

PH0660361

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED APR 26 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC *HK*
HOLMES-HENDRICKSON HOUSE
AND/OR COMMON
HENDRICKSON HOUSE

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *N of Holmdel*
West Side Longstreet Rd., adjacent to Holmdel Park
CITY, TOWN Holmdel *vic.* VICINITY OF Third
STATE New Jersey CODE 034 COUNTY Monmouth CODE 025

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Monmouth County Historical Association
STREET & NUMBER 70 Court Street
CITY, TOWN Freehold VICINITY OF STATE New Jersey

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records
STREET & NUMBER Court House Square
CITY, TOWN Freehold STATE New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory
DATE 1977 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS 109 West State Street
CITY, TOWN Trenton STATE New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE 1959
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Holmes Hendrickson House is an 18th century 1 1/2 story Dutch-Flemish frame farmhouse, with Flemish eave roof and fieldstone foundation. The main unit is five bay wide with a central door and a pair of end chimneys. A three bay kitchen unit extends from the side of the main unit. The most notable feature of this kitchen unit is its massive end wall chimney, the lower portion of which is exposed to the exterior through the clapboard. The main unit is a four room plan with the exception that there is no central hall. Access is gained by a diminutive rear hall which contains a small enclosed (by wainscoting) quarter turn staircase. Each of the ground floor rooms has a fireplace with simple bed molding and raised paneling in the overmantle areas. Contained in each of the west parlors, set opposite the corner fireplace, is a paneled corner cupboard.

The parlor ceilings are exposed, squarely cut beams, without camfering or beading. All floors are wide (approximately 12 inches) and exposed with out finish of any kind.

Interior appointments and features are the most noteworthy aspect of the house. Each of the east parlors has a corner fireplace comprised of a simple molded frame with double beading surmounted by a raised panel area (consisting of a large central panel formed of two horizontal boards and a pair of slender side panels). This paneled area is surmounted in turn by an ogee molded cornice which is broken through at center by one of the ceiling beams. Walls in the east parlor's have chair-rails, as do all the other rooms with the exception that below the rails are tall slender raised panels (this occurs on three of the four walls). All other walls are plaster below the chair-rails.

In the smaller west parlor, is a fireplace similar to that of the east parlor, the only exception being a paneled area consisting of two horizontal panels (center) flanked by tall slender panels. Opposite the fireplace is a corner cupboard with an upper and lower pair of doors (the upper consisting of two panels and the lower of a single panel). This cupboard is surmounted by an ogee molded cornice.

To the rear of the west parlor is a small bedroom with a corner cupboard (similar to the above). Also, contained in this room is a fireplace, the only difference from those previously described being a raised panel area consisting four tall slender panels placed next to each other in a line.

All interior plaster work has been replaced. However the other interior features are original.

The exterior is wide beaded clapboard. Many of these boards have been replaced along the front facade, accounting for the houses unduly pristine appearance, but are in kind.

All windows in the main unit are 9 over 9 double hung with three panel shutters. Those windows in the kitchen wing are 6 over 6 double hung.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holmes-Hendrickson House is a good surviving Dutch-Flemish style house of New Jersey. It was a conservative example of the day lacking both gambrel roof and central hall, but shows a typical house of its period and style, containing its 2 front parlors and rear sleeping rooms, simple flaired eaves, exposed ceilings (with beams 4 feet on center), paneled fireplaces, and molded woodwork. It is also an interesting lesson in vernacular architecture demonstrating the manner in which ceiling beams interrupt the cornices above the fireplaces and how carpenters handled or failed to handle problems of applied decoration.

The original tract of land where the Holmes-Hendrickson House was located was first owned by Richard Stout, who acquired it in the 1670's. Richard Stout was one of the original twelve patentees in Monmouth County. Between 1688 and 1690, he and his wife divided this land into smaller farms which they then gave to their sons. The Hop Brook Farm, where the Holmes-Hendrickson House first stood, was given to Peter Stout in 1690. After his death in 1703, the property passed to his son John, who, on October 9, 1716, sold the farm to Obadiah Holmes. Obadiah was the eldest son of Jonathan Holmes, who settled in Holmdel around 1655 and was the son of one of the original twelve patentees.

Obadiah Holmes bought the 275 acre farm for 500 pounds, which was a considerable sum for property at the time. There is indication that there was a house and other buildings on the property at the time of the sale, though this is only briefly touched upon in the property deed. It is possible that the house and outbuildings were in disrepair or almost totally destroyed when the Holmeses took over the land.

Obadiah did not move to this recently acquired farm after purchase. He chose to remain on the plantation left him by his father, which adjoined the tract on the southwest.

Obadiah Holmes's son, Jonathan, Jr., (probably the eldest) had in 1715 married Teutje (Antonia) Hendricks, daughter of Captain Daniel Hendricks and Tryntje Van Dyke. On February 3, 1721, the Peter Stout farm passed from Obadiah Holmes to his son, Jonathan, Jr. This dates the house sometime around 1720. Jonathan and Teuntje had a total of 12 children. They lived on the farm until about 1752 when they sold it to their son William for 600 pounds.

William Holmes retained the property three years and on February 1756, sold it to his cousin, Garret Hendrickson. Garret was the son of Hendrick Hendrickson, Teuntje's brother, who had died in 1753. Garret paid 2,100 pounds for the property, nearly four times the price William Holmes paid.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Stillwell, John E. Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Vol. IV, New York, 1916, pp. 298-303.

Smith, Samuel. History of the Colony of Novo-Caesaria, or New Jersey, Burlington: James Parker and David Hall, 1765. Reprint: Trenton: Wm. S. Sharp, 1877, pp. 65-67.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	56,91,1,0	44,6,91,9,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated proeprty occupies city block 19, lot 46-A and is approximately 100 X 150 feet in size.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Alyce Lathrop, Docent, Historic Researcher

(George Chidley, OHP, Trenton, 609-292-2024)

April 14, 1977

ORGANIZATION

Monmouth County Historical Association

STREET & NUMBER

Marlpit Hall, 137 Kings Highway

TELEPHONE

201-671-3237

CITY OR TOWN

Middletown

STATE

New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

F. J. Wilson

TITLE Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE

12-19-77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ATTEST:

W. J. ...

DATE

4/25/78

DATE

4.25.78

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Hendrickson House

Holmdel

Monmouth County

New Jersey 034

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DESCRIPTION (continued)

Although the house has been moved, it remains in the same town and its surroundings are similar in character to those of its original site. Even the compass point orientation has been maintained.

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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Garret Hendrickson was born January 22, 1734, and wed his cousin, Catherine Denise, on December 8, 1755. Garret had six children by his first wife, between 1757 and 1768, and five children by his second marriage to Helena Van Liew.

Garret was First Lieutenant in the First Regiment, Monmouth Militia, under the command of the Captain William Schenck. On June 21, 1780, he was wounded as the militiamen drove off a British and Tory raiding party. Garret lost the use of his right arm in the fighting and in 1784 received a pension of five dollars a month.

On February 8, 1782, the Holmes-Hendrickson House was the scene of a raid by British refugees. A newspaper of the day, the New Jersey Gazette, of February 13, 1782, gave this account:

"We hear from Monmouth that on Friday evening the 8th instant, about forty refugees, commanded by one Stevenson, a Lieutenant, came over from Sandy Hook, across the Gut, and thence into the country to a place near Pleasant Valley. --They visited the houses of sundry persons in the neighborhood, from whence they took off upwards of twenty horses, five sleighs, which they loaded with plunder, and eight or nine prisoners, namely Hendrick Hendrickson and his two sons, Garret Hendrickson, Peter Covenhoven, Esq., Samuel Bowne and son, and Jacques Denice. They then made off with their prisoners and booty. At Garret Hendrickson's having entered the house and made him prisoner, they went to the barn to take his horses and sleigh. In the mean time, two young men, his son and one William Thompson, who slept in the second story of the house, being awakened by the noise below, secreted themselves till the enemy were gone to the barn, and then came down, escaped and went to the house of Capt. John Schenck, of Col. Holmes' regiment, whom they alarmed about an hour and a half before day. This gallant officer immediately collected a small party, left orders for as many as could be got together to follow him, pursued the refugees on the route they had taken, and arrived at the Gut just as they had got the prisoners, two or three of the horses and a small quantity of the other plunder carried over. He immediately attacked those which were with the remainder of the horses and plunder, and after a few fires, in which unfortunately young Mr. Thomson fell, and a Mr. Cotteret was wounded in the knee, he made them prisoners to the number of twelve, three of whom were wounded. Captain Schenck finding it impractical to continue the pursuit for want of craft to cross the water, was returning with his re-capture and prisoners, when he suddenly fell in with Stevenson and sixteen others who had remained behind to secure the retreat and favour the passage of those who were before. A firing immediately ensued on both sides, but Captain Schenck ordered his men to charge and give the enemy the bayonet. This encounter being altogether unexpected, eight of the

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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

prisoners first taken found means to escape. Captain Schenck was left Saturday forenoon with the plunder which had been taken from the inhabitants, and one and twenty of the enemy prisoners. The people report that they... triumphed as they returned to their boats, boasting of their success, and that the next time they would penetrate as far as Mount-Pleasant, several miles further into the country. Among the prisoners are several atrocious villians who have at different time, done much mischief in that part of the country." (original spelling and grammar retained.) It is not clear from this account whether Garret Hendrickson was one of the prisoners who escaped, or whether he later was freed by the British. In any event, two years later he pressed his claim for a disability pension.

Only three years after the raid, on June 1, 1785, Garret Hendrickson, now forty-eight, lost his second wife. Several years later he married for the third time, taking as his wife Molly Schenck, widow of Hendrick Smock. There were no children. Garret died on December 18, 1801, and his wife February 13, 1834.

His son Hendrick Hendrickson (born 1764) subsequently came into possession of the property. He married Phebe Van Mater in 1791. Their son, Cyrenius Hendrickson (1802-1879) came into possession of the property upon his father's death in 1837. He lived and died on the family farm, but is reported that his extravagance caused his son, Henry Denist Hendrickson, to lose the farm in 1873.

It was sold at sheriff's sale that year to John Herbert and remained in the Herbert estate until 1930. During much of this period the land was rented and farmed by one Charlie P. Conoyor. In 1930 the farm was bought by Bell Laboratories of Holmdel. The house then remained unoccupied for many years.

Bell Laboratories planned to expand their facilities in 1959, and the Holmes-Hendrickson house was in the way. To save it, Bell Labs paid to have it moved to its present location, about one mile from its place of origin. It was then presented to the Monmouth County Historical Association, which undertook restoration.

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New Jersey 030

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BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

Monmouth Deeds, Vol. B. Page 6, Section 2, Freehold.

Deed Book F, Page 14, Secretary of State's Office.

Beekman, George C. Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Freehold; Moreau Brothers, 1901. Reprint: The Township of Neptune Historical Society, 1974.

Deed unrecorded but referred to in later deed: Book K-2, Page 298, Secretary of State's Office.

Monmouth Deeds, Book I, Page 105.

Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses & Families, Rosalie Fellows Bailey, 1958; p. 404

House & Garden Magazine, April, 1976

Monmouth Historian, 1972 (one of five MCHA properties)

Reporter, Bell Telephone Laboratories Magazine, May/June 1967