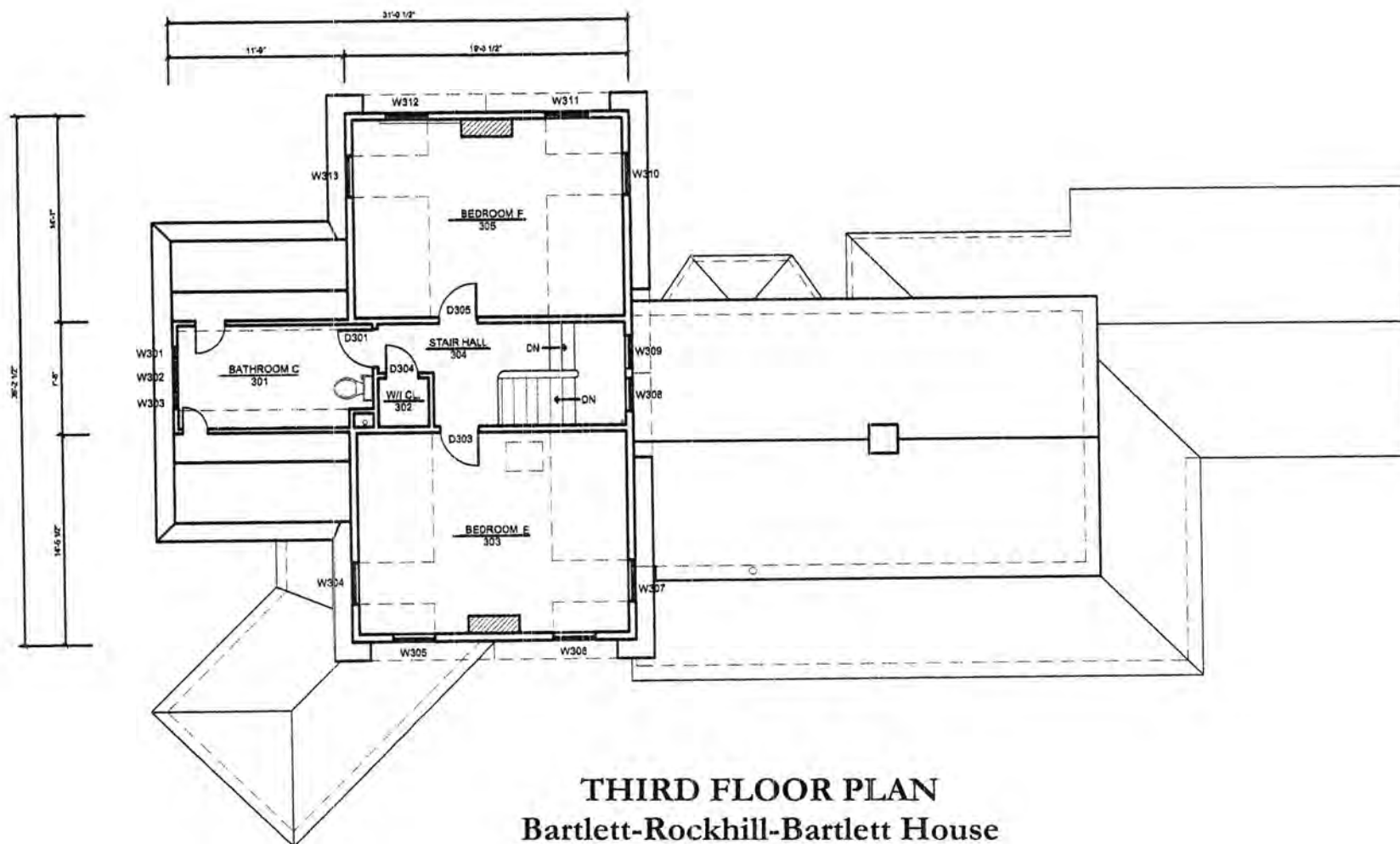
Historic Building Architects, LLC <small>312 Main Lane St. Tuckerton, NJ 08068 Tel: 609 393-3999 Fax: 609 393-4233 Certificate of Accreditation # AC 245 Expires 12/31/2012</small>			Preservation Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE 120 West Main Street Tuckerton, New Jersey 08067 <small>Santiago Day Delaney and Day Mont's Associates, Inc., Owner</small>	
Date: 06/30/2010	Drawn by: MS	Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"	First Floor Plan	



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
 Bartlett Lane
 Tuckerton Borough, New Jersey



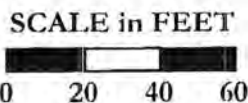
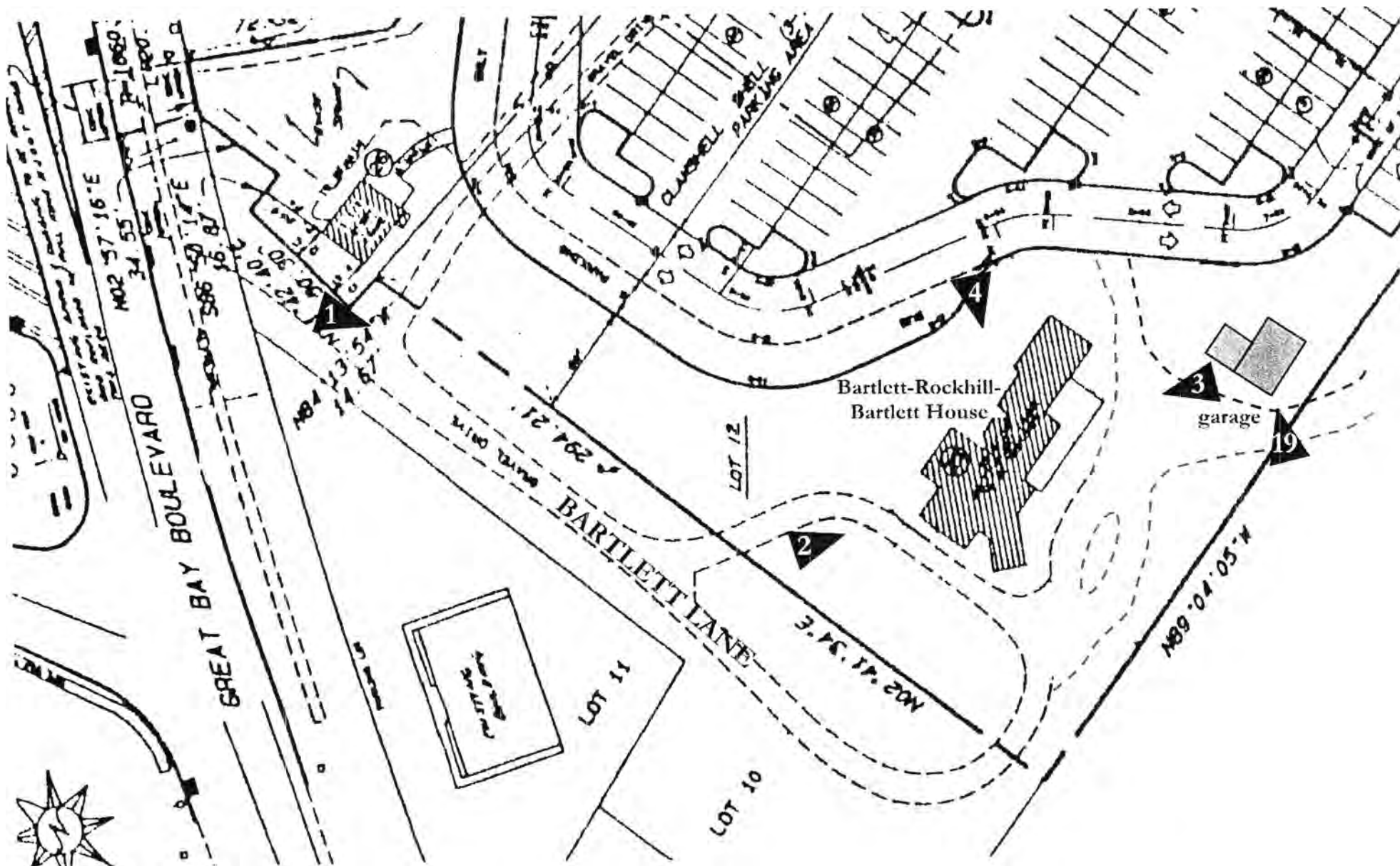
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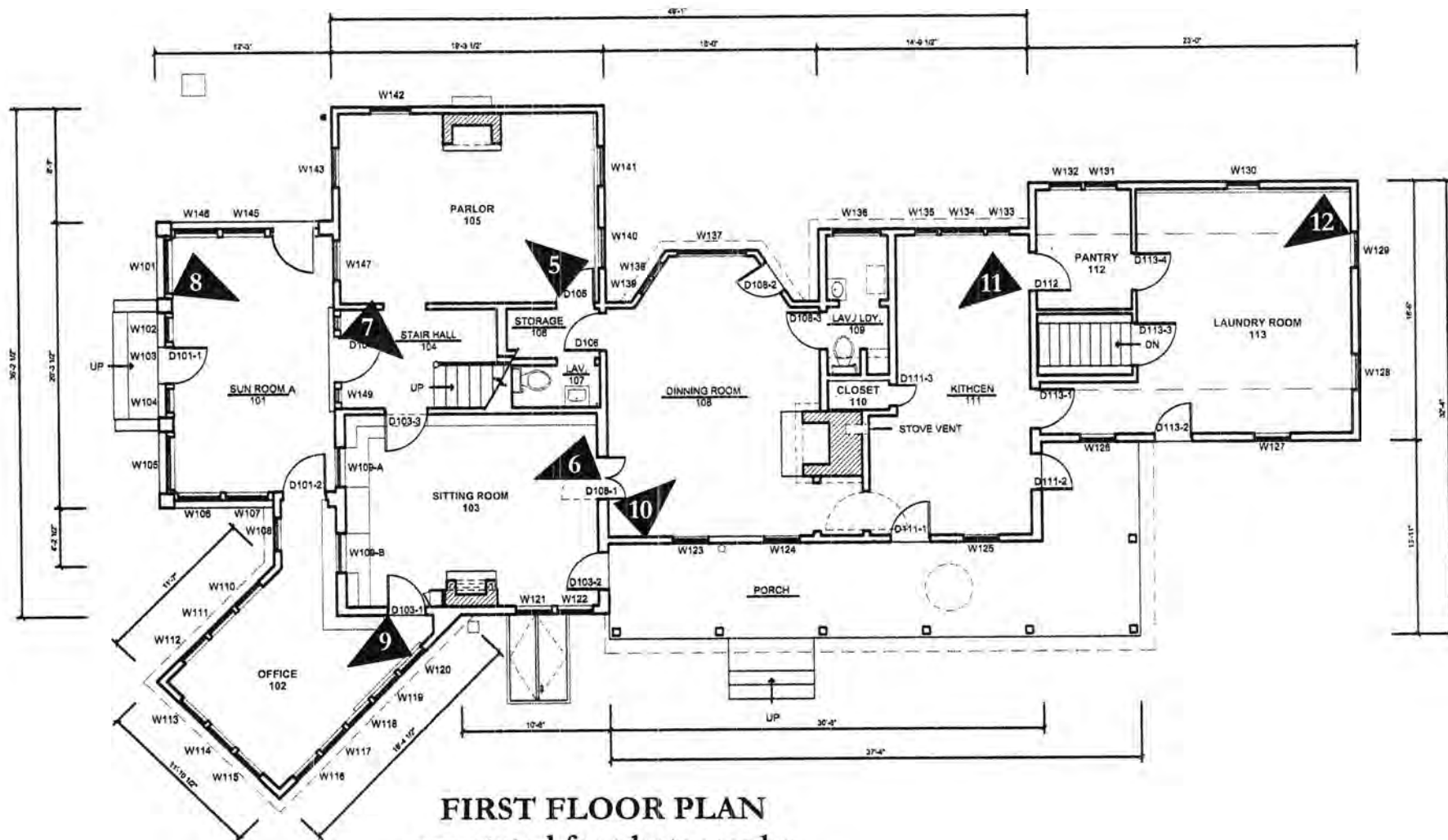
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
 Bartlett Lane
 Tuckerton Borough, New Jersey



Historic Building Architects, LLC <small>312 West Street 3, Tuckerton, NJ 08068 Tel: 609 393 3799 Fax: 609 393 4015 Certificate of Architectural & A/C 243 Expires 01/31/2017</small>		Preservation Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE 20 West Main Street Tuckerton, New Jersey 08067 <small>Remagen Day Decay and Repairs, Inc., Owner</small>	
Date: 06/30/2010	Drawn by: MS	Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"	Third Floor Plan

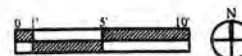


SITE PLAN ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS
Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
 Borough of Tuckerton, Ocean County, New Jersey

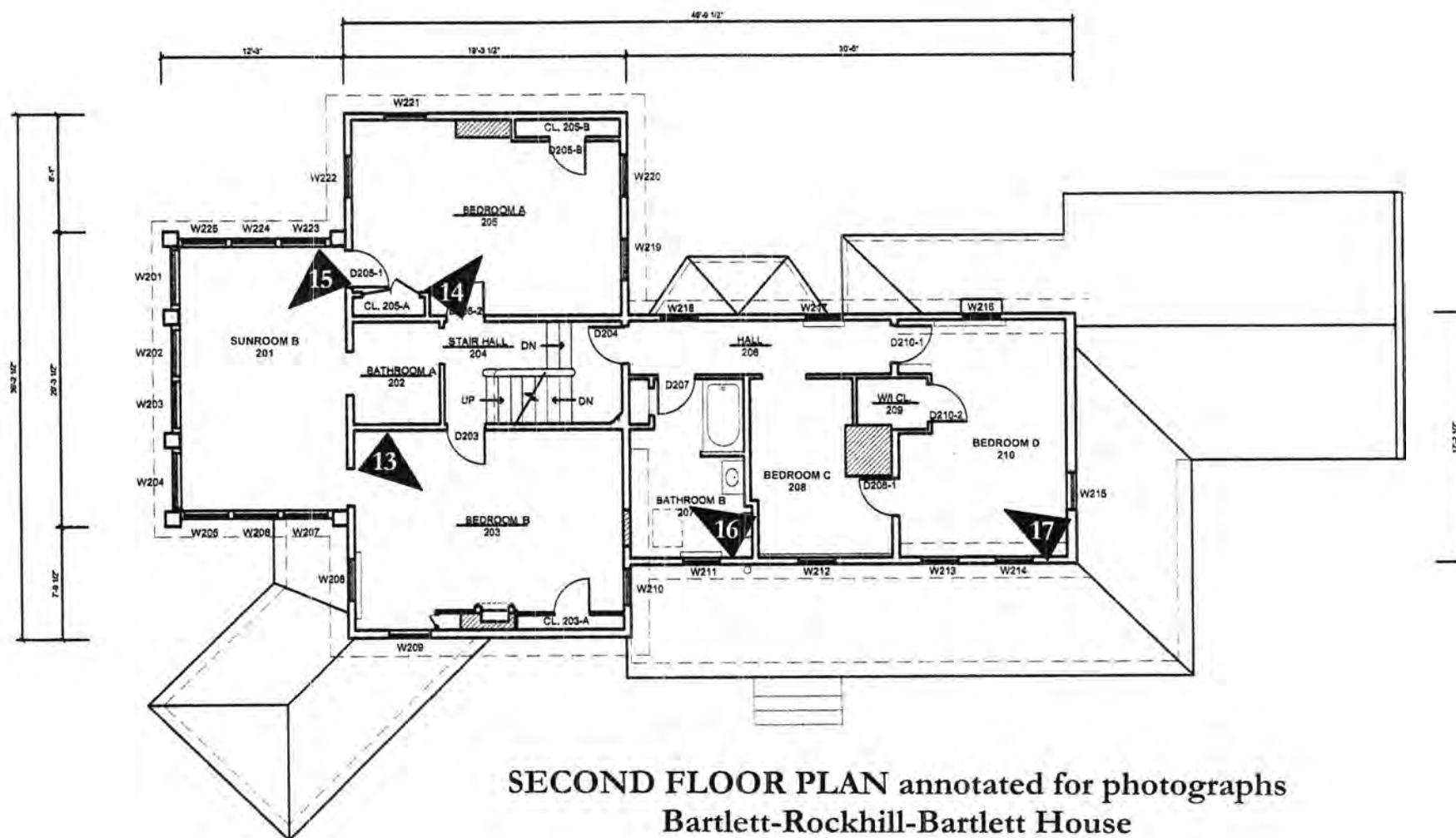


FIRST FLOOR PLAN annotated for photographs **Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House**

Bartlett Lane
 Tuckerton Borough, New Jersey

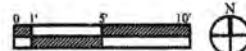


Historic Building Architects, Inc. <small>317 West Street, Tuckerton, NJ 08068 Tel: 609.393.3999 Fax: 609.393.4333 Certificate of Authorization # AC 345 Expires 01/31/2012</small>			Preservation Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE 120 West Main Street Tuckerton, New Jersey 08067 <small>Manager: Ray Gentry and Raymond M. Muro, Inc., Owner</small>	
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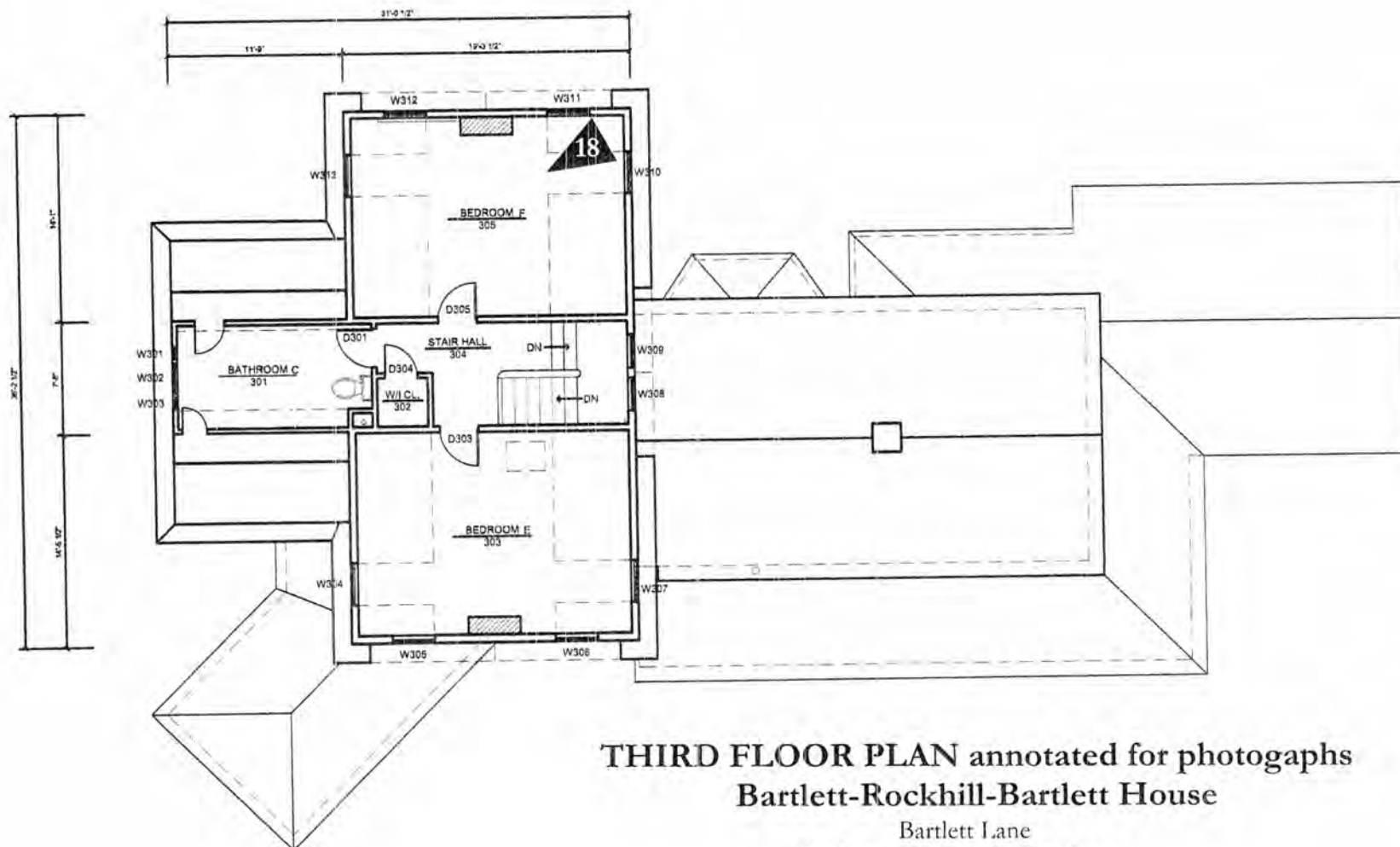


SECOND FLOOR PLAN annotated for photographs Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

Bartlett Lane
Tuckerton Borough, New Jersey



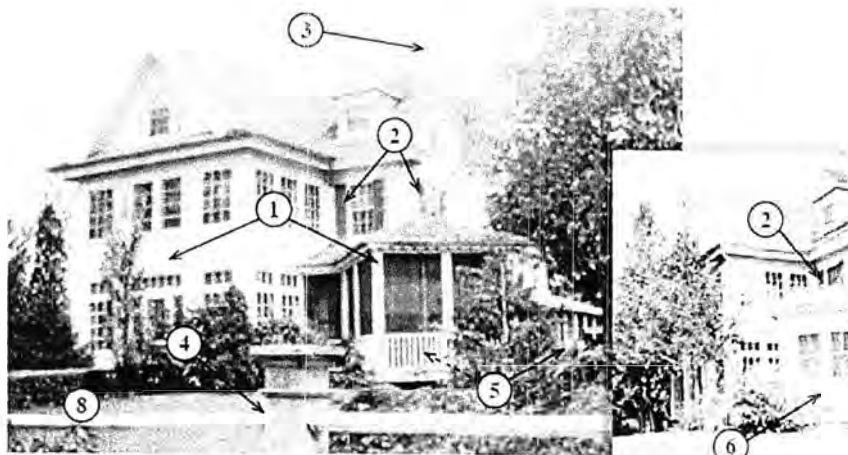
Historic Building Architects, LLC <small>311 West State St., Tuckerton, NJ 08068 TEL 609 343 3099 FAX 609 205 4333 Certificate of Architectural & AC 248 Expires 01/31/2012</small>			Preservation Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE 120 West Main Street Tuckerton, New Jersey 08067 <small>Barnegat Bay State and Reynolds Museum, Inc., Owner</small>	
Date: 06/30/2010	Drawn by: MS	Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"	Second Floor Plan	



THIRD FLOOR PLAN annotated for photographs
Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
 Bartlett Lane
 Tuckerton Borough, New Jersey

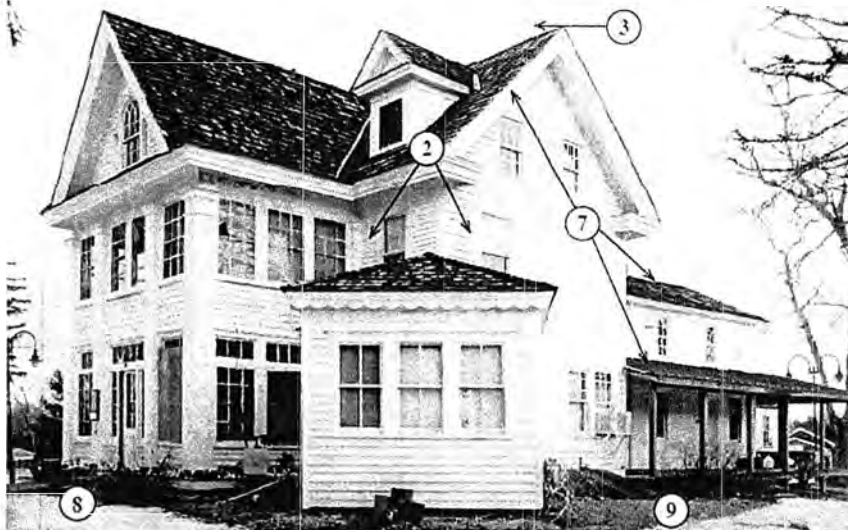


Historic Building Architects, LLC <small>112 West Street • Tuckerton, NJ 08068 • Tel. 609.393.1000 • Fax 609.393.4333 Certificate of Architectural License # A-2505 Tuckerton NJ 08067</small>			<small>Preservation Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE 120 West Main Street Tuckerton, New Jersey 08067 Heritage Ray Cherry and Ray North Vietnam, Inc., LP, Inc.</small>	
Date: 06/30/2010	Drawn by: MS	Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"	Third Floor Plan	



Bartlett-Rockhill House circa 1910

Bartlett-Rockhill House circa 1930



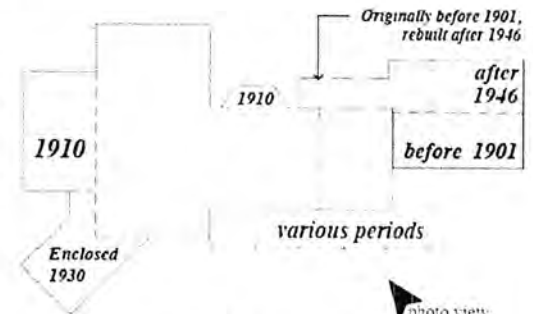
Bartlett-Rockhill House in February, 2010



Visual Annotation of Additions & Alterations

Ownership History

1855	Edmund Bartlett
1863	Cpt. Zebedee W. Rockhill
1891	Willetts & Rebecca Sules
1899	Benjamin Sules
1901	J. Henry Bartlett
1946	J. Henry Bartlett dies
1970s	Used as boarding house
Late	Acquired by Barnegat Bay
1990s	Decoy and Baymen's Museum



Key Plan (not to scale, north top of plan)

Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House

COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPH KEY:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 2-Story Front Porch & angled screen porch added circa 1910 | 7. New sheet metal and cedar shake roofing installed in 2007 |
| 2. Shutters on windows of main house, since removed missing | 8. Treatment of grounds and landscaping once more formal than found today |
| 3. Functional Chimney(s), removed in 2007 roofing campaign | 9. New pressure-treated wood porch construction without railings, this construction replaced the original porch at an unknown date |
| 4. Fence demarcating edge of former Bartlett Lane | 10. Date of side additions remains unclear |
| 5. Glimpse of rear porch w/ railings similar to screened porch | |
| 6. Angled porch enclosed by 1930. | |

Historic Building Architects, LLC <small>211 West Street, Suite 200, Barnegat Bay, FL 34922 Phone: 888-244-2444 Fax: 888-244-2444</small>		Project Name: Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE <small>175 West Main Street Barnegat Bay, FL 34922</small>		Revision # 1 Date 11/20/2010	
Date: 11/20/2010	Drawn by: JMS	Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"	Project Name: Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE		Revision # 1 Date 11/20/2010
Project Name: Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE			Comparative Photo Analysis		
Project Name: Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE			Project Name: Plan for the BARTLETT-ROCKHILL-BARTLETT HOUSE		

Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House
Historic Images

Figure 1: 1859 Parry Map of Burlington County, Tuckerton Inset

The Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House appears as the residence of E. [Edmund] Bartletts (sic).

The lane on which the house stands is clearly shown on this map.

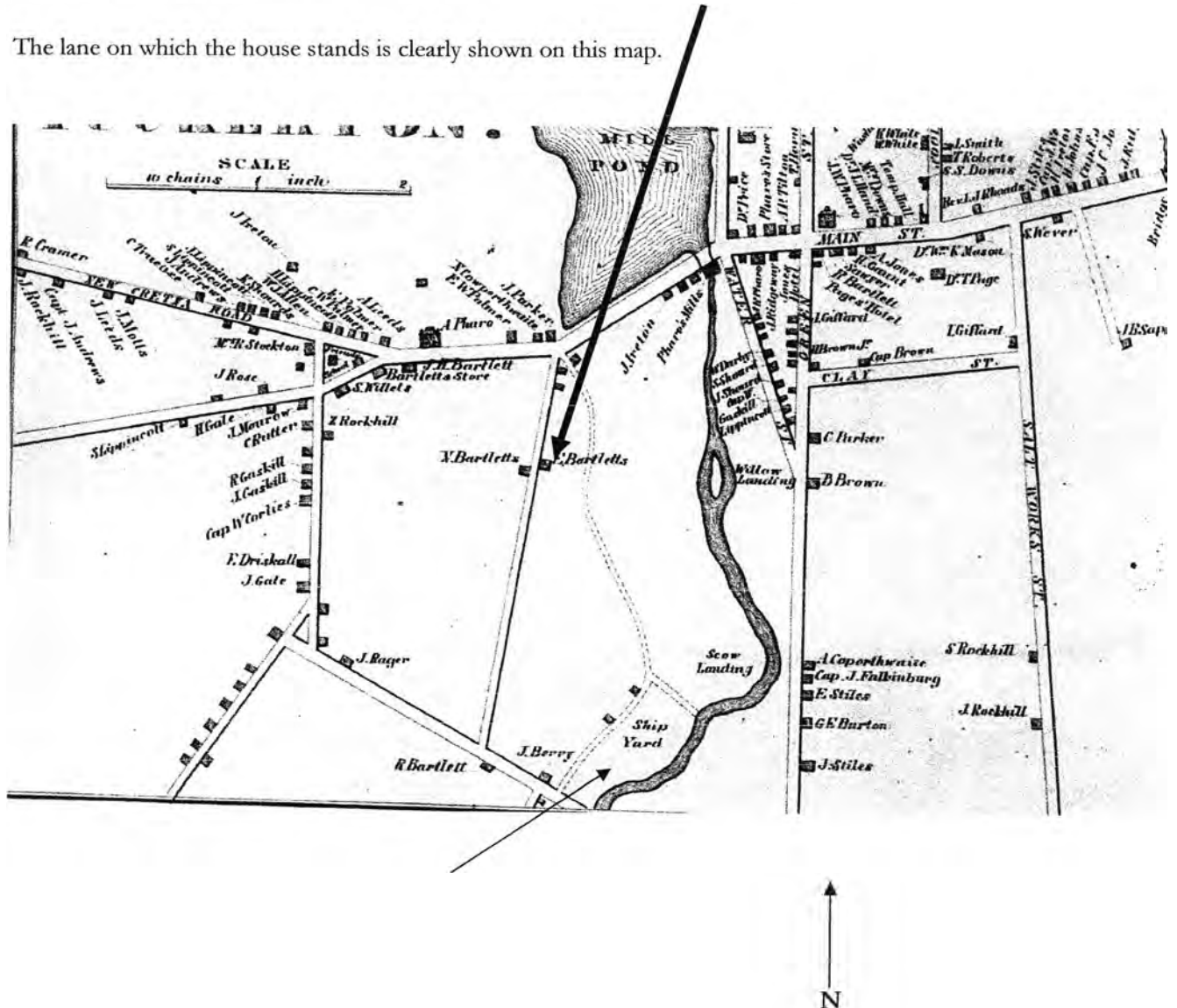
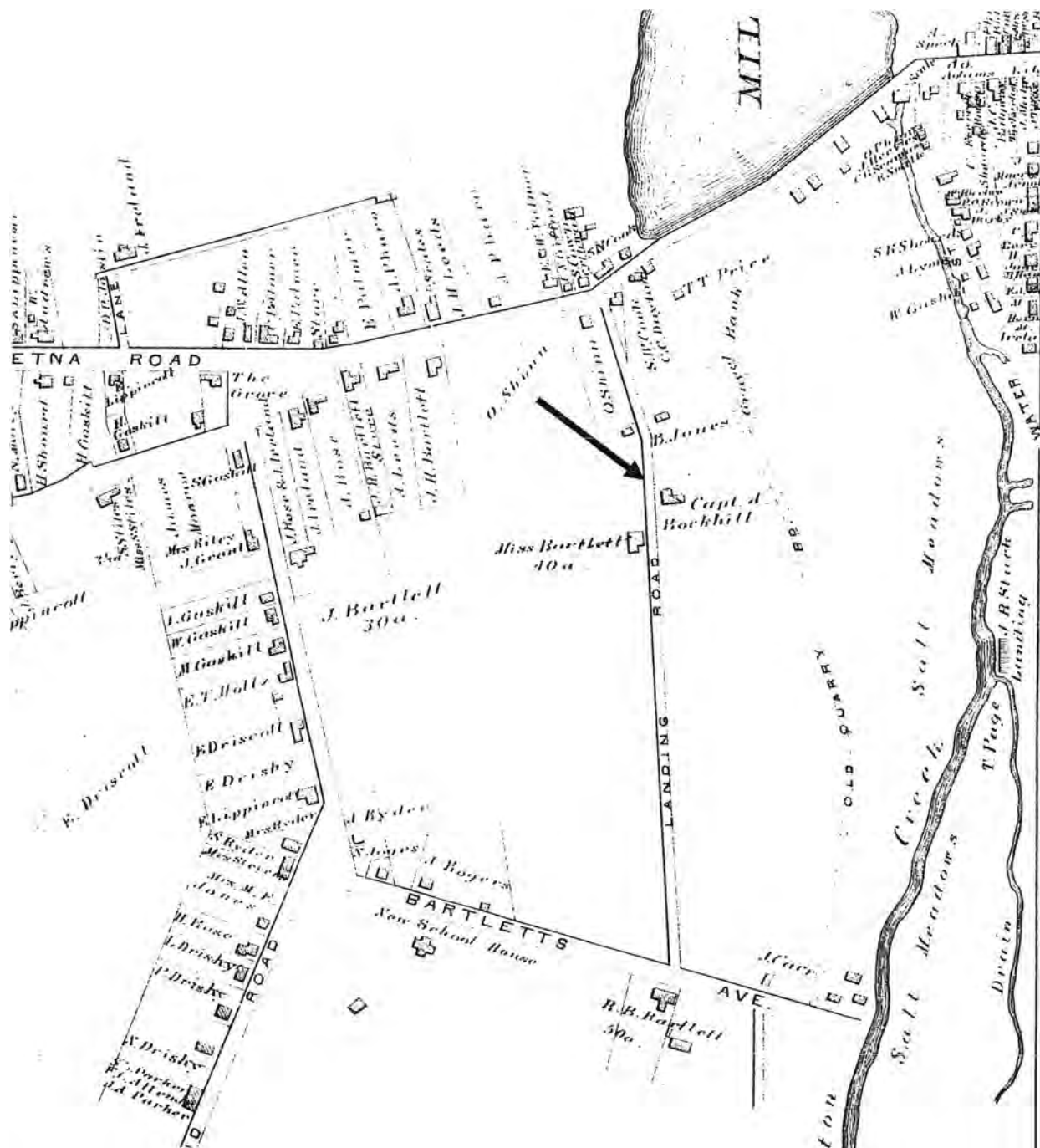


Figure 2: 1876 Scott Map of Burlington County, Tuckerton Inset

On this map, the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House is shown as the residence of Capt. A. [sic] Rockhill. The lane is shown as Landing Road. The houses labeled B. Jones and Miss Bartlett are extant, but are not included within the nomination boundaries.



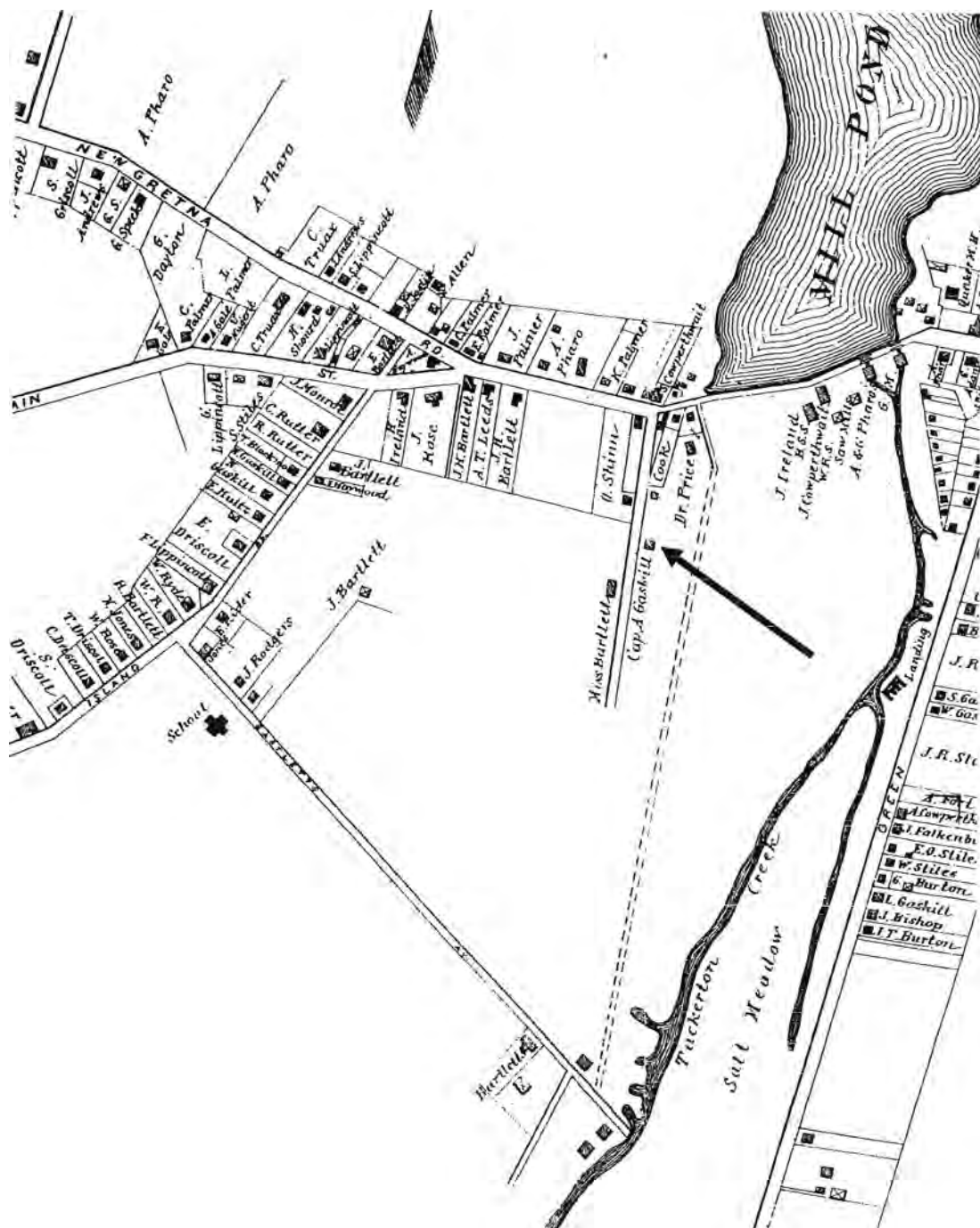


Figure 3: 1878 Woolman & Rose Atlas of the Jersey Coast, Tuckerton

The Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House is shown as the residence of “Capt. A. Gaskill.” This appears to be a mistake on the cartographer’s part since Zebedee Rockhill still owned the property and appears as living there in every census taken during his ownership. Note how the road no longer extends to connect with Bartlett Road to the south.



Figure 4: ca. 1915 photograph of the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House (above)

This view shows the addition to the southwest corner of the main block as an open air screened porch. View northeast. A fence and formal plantings define the landscape in front of the houses. [Tuckerton Historical Society]



Figure 5: ca. 1930 view of the Bartlett-Rockhill House

In this view, the open air porch has been enclosed to create additional living space. View almost north. [Atlantic County Historical Society]



Figure 6: J. Henry Bartlett (seated on lowest step) with his teachers at Friends' Select School, ca. 1900.

[Carol Brown, ed., *A Friends' Select School History* (Sharon Hill, PA: Archway Press, 1989), p. 38]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bartlett--Rockhill--Bartlett House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Ocean

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/05/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/20/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/24/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001041

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.20.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #1



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #2



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #3



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #4



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #5



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #6



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #7



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #8



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #9



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #10



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #11



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #12



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #13



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #14



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #15



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #16



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #17



Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #18

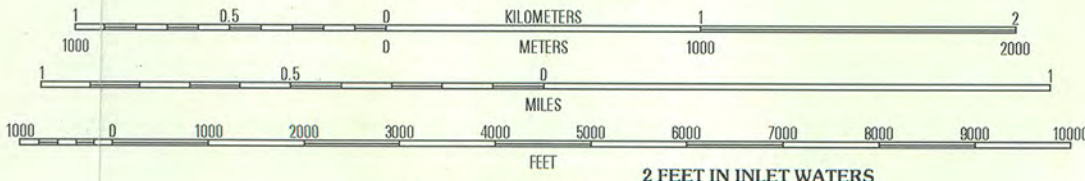
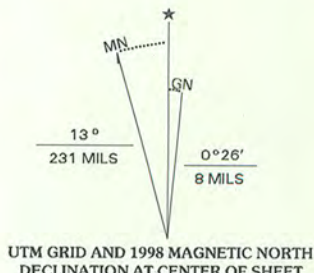


Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House Ocean County, New Jersey #19



Barlett-Rochill-
Barlett House
UTM:
Z=18
E=556355
N=4383620

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1950. Planimetry derived from imagery
taken 1955. Survey control current as of 1952
Selected hydrographic data compiled from surveys taken 1935
and 1936. This information is not intended for navigational
purposes
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks: New Jersey Coordinate System of 1983
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and
NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from
National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Landmark buildings verified 1952



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET, DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET IN INLET WATERS
AND 3 FEET ALONG THE OCEAN



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

- Oswego Lake
- West Creek
- Ship Bottom
- New Gortia
- Beach Haven
- Oceanville
- Brigantine Inlet

TUCKERTON, NJ
1995

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

NIMA 6163 III SE-SERIES V822





HPO Proj. #11-0422-4
HPO k2011-204

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner
MAIL CODE 501-03A
PO Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609-292-3541/Fax: 609-984-0836



BOB MARTIN
COMMISSIONER

CHRIS CHRISTIE
GOVERNOR

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

November 30, 2011

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the nomination for the Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett house, on Bartlett Lane, in Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey, for National Register consideration.

This nomination has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Amy Cradic
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer