

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Parker Homestead  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 235 Rumson Road  not for publication  
city or town Little Silver Borough  vicinity  
state New Jersey code NJ county Monmouth code 025 zip code 07739

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official *Amy Cradic* Date 10/6/11  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau Assistant Commissioner Natural and Historic Resources/DSHPO

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper *Donna M. [unclear]* Date of Action 12/28/11

**Parker Homestead**  
Name of Property

**Monmouth County, NJ**  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
1	1	sites
2	1	structures
		objects
8	2	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  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/Not in use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> C. Revivals/Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
walls WOOD  
roof WOOD  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Parker Homestead, Monmouth County, NJ

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Located just east of the center of the Borough of Little Silver, the Parker Homestead is prominently situated on a low rise set back set back about 210 feet from the north side of Rumson Road. The homestead faces south. The property consists of 10.83-acres of open, generally level fields bordered by scattered trees. It constitutes the remainder of a farm established in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The homestead takes its name from the Parker family, who first settled on the Rumson peninsula in the 1660s. The Parkers continuously owned the homestead property until December 16, 1994 when Julia G. Parker, the last family member to occupy the house, transferred the property to the Borough of Little Silver. The property contains an impressive array of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century frame buildings, including a notable vernacular side-hall plan and kitchen-wing farmhouse, dating in part from circa 1721, two barns, and a carriage house. The homestead provides an important material document of the region's agricultural history and architecture from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Moreover, archaeological resources associated with the farm, including significant prehistoric sites, and historic archaeological deposits and features, are known to survive in close proximity to the house.<sup>1</sup> There are eight contributing resources: the house, two barns, a wagon house and a greenhouse, two structures (cold frame and driveway) and an archaeological site (archeological resources). There are two non-contributing resources: one structure (well) and one site (ruins of a 20<sup>th</sup>-century greenhouse). Despite minor physical deterioration and modern alterations, the Parker Homestead still reflects its two century long period of significance. While some early fabric has been lost, the farmstead retains its essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Surrounding properties include Sickles Farm Market to the north, on what was once part of the Parker property. The Sickles family is related by marriage to the Parkers. Harrison Avenue and a park are located to the west, a small pond and residential properties to the east, and residences and Embury Methodist Church, a congregation the Parker family helped found, to the south.

#### House:

(House on the site map)

#### Summary Description and Development

The Parker House is a frame dwelling constructed over a period of two hundred years beginning in the early 1700s. Its features include a two-story, gable-roofed, double-pile-plan main block—evidently the result of at least four building campaigns—with interior gable-end chimneys, a regular fenestration pattern and one-story appendages at each end. Exhibiting little stylistic embellishment, the simply detailed exterior features a stone foundation, wood-shingle roof, clapboard and wood shingle siding, multi-pane sash windows—most with louvered shutters—several entries with panel or batten doors and a front porch, whose Tuscan columns provide

<sup>1</sup> MAAR Associates, Inc. Stage II Archaeological Surveys of Sites 28MO190, 28MO191 & 28MO192, Little Silver, Monmouth County, NJ. Prepared for JMB Development Corp., Little Silver, New Jersey, 1989, and Richard Veit and Paul Jung (Gannett Fleming Inc.) Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations, Parker Homestead (28-Mo-262), Borough of Little Silver, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Prepared for Borough of Little Silver and Mark R. Fitzsimmons, AIA, Architect and Planner, 2001.

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one of the few stylistic references. While much of the building envelope apparently dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, more early fabric remains inside, including features associated with Dutch building traditions (H-bent framing and what may be the hood of a jambless fireplace), as well as several fireplaces, wall plaster, flooring, Federal-style staircase, batten doors with early hardware and other woodwork. Portions of the interior were remodeled during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and fabric dating to that era includes ceiling and wall plaster, flooring, panel doors and woodwork. Modern utility systems also were installed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and repairs and other upgrades were made upon the acquisition of the property by Little Silver in 1994. Recent work has been relatively minor in nature, and the house retains much of its character from the early 1900s.

The Parker House has a rather complicated construction history, which will require additional physical investigation to be more completely understood. The house evidently began as a small, one-and-one-half-story dwelling (the first story of the western half of the main block), which dendrochronological analysis of several floor joists indicates could have been constructed as early as ca. 1721.<sup>2</sup> The cellar-less original dwelling, whose hewn-timber-framed walls are in-filled with brick nogging, had a one or two-room plan, interior gable-end chimney and perhaps an asymmetrical gable roof.<sup>3</sup> The chimney provided the large front room (Room 106) with a wide brick cooking fireplace, which although concealed survives intact and retains the closed opening of a removed bake oven, (photo 13). Sometime during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the original house was enlarged by a one-and-one-half-story double-pile east addition, which has a stone cellar, a Dutch H-bent frame, brick-nogged exterior walls, and a brick east-gable chimney.<sup>4</sup> The chimney, which features a massive vaulted and corbelled, brick and stone base and Flemish bond exposed fireback with glazed headers (photo 17), serves fireplaces in the front and rear rooms (the front-room fireplace perhaps originally without jambs in the Dutch tradition, photo 22; the one in the rear room, a corner fireplace).<sup>5</sup> Physical and stylistic evidence suggests that the east section was raised to full two-story height ca. 1800. The junction of these two builds can be seen in seams in the framing exposed to view in the south and east walls, and above the junction the walls are nogged with clay and straw instead of brick (photo 18). Furthermore, the staircase is narrow and awkwardly placed, a

<sup>2</sup> Richard F. Veit, "Dendrochronological Study of the Parker Homestead," page 5. Analysis of samples taken from several floor joists indicates that the timbers all were harvested c. 1721, indicating that the west portion of the main block dates no earlier than that year. However, additional sampling of other framing members would be necessary to confirm 1721 as the construction date; since it is possible that the floor joist could have been recycled from an earlier building.

<sup>3</sup> Ford, Mills & Gatch, "Building History and Significance, Parker Homestead Historic Preservation Master Plan," page II-1, as included in the 2006 Parker Homestead New Jersey Historic Trust Grant application. This analysis concludes that the rear section of the west section forms part of the original build. However, the rear section has a full cellar that appears to be integral to that of the east half of the main block. Perhaps a cellar was dug out under the rear portion of the west half when the east half was built, or the rear section is contemporary with the east half of the main block. Additional physical investigation will be necessary to determine the construction sequence.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. However, additional physical investigation will be necessary to confirm that the east section of the main block post-dates the west section.

<sup>5</sup> The tapered chimney preset, a portion of which extends a few inches beyond the mass of the chimney into the room has been interpreted as the hood of a jambless fireplace by architectural historians who recently surveyed the house (see Mills & Gatch, page II-10). Indeed the feature does resemble such hoods as described and pictured in a recent work about traditional Dutch-American architecture. However, it is unclear if the "hood" is supported by one of the H-bents, and if that H-bent is larger than the others, a distinctive characteristic of Dutch jambless fireplace hoods [John R. Stevens, *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America, 1640-1830*, pp. 85, 92, 93 & 351].

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configuration that can be explained by the necessity of fitting it between two H-bents of the one-and-one-half story dwelling. The detailing of the staircase and other woodwork exhibits simple Federal style influences suggestive of a late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century construction date, as does the use of cut nails with hand-hammered heads for second-story trim and attic floorboards, as well as the bead-edged clapboard siding remaining on the main block's east gable wall, visible in the loft of the east appendage.<sup>6</sup>

The shed-roofed appendage at the east end of the house has a recessed porch with larder, finished first-story room with brick fireplace and attic loft. It probably dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although according to family tradition, this addition, known as the "tuther end," was moved from the east end of the original house.<sup>7</sup> A similar shed appendage, purportedly used for weaving, was located at the west end of the house, but was replaced sometime after 1907 by the extant appendage, which has a brick foundation and low-pitched hip roof. This space provided a new kitchen.<sup>8</sup>

The first-story of the main block was remodeled in the 1880s upon the marriage of Michael Henry Parker and Susan Smith, work that included the installation of plaster ceilings over the old exposed floor joists of the H-bents, along with new windows, doors and other woodwork and probably closing up the original cooking fireplace. A \$500 mortgage covered the cost of the renovation, which was performed by carpenter Ben Ayers with the assistance of mason Lewis Smith, the bride's father. More extensive alterations followed in 1907, when a full second story was added to the kitchen wing providing four new bedrooms, work which included rebuilding the wing's upper-story front wall to align with that of the side-hall-block and creating a partially recessed porch (see figures 1 and 2 for the appearance of the house before and after this work was done). Eighteen-year old Frank Parker, a professional carpenter, undertook the ambitious project with the assistance of his father Michael and brothers Doug and Stan. The front porch was added in 1912 by Frank Parker. It incorporated Tuscan columns obtained from a client, who was renovating a house in nearby Deal.<sup>9</sup> The reconstruction of the west shed apparently occurred around this time.<sup>10</sup> New flooring also was installed throughout much of the house in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, followed by plumbing, central heat and electricity.<sup>11</sup> More recent work, undertaken by the Borough of Little Silver since its acquisition of the property, has included the installation of a new roof and handicapped rest rooms and repairs to the framing members and building envelope.

### *Exterior*

The foundations of both portions of the west block and of the east appendage are of coursed rubble stone construction (for which a local conglomerate stone was used); the foundation of the west appendage, which dates

<sup>6</sup> If the second-story was constructed earlier, as postulated by architectural historians who recently surveyed the house (see Ford, Mills & Gatch, page II-1), it must have been extensively remodeled around 1800.

<sup>7</sup> Julia Gertrude Parker, "The Parker Family History," pp. 23 & 28.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., pp. 46, 84, 85 & 107.

<sup>10</sup> The west shed certainly was not rebuilt before 1907 as its predecessor is visible in a photograph taken after the roof of the old kitchen wing was raised, work occurring in that year (see figure 1).

<sup>11</sup> Parker, page 46.

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from the 20<sup>th</sup>-century, is brick.<sup>12</sup> The foundations bear evidence of repointing and patching in places. What appears to be early bead-edged clapboard siding is present on the second-story south front of the eastern half of the main block, and similar siding, attached by cut-nails with hand-hammered heads (a nail type in common use c. 1790-1820), survives on a portion of the main block's east side, visible in the loft of the east appendage. Above the level of the east appendage's roof, the main block's east wall is covered with wood shingles. The other elevations present a mix of wire and cut-nailed clapboard siding of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century provenance, and vertical seams in the siding on the north and south elevations at the second story level demark the original west corners of the side-hall block. The corner boards are plain, except for those of the west appendage, which are articulated as small pilasters by the continuation of the cornice bed molding across their tops (photos 1 to 4).

The house retains the fenestration pattern achieved in the 1907 renovations, for the most part, and an earlier photograph (figure 1) indicates that the existing fenestration of the older portions was not changed substantially in that work. The one-and-one-half-story west section of the house had a two-over-three bay fenestration on the south front, and this was retained when the roof was raised although full-height sash windows replaced the earlier knee-wall windows. The side-hall east portion of the main block has a regular three-bay fenestration pattern on the south front, and both gable-end walls have two bays. As is typical of the region's early domestic architecture the rear or north elevation has fewer windows than the front, and the north side of the side-hall east section features one less window on both stories than does its south front (photo 4). There are two cellar windows, one each on the north and south sides. All windows have plain trim, except for those on the south and west sides of the 1907 addition and the west appendage, which have small cornices. Nearly all of the main block and east appendage windows feature 6/6 sashes of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date; the west appendage windows have 2/2 sashes. The north cellar window, however, has a nine-light sash with wide ovolo muntins, probably a recycled 18<sup>th</sup>-century sash. The west gable has two three-light horizontal windows (photo 3), presumably the recycled knee-wall windows from the south front of the kitchen wing, as documented by a photograph taken before the roof of that section was raised (figure 1). Historic photographs also document the presence of louvered shutters at most windows, and the extant shutters with movable louvers on the south front and gable-end walls are recently installed replicas (figure 1 and 2).

The entries also present a mix of early and later work. The front of the east shed, set within a recessed front porch, features a batten Dutch door hung on four different, evidently recycled strap hinges of an early type, one with an enlarged, round nailing pad and the others with spade or penny finials.<sup>13</sup> The east shed's rear entry and the cellar and larder entries with the recessed porch retain 19<sup>th</sup>-century batten doors hung on butt hinges. The main block's three entries (two front and one rear) feature four-panel doors that probably date to the 1880s remodeling. Their recessed panels are outlined with an ogee/bevel molding typical of that period, as are their cast-iron butt hinges and rim locks with porcelain knobs. The two front entries have wooden screen doors. The front and rear entries of the west appendage have glass-and-panel doors of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century provenance. All of the doors have plain trim.

<sup>12</sup> Popularly called "pudding stone" and "pea stone" among other names, the conglomerate is composed of quartz gravel naturally cemented by bog-iron and more formally known as Beacon Hill gravel [Historic Buildings Architects, LLC, *Preservation Plan for All Saints' Memorial Church, Navesink, NJ*, page IV-7].

<sup>13</sup> The type with enlarged round nailing pad is typically associated with Dutch-American houses [Stevens, pp. 101 and 363].

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The main block has a box cornice with crown and bed moldings and frieze; the flush raking eaves are trimmed with a fascia and crown molding. While the cornice may be 19<sup>th</sup>-century in part, that its frieze board overlaps the junction of the side-hall and 1907 sections indicates reworking or reconstruction at that time or more recently. The wood shingle roof was installed early in the past decade. The east shed has overhanging eaves, probably the result of 20<sup>th</sup>-century reworking, and a new wood shingle roof. The west shed features boxed overhanging eaves with crown and bed moldings and frieze, dating to its early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction, and a modern rolled asphalt roof.

Historic photographs (figure 1) indicate that before the 1907 renovations both the side-hall block and west kitchen wing had full width south porches, the main porch with apparently square posts and the kitchen porch with lattice-work supports. While the main porch remained, the kitchen porch was rebuilt to carry the weight of the second-story extension in 1907. However, in 1912 both were replaced by the present porch, which extends across the full width of the main block. The five-bay porch features boxed overhanging eaves with small bracket-like elements that may be rafter ends, bead-board ceiling and Tuscan columns, of which the rear west column is original and the others recent replacements, as are the wood shingle roof and tongue-and-groove porch floor and deck.<sup>14</sup> The east shed appendage features a recessed porch, partially enclosed with a louvered screen, leaving a narrow open end bay articulated as a Gothic arch with stick spandrel brackets (photo 5). The screen and brackets are recent replications of the deteriorated originals.

### *Interior*

The interior of the Parker House retains considerably more early fabric than does the exterior, but also bears evidence of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century renovations, most notably on the first story and west half of the second story.

### **Cellar**

The L-shaped cellar (Room 001) extends under the eastern half of the main block and northern portion of the western half. It has a dirt floor and rubble stone walls. The hewn timber framing of the first story floor of the east half of the house is exposed to view; it consists of a large beam running east/west about midway and perpendicular joists, which are connected to the beam and the north and south wall sills by mortise and tenon joints. The cellar's most notable feature is the massive stone base of the east chimney, which incorporates a brick-arched barrel vault under the south fireplace and brick corbelling for the north corner fireplace (photo 6).

### **First Story** (photos 7 to 18)

The eastern half of the main block has a side-hall plan with larger front and smaller rear rooms to the east of the stair hall; the western half of the main block also contains larger front and smaller rear rooms. Early fabric includes most of the wall plaster, two of the three fireplaces, the staircase and some wooden trim, along with random-width flooring, now covered. Typical of early construction, wall plaster is applied directly to the brick

<sup>14</sup> At least one of the removed columns survives and is stored on site.

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nogging; the simple quirk-beaded baseboards may be contemporary. The large brick cooking fireplace in Room 106 features a timber lintel, angled jambs and brick hearth, as well as the closed arched door of a removed bake oven (photo 13). The corner fireplace in Room 103 also has a brick firebox and hearth; its mantel consists of an architrave surround and cornice incorporating delicate moldings typical of the Federal style (photo 11). The open staircase in Room 101 is comprised of a long lower run and short upper run broken by landing. It also exhibits Federal style influences. It has tapered "Hepplewhite" newel posts, square spindles, oval railing and open string board (photo 8). The triangular area below the lower run is enclosed with wide, hand-planed tongue-and-groove boards with quirk-bead molded edge. The narrow width of staircase and wide ledge on its upper right result from the staircase having been inserted between two H-bents when the second story was added. Door 101/103 has an early raised-panel door (the small ovolo moldings around the edge of the panels field are typical of 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century work); however, the mitered door surround, which is unlike any other in the house, appears to have been reworked. Features dating to the 1880s renovations include the plaster ceilings—which purportedly cover exposed ceiling beams—the door and window trim, several panel and batten doors, and probably the "stove mantel" installed on the partition added to close off the cooking fireplace in Room 106 (photo 11) and the adjoining four-door cupboard.<sup>15</sup> Architrave door and window trim with an ogee/bevel outer molding and inner quirk-bed is found in Rooms 101, 103 and 103. Rooms 106 and 107 have plain trim with a quirk-beaded inner edge. Faux grain-painted four-panel doors (Doors 101/106 and 106/107) feature recessed panels with an ogee/bevel edge molding on one face and flush panels with quirk-beaded edge molding on the other; the doors of the built-in cupboard also have flush bead-edge panels. Door 101/102 has four recessed panels on each side with ogee/bevel outer molding. It may have been faux-grained originally, but is now painted. A small doorway inserted in the fireplace partition in Room 106 has a batten door. These doors are hung on cast-iron butt hinges, and most have cast iron rim locks with porcelain knobs. The narrow tongue-and-groove flooring throughout the first story was installed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and covers earlier random-width tongue-and-groove floorboards.

The east appendage contains a single first-story room (Room 104) which retains considerable early fabric, including tongue-and-groove flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, and simple door and window trim with quirk-beaded inner edge, enclosed loft staircase and brick fireplace (photos 15 & 16). The batten staircase door is hung on cast-iron butt hinges and is fitted with a wooden lift latch. The fireplace features angled jambs, sloping rear wall, brick hearth and a simple shelf with beveled bed molding.

The west appendage originally also featured one first-story room (Room 108). It retains some quirk-bead-edged trim but the ceiling and walls are covered with sheetrock installed within the past decade, probably in conjunction with the creation of a rear room in the northeast corner. The rest room, which encompasses a small area partitioned from the west end of Room 10, has modern finishes and fixtures.

### **Second Story** (photos 19 to 25)

The eastern half of the main block's second story also has a side-hall plan created when the second story was added c. 1800. The plan mirrors that of the first story, but incorporates a third room partitioned from the south end of the hallway. The enclosed attic staircase and closet occupy the southwest corner of the hall. The two

<sup>15</sup> Parker, pp. 46 & 107.

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east rooms do not have fireplaces, but stovepipe thimbles in the chimney are evidence that they were heated with wood stoves. In the large south room, the chimneybreast incorporates a sloping element that extends several inches beyond the main mass of the chimney, which may be the hood of a jambless fireplace (photo 22). Early finishes in this portion of the house remain largely intact and include ceiling and wall plaster (that of the perimeter walls applied directly to the wall nogging), molded woodwork and batten doors. The east window in Room 202 retains its original architrave surround comprised of a fillet/ogee outer molding and a quirk-beaded inner edge. The use of cut nails with hand-hammered heads in its installation is evidence of a late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century construction date. The other windows have similar trim, removed during recent repairs, but retained for reinstallation. The door trim is plain except for a quirk-beaded inner edge. The doors are constructed of hand-planned, tongue-and-groove boards, and the cross members or battens feature Roman ovolo edge moldings. The doors are hung on hand-forged iron H-L hinges (except for the use of a strap hinge for one of the hall closet door hinges) and fitted with cast-iron Victorian rim lock with porcelain knobs, replacements of earlier locks or lift latch (photos 21 & 23). Simple quirk-beaded baseboard is present throughout, and chair railing in Room 202. The latter has lost its top molding (which a ghost in the plaster reveals to have had a Roman ovolo profile) and has been covered with wallpaper. The hall and two other rooms do not appear to have had chair rails. The narrow tongue-and-groove flooring matches that in the rooms below and dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century renovations. It presumably was installed over earlier random-width tongue-and groove floorboards.

The western half of the main block's second story, created in the 1907 remodeling, has four rooms opening from a narrow east/west hallway (photos 24 & 25). The simple finishes, which all appear to date to that work, include narrow tongue-and groove flooring, wall and ceiling plaster applied to wire-nailed lath, quirk-beaded woodwork and panel doors. The doors have four panels on both sides (two vertical over two horizontal) with small edge molding and shallow raised field. They are hung on butt hinges and fitted with rim locks with porcelain knobs. Room 206 was converted into a rest room during the recent renovations; its finishes and fixtures match those in the first-story rest room.

### Attic

The main block attic is open, and the original west gable wall of the east half of the house was removed when the roof of the west half was raised in the 1907 renovations (photo 26). The east half of the roof is framed with widely spaced hewn rafters that are joined at the peak with a pegged lap joint. The rafters feature the mortises of removed collar beams and shingle lath. The low height of the collar beams would have severely limited the use of the attic, which suggests that the rafters may have been recycled from the east section's original one-and-one half story roof. Recycled hewn rafters were used to construct the west half of the roof in 1907, presumably taken from the west section's original roof, supplemented and extended as necessary. The hewn portions of the south rafters are shorter than the north rafters, perhaps evidence that the original roof had a "salt-box profile. Cut nails with hand-hammered heads were used to install the tongue and groove flooring in the east half of the attic, and the individual boards have either two tongues or two grooves. The flooring in the west half is attached with wire nails.

The house is a contributing resource.

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### **Wagon house:**

Located just northwest of the house, the frame wagon house (photo 34) consists of a gable-fronted, two-bay main block with gable-end entries and shed-roofed appendages on both sides. The one-and-one-half-story central block constitutes the original portion of the building and, although according to family history it was erected after the Revolutionary War, the structure more likely dates to the middle decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, or perhaps somewhat earlier. The frame is of traditional mortise and tenon construction incorporating a mix of hewn and saw cut lumber. Physical evidence indicates that a corncrib was located within the west side, a typical feature of New Jersey wagon houses. The east appendage was an early addition, known as the "wood shed" by the family, and later contained a coal bin. The west shed, called "the new wagon house" was added in 1925 and "provided storage for the farm wagon, dump cart, wood sled, and other tools."<sup>16</sup> A section of early, vertical, tongue-and-groove siding, attached with machine-cut nails on the west wall of the central section (above the removed corncrib) can be seen in the west shed. In 1929, brothers Doug and Stan Parker undertook extensive renovations to the barns, work which including residing the wagon house and installing new doors.<sup>17</sup>

Except for the stone foundation, the building's exterior fabric dates to the 1929 renovations, with some more recent replacement. Vertical tongue-and groove siding covers the front of the building, and board-and-batten siding is found on the east and north elevations. The west wall has been recently resided with plywood detailed to resemble vertical tongue-and-groove boards. The central, two-bay entry has cross-batten sliding doors; the loft entry above has a batten door hung on cross-garnet hinges. It is surmounted by a tackle bar and flanked by six-light windows with plain trim. The east flanking shed features a clip-cornered entry, fitted with batten doors hung on cross garnet hinges; these doors probably post-date the installation of the central doors. The west shed entry also was clipped cornered but lacked doors; the present, square-cornered, batten, double doors were installed recently as a security measure. While the north side of the building presumably also had entries creating drive-through wagon bays; the entries presumably were removed in the 1929 renovations. In their place two windows were installed, a 6/6 sash window on the central block and an eight-light fixed sash on the east shed. The east and west walls of the shed appendages are blank. The building's asphalt shingle roofing is late 20<sup>th</sup> century. At the southwest corner of the wagon house is a gas pump, presumably dating before World War II.

The wagon house is a contributing resource.

### **Main barn:**

Called the "horse barn" by the Parker family, this four-bay English barn probably dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, judging by the steep pitch of its roof and the almost exclusive use of hewn timber in its construction (photo 28). The building's exterior was refurbished in the 1929 barn renovations conducted by the Parker brothers, work which including new siding and roofing, as well as extending the roof eaves for gutters and

<sup>16</sup> Parker, page 25.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid. 93 & 107. Julia Parker noted that her brothers "changed the style of the wagon house doors," which suggests the present siding doors replaced double doors hung on long straps hinges.

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probably new doors, and the building's exterior fabric dates to that work or more recently.<sup>18</sup> The concrete-block foundation must have replaced a stone foundation. Wire-nailed board-and-batten siding covers all four walls of the building, except for the east gable, which is clad with verticals, tongue-and-groove boards. Widely spaced "out-lookers" support the overhanging eaves on the north and south sides. On the south side, the main wagon entry, which occupies the east inner bay, features double batten doors of wire-nailed construction hung on recycled iron strap hinges. The corresponding entry on the north side has been framed-in and covered with plywood detailed to resemble vertical tongue-and-groove boards; one door leaf remains but is in poor condition. Stall entries are located at both ends of the south front and on the east gable end. They also have batten doors hung on strap hinges. Three windows are present: one with 2/2 sashes to the west of the main south entry (which replaced an eight-light fixed sash visible in older photographs), another with 6/6 sashes on the north side, and a four-light fixed-sash east-gable window. The asphalt shingle roof covers earlier wood shingles.

The building's interior is divided into four bays, the two central bays being wider than the end bays (photos 29, 30 & 31). The frame remains largely intact but exhibits evidence of repairs included the installation of steel plates and cables for reinforcement, along with added framing members. The large original timbers appear to be oak and are all hand hewn; the diagonal braces and other small members are saw cut. The large timbers are connected with mortise and tenon joinery. The two bents flanking the wagon way consist of two horizontal members (the lower one larger than the upper one) with central vertical posts and diagonal end braces. The perimeter walls are framed with horizontal members, evidence that the building was constructed to be clad with vertical siding. The roof is framed with common rafters. Those at the west end are hewn and presumably original; those at the eastern end appear to be saw-cut replacements. Plywood flooring has been installed in areas, and the lofts feature mostly plank flooring.

The main barn is a contributing resource.

### **Secondary barn:**

Known as the "cowhouse" by the Parker family and once containing six stalls, this four-bay, frame, gable-roofed barn probably dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (photo 32). In conjunction with the adjoining barns, the building's exterior was refurbished in the Parker brothers' 1929 barn renovations.<sup>19</sup> Exterior fabric includes wire-nailed board-and-batten siding, overhanging eaves supported by widely spaced "out-lookers," and several doors and windows. A wide batten sliding door is centered on the south side, above which is a small batten loft door. A corresponding loft door is located on the north elevation. The main entry is flanked by 6/6 sash windows; a four-light fixed sash window is located in the east gable. The roof is asphalt shingle.

The building's interior is divided into four bays, and the hewn timber frame remains largely intact except for minor repair and the replacement of the roof rafters. The floor is earth; log poles were used for the loft floor, indicating that it was used for hay (photo 33).

<sup>18</sup> Parker, pp. 23 & 93. The construction date of c. 1702 given by Julia Parker for the construction of the "horse barn" is unlikely.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., pp. 25 & 93.

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The secondary barn is a contributing resource.

### **Greenhouse:**

As recounted by Julia Parker, the greenhouse dates to 1924 when her brothers purchased the buildings “from Winnie Wainwright for \$900.00 and moved it to the farm.”<sup>20</sup> While the gable-roofed building is entirely overgrown and no glazing remains, the wood frame set on a concrete-block foundation survives intact (photo 35). The greenhouse had a heating system, located in a small extension at the east end.

The greenhouse is a contributing resource.

### **Cold frame**

Located between the farmhouse and the greenhouse and oriented roughly perpendicular to both, the cold frame may date c. 1913, since the poured concrete for its foundation resembles that used for the driveway which was constructed in that year (photo 35).<sup>21</sup> The wooden framed survives intact, but none of the glazing remains.

The cold frame is a contributing resource.

### **Second Greenhouse:**

Located to the east of the 1924 greenhouse, this small greenhouse has a concrete block foundation and wooden frame, Probably dating to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is has lost all of its glazing and is in ruinous condition.

The greenhouse is a non-contributing resource.

### **Driveway:**

Extending from Rumson Road to the house and following an attenuated S curve, the driveway consists of two poured concrete tracks. Julia Parker noted that her brothers Doug and Stan built the driveway in 1913, starting from the road and mixing the concrete in batches. The driveway appears to have followed a new alignment laid out by the brothers, Julia noting “they got the curve just right.”<sup>22</sup>

The driveway is a contributing resource.

### **Well:**

**(Well on the site map)**

Located near the northwest corner of house is a concrete-capped well of unknown construction and date.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., page 93.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., pp 92 & 93.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

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Because it has not been evaluated, the well must be classified as a non-contributing resource. Upon removal of the cap and additional investigation, the well might be reclassified as contributing.

### **Archaeological Resources:**

Located near the northeast corner of the house is an archaeological feature, consisting of architectural debris (Bog iron fragments and bricks, both glazed and unglazed) which may relate to an earlier structure on the property or early alteration of the current structure. Artifacts associated with this substantial feature date from the early and mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Slightly further to the northeast, a shell-rich domestic trash midden feature is located in the vicinity of the current air conditioner condenser pad. These features were identified during a Phase I and II archaeological investigation of the property. The site was given the trinomial designation 28-Mo-262 and recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Richard F. Veit and Paul Jung (Gannett Fleming, Inc.). Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations, Parker Homestead (28-Mo-262), Borough of Little Silver, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Prepared for Borough of Little Silver and Mark R. Fitzsimmons, AIA, Architect and Planner, 2001.

Parker Homestead

Name of Property

Monmouth, 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHAEOLOGY
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1721-1929

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

Euro-American (Initially established by English Quakers from Rhode Island)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

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### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Parker homestead is associated with the settlement and agricultural development of the Rumson Peninsula, which took place from the late 17<sup>th</sup> through the early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and was an important event in Monmouth County history. Although numerous secondary sources associate the property with Joseph and Peter Parker, brothers from Rhode Island who settled in this area in the 1660s, a somewhat later date for the present house was provided by a tree-ring dating study of the house, which indicated that timbers employed in the building's construction were evidently cut in 1721. Archaeological evidence indicates a prehistoric Native American presence on the property, followed by an 18<sup>th</sup>-century occupation. However, title research has not definitively established the property's earliest owners. It appears that members of the Parker family have owned the property since the 18<sup>th</sup> century and probably before. The tract was farmed into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and an adjacent property, now owned by collateral descendants of the Parkers, the Sickles, continues to be farmed today, making this property one of the longest owned and farmed by a single family in New Jersey. Moreover, the agricultural buildings associated with the farm: barns, carriage house, greenhouses, and the house itself, reflect the gradual evolution of agricultural practices in the area from general agriculture in the colonial period to the production of nursery plants, truck farming, and for a period during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, to providing lodging for summer visitors at the shore. For these reasons, the Parker homestead meets the National Register Criterion A, with local significance in the areas of Exploration/settlement, and agriculture.

The property possesses architectural significance under Criterion C. The house, barn and other outbuildings are vernacular buildings clearly rooted in the region's traditional construction practices and forms but also reflecting the influence of stylistic fashions and other innovations of conservative rural builders over time. The house illustrates such traditional practices as Dutch H-bent framing, but also reveals how rural buildings reflected peoples' responses to more formal notions of domestic planning by enlarging the east half of the main block to create a side-hall-plan block, increasing privacy and delineating public from private space. The house also retains a number of notable early features, such as the east chimney's massive base and Flemish bond exposed fireback, along with what may be the hood of a jambless fireplace. Federal-style influences are evident in the main staircase and the delicate molding employed for some of the interior woodwork. The English barn, second barn or "cow house" and gable-fronted wagon house also are good examples of their types and of traditional, mortise and tenon frame construction.

The property's period of significance extends from ca. 1721, to 1929. These dates are defined by tree-ring dates establishing when the timbers employed in the earliest portion of the house were cut and 1929, when the last major alterations to the buildings on the property, during the Parker's ownership, took place. While some very early fabric has been lost to modern alterations, the Parker Homestead possesses the historical significance and integrity necessary for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

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### Historical Overview:

#### Early History

The site of the Parker Homestead lies near the western end of the Rumson peninsula in an area of Monmouth County that was first settled by European colonists in the 1660s. On October 28<sup>th</sup> 1664, two months after the English conquest of New Netherland, a group of Quakers and Baptists from Long Island and Rhode Island purchased a tract of land from the Lenape reaching from Sandy Hook westward to the Raritan River and southward for twelve miles.<sup>24</sup> On April 8, 1665 Governor Nicolls, in response, conveyed what came later to be called the Monmouth Patent to "some of the Inhabitants of Gravesend, upon Long-Island."<sup>25</sup> The Patentees were to erect and build two towns, which soon came to be called Middletown, which drew most of the Baptists, and Shrewsbury, to which most of the Quakers gravitated. Brothers Peter and Joseph Parker, Quakers from Rhode Island, purchased neighboring properties of 240 and 180 acres, spanning the peninsula between the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, within a portion of Shrewsbury.<sup>26</sup>

In May 1635 George Parker, a carpenter, immigrated to America, and settled in Rhode Island. He had four children, Joseph, Peter, Meribah, and John, three of whom ultimately moved south to New Jersey. Joseph married Margaret Slocum and moved to New Jersey, Peter married Sarah Cook and moved to New Jersey, and Meribah married Captain John Slocum and also moved to New Jersey.<sup>27</sup>

Christopher Almy, a Rhode Island merchant, who was instrumental in encouraging settlement in northeastern Monmouth County, is believed to have transported Peter and Joseph Parker to the Rumson peninsula. Indeed, many of the settlers of northeastern Monmouth County came from Long Island and Rhode Island. Henry Bull, Walter Clarke, William Coddington, and John Coggeshall, who purchased land in Monmouth County, had all served terms as governors of Rhode Island.<sup>28</sup> Local historian, Samuel Stelle Smith, based on an analysis of early deeds, concluded that Peter and Joseph purchased neighboring properties of 240 and 180 acres spanning the peninsula between the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers. According to his research, the Parker House stands on property once owned by Joseph Parker.<sup>29</sup> Peter, his brother, owned the adjoining property to the east. Other sources, however, contradict Smith, noting that Peter settled on what is now Rumson Road, while his brother Joseph settled on Silverside Avenue, roughly a mile away.<sup>30</sup> Franklin Ellis, compiler of the standard county history, recounts that "Peter Parker was in this section of country between 1665 and 1670 but where he settled first, is not known. The land left to him by his cousin [actually brother-in-law] John Slocum, is supposed to

<sup>24</sup> Peter Wacker, *Land and People*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975, p. 250.

<sup>25</sup> Wacker, 1975, p. 250.

<sup>26</sup> Samuel S. Smith, *Sandy Hook and the Land of the Navesink*. Monmouth Beach, New Jersey, Philip Freneau Press, 1963, p. 26; Ellis, 1885, pp. 590-591.

<sup>27</sup> Julia Gertrude Parker, *The Parker Family History*, Borough of Little Silver, Little Silver, NJ: Privately Printed (on file with the Borough of Little Silver) 1987, p.11.

<sup>28</sup> Franklin Ellis, *History of Monmouth County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia, PA: R. T. Peck & Co., 1885, p. 64.

<sup>29</sup> Smith, 1963, p. 26.

<sup>30</sup> June O. Kennedy, *A Sketchbook of Little Silver History*. Little Silver, Little Silver Historical Society, 1972, p. 9.

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have been his residence after that time, as it was in the family until 1824.<sup>31</sup> Despite these contradictory sources, the weight of evidence indicates that the Parker family had established themselves on the Rumson peninsula where the Parker homestead currently stands during the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Because the Parkers had purchased their land under the Nicolls Patent, before governance by the East New Jersey proprietors had been clearly established, their land titles were in question. A small contingent of the Navesink settlers, led by John Bowne, Richard Hartshorne, and Joseph Parker met with Governor Carteret and his council in an attempt to rectify the situation. In 1683, they received new grants for 500 acre tracts, but then refused to pay quit rents on these tracts.<sup>32</sup> These land disputes were not fully resolved until well into the 18<sup>th</sup> century and may have contributed to the confusion over the location of the Parkers' earliest homes.

The Parkers were in the first wave of settlers and quickly rose to prominence. Both Parker brothers were politically active. Joseph Parker was appointed a judge of the court in 1676 and was also a Deputy of the Assembly.<sup>33</sup> In 1667 Peter Parker was elected as Constable of Shrewsbury. He also represented Shrewsbury at a General Court in 1674. This was in the period immediately after the 1673 Dutch reconquest of New Netherlands. Peter is also reputed to have spoken against the idea of a revolt against the Dutch takeover. In 1674 he purchased additional lands from Christopher Almy and in 1675 he received a patent from the proprietors for an additional 180 acres of land. Peter served as a jury foreman in 1678 in Shrewsbury, while his brother Joseph Parker served as a Magistrate. He purchased more land in 1679.<sup>34</sup> One of the later references to Peter Parker is a letter written on August 20, 1680 by John Bowne to Governor Edmond Andros of New York which reads, "Mr. Peter Parker is very weak and more like to die than live." Despite this ominous prediction, it appears that he survived into 1681 as he received a patent for yet more land later in that year.

Peter Parker II (1681-1745) married Elizabeth Slocum (?-1766) and their children included Josiah, John, Peter, Hannah, and three younger daughters.<sup>35</sup> His will proven May 7, 1745 notes that he was a yeoman farmer in Shrewsbury and also mentions land he owned at Red Bank and Squancom.<sup>36</sup>

Various dates have been put forward for the construction of the Parker homestead. They range from the 1660s to the 1830s.<sup>37</sup> Julia Parker, the last Parker descendant to live in the house, posited that the original house dated from the 1660s and had been expanded with the addition of a 30' by 36' two-story section in 1702. She also believed that the horse barn had been built in that year.<sup>38</sup> According to her chronology, Peter Parker, the first

<sup>31</sup> Ellis, 1885, p. 756

<sup>32</sup> Ellis, 1885, p. 77.

<sup>33</sup> Ellis, 1885, p. 591.

<sup>34</sup> Parker, 1987, p. 20.

<sup>35</sup> Stillwell 1974, 444.

<sup>36</sup> Parker, 1987, p.21.

<sup>37</sup> Parker 1987; Cultural Resource Consulting Group, *The Parker House Preservation Plan*. Manuscript on file at the Cultural Resource Consulting group, Highland Park, New Jersey, 1998.

<sup>38</sup> Parker 1987, p. 21.

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settler built the house. Tree-ring dating performed by Richard Veit on the house, yielded three samples—all of which dated to 1721.<sup>39</sup> The three samples came from floor joists under the westernmost section of the house.

Architectural analysis compiled as part of this National Register nomination, indicates that the earliest portion of the house was a single-story structure, likely constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was expanded laterally to the east by the construction a double-pile, one-and-one half-story addition with H-bent framing some decades later. During the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the height of the eastern block of the house was raised to two stories. Nails pulled from the second story of the eastern end of the house were machine cut with hand-made heads and are consistent with a date between 1790 and 1820.

### **William Parker's Ownership, (c. 1770-1830)**

Peter Parker II son Josiah (b. 1709 d. before 1783) married Margaret Woolley on March 30, 1743.<sup>40</sup> They had four children: William, Samuel, Sarah, and Elizabeth. Peter and Margaret's son William (b. December 23, 1751, d. June 27, 1829) was known to his contemporaries as Boatman Billy.<sup>41</sup> The county history has this additionally to say: "William Parker, called "Boatman Billy," to distinguish him from another William known as "Rich Billy," was a grandson of Peter Parker, who settled at what is now Long Branch, came to Rumson Neck and settled near what was afterwards named Parkerville, from this family.<sup>42</sup> William is the first Parker who can be associated with the current house with a high degree of confidence. William Parker married Ann Amanda (also listed as Anna) Brookman, they had six children: five boys and one girl.<sup>43</sup> "William maintained a rather large farm and was interested in sailing ships which operated along the coast between Philadelphia, New York, and Boston."<sup>44</sup> William "Boatman Billy" Parker left behind a smattering of historic documents. He is mentioned in James Levitt's dissertation as a boat owner in coastal trade between Perth Amboy, Shrewsbury, and Rhode Island.<sup>45</sup> Tax ratable lists for Shrewsbury assign him 70 acres of improved land and 30 unimproved acres.<sup>46</sup> His household contained eight members and he owned two horses, six cattle, and one carriage.

During the Revolutionary War, Monmouth County was deeply divided. Many substantial landholders, particularly Quakers, were loyalists or neutrals. Presbyterians and Baptists tended to side with the Continental forces, and guerilla warfare between irregular troops was endemic. The Parkers, like other Quakers, attempted to remain neutral. When American soldiers tried to burn down Christ Episcopal Church in Shrewsbury, William

<sup>39</sup> Richard Veit, *Dendrochronological Study of the Parker Homestead*. Prepared for Mark R. Fitzsimmons, AIA, Architect and Planner, Little Silver, New Jersey, 2004. On file, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ.

<sup>40</sup> Stillwell 1970, p. 440.

<sup>41</sup> Stillwell 1970, p. 444.

<sup>42</sup> Ellis 1885, p. 591.

<sup>43</sup> Stillwell 1970, p. 444

<sup>44</sup> Parker 1987, p. 24.

<sup>45</sup> Levitt 1973, p. 279.

<sup>46</sup> CRCG 1998.

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Parker is reputed to have smothered the fire.<sup>47</sup> Family lore also recounts that, "True to his Quaker principles William refused to join the Revolutionary Army. This so angered the patriots that they threatened his life. Hence he took shelter in the woods and stayed there for several days, his wife bringing his food to him at night."<sup>48</sup> Another story recounts how William helped save the life of Richard Howell, future governor of the State of New Jersey. "Richard Howell who was a Major in the Second Regiment Continental Army until 1779, was on terms of intimacy with Wm. Parker and being in his neighborhood accepted the hospitality of his home. One evening while Howell was out, a party of British refugees stopped at the house and demanded supper. While they were there, Major Howell not knowing of their presence, entered the room, Parker, with presence of mind, promptly exclaimed, "Good evening, Dick! Why is thee so late? I cannot attend to that business tonight. I am engaged with friends. Call in the morning and I will settle it. Parker was so self possessed that the British never suspected that he was talking to an American officer. As for Howell, he took the hint and at once retreated to less dangerous quarters."<sup>49</sup>

### Michael Parker's Ownership (c. 1830 -1854)

William's son Michael (1774-1854) was the next to acquire the farm. Secondary sources note that he was "born at Little Silver on the old homestead."<sup>50</sup> Michael Parker appeared regularly in the Shrewsbury Tax ratable during the 1790s. He was assessed as a single man in 1795, 1796, and 1797.<sup>51</sup> In 1804 he was living on a four-acre lot on Rumson Neck, and acquired an adjoining 14.97 acre lot. This was described as located "on Rumson Neck on the north side of the main road from Black Point to the Falls and joining to the south side of the lot whereon the said Michael Parker now dwells, beginning at a stone planted for the south corner of the four acre Lott where he [parker] now dwells, thence along his and Van Brunts line...."<sup>52</sup> From these references it would appear that Michael's father William was still resident in the homestead farm, while Michael was farming nearby tracts, perhaps as a tenant or cottager. He must have seen some measure of success as he was able to acquire some modest parcels of land.

In September 1803 Michael married Ann Wooley (1778-March 26, 1854), daughter of William (born 1752) and Charity (White) Wooley.<sup>53</sup> Their children were Samuel, Josiah, William, Robert, Jacob, and Ann Parker.<sup>54</sup> Ann's sister Mary (1785-1868) married Michael's brother William B. Parker (1782 - 1845) on May 6, 1805.<sup>55</sup> By 1808 Michael Parker was being assessed for 60 acres of improved land and 40 unimproved,  
as

<sup>47</sup> Ellis 1885, p. 582.

<sup>48</sup> Parker 1987, 24.

<sup>49</sup> John W. Barber, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*. New Haven, C.T. 1868, p. 358

<sup>50</sup> Ellis 1885, p. 591.

<sup>51</sup> NJ Archives, Shrewsbury Township Ratables, June - August 1795; NJ Archives, Shrewsbury Township Ratables, June - August 1796; NJ Archives, Shrewsbury Township Ratables, June - August 1797.

<sup>52</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book M, page 596.

<sup>53</sup> Stillwell 1970, pp. 454-455.

<sup>54</sup> Stillwell 1970, p. 454-455.

<sup>55</sup> Stillwell 1970, p. 466.

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well as 2 horses and 5 head of cattle.<sup>56</sup>

The Parkers were influential members of their community and among the first in the area to convert to Methodism.<sup>57</sup> Methodist meetings were held at their house in the 1820s.<sup>58</sup> Two years later, in 1822 Michael Parker gave the lot for the first church. On March 6, 1825, Michael Parker and wife Ann conveyed to the trustees of the Methodist Church in Shrewsbury for \$1 a .31-acre lot for the purpose of erecting a church.<sup>59</sup>

The 1840 Federal Census records for Monmouth County listed Michael Parker and five other family members.<sup>60</sup> A map published by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey showed the area in good detail, including “the Parker farm, with orchards to the east, the Sickles farm, and woodland to the north.”<sup>61</sup> Eleven years later, the 1851 Jesse Lightfoot map of Monmouth County, showed the settlement of Parkerville, and the house of Michael Parker.<sup>62</sup>

The 1850 U.S. population schedule includes several Parkers: Joseph Parker, Robert W. Parker, Josiah Parker, John B. Hammond—Michael’s son-in-law (all farmers), Samuel Parker (weaver), Jacob C. Parker (merchant), but does not list Michael Parker. Hammond may have been renting the farm (see 1854 entry). Similarly, the U.S. Agriculture schedule for Shrewsbury Township lists John B. Hammond, Josiah Parker, Jacob C. Parker & William Parker. On November 28, 1851, Michael Parker signed his will by which he ordered his property to be sold and the proceeds divided among his children (sons Samuel, Josiah, William, Robert W. and Jacob C., daughter Ann Armanda wife of John B. Hammond), subject to the dower of his widow Ann.<sup>63</sup> Michael died at the age of eighty-two on May 30, 1854.<sup>64</sup> His personal estate totaled totaling \$2,681.44. \$479.49 in additional property including farming equipment and livestock was “in the possession of John B. Hammond subject to his use until the first day of April next 1855.”<sup>65</sup> His son-in-law, Hammond, was evidently renting the farm. Michael’s will soon proved problematic. On June 13, 1854, Michael Parker’s will was filed for probate.<sup>66</sup> On March 1, 1855, commissioner appointed by the county Orphan Court to sell the real estate of Michael Parker offered the property for sale at auction, having advertised the same in an unnamed local newspaper. The four tracts of the deceased were sold as follows: (1) “the homestead farm of Michael Parker,” bordered on the south by Rumson Road, to Jacob C. Parker, high bidder at \$8,000; (2) an 18-acre lot adjoining the homestead on the east and Rumson Road on the south to William Parker, high bidder at \$1,500; (3) a 5-acre “piece of salt marsh” to Josiah Parker, high bidder at \$75.<sup>67</sup>

<sup>56</sup> NJ Archives, Shrewsbury Township Ratables, 1808.

<sup>57</sup> Stillwell 1970, 454-455; Parker 1987, p. 24.

<sup>58</sup> Ellis 1895, p. 592.

<sup>59</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book H2, p. 205

<sup>60</sup> United States Census, 1840, p. 277.

<sup>61</sup> MAAR Associates 1989, p. I-9.

<sup>62</sup> MAAR Associates 1989, p. I-9.

<sup>63</sup> New Jersey Wills, 11490M.

<sup>64</sup> Stillwell 1970, p. 455.

<sup>65</sup> New Jersey Wills, 11490M.

<sup>66</sup> New Jersey Wills, 11490M.

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Parker Homestead, Monmouth County, NJ

### Jacob C. Parker's Tenure (1855)

On April 1, 1855, commissioners appointed by the county Orphan Court to sell the real estate of Michael Parker conveyed to Jacob C. Parker, high bidder at the March 1, 1855 auction, for \$8,000 "the homestead farm Of Michael Parker" in Shrewsbury Township containing about 90 acres and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of land belonging to David Brown in the Rumson road thence northerly along said Brown's line and George Elridge's along the west side thereof to the to the south side of Elridge's land thence westward along said Elridge's land to a southwest corner thereof thence north along Elridge's land on the west side of said Elridge's land to land of Joseph Parker thence westward along the southerly side of Joseph Parker's land to David N. Byram's land thence southward along the east side of said Byram's line to land formerly deeded to Michael Parker deceased by Alfred Bishop and wife thence along the east side of the last aforesaid tract southerly to Rumson road in rear of Jacob C. Parker's residence thence along said Rumson road to the place of beginning.<sup>68</sup>

Jacob Corlies Parker, the purchaser of the homestead farm, was the youngest son of Michael and Ann Wooley Parker. On January 17, 1844, Jacob Corlies Parker married Juliana Morford, the daughter of George T. and Maria (Wardell). They had five children: Charlotte (b. 1844-D. 1922), married. M. Theodore Sickels 1877; Annah (1846-1853); Sarah Mariah (1848-1853), and Michael Henry (1852-1911).<sup>69</sup> In 1845 Jacob Corlies Parker opened a general store on land he had purchased from his father. It was apparently located adjacent to the church as on December of 1848, Michael Parker and wife Ann conveyed to Jacob C. Parker in Shrewsbury for \$195 a 1.95-acre "lot of cleared land" adjoining the Methodist Episcopal church lot.<sup>70</sup>

### Contemporary accounts note:

Jacob C. Parker was a highly successful cultivator of the soil; a mercantile life appealing to his fancy, however, he lost no time in establishing a store in the little village of Little Silver, being the first to start a business venture of that kind in the place. Success marked the enterprise from the beginning, and he continued to carry it on up to 1853. He was a man who stood high in the estimation of the community in which he lived and held the good opinion of his fellow citizens, which fact manifested itself substantially on several occasions, when he was urged to accept public office. He was no office seeker, however, and ever maintained his position as a private citizen. His death occurred in 1855. His wife still survives him (1901). Their family consisted of four children, two of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Theo. Sickles and Michael H.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>67</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book K6, page 630.

<sup>68</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book 151, page 310.

<sup>69</sup> Stillwell 1970 p. 455.

<sup>70</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book M5, page 562.

<sup>71</sup> William C. Nelson, *The New Jersey Coast in Three Centuries*, New York, Lewis Publishing Company, 1902, p. 180.

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Sadly, Jacob died on August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1855, only five months after his father. He was only thirty-nine.<sup>72</sup> His will, apparently written on his deathbed, left all of his real estate and personal property to be equally divided among all of his unnamed children, subject to the dower of his widow Julia, and further directs that his executors sell all of his real and personal estate and evenly divide the proceeds among his children subject to wife's dower and invest the same; his executors were Robert Allen, Jr., and Robert W. Parker.<sup>73</sup> On September 14, 1855, an inventory of the personal estate of the deceased Jacob Corlies Parker was made including notes, cash and accounts, household and store goods, farm equipment, livestock and growing crops (potatoes, corn, sweet potatoes, pumpkins), along with hay and straw in buildings, 1 stack of straw and a stove "in shoe shop."<sup>74</sup>

### **Julia Parker's Tenure (1855-c. 1884)**

Jacob's widow Julia was the next owner of the Parker farm. Julia rented out the farmland until her surviving son, Michael Henry (born October 25, 1852) was old enough to farm it himself.<sup>75</sup> In 1855 Julia Parker converted to the Episcopalian faith.<sup>76</sup> The store that Jacob Parker had begun was rented to Jacob Heyer.<sup>77</sup> Jacob's widow Julia continued to operate the farm. The 1860 Census for Shrewsbury township, listed, Mrs. Julia Parker, 40, daughter Charlotte, 16, son Henry, 8, and William H. Ryan, 22, farm laborer. She also appeared in the agricultural census. Ten years later, the 1870 census listed Julia as the farm owner, her daughter Charlotte who was 25 as teaching school, and a son Henry, age 18 as a farmer. The 1873 Beers *Atlas of Monmouth County* shows the property and house as belonging to Mrs. Parker.<sup>78</sup> Julia continued to own and operate the farm through the 1870s. The 1879 agricultural census lists Julia Morford Parker with 61 acres (ten of which were woodland). Her farm had a cash value of \$12,000 and produced wheat, Indian corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, butter, hay, and orchard products. The shed addition on the eastern end of the house, known as the "Tuther End" was rented out to the O'Brian family for a period of roughly eight years in the 1860s and 1870s.<sup>79</sup> This is the first reference to the practice of taking in summer boarders. This practice was an important source of supplemental income for families at the Jersey shore during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It allowed families with small and increasingly worn agricultural lands to maintain ownership of their properties. The Tuther End was later known as the Old Kitchen and more recently served as a workshop.

### **Michael Henry Parker's Tenure (c. 1884-1911)**

Michael Henry Parker was the next owner of the Parker Homestead. Michael received title to the house and the half of the property from his sister Charlotte K. Sickle and her husband on November 12, 1884 after the death of

<sup>72</sup> Stillwell 1970, p. 455.

<sup>73</sup> New Jersey Wills, 11568M.

<sup>74</sup> New Jersey Wills, 11568M.

<sup>75</sup> Parker 1987, 32.

<sup>76</sup> Parker 1987, 33.

<sup>77</sup> Parker 1987, p. 32.

<sup>78</sup> F. W. Beers, *Atlas of Monmouth County, New Jersey*. New York, Beers, Comstock, and Cline, 1873, p. 35.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid*, 32. Unfortunately no information is given on where the O'Brian family had come from.

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Parker Homestead, Monmouth County, NJ

their mother Julia Parker.<sup>80</sup> In 1884 he married Susan Ella Smith. They had six children: George Douglas, John Stanley, Frank L., Lewis Kenneth, Henry C. Parker, and Julia. Michael was a successful farmer. He appears in Boyd's *Jersey Coast Directory* of 1886 as a farmer. The farm is mapped in Wolverton's 1889 *Atlas of Monmouth County*, and William Nelson's *History of the New Jersey Coast*, noted that he was "a man of practical thought, and one in whom his neighbors have implicit confidence, and held in the highest esteem."<sup>81</sup>

Family tradition indicates that the Parker Homestead saw extensive alternations in 1884. These were carried out prior to the arrival of Michael Henry Parker's new bride Susan Ella Smith. Julia Parker recalled that:

The ceiling beams in the hall, parlor, and dining room were enclosed, new walls put in, new windows and door in parlor and hall. Originally there was a panel of glass on either side of the front door. Ben Ayers, the local carpenter did the carpenter work and Lewis Smith, Ma's father, was the mason. A mortgage of \$500.00 @ 6% was taken to cover this work and was not paid off until 36 years later. The old ladies who held the mortgage did not want us to pay it off.<sup>82</sup>

The family continued to engage in agricultural pursuits and in winter to cut ice from the pond. The pond also proved dangerous as one time Julia skating down the hill broke through the ice and had to be rescued.<sup>83</sup> The Parkers took in summer boarders during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The farm was also used for hunts by Peter Collier, editor of *Collier's Weekly*.<sup>84</sup> As the area's summer economy developed the number of summertime visitors grew. According to Julia Parker, "The boarders were entertained by hayrides to the ocean for bathing, to Oceanport for clam bakes or shore dinners, to Pleasure Bay to shows, and here on the Farm there was tennis, croquet, walks down the lane, crabbing and boating on the river, just rocking and reading on the porch, or swinging in the hammock—and music and cards at night."<sup>85</sup>

In 1900 the US population schedule for Shrewsbury Township listed Michael Parker, a farmer, wife Susan, and children. During this period, c. 1900, the parlor fireplace was rebuilt by a mason working on one of the large houses along Rumson Road.<sup>86</sup> Julia Parker also remarks that in 1907 Frank, her brother was re-building the house.<sup>87</sup> This project was apparently quite extensive. According to Julia Parker's history, "He raised the story-and-a-half side to two stories and brought the house out four feet to match the 1702 section (figure 2). He spliced the beams in the attic and made the roof the full width...and when finished there were four nice new rooms and a large attic over the whole house."<sup>88</sup> Frank also covered up the wide-plank floors with more modern hardwood floors. A few years later "...after Pop died (1911), Frank put the new wide porch across the house.

<sup>80</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book 380, p. 333.

<sup>81</sup> Nelson 1902, p. 181.

<sup>82</sup> Julia Gertrude Parker, *The Parker Family History*. Privately Printed, 1987, p. 46.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid*, p. 52.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid*, p. 55.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid* p. 62.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid*. p. 62.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 65.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid*, p. 84.

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He had a contract to remodel an old house for a rich man in Deal, from which he got six Doric columns which he used across the front of our new porch."<sup>89</sup>

Michael died on August 12, 1911, at the age of fifty-nine, leaving no will. His heirs were his wife Susan Parker, daughter Julia, and five sons: George Douglas, John Stanley, Frank L., Lewis Kenneth and Henry C. Parker.<sup>90</sup> There is no record of his estate being entered for probate. Curiously, the Parkers are not listed in the 1910 US population schedule. However, they reappear in 1920 and 1930 census records for Shrewsbury Township which notes Susie Parker and her children Douglas, Stanley, and Julia.<sup>91</sup>

### Susan Parker's Tenure 1911-1943

During this period, Susan Parker continued to board visitors at the farm. In particular, the period during the First World War saw the wives of officers from nearby Fort Monmouth staying at the farm. During this period, Julia recollected a water tank in the attic that was filled by a pump from the well. The family also grew food for the war effort. The available evidence doesn't indicate when the practice of summer boarding ended. Julia's last references to it focus on the period immediately after World War I.

The 1920s saw another round of improvements on the farm. In 1924, a greenhouse purchased from Winnie Wainright was moved to the property.<sup>92</sup> The following year a shed was added to the west side of the wagon-house, and in 1929 Julia's brothers Doug and Stan fixed up the barns. In her words, "They were in very bad condition... They put on new siding, built the eaves out over the roof, put on gutters, and new roofs and painted everything."<sup>93</sup>

### The Farm after the Period of Significance

Susan Parker died on July 22, 1943.<sup>94</sup> In 1949, Julie and her and her five brothers, George Douglas, John Stanley, Frank L., Lewis Kenneth and Henry C. Parker petitioned for administration of the estate.<sup>95</sup> As their brothers passed away, they left their shares of the farm to Julia and Stanley, and with the passing of Stanley in 1984, Julia came to own the entire farm.<sup>96</sup>

The Sickles family, relatives of the Parkers, still maintains a small farm on an adjacent piece of property and a

<sup>89</sup> Parker 1987, p. 85.

<sup>90</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book 2771, p. 547.

<sup>91</sup> 1920 US population schedule; 1930 US population schedule:

<sup>92</sup> Parker 1987, p. 93.

<sup>93</sup> Parker 1987, p. 103.

<sup>94</sup> Monmouth County Estate Files #47921.

<sup>95</sup> Monmouth County Estate Files #47921, Petitions for Administration, Book Z, page 457.

<sup>96</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book 2777, page 130; Monmouth County Deeds, Book 2816, page 565; Monmouth County Deeds, Book 5374, page 149; Monmouth County Deeds, Book 5374, page 149.

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Parker Homestead, Monmouth County, NJ

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small portion has been turned into a park. On December 16, 1994, Julia G. Parker, of 235 Rumson Road, Little Silver, NJ. conveyed to Borough of Little Silver for "less than \$100" two contiguous tracts: Tract #1 was a 4.65-acre parcel, "designated as lot 18 in block 18, as shown on a certain map entitled 'Major Subdivision Prepared for Bollerman Development Corporation' dated July 5, 1988 prepared by Abbington-Ney Associates, Consulting Engineers-Land Surveyors-Planners, Freehold, NJ." Tract #2 was a 6.18-acre parcel, "designated as lot 18.01 in block 18, as shown on the aforementioned map. The total coming to 10.83 acres. These two tax lots 18 and 18.01 were consolidated to a single lot designated 18.03 in April 2011.<sup>97</sup>

Julia Parker reserved the right to occupy the premises until her death or release of her life interest. The conveyance was conditional on the property's use "for charitable, public non-profit historical uses and purposes and shall not be used by the Grantee or any other Grantee for other purposes; but, if the property conveyed herein shall be used for other than such purposes, then this property shall be conveyed to National Trust for Historic Preservation."<sup>98</sup> Julia Parker, died in 1995 at the age of ninety six. She had kept a meticulous record of the history of her family's house.<sup>99</sup> When Julia died the property that had been in her family's possession for over three hundred years, passed to the Borough of Little Silver.

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<sup>97</sup> Memo from Peter R. Avakian, Leon S. Avakian, Inc., Consulting Engineers to the Borough of Little Silver, describing Lot 18.03, dates April 12, 2011. On file with the Borough of Little Silver.

<sup>98</sup> Monmouth County Deeds, Book 2777, page 130.

<sup>99</sup> Schnitzenspahn 1996, p. 15.

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New Jersey Archives, Trenton, New Jersey  
New Jersey Wills

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National Park Service

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New Jersey Population Census  
Shrewsbury Tax Rolls  
United States Agriculture Census Schedules, 1850-1880  
United States Population Census, 1830-1930

Monmouth County Archives, Manalapan, NJ  
Monmouth County Estate Files  
Monmouth County Deeds  
Monmouth County Orphans Court  
Monmouth County Wills

**Parker Homestead**

Name of Property

**Monmouth, NJ**

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of property** 10.83 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 581450 4466100  
Zone Easting Northing  
2

3  
Zone Easting Northing  
4

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Richard Veit, Dennis Bertland, Janice Armstrong

organization Richard Veit, Archaeologist, LLC date July 2011

street & number 2317 Linden Ave. telephone 908-822-8747

city or town South Plainfield state NJ zip code 07080

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Borough of Little Silver

street & number 480 Prospect Ave. telephone

city or town Little Silver state NJ zip code 07739

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

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

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### **BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property consists of tax block 18, Lot 18.03, in the Borough of Little Silver Township. The boundary of the nominated property follows that of this lot.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary of the nominated property encompasses Lot 18.03 formerly (Block 18, Lots 18 and 18.01), which constitute the remainder of the acreage historically associated with the farmstead and are owned by the Borough of Little Silver.

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Parker Homestead, Monmouth County, NJ

### PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION:

The following information is the same for all of the photographs submitted:

Name: Parker Homestead  
Location: 235 Rumson Road  
Little Silver, Monmouth Co., NJ 07739  
Photographer: Richard Veit  
Date of photographs: Summer 2010  
Digital repository: Dennis Bertland Associates  
PO Box 315  
Stockton, NJ 08559

#### Photograph direction of view:

- #1 Parker Homestead, NW view.
- #2 House, NW view.
- #3 House, NE view.
- #4 House, SE view.
- #5 House, east shed, recessed porch, North view.
- #6 House, Room 001, chimney base, SE view.
- #7 House, Room 101, NE view.
- #8 House, Room 101, staircase, NE view.
- #9 House, Room 102, South view.
- #10 House, Room 102, fireplace, NE view.
- #11 House, Room 103, fireplace, SE view.
- #12 House, Room 106, West view.
- #13 House, Room 106, fireplace, NW view.
- #14 House, Room 106, SE view.
- #15 House, Room 104, SW view.
- #16 House, Room 104, front door, South view.
- #17 House, Room 104, loft, main block chimney back & construction, NW view.
- #18 House, Room 104, loft, main block corner post, NW view.
- #19 House, Room 201, stairwell, North view.
- #20 House, Room 201, SW view.
- #21 House, Room 201, attic door detail, SW view.
- #22 House, Room 202, chimney breast & fireplace "hood," NE view
- #23 House, Room 202, door 201/202. West view.
- #24 House, Room 205, NE view.
- #25 House, Room 206, NW view.
- #26 House, Room 301, West view
- #27 Barns, NE view.

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Parker Homestead, Monmouth County, NJ

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- #28 Main Barn, NE view.
- #29 Main Barn, central bent, south end, West view.
- #30 Main Barn, central bent, NW view.
- #31 Main Barn, East inner bent, NE view.
- #32 Secondary Barn, SE view.
- #33 Secondary Barn, upper level, NW view.
- #34 Wagon house, NW view.
- #35 Cold frame & Green house, NW view.



Parker House, NW view. c. 1900 before the upper story added to the west wing in 1907.



Parker House, N. view. 1907-1912 after the west wing was enlarged in 1907 but before the present porch was added in 1912.

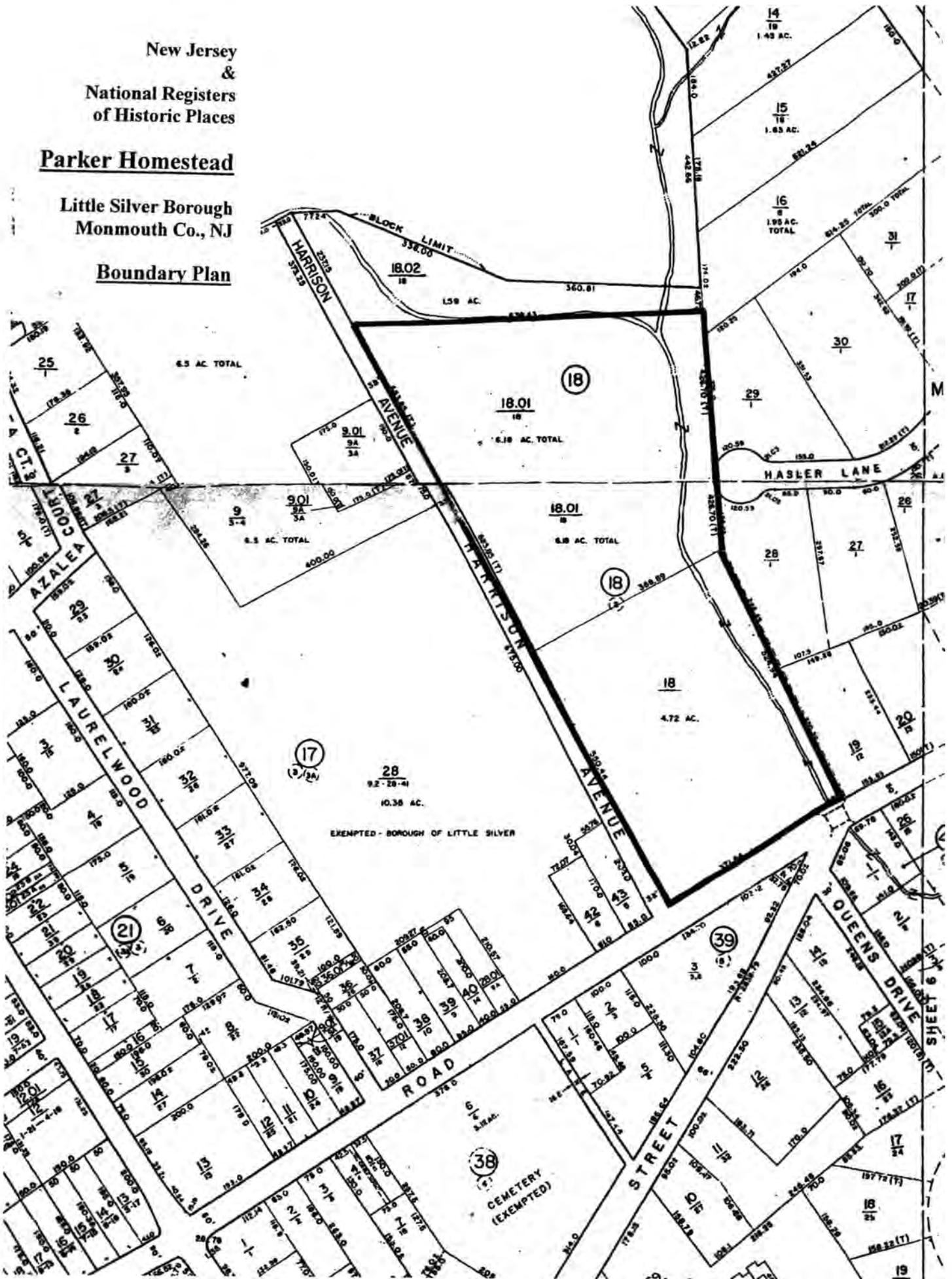
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New Jersey  
&  
National Registers  
of Historic Places

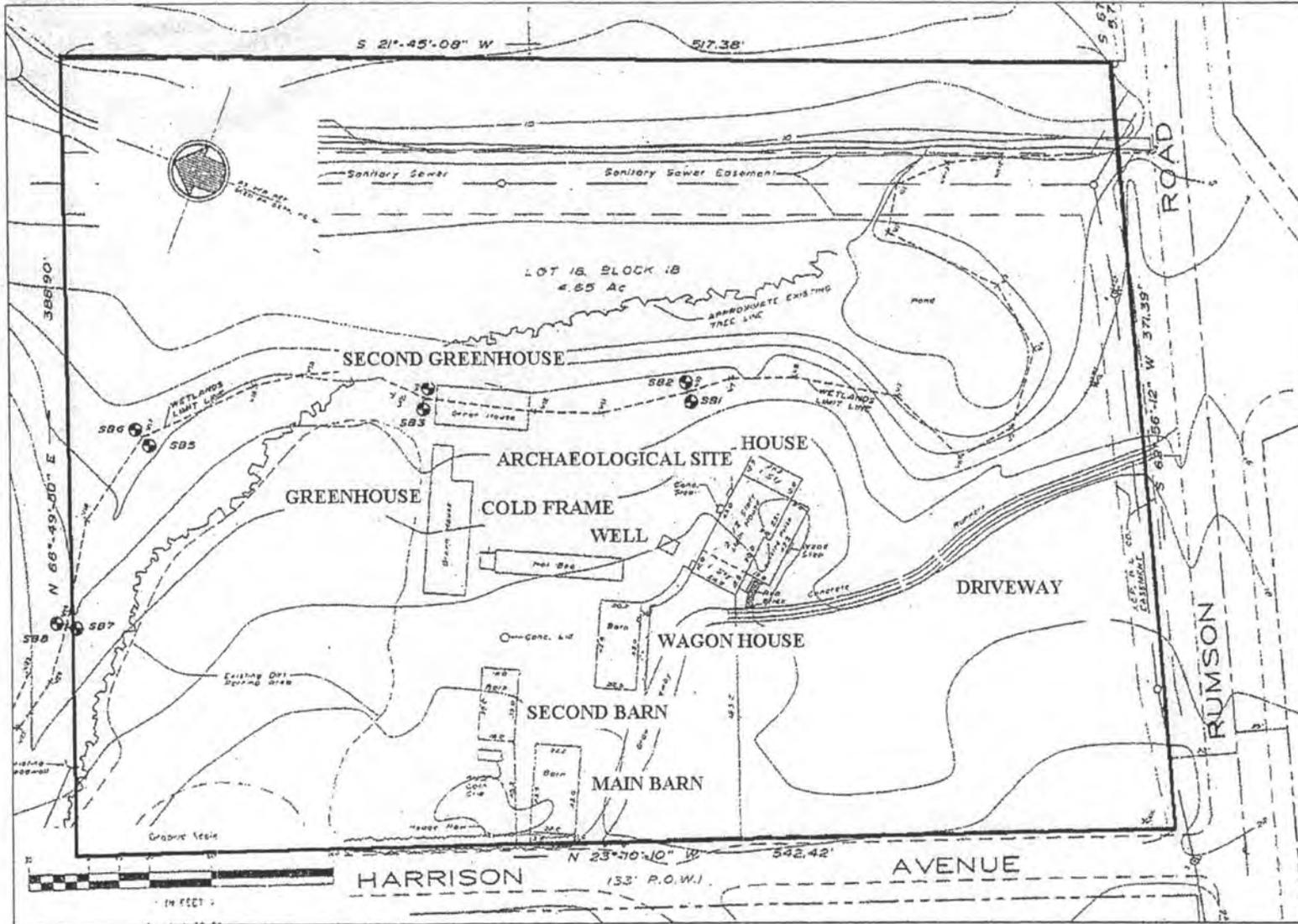
### Parker Homestead

Little Silver Borough  
Monmouth Co., NJ

### Boundary Plan

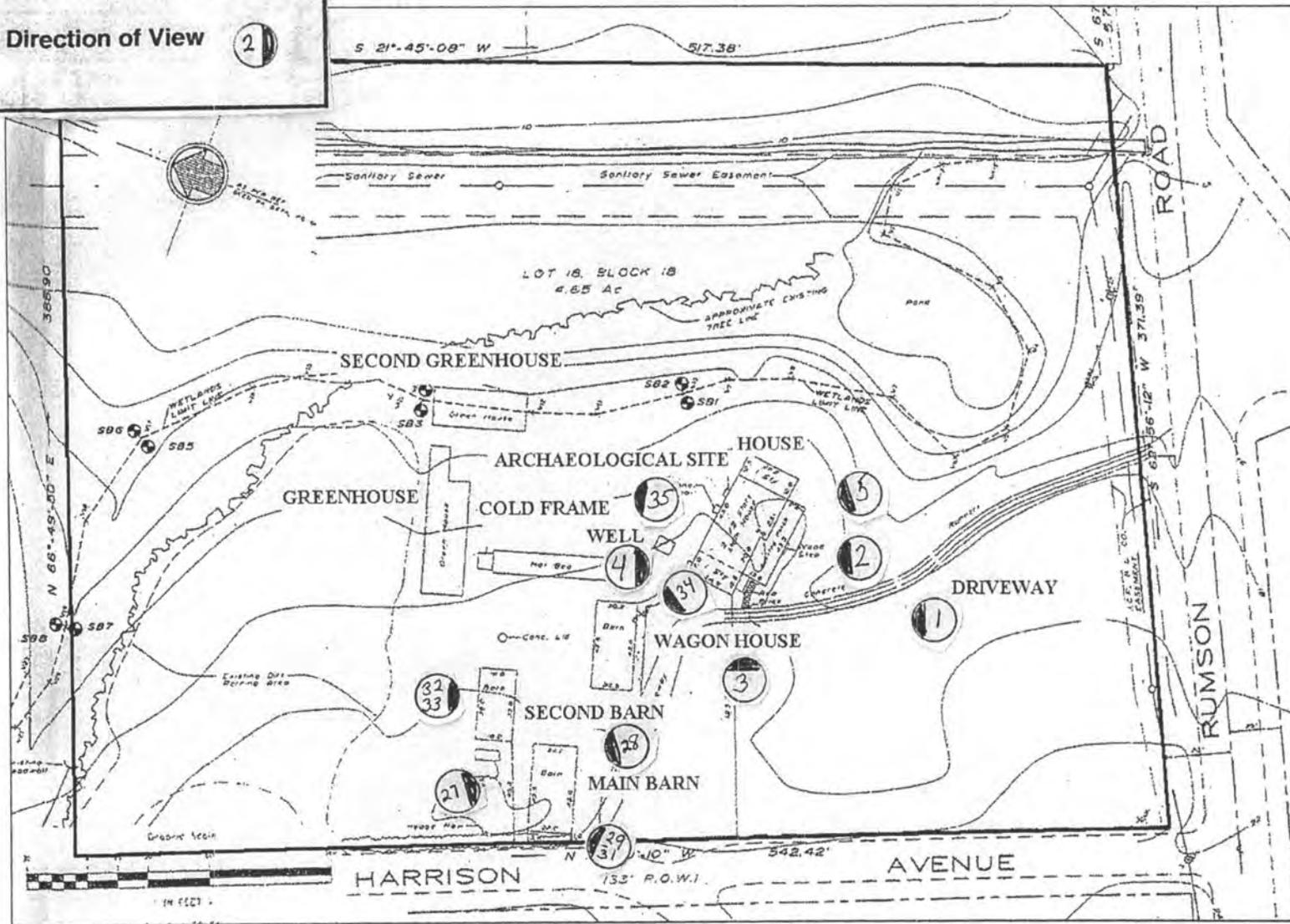


**Parker Homestead**  
 Monmouth County, New Jersey  
**Site Plan**



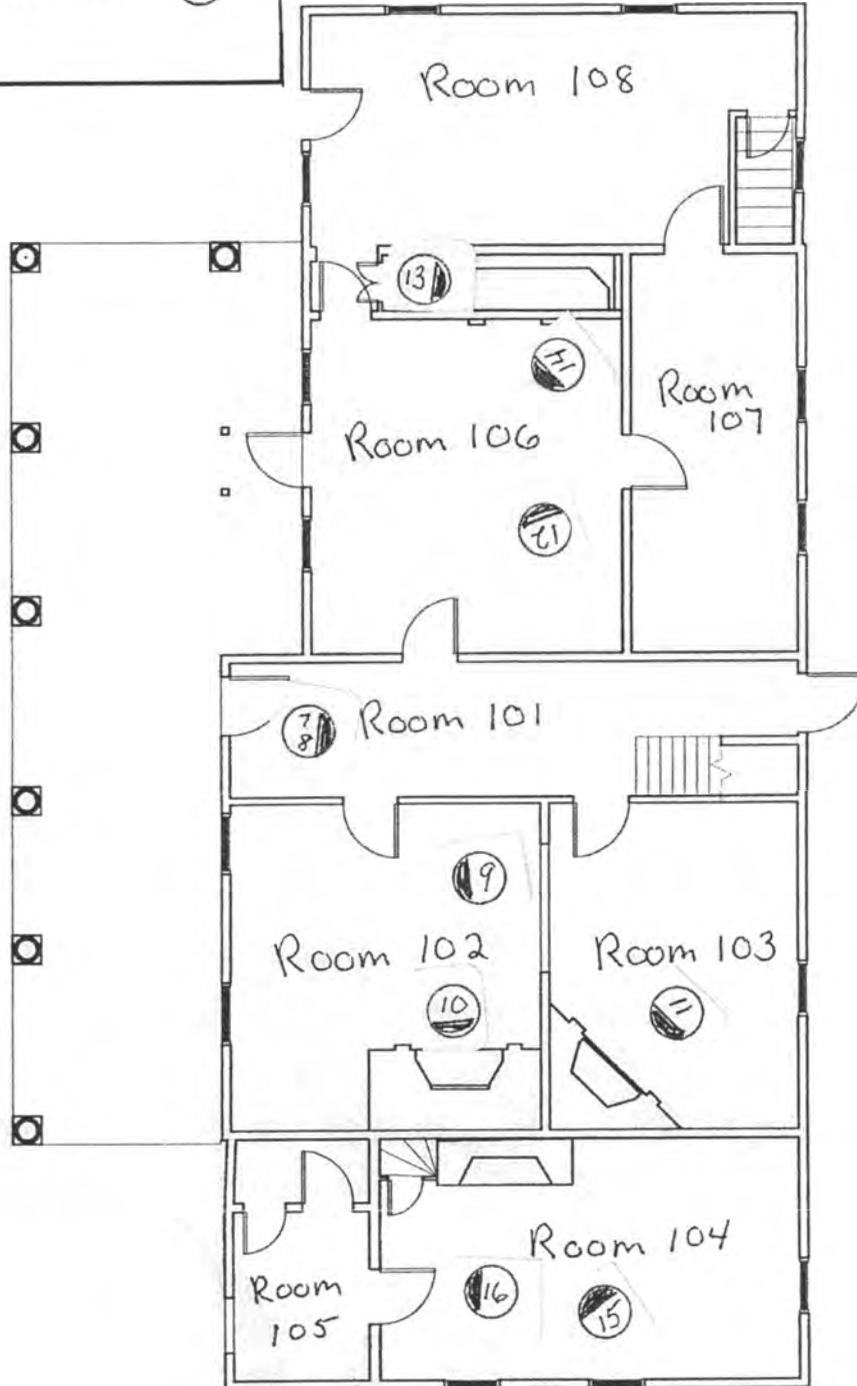
**Parker Homestead**  
 Monmouth County, New Jersey  
**Site Plan**  
**Photo Identification Map**

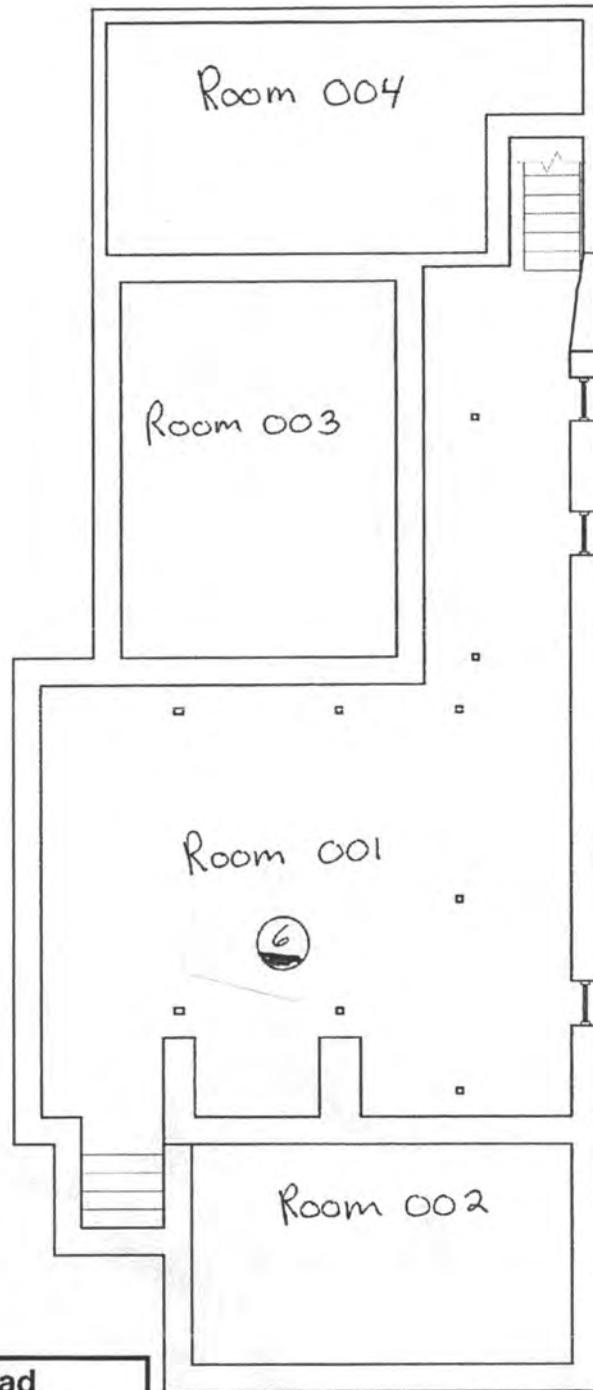
Photo # and Direction of View 2



**Parker Homestead**  
**First Floor**  
Monmouth County, New Jersey  
**Photo Identification Map**

Photo # and Direction of View





**Parker Homestead  
Basement**  
Monmouth County, New Jersey  
**Photo Identification Map**

Photo # and Direction of View 

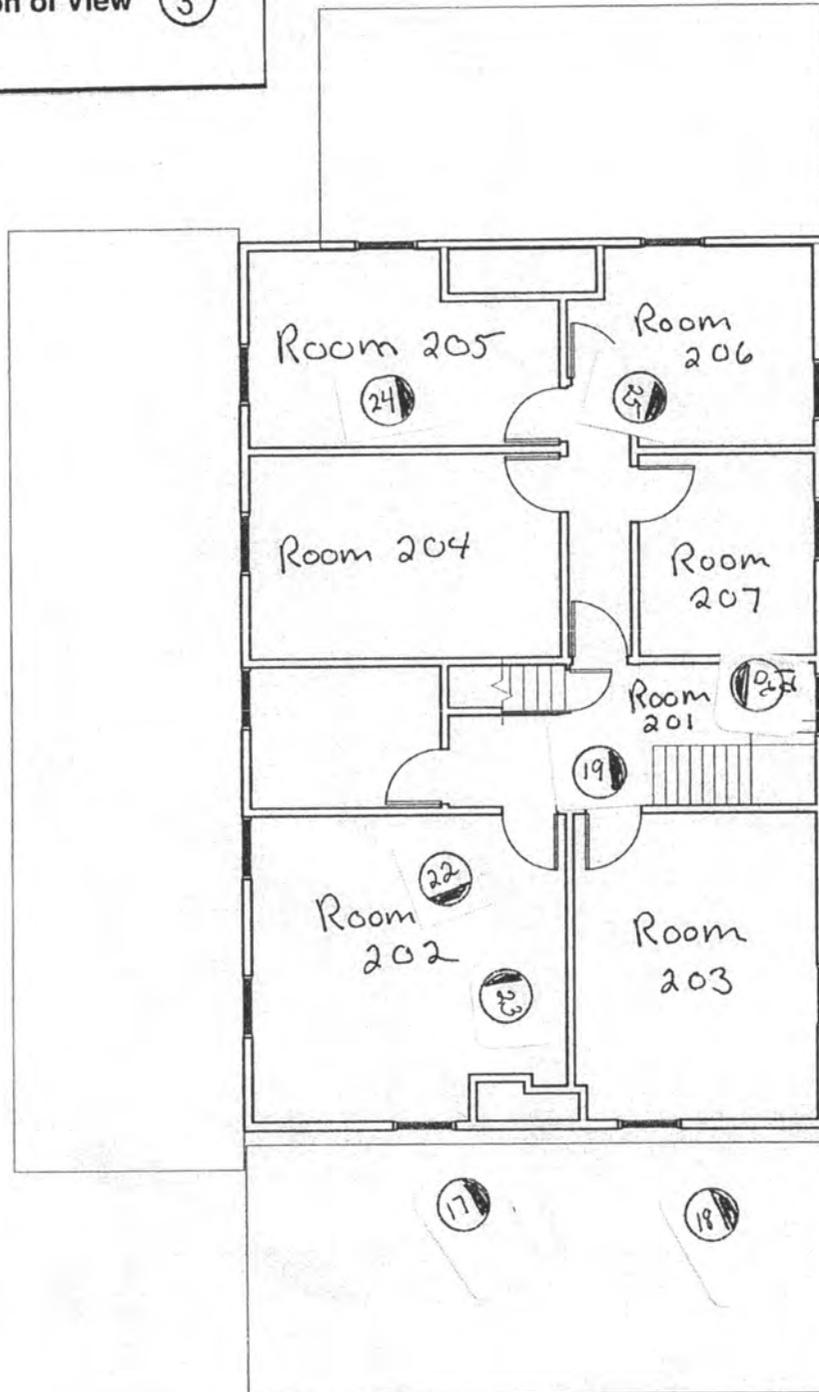


**Parker Homestead  
Second Floor**

Monmouth County, New Jersey  
**Photo Identification Map**

Photo # and Direction of View

3



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

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Parker Homestead

Monmouth County, NJ

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)  
N/A

Section number

Page

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 11000966

Property Name: Parker Homestead

County: Monmouth State: New Jersey

Multiple Name: N/A

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination is amended to change the category of the property from building to district.

The nomination is amended to remove Criterion A.

The nomination is amended to remove agriculture as an area of significance.

The areas of significance are amended to add "historic-non-aboriginal" to "ARCHEOLOGY".

The nomination is amended to specify that prehistoric component is non-contributing at this time. These resources may be eligible under another context but no precontact context is provided in this documentation and the period of significance does not reflect these resources.

With regard to important information under Criterion D, the archeological resources at the Parker Homestead can provide significant information about the initial settlement of the property, the original buildings, and the daily lives of those who have lived here through the twentieth century. Additionally, archeological information can define the development and use of the property and provide important comparative information about this farm and its relationship to the local economy.

-----  
The X State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Parker Homestead

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Monmouth

DATE RECEIVED: 11/18/11      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/12/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/27/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/03/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000966

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: Y    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: Y    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    12/28/11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA *Revised C,D*  
REVIEWER *Seibert/Deline*      DISCIPLINE *Archeology/Landscape History*  
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.

























































SLDW  
WALKING  
PERSON

MI2514















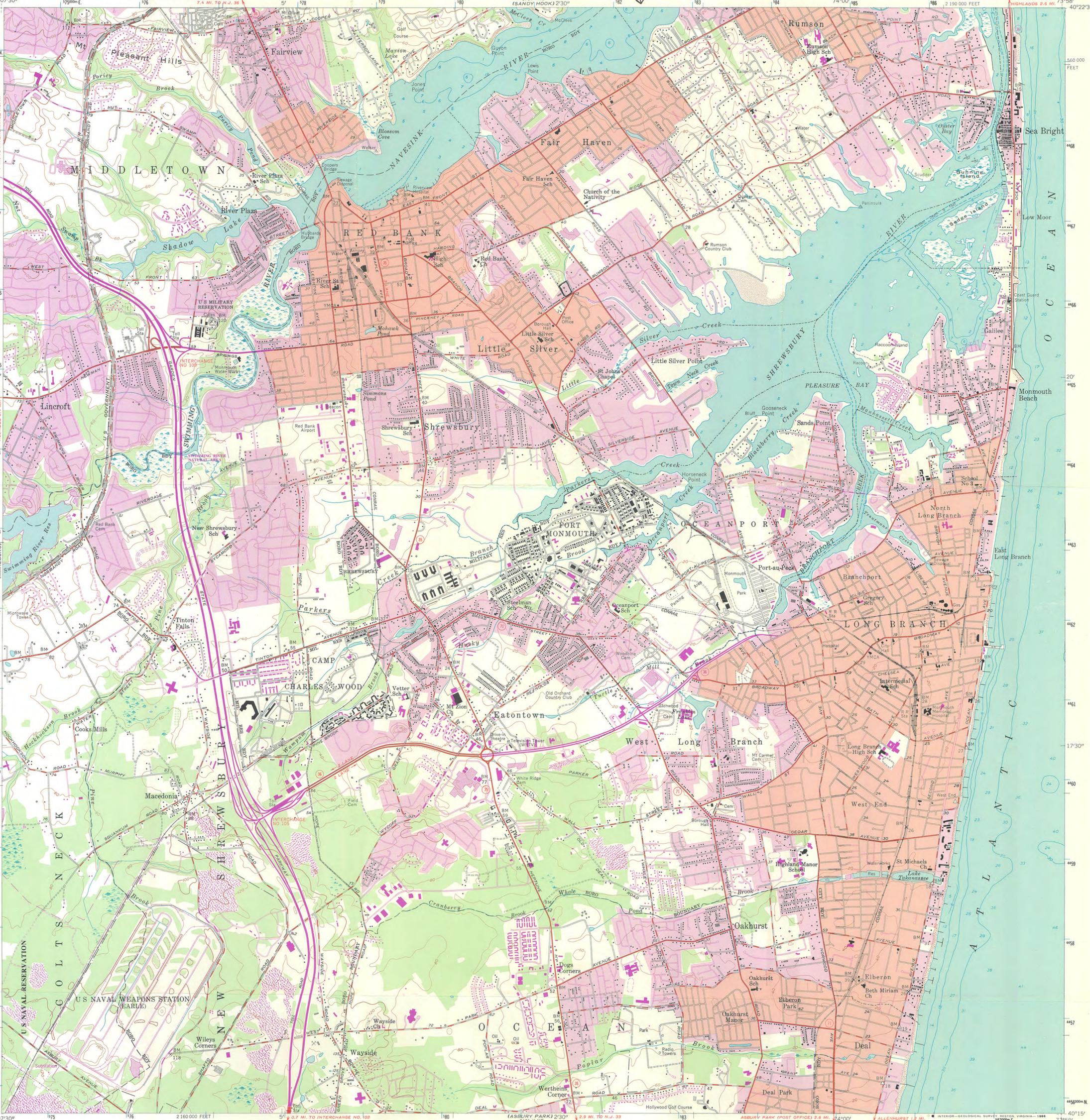
40°22'30" N  
40°21'30" N  
40°20'30" N  
40°19'30" N  
40°18'30" N  
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40°16'30" N  
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40°22'30" S

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Monmouth Co., NJ  
Parker Homestead N=4466100  
Z=18  
E=581450

LONG BRANCH QUADRANGLE  
NEW JERSEY—MONMOUTH CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped by the Defense Mapping Agency  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USCE, and New Jersey Geodetic Survey  
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1941. Topography by planetable surveys 1944. Culture  
revised by the Geological Survey 1954  
Hydrography compiled from NOS chart 824 (1953)  
This information is not intended for navigational purposes  
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New Jersey coordinate  
system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18,  
shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted  
North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and  
35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries  
of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey  
from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources  
This information not field checked. Map edited 1981  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

SCALE 1:24,000  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET  
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
SHORELINE SHOWS APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS 4.4 FEET ALONG THE OCEAN  
3 FEET AT RED BANK, AND 1.7 FEET IN SHREWSBURY RIVER  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ————  
Medium-duty ————  
Light-duty ————  
Unimproved dirt ————  
U.S. Route ————  
State Route ————  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION  
NEW JERSEY

LONG BRANCH, N. J.  
40073-C8-TF-024  
1954  
PHOTOREVISED 1981  
DMA 616 1 SE—SERIES V822



HPO I2011-212

Log # 07-1048

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

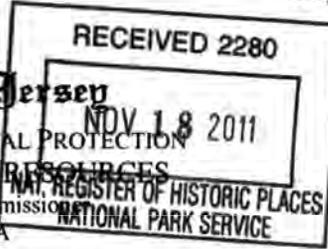
Office of the Assistant Commissioner

MAIL CODE 501-03A

PO Box 420

Trenton, New Jersey 08625

609-292-3541/Fax: 609-984-0836



CHRIS CHRISTIE  
GOVERNOR

KIM GUADAGNO  
Lt. Governor

BOB MARTIN  
COMMISSIONER

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 for the Parker Homestead, Monmouth County, New Jersey for National Register consideration.

This application 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, P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Amy Cradic  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer