

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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RECEIVED 2280 JAN 20 2012 NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	RECEIVED JUL 14 2010 HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

historic name White, Robert, House

other names/site number White Homestead

## 2. Location

street & number 20 South Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Red Bank Borough

☐ vicinity

state New Jersey

code NJ

county Monmouth

code 025

zip code 07701-2214

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date 10/18/10

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain):

Jon Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

3.7.12  
Date of Action

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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Dutch Colonial

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone/Terra cotta

walls: weatherboard

roof: Asphalt shingle

other:

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### Narrative Description

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

The Robert White House is a one-and-one-half story, frame Dutch Colonial farmhouse consisting of an original c.1740 western section with a current side hall plan and an eastern c.1795 section with a double-parlor plan. Together the two sections form a double-pile center hall plan. The rectangular building is clad in weatherboard and has a gable roof finished with asphalt shingles. A one-story wood shed, which may be original to the c.1740 section, runs the length of the c.1740 west gable end. The house has a stone foundation with a full cellar under the c.1795 section that was expanded under a portion of the c.1740 section with terra cotta. The framing in the c.1740 section consists of Dutch H-bents. The main entrance, centered on the north elevation, features an early 19<sup>th</sup> century 6-panel door, original 5-light transom, and compatible 1960s Colonial Revival trim. A door in the south elevation stands opposite the main entrance, while a separate modern door opens into the south end of the one-story wood shed/kitchen. Six-over-six, double-hung sash windows dominate the first floor, while three-over-three, double-hung windows illuminate the upper half-story. On the interior, original details include exposed beams, wide, random-width floor boards, and a fireplace in the c.1740 section, and wide, random-width flooring in the c.1795 section. Other early details include a Federal period balustrade on the stairs and board walls dividing the rooms in the c.1740 section. Board-and-batten doors on the second floor suggest the division of the originally open space in the late eighteenth century. The building stands on a narrow, flat L-shaped lot in a residential neighborhood that was originally encompassed by the White Farm. The house is set in the crook of the ell, with its east gable end facing a stone driveway leading to South Street. Brick paving abuts the house along the north and south elevations and a small grassy yard with mature deciduous trees and bushes is located north of the house along the short leg of the L. The property is in excellent condition and retains its integrity to its period of significance.

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### Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Description

The house faces north. (Photograph 1) The asymmetrical facade is four bays wide and one-and-one-half stories high. The foundation, visible only on the east, c.1795 section, is of rubble stone. Two large, stuccoed interior end chimneys are located at the ridge of the side gable roof. The chimneys appear to be corbelled at the top. The walls are finished with weatherboard with varying degrees of exposure; some of the boards are beaded, some are not. A vertical board above and immediately to the east of the door marks the division between the c.1740 section to the west and the c.1795 section to the east. A horizontal board above the door marks the location of a nineteenth-century porch roof. Cornerboards define each end of the elevation, that on the west end is wider than the one on the east. The cornice is hidden behind a modern K-gutter and appears to consist of a splay face beneath a fascia with a plain fascia bed molding. The cornice appears to date to the twentieth century and is continuous across the façade.

The western two bays each contain a six-over-six, double hung window at the first floor level and a 3-over-3, single-hung window at the half-story. The first floor windows have flat trim, wider at the lintel than the jambs, a drip cap, and projecting sills. Modern three-panel shutters flank the west window, while a modified double shutter is attached to the west jamb of the window in the second bay, due to the location of the door adjacent to the east of the second bay window. The shutters have period-appropriate reproduction hinges, slide bolts, pull rings, and rattail shutterdogs. The half-story windows have flat trim and projecting sills, along with modern louvered shutters with the same reproduction hardware.

The third bay from the west end contains the main entrance. The door is a six-panel door with slightly raised panels that have clipped corners. While the door dates to the early nineteenth century, it was installed in the house during renovations in the 1960s and is reported to have come from a house in Connecticut. The door surround likewise appears to date to the 1960s, installed after the removal of the early twentieth-century porch. It is Colonial Revival in style, generally imitating a surround from the Federal period. (Photograph 6) Fluted pilasters on plain bases flank the door. The pilaster capitals are also plain and have a filleted cap. A plain fascia beneath a row of dentils and two scroll brackets support a cornice with a fillet/cyma recta/fillet/fillet profile from bottom to top. The pilasters extend past the five-light transom, which is separated from the door opening by an astragal and from the fascia above by a half-round bead. The transom and astragal predate the rest of the door surround. A five-sided brick stoop is located in front of the door. A reproduction gas lantern is located to the east of the door, between the third and fourth bays.

The fourth, east bay contains a 25-light fixed window installed in the 1960s with flat trim, wider at the lintel than the jambs, a drip cap, and a projecting sill. Modern shutters and reproduction hardware have been installed on this window. The half story contains a 3-over-3, single-hung window that matches the other two on the elevation. A two-light window is set in the foundation beneath the fixed window.

A one-story, shed-roofed, frame clapboard section is attached to the west wall of the c.1740 section. The north elevation of this section has a single six-over-six, double-hung sash window, with modern shutters and reproduction hardware. The exposure of the clapboard on this elevation is narrower and consistent.

The east gable end elevation is symmetrical and two bays wide. (Photograph 2) The weatherboard on this elevation is beaded and varies slightly in exposure. The raking cornice has a bed molding consisting of a bead and



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a splay face, then a soffit and fascia beneath a cornice with a splay face/fascia profile. Each bay contains a six-over-six, double-hung window at the first and second floor levels, all with three-panel shutters to match those on the north elevation. The trim around the first floor windows consists of a fascia/ovolo profile on the jambs and lintel, along with a bead and drip cap at the lintel. The sills do not project. The trim on the second floor windows matches that on the north elevation. A basement window is set in the foundation in each bay. A small vent is also located immediately to the south of the interior end chimney directly beneath the cornice. Along the south side of the elevation, the projection of the south elevation pent roof is visible.

The south elevation is six bays wide and is asymmetrical. (Photograph 3) The clapboard is beaded below the pent roof that runs the length of the elevation, but not above. (Photograph 7) A vertical board marks the division between the two sections just east of the c.1740 section door, but does not extend above the pent roof. The pent roof has narrow bead board on the soffit. The main cornice matches that on the north elevation. At the first floor level, the eastern two bays each have a six-over-six, double-hung window with trim like that on the east elevation windows, except that the sills, which are pegged, project slightly. Each window has shutters and hardware matching those on the north elevation, as well as storm windows. A 1960s brick chimney stands between the two windows and metal bulkhead doors provide basement access at the eastern bay. A four-panel door is located in the third bay from the east end. The panels are recessed with applied cyma reversa trim. The trim around the door is flat. The door knob is a small round metal knob with a plain rosette backplate. The fifth bay contains a pair of eight-over-eight, double-hung sash with a slightly projecting sill and a modern stock trim profile. The pair of windows is flanked by two modern reproduction shutters. In the fourth and sixth bays at the second floor level, there are two additional three-over-three, single-hung windows matching those on the north elevation. To the west of the main elevation, the south elevation of the one-story shed roofed section contains a modern nine-light sash door with triangular quarter panels.

The west elevation includes the west elevation of the one-story oven shed (now kitchen) (Photograph 4) and the second story of the c.1740 west gable end. (Photograph 5) The shed has evenly exposed narrow clapboard, not beaded, and two evenly-spaced six-over-six, double-hung windows with storm windows and modern shutters. The shed roof is finished with asphalt shingles. The upper half of the gable end matches that on the east elevation, except that the clapboard is not beaded and the vent is located to the north of the chimney. A modern shed is attached to the c.1740 section shed at the south end. It continues the one-story section shed roof and opens to the east with a pair of beaded-board doors.

The basement is located beneath the c.1795 section and partially under the c.1740 section. The floor is concrete. The walls around the c.1795 section are rubble stone, while that under the c.1740 expanded section are terra cotta. The first floor beams are exposed at the ceiling. Those in the northern half have been painted, along with the underside of the floor boards, indicating that the room was probably used for storage. (Photograph 9) A bulkhead entrance is set along the south wall of the c.1794 section. (Photograph 8) The staircase to the first floor is located along the west wall of the c.1740 section.

The first floor is divided into five rooms and hallway. The hallway (Room 101) occupies the eastern part of the c.1740 section. (Photograph 10) The nineteenth century flooring is 5" wide tongue-and-groove wood boards running north-south. The walls are plaster with horizontal board wainscoting, some of which dates to the eighteenth century and the remainder to the 1960s. The west wall, south of the staircase, is composed of wide, vertical tongue-and-groove boards rather than stud wall construction. The wainscoting cap rail and baseboard were added in the 1960s. The northern three-quarters of the ceiling in the room has exposed original beams and floorboards. The floorboards are wide and random-width, running east-west over the north-south beams. The

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eastern of the two beams, which has mortise holes on its underside, marks the east wall of the c.1740 section. In order to accommodate pipes, a chase runs up the east wall and across the ceiling near the south end of the room and a lower board ceiling has been installed beyond it. (Photograph 11) Various pieces of trim have been added around the room at the ceiling to hide joints and gaps.

At the north wall, the six-panel door is located to the east of a six-over-six window. (Photograph 12) The interior side of the door has flush panels outlined by a bead. The lights of the transom above are likewise set off by a bead. The door has flat trim with added filler pieces between the door and east wall. The door is installed on strap hinges and is secured with top and bottom slide bolts and a reproduction box lock. The adjacent window has trim with a profile consisting of a half-round bead/fascia/half-round bead/cavetto/quirked half-round bead from its interior to outer edge. The chair rail on the wainscoting forms the apron and sill.

Along the east wall, there are two doorways, both with the doors removed, leading to the two c.1795 parlors. Both doorways are one step up from the floor level in the c.1740 section. The northern doorway has flat trim with a cyma recta transition at the jamb. The trim profile from the jamb to the outer edge on the southern doorway is three-quarter bead/fascia/cyma recta/fascia. The door on the south wall has flat trim, strap hinges, and a box lock. The panels are flush, outlined by a bead.

Three doors are located in the west wall of the hallway. The south door is a four panel door dating to the early- to mid-nineteenth century with slightly raised beaded panels and a small metal knob. The trim profile around the door from jamb to outer edge is half-round bead/fascia/cyma recta/cavetto/fillet/fillet. The center door leads to an added closet. The trim around the door matches that on the south door on the west wall, as does the four-panel door, but with an added ovolo panel molding. The north door in the west wall has been removed, but the remaining trim is plain with a transition bead. The closet is composed of the same wide tongue-and-groove boards as the wall on the north and east walls, but has narrower beaded boards on the west and south walls. The final element in the hallway is the staircase. The steep stair is typical of the Federal period with an open stringer, rounded, tapered balusters, a simple, curved handrail, and a turned newel post. (Photograph 13)

The north parlor of the c.1795 section (Room 102) has wide, random-width wood tongue-and-groove flooring and plaster walls and ceiling. Seams in the floor indicate the former fireplace/chimney location, as well as other potential changes or repairs. The late nineteenth-century baseboard has an elaborate cap molding consisting of a fascia/half-round bead/cavetto/fillet/cavetto and thumb. In addition to the door opening in the east wall to the hallway, there is the 25-light window in the north wall, surrounded by 1960s built-in bookshelves. (Photograph 14) A six-over-six window is located in the east wall and has a trim profile from inner to outer edge of half-round bead/fascia/cyma recta/fillet/fillet; trim with this profile is found around the west wall door opening as well. A plastered-over chimney mass is located in the southeast corner of the room. The south wall has a double-wide opening that previously had doors and has the same trim as the east window. (Photograph 15)

The south parlor of the c.1795 section (Room 103) has the same flooring, walls, ceiling, and window and door trim as the north parlor. The baseboard is similar, but lacks the fascia piece. One window is located in the east wall and two more are in the south, flanking the 1960s fireplace. A doorway in the west wall leads to the hallway, while the double opening to the north parlor is set in the north wall. A new wood fireplace mantle and surround and room cornice have been constructed on the south wall.

The south room of the c.1740 section (Room 104) is the original hall. (Photograph 16) The nineteenth-century flooring runs north-south and matches that in the hallway. The walls are plastered, as is the fireplace in the

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northwest corner of the room, and a simple baseboard with a half-round bead cap molding is installed around most of the room. The ceiling is open beam, with three beams running north-south located about four feet on center. The undersides of the original floorboards above run east-west and are extremely wide. The fireplace has a recessed spot at the location of the former beehive oven, another rectangular niche, and a masonry shelf above the firebox. (Photograph 17) A period reproduction mantle was installed in 2008, replacing a modern mantle shelf. Three chimney closets in the south wall of the fireplace have Colonial Revival raised-panel double doors with Colonial Revival trim.

A doorway in the north wall leading to the dining room has mismatched flat trim with a transition bead at the jamb. The door is a stacked five-panel that has been cut through at the middle of the top panel to fit the opening. To the east of the dining room door, there is a vertical beaded-board door with a butterfly catch leading to the basement. The bulk of the hall closet protrudes into the room from the east wall near the northeast corner. The door from the hallway, set just south of the closet in the east wall, is a nineteenth-century, four-panel door, with recessed panels and an applied quirked cyma recta molding and trim matching that on the reverse side. A pair of modern, eight-over-eight windows with stock trim are located in the south wall. The mass of a pantry that opens into the adjoining kitchen occupies the southwest corner. A small access door in the east wall of the pantry opens into a small cupboard. A doorway with clamshell trim is located between the pantry and the fireplace.

The former oven shed has been converted into a kitchen and a powder room/laundry room (Rooms 105 and 106). (Photograph 18) The floors in both are vinyl tile. Three walls in the kitchen have horizontal wood paneling, while those in the powder room are drywall, as are both sloped ceilings. The fourth (east) wall in the kitchen is primarily the exposed brick from the exterior side of the original fireplace, along with some original weatherboard. Three of the doors, one south, one north, and one west, leading to the pantry, are modern. A fourth, Dutch door in the east wall leading into the dining room is older, but was installed in this house in the 1960s in a new opening. Two modern six-over-six windows with flat trim are located in the west wall of the kitchen, while a third is in the north wall of the powder room.

The current dining room is the northwest room on the first floor (Room 107). The room has the same flooring as room 104 and a baseboard with an ogee cap. The baseboard varies in height around the room, apparently due to the distortion of the floor level due to previous structural problems. The walls are plaster under wall paper. The open beam ceiling is a continuation of that in 104. The north wall contains one window with three-quarter-round/fascia/cavetto/half-round bead trim. The doorway at the north end of the east wall has flat trim with a transition bead at the jamb. The stacked five-panel door in the south wall has slightly raised panels and an ovolo/cavetto applied panel molding, as well as flat trim with a cyma recta profile at the jamb. A cupboard along the south wall in the southwest corner has eighteenth-century doors with raised panels. (Photograph 19) Finally, the doorway put in the 1960s at the south end of the west wall has a vertical beaded-board Dutch door with a thumb latch. The modern trim around the door has a three-quarter bead/fascia/cavetto/cyma recta/fillet/fillet profile.

The second floor hallway (Room 201) runs north-south over most of the first floor hallway. The flooring matches that in the first floor hallway. At the top tread of the staircase along the west wall, the edges of both this layer and the original layer of flooring are exposed. The baseboard around the walls is simple with a half-round bead cap molding. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The ceiling slopes down on the north side. A three-over-three window with flat trim and a transition bead at the jambs is located in the north wall. Two added closets with vertical beaded-board walls and doors are located along the east wall in the northeast corner. Matching vertical-beaded board and batten doors with flat trim and a transition bead at the jambs are located one each in the east and south



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walls and two more in the west. The east door is one step up from the hallway floor level and closes against a second step. A banister with tapered round balusters, a tapered square newel post, and a handrail similar to that on the stair banister runs along the east and north sides of the stairwell.

The east c.1795 bedroom (Room 202) has wide, random-width, tongue-and-groove flooring running east-west. (Photograph 20) The west wall is random-width vertical boards, while the remaining walls and ceiling are plaster/drywall. The three-over-three window in the north wall matches that in the hallway. The two east wall windows have flat trim with an outer fillet and a transition bead. A knee wall has been added in the southern part of the room with one sliding vertical beaded-board door with flat trim to the east and a vertical beaded board-and-batten door with flat trim and a small metal knob with rosette to the west. (Photograph 21) Modern built-in cabinets have also been constructed along the north wall and the east wall.

The bathroom (Room 203) is located along the south wall in the center of the house. The flooring matches that in the hallway; the walls are horizontal beaded board and plaster, while the ceiling is plaster as well. The tub and toilet are set along the east wall and the sink is on the west. In addition to the door in the north wall, there is a three-over-three window with flat replacement trim in the south wall.

The two west bedrooms (Rooms 204 and 205) are similar. Both have flooring to match the hallway and plaster walls and sloped ceilings. Each has a door in the east wall and a six-over-six window in the west wall with flat trim with a transition bead. Each also has a three-over-three window with the same trim; one in the south wall of 204 and one in the north of 205. A connecting door between the two rooms matches the hallway doors. Room 204 also contains most of the chimney mass in its northwest corner and has an added vertical beaded-board closet along the south side of the chimney. Room 205 likewise has a portion of the chimney breast and an added closet in its southwest corner. The strap hinges on the hallway door in 204 appear to be older than the door and are not aligned with the battens.

The attic is accessible via a hatch in the ceiling of room 204. The attics of the two sections are connected, but are clearly framed differently. The framing in the c.1740 section appears to have been replaced with paired, butted rafters, dating to the second half of the nineteenth century, but the original pegged mortise-and-tenon east end wall rafter pair remains, showing that the slope of the roof has not changed. The newer rafters are 2 1/2"x6" spaced at 34" on center, while the original rafters are 3 1/2"x4". The original rafters remain in the c.1795 section. These 4"x5" rafters are paired and joined with pegged mortise-and-tenon connections and are spaced approximately 36" on center. There is no west gable end wall rafter pair. The small attic contains mechanical equipment.

### Architectural Evolution

#### *Eighteenth Century Construction and Expansion*

The first section of the house, built c.1740, was three bays wide, asymmetrical, and one-and-one-half stories high. Original window and door locations were likely similar to the current locations, although it is not known what windows, if any, were set in the south elevation at the first floor level and the half-story windows are likely a late eighteenth-century addition. The west elevation oven shed and gable end windows, along with the gable roof and large interior end chimney, are also likely original, although the shed may not have run the full depth of the house. The configuration of the original east elevation is unknown.

The first floor of the c.1740 section had two possible original configurations. Buildings of this age and type were often a single room with an open garret above, accessible via ladder stair or winder stair. This house was divided



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into two rooms by the wall dividing the current dining room and parlor, which originally continued across the current hallway to the original east wall. The location of the winder or ladder stair is unknown, although it should be noted that the ceiling boards in the southwest corner of the parlor, south of the fireplace between the wall and the first anchor beam, are not continuous with the boards to the east of that beam. This corner would be a logical location for a winder stair or ladder stair. It has been suggested also that the stair may have been located in the opposite corner of the building in what is now the north end of the hallway. The floorboards throughout the hallway appear to have been replaced at some time and may date to the c.1795 changes, removing any clues they may have offered.

Around 1795, the eastern section was added.<sup>1</sup> The first floor of the c.1740 section was reconfigured at this time into two rooms and a hallway with a new staircase by cutting short the existing east-west partition wall and adding the north-south partition walls and staircase. These changes, when added to the back-to-back parlor plan of the eastern section, created a double-pile, center-hall plan. This new floor plan updated the house to create a modern house for the time. The second floor of the c.1740 section was likely divided into rooms at this time. The second floor of the c.1795 section had two rooms.

*Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Alterations*

The house has retained its integrity since its c.1795 expansion. Changes during the nineteenth century to the c.1740 section include the installation of new flooring over the original flooring, the construction of the closet behind the stairs, the replacement of the south entrance door, the covering up of the fireplace, and the replacement over time of the first floor window sash. Original horizontal board wainscoting in the current hallway was covered with vertical beaded board wainscoting and a porch was added along the south elevation. Changes during the twentieth century to the c.1740 section include: the replacement of the north entrance door; the installation of the south elevation first floor windows; the installation of a door between the dining room and the oven shed; the conversion of the oven shed into living space, including the pantry in the southwest corner of the c.1740 south parlor; the installation of a bathroom in the second floor southeast corner of the c.1740 section; and, the expansion of the cellar under the northeast corner with the addition of stairs for interior access. The eighteenth century wainscoting was uncovered and continued around the hallway and the south elevation porch was replaced with a pent roof. The original fireplace was uncovered and has had two different reproduction mantles. An entry porch was constructed around the north elevation entrance in the early twentieth century and removed in the 1960s and replaced with the current surround. The cornices appear to date to the twentieth century as well.

In the c.1795 section, nineteenth century alterations included the installation of French doors in the north wall of the north parlor, which may have been part of a larger updating project, including molding replacement. At the second floor level, the partition wall between the two bedrooms was removed and new flooring was installed over the original flooring. In the twentieth century, the French doors were converted to a 25-light window and built-in book shelves were added around it. On the south parlor's south wall, a fireplace was added, with a new exterior chimney, and in 2006 a new fireplace surround was installed. At the second floor level, closet space was added on

<sup>1</sup> This section may either have been constructed in place or may have been another house brought to the site and connected to the original house. Some of the physical evidence, including the independent framing of the section and the difference in floor height between the sections can be explained either way. No documentary evidence has been found to support either scenario. The primary argument in favor of the section being another house moved into place is the lack of any remaining evidence of the original fireplace support mass, which the first floor framing indicates was roughly centered on the structure, creating two rooms with a partition wall that had back-to-back fireplaces set into it. In the current configuration, the fireplace was moved against the east wall and the partition wall was moved to the south. Set against this is the fact that the two sections have the exact same depth, which suggests the section was built to expand the c.1740 section, as well as the facts that the roof framing matches the slope of the c.1740 section, as indicated by the remaining original pair of c.1740 rafters, and that there is not a pair of west gable end wall rafters for this section.

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the south wall and built-ins were constructed along the east and north walls.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

c.1740-c.1795

### Significant Dates

c.1740, c.1795

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Period of Significance (justification)

See Continuation Sheets

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

See Continuation Sheets

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

The Robert White House is an intact example of an expanded eighteenth-century Dutch Colonial farmhouse. The western section of the building was constructed c.1740. This one-and-one-half story frame structure exhibits the defining elements of a Dutch Colonial farmhouse, the primary characteristic of which is the use of framing techniques brought to New Jersey from the Netherlands. The use of weatherboard and the lack of adornment on the exterior are typical for this type of house. The smaller windows in the half-story are a common addition to one-and-one-half story houses in New Jersey as well. The original interior appears to have been either a single room or two rooms divided by an east-west wall with an open garret above, both being characteristic floor plan arrangements for Dutch Colonial houses. The eastern section was added around 1795. The addition of a double-parlor plan to the east of the original house, along with the division of the original first floor space into a sidehall configuration, created a double-pile center hall plan, common to the Georgian and Federal periods. The means of achieving the expansion and new floor plan, through a double-parlor addition and the reconfiguration of the c.1740 first floor into a side hall plan is a unique variation on the typical expansion pattern for Dutch Colonial farmhouses. The house meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a representative example of a regional house type, the Dutch Colonial farmhouse. Its period of significance is c.1740 to c.1795, representing the two major periods of construction.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

See Continuation Sheet

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet



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**NARRATIVE SIGNIFICANCE**

**Social History**

European settlement of the area around Red Bank, Monmouth County began in the late seventeenth century. In 1665, the Monmouth Patent, confirming the sale of the area to seven Englishmen by the Lenni Lenape, was published by a representative of the Duke of York, who had been given the land by the King of England the previous year. English, French, Welsh, Dutch, and German immigrants settled in the area and developed the land over the next century. The story of the creation and subsequent development of the Robert White House is common for the area. A man named Robert White (I), originally of London, moved to New York in the late seventeenth century. He married twice, once in 1690 to a woman in New York, then again in 1694 to a woman from East Jersey in Monmouth County. In 1697, his son, Robert White (II), was born. In 1705, Robert (I) purchased land in Shrewsbury Township, of which Red Bank was a part at the time. Robert White (II) also had a son whom he named Robert (III). Robert (III) married Mary Price on September 25, 1742. Robert (III) is believed to be responsible for the construction of the c.1740 section of the house. This Robert was a cooper, as noted in various documents. Robert (III) owned at least two additional wooded properties in the area that provided material for his work.<sup>2</sup> Robert (II) was also a cooper and subsequent descendants of Robert (III) continued in the family tradition as carpenters, joiners, and builders, down to Russell Applegate, second to last White family owner of the property, who was responsible for the subdivision of the family farm and the development of the surrounding neighborhood.<sup>3</sup>

Robert's (III) son, Robert R. White, was born in May 1753, married a woman named Clement (Clemence/Clemence) Dennis and died December 16, 1815. Robert R. White is believed to be responsible for the construction of the c.1795 section of the house. Robert R. and Clement had four children, the youngest of whom, Asher White, b.1797, inherited the property. Asher married Amanda Smith in April 1844 and died in February 1873. Angella White, daughter of Asher and Amanda, b.1849, ultimately inherited the property after the death of her brother Thomas Russell White. Angella married Edwin Applegate in the 1890s. She died without issue in 1908. The property passed out of the White family and was sold several times during the twentieth century.

On December 21, 1874, a news article was written in the *Monmouth Inquirer* regarding the house.

As an interesting relic of "ye olden times," is the present residence of the family of the late Asher White. A portion of this building has been standing for over a hundred and fifty years. It was erected by Robert White, great-great-great grandfather of Mr. Thomas R. White.<sup>4</sup> In what was the kitchen, but is now the dining room, is the original chimney, measuring 10 X 4 feet. The house was occupied by British soldiers during the Revolution, and it is related that there was a sort of half partition coming down from the ceiling, which contained a knot hole. During the idle hours of the soldiers they amused themselves by endeavoring to throw bullets through this hole. The boards all around the hole were terribly dented by the balls which had missed the

<sup>2</sup> John E. Stillwell, *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany; Date relating to the settlement and settlers of New York and New Jersey* (New York: n.p., 1903-1932), pp.311-313, 344-351.

<sup>3</sup> Joseph W. Hammond, Architectural Historian, Personal Communication, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> At the time of this article and into the twentieth century, the house was believed to have been the original house constructed by Robert White (I). Subsequent extensive deed research and plotting of the area land parcels by architectural historian Joseph W. Hammond showed that building, which is no longer standing, to have been located on an adjacent parcel of land. Both parcels were originally part of one large tract later split into three lots, which in turn have been divided over time. The construction features of the Robert White House under consideration are consistent with the ascribed c.1740 construction date.

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hole. The original family of Whites which settled in Shrewsbury township came from England, and located where a large portion of the land on which Red Bank is built. The family of the late Mr. Asher White, who still own the farm and dwelling, have in their possession many valuable relics handed down from their ancestors. Not the least interesting of these is a grave-stone which had been put up over the grave of Robert White, in the Quaker burying ground at Shrewsbury town. It seems that the Whites were originally Quakers, and were accustomed to bury in this ground. The Whites and other families decided to put up headstones over the relations; but the ruling powers of the cemetery would not permit the stone to remain, and took them up and threw them outside on the ground. Among these rejected grave-stones was the one over the grave of Robert White. It is a very common piece of stone, marked as follows: -- "R.W. 1747." The stone is in a good state of preservation, and the letters and figures are as plain as when originally cut. An old book, dated 1631, is also in the possession of the family, which was a present from relatives in England. An addition to the dwelling was made about 80 years ago. The house, from the time of its first erection to the present, without interruption has been owned and occupied by the several generations of the White family.<sup>5</sup>

A 1902 book, *The New Jersey Coast in Three Centuries*, provides further information about the history of the family and conditions of the house, then known as the White Homestead:

The ... old "White Homestead"... was used during the Revolutionary war as the headquarters of the British during that mighty struggle for supremacy of right over might.<sup>6</sup> For two hundred years the house has withstood all the varying changes of the elements, and is to-day in an excellent state of preservation....

Robert White, the paternal great-grandfather of the present occupant, also resided in this ancient, yet well preserved, home. The Whites were reared in the simple Quaker faith.... Their peace-loving disposition, however, did not prevent them from arraying themselves on the side of liberalism, and they were known to be substantial Whigs. The above named Robert White had a son, also Robert, who was born in Red Bank in May, 1753, and died December 16, 1815. His wife Clemmence Dennis, was born March 20, 1760, and died March 8, 1847. They followed agricultural pursuits as an occupation.... Their family consisted of four children, namely: Littleton, Nancy, Elijah and Asher.

Asher White, the father of [the 1902 occupant], Mrs. Angella (White) Applegate, was born in Red Bank. He married Miss Amanda Smith, of Middletown, New Jersey, by whom he had two children, Thomas R., born June 5, 1846, and Angella W., born May 21, 1840. Angella W. White married Edwin C. Applegate on November 4, 1893.<sup>7</sup>

### **Architectural Context**

Dutch framing is a cultural tradition shared by northern New Jersey, New York City, and the Hudson River Valley, brought to the area by European immigrants to the Dutch settlement of New Netherlands in the seventeenth century.<sup>8</sup> The framing is characterized by two-dimensional timber connections and many preassembled, closely spaced H-bent frames. The H-bent frame is described as follows.

<sup>5</sup> "An Old House" (*Monmouth Inquirer*, 31 December 1874).

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that the presence of British troops in the house, as posited by both this and previous article, has not been independently substantiated.

<sup>7</sup> William Nelson, Peter Ross, Fenwick Hedley, *The New Jersey Coast in Three Centuries: History of the New Jersey Coast* Vol. III (New York and Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1902), pp. 391-392.

<sup>8</sup> Harrison Meeske, *The Hudson Valley Dutch and Their Houses* (Fleischmanns, NY: Purple Mountain Press, 1998), pp.37-40, 53.

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In effect, the building's frame components are set up individually, can stand alone, and are the main structural components around which a variety of buildings can be erected. The H-bent is composed of a pair of vertical posts joined by a horizontal beam like the crossbar on a letter "H." The crossbar of the anchor beam, *verdiepingh*, ... is set a few feet below the top of the uprights. The vertical posts are usually a story-and-a-half tall with wall plates, horizontal members, that run along the post tops at the eave level. The lower ends of the roof rafters are notched. They rest on, and are nailed to, the wall plate. The individual pairs of bents stand on and are joined at the base by a sill beam and at the top by the wall plates beam. Once in place all the individual H-bent components form a frame. The individual components are much sturdier than those used in the English braced frame, but they are mortised and tenoned and joined with wooden dowels or trunnels in a similar manner.<sup>9</sup>

The English had a separate tradition that was characterized by either preassembled walls that were pushed up as entire units, or as a limited number of transverse frames in-filled with stick-by-stick construction.<sup>10</sup> Although New Netherlands ceased to exist as a political entity after 1674<sup>11</sup>, the cultural tradition of the Dutch colonizers influenced regional architecture through the end of the eighteenth century.

Dutch-framed houses also often feature steep gable roofs that are typically framed with common rafters, as well as interior gable-end fireplaces, often with beehive ovens. Surviving farmhouses are also generally plain on the exterior, finished with weatherboard, and often have asymmetrical facades with irregular first floor window placement and smaller windows at the half-story.<sup>12</sup>

Expansion of these early-to-mid-eighteenth century farmhouses was common, often during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Architectural ideas by that time were primarily filtered through England, as East and West Jersey (which together became the colony of New Jersey early in the eighteenth century) had been under English control for a century prior to the Revolutionary War. The very concept of how people lived in a house and utilized its space had changed. Rather than having one all-purpose room, with perhaps one other more formal space, and sleeping arrangements not built around the need for privacy, the idea that each space should have at most one or two functions had begun to take root. As houses grew in size, staircases changed from ladders or winder staircases to straight runs of stair, and these stairs were accorded their own space as well, separating the circulation of people into and through the house from the other spaces.<sup>13</sup>

House owners in northern New Jersey responded to these changes by essentially constructing new houses alongside their existing Dutch-framed structures. They frequently built a larger, two-story structure with two parlors and a hallway on the first floor and a hallway with two or more bedrooms on the second floor. These new structures were usually laid out such that the hallways were adjacent to the original building, with connecting doors permitting circulation between the two sections. The original section was sometimes reconfigured and sometimes not, but the former hall, the original all-purpose room, typically became the kitchen, with any other rooms continuing on their purpose as parlors or utilitarian spaces, such as storage or cold rooms. The result on the exterior was that the two sections continued to read as distinct structures and the interior spaces could be

<sup>9</sup> Meeske, p.139.

<sup>10</sup> John R. Stevens, *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America, 1640-1830* (West Hurley, NY: HVVA, The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture, 2005), p.15.

<sup>11</sup> Meeske, p.25.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., pp.15-16.

<sup>13</sup> Roderic H. Blackburn, *Dutch Colonial Homes in America* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 2002), pp.48-49.



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compartmentalized by use.

The base pattern of eighteenth-century farmhouse evolution represented by the Robert White House is that of a rectangular one- to one-and-one-half-story house, with one to three rooms at the main level and an open garret above, that was expanded near the end of the eighteenth century by the construction of a side hall plan addition. The construction of this addition usually gave the house a new floor plan somewhat approximating a center hall plan, a layout that became popular during the Georgian and Federal periods in which one or more rooms flank either side of a central hallway. The execution of the expansion sets the Robert White House apart from other documented period examples.

Key features that define the c.1740 section of the Robert White House include: the one-and-one-half story height; the Dutch framing; the two or three room original configuration at the main level with open garret above; the large cooking fireplace; and the (now missing) beehive oven. The south elevation was the façade, which would have permitted entry directly into the hall. Key features that define the expanded c.1795 farmhouse include: the double-pile, center-hall plan; the replacement, straight-run staircase; and, the division of the second floor into rooms. The orientation of the stair to the rear (north) of the hall in this situation was not uncommon among other area houses of the period. The expansion and alteration of the house, however, deviates from other examples in significant ways. While most other houses were expanded by adding a taller two-story, side hall addition that was frequently deeper than the original section, the Robert White House has a one-and-one-half story addition matching the height and depth of the c.1740 section and consisting of back-to-back parlors, while the original section was reconfigured to create a side hall floor plan. This deviation also gives the house different massing from most of the other expanded farmhouses.

### **Comparable Houses**

Houses in Monmouth and nearby counties constructed and expanded during the eighteenth century illustrate both the similarities and differences between the Robert White House and the base pattern of construction and expansion. These examples are primarily taken from drawings made by the Historic American Buildings Survey. The comparable houses generally span the second half of the eighteenth century for the first period of construction, with a concentration in the third quarter of the century. Construction of the second section was typically in the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century or the first quarter of the nineteenth century where identified. These dates are in line with those identified for the Robert White House. The Peter Berrien House,<sup>14</sup> (Supplemental Photograph 1) located in Rocky Hill, Somerset County, has an attributed date for the earlier section of c.1745 and c.1790 for the later section. The earlier section shares many features with the c.1740 section of the Robert White House, including a hall with a large kitchen hearth on the first floor, a beehive oven (named for the rounded shape of the back of the oven that projects from the reverse side of the chimney mass), an open-beam ceiling, and a single open-rafter space on the second floor, which is believed to be the same original configuration for the second floor of the c.1740 section of the Robert White House. The first floor space of the Berrien House currently contains a straight-run stair that is probably a replacement for an earlier ladder stair. The first floor was apparently one open room, but the fact that the room is distinctly a rectangle with greater depth than width (18' wide by 23' deep) leaves open the possibility that there may once have been partition walls in the hall. The Robert White House also appears to have been two or three rooms. The two-story section in the Berrien

<sup>14</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Peter Berrien House, Rocky Hill, Somerset County, NJ" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service), 1938.



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House has a modified side hall configuration. It differs from the Robert White House in the height and depth of the addition being higher and deeper than the original section, as well as in that the rear of the hall on the first floor is a separate room and the stair is enclosed and also in that the parlors have individual interior end wall fireplaces. On the second floor of the Berrien House, the hallway appears to have been divided to create two additional small bedrooms, compared to one additional room that serves as the bathroom at the Robert White House. It retains the two original bedrooms as well, however.

The original section of the Jacobus Wyckoff House<sup>15</sup> (Supplemental Photograph 2) in Franklin Park, Somerset County resembles the Robert White House in many ways. This section (1745) has a single room with a large fireplace with beehive oven, open beam ceiling, and stair beside the fireplace on the first floor. The square shape and size (18'x18') suggest that this most basic example had only one room on the first floor. The stair beside the fireplace is extremely steep with very narrow treads and possibly replaced a ladder stair. A straight-run stair has also been installed on the opposite wall from the oven down to the cellar beneath the two-story section, but it is assumed that this stair was added. The two-story section ("pre-revolutionary construction") was built with a side hall configuration and is both higher and deeper than the original section. Like the stair configuration in the Robert White House, the bottom of the stair is located at the north end of the hall. The front (south) parlor is larger than the rear parlor. The front parlor in the Wyckoff House, however, has a large interior-end fireplace and a corner fireplace in the rear parlor, rather than either back-to-back fireplaces or a single interior-end fireplace as at the Robert White House. The large size of the fireplace in the south parlor of the Wyckoff House supports the pre-revolutionary date ascribed to this section. At the upper levels, the original section has a single room, similar to the presumed original configuration at the Robert White House, while the addition has a typical hallway with two bedroom and a smaller room at the south end of the hall configuration, similar to the original configuration at the Robert White House. Similar to the Robert White House, there is a crawlspace under the earlier section and a cellar under the later section.

Both the Wyckoff and the Berrien Houses illustrate the most common form of construction and expansion for eighteenth-century Dutch-framed houses. They are substantially different from the Robert White House in the two-story construction of the addition and in the side-hall configuration of that addition. The facades of the newer sections also overshadow the original section of the house. Similar examples are numerous throughout Monmouth and nearby counties. A select list includes: Denise Hendrickson House (c.1760/c.1790), Monmouth County; Longstreet House (c.1775/c.1840), Monmouth County; John Coward House (c.1750/c.1775), Monmouth County; General Clinton Headquarters (c.1725/c.1750), West Freehold, Monmouth County; Wallace House (c.1750/1776), Somerset County; Kirch-Ford-Terrill House (c.1770/c.1795), Somerset County; and, the David Nevius House (1799/c.1826), Somerset County, which has back-to-back fireplaces in the parlor of the c.1826 section. Many more examples could be adduced.

There were common variations to the base pattern. The original section of a house might be partitioned on the first floor into two rooms, creating either a front/back or side-by-side hall-parlor plan, or three rooms, with the hall at the front and two smaller rooms at the rear, often called a deep East Jersey cottage. In another variation on the original construction, the roof may have a saltbox configuration, where the ridge is centered over the hall and the roof extends down to cover one or two smaller rooms at the rear. This variation has the same floor plan as a deep East Jersey cottage, but less room on the upper level. In a different type of variation, the addition may be one-and-one-half stories rather than two, but still be higher and often deeper than the original one- to one-and-

<sup>15</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Jacobus Wyckoff House, Franklin Park, Somerset County, NJ (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1937).

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one-half story section. Finally, some additions were full center hall plans in and of themselves.

The Williamson House<sup>16</sup> (Supplemental Photograph 3) in North Brunswick Township, Middlesex County also shares some interesting features with the Robert White House, including the presumed original three-room deep East Jersey cottage configuration, but differs by exhibiting the addition height variation. The earlier section, which has an attributed construction date of c.1765, is a one-and-one-half story deep East Jersey cottage, with a hall in front and two smaller rooms behind. One of the smaller rooms in this house has a dirt floor and is identified as the milk room, a feature not found at the Robert White House, but occasionally noted in other houses. The hall has a very large fireplace and hearth, but no beehive oven, although it appears that there was one originally. The space has lost its staircase, if it had more than a ladder stair, and its presumed original entrance on the south elevation (facade). An open beam ceiling is noted in the hall, but not in the rear room. This house also has gable-end elevation sheds backing up to the fireplace, which is similar to the one-story shed section on the west elevation of the Robert White House. The later, larger one-and-one-half-story section has the side hall configuration. The rear of the hallway at the first floor level has been partitioned off. The two-story section, which was not dated in the HABS documentation, does not have a fireplace in its rear parlor. The upper level of the original section remains unfinished, while the second floor of the later section appears to have been substantially reconfigured. The John Craig House (c.1717/c.1747) in Monmouth County illustrates the saltbox variation on the deep East Jersey cottage. The Corneles Couwenhoven House (c.1700/c.1735) and the Daniel Hendrickson House (c.1720/c.1850) exhibit the pattern in which both sections are one-and-one-half stories, but the newer section is larger.

A variation on the single room or deep East Jersey cottage for the earliest section of a house is a hall-parlor plan. A hall-parlor plan usually consists of two side-by-side rooms. One room, usually the larger, would be a typical hall, with a large fireplace, where all the work of the house would be performed. The other, more formal space, would serve as a parlor and usually a bedroom as well. The c.1740 section of the Robert White House may have had this plan. Two other examples of a hall-parlor plan arranged front and rear rather than side-by-side were noted. First, the Groendyke House<sup>17</sup> (c.1750/c.1775) in Schalks, Middlesex County, (Supplemental Photograph 4) is a one-and-one-half-story structure with a hall to the south and a parlor on the north side. The hall contains a large fireplace and a beehive oven, as well as winder stairs beside the fireplace. The rear parlor has a corner fireplace backing up to the hall fireplace, allowing for one large chimney. The upper level has two unfinished rooms separated by a board partition. The side hall two-story section of this house is fairly typical. This house also has a reversed staircase that leads up from the rear of the hallway. The second house, the Richard Townley House<sup>18</sup> (c.1770/c.1815) in Union County, (Supplemental Photograph 5) reverses the room placement in the earlier, one-and-one-half-story, Dutch-framed house, with the hall to the rear and the parlor in front. The fireplaces are separated and the beehive oven in the hall appears to be reversed to open to the exterior. The original exterior entrances have been retained, but the staircase has been replaced with a straight stair on the opposite wall from the fireplace in the hall. The two-story side hall section is fairly typical with interior-end chimneys. The upper level of the original section has two bedrooms and a staircase, while the later section has a hall, two bedrooms, and a third small bedroom at the west end of the hallway. The division of the earlier section upper level appears to be a later alteration. These two examples more closely approach the center-hall, double-pile configuration of the expanded Robert White House than the other examples.

<sup>16</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Williamson House, North Brunswick Township, Middlesex County, NJ" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1938).

<sup>17</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Groendyke House, Schalks, Middlesex County, NJ" (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1938).

<sup>18</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Richard Townley House, Union, NJ" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1939).

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Few other period houses surveyed had additions matching the height and depth of the original structure. The Johannes Luyster House<sup>19</sup> (Supplemental Photograph 6) in Monmouth County, with a 1718 construction date for the earlier section and 1725 construction date for the second section, maintains the same finished floor level and roof line across the house. The earlier, eastern section, however, was deeper than the 1725 section and had a saltbox roof profile to accommodate the deep East Jersey cottage three-room floor plan. The 1725 section had a single room with a fireplace at the west end and a staircase (later replaced) in the northeast corner. The house did not have windows added at the half-story and the front elevation had a bell-struck curve at the eave, unlike the Robert White House. While not identical to the Robert White House in massing overall, the Luyster house did, from the front, appear to be one large block with a continuous roof slope, prior to the construction of a large nineteenth-century addition on the north side.

The Matthias Smock House<sup>20</sup> (Supplemental Photograph 7) in Middlesex County, given a c.1720 construction date for the earlier section, maintains the same roofline and depth across the house. Although both sections are one-and-one-half stories, the lack of windows at the half-story makes the house appear to be one story. The interior of the house has undergone reconfiguration over time, but it appears the original configuration may have been a front/back hall-parlor plan in the original section and a variation of the side-hall plan in the newer section. The current configuration is a variation on the center hall plan. The construction date of the addition is not given but appears to be late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century. No other similar houses, exhibiting the Dutch construction, hall-parlor or deep East Jersey cottage plan, and an eighteenth-century addition in Monmouth or the nearby counties were noted among the structures recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey.<sup>21</sup>

Finally, the Holmes-Hendrickson House<sup>22</sup> (Supplemental Photograph 8) in nearby Holmdel Township, New Jersey (c.1754) represents a different facet of the evolution of Dutch farmhouses, but one that provides insight into the later evolution of the Robert White House. The main block of the Holmes-Hendrickson house was constructed about 15 years after the Robert White House. The one-and-one-half story structure, at approximately 32' x 38' is about 6 feet large in each dimension than the expanded Robert White House (not including the oven shed). This large house, built all at one time, has four rooms and a staircase at the rear center of the house that is a straight run with a quarter-turn winder at the bottom. This house is clearly transitional toward the Georgian center hall floor plan, incorporating rooms with separate purposes, some of which were more formal than others, while retaining the size dominance of the front (south rooms) over the smaller rooms on the north side. The largest room, in the southwest corner, has a large fireplace and appears to have been the hall. The two western rooms were a parlor and a study, while the northeast room may have been more utilitarian. The smaller wing on the east end of the building has a deep East Jersey cottage configuration and might be assumed to predate the larger

<sup>19</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Johannes Luyster House, Middletown, Monmouth County, NJ" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1940). The Luyster House was moved in 1999. At that time, only the 1718 section and an 1862 addition were saved. The 1725 section was demolished, along with a 1960s kitchen.

<sup>20</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, "Matthias Smock House, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, NJ" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1938).

<sup>21</sup> One house in Middlesex County, the Shotwell-Runyon House (c.1750/1846/1872), had a deep East Jersey cottage configuration originally and was expanded by a double-parlor plan and shed kitchen, replacing an original shed kitchen. The expansion, however, did not occur until 1846, making it an outlier in the general pattern of early- to mid-eighteenth century houses expanded at the end of the eighteenth century. A second house in Union County, the Littell-Lord House, was also a deep East Jersey cottage that was expanded by a double-parlor plan, but the expansion did not occur until 1870. In neither case was the original section reconfigured, however, beyond replacing the original staircase with a straight-run stair. At the Little-Lord House, the stair replacement is believed to have occurred c.1920.

<sup>22</sup> Historic American Building Survey, "Hendrick Hendrickson House, Holmdel Township, NJ" (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1939).



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

White, Robert, House

Name of Property

Monmouth County, New Jersey

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 8

section, but actually post-dates the c.1754 section as it stands. It is believed to have been constructed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The main block of the Holmes-Hendrickson House, then, has the massing that the Robert White House would later achieve when the c.1795 section was added and approached the center hall plan that would become a feature of the c.1795 Robert White House as well.

Therefore, review and analysis of the Robert White House and other area farmhouses from the eighteenth century shows a common pattern of initial design and later evolution. The one- or one-and-one-half story heavy timber construction house, often with Dutch framing methods, was a common farmhouse style. The partitioning of the space or the inclusion of additional small utilitarian rooms was also common. A variation on this pattern was to construct the building with a hall-parlor plan, creating a hall and a formal parlor in lieu of more utilitarian spaces. Large cooking fireplaces were ubiquitous and beehive ovens were nearly so. The history of staircases in these types of houses is not as clear, but the use of winder stairs beside the fireplaces was noted in some. The lack of original staircases in many cases may be attributable to the use of ladder stairs that became unnecessary when the later staircases were built. It is not clear which case applies at the Robert White House. Many exterior front entrance doors had been removed, but others did remain, including that at the Robert White House. The construction of a straight-run stair, with or without turns, was typical with the construction of the addition. The orientation of the stair toward the rear of the house was a fairly common option. At the second floor level, some original garret spaces remained unfinished; others may not have been finished originally, but were later partitioned, as appears to be the case at the Robert White House.

Small additions were often found on the exposed chimney gable-end wall of the original section of a house. Many of these were marked as new additions on the drawings, but these additions could have replaced earlier additions that may have dated back to the eighteenth century, possibly even predating the expansion sections. The shed addition at the Robert White House either dates to the eighteenth century or stands at the same location as a structure dating back to that time.

The expansion of the house through the construction of a two-story, side hall plan house was a dominant characteristic as well. Variations to the side hall plan were generally limited to fireplace types and location (back-to-back or corner verses interior-end wall for one or both parlors) and the division of the first and/or second floor halls to create one or more small rooms. The construction of a one-and-one-half-story double-parlor addition with two bedrooms upstairs combined with the substantial reconfiguration of the first floor in the original section at the Robert White House is a noteworthy diversion from the area farmhouse evolution that gives the building a appreciably different appearance from the other expanded farmhouses of the period and greatly adds to its architectural significance.



White, Robert, House  
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheet

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

### Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☒ Other  
Name of repository: Joseph W. Hammond, Architectural Historian

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than 1 acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>579555</u> Easting	<u>4466265</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Block 106, lot 39 in Red Bank, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This property comprises the remaining property associated with the Robert White House.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

White, Robert, House

Name of Property

Monmouth County, New Jersey

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 1

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

"An Old House," *Monmouth Inquirer*, 31 December 1874.

Blackburn, Roderic H. *Dutch Colonial Homes in America*. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 2002.

Historic American Buildings Survey. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1937-1939.

Meeske, Harrison. *The Hudson Valley Dutch and Their Houses*. Fleischmanns, NY: Purple Mountain Press, 1998.

Nelson, William, Peter Ross, Fenwick Hedley. *The New Jersey Coast in Three Centuries: History of the New Jersey Coast*, Vol. III. New York and Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1902.

Phillips, Helen C. *Red Bank on the Navesink*. Red Bank, NJ: Caesarea Press, 1977.

Stevens, John R. *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America, 1640-1830*. West Hurley, NY: HVVA, The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture, 2005.

Stillwell, John E. *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany; Data relating to the settlement and settlers of New York and New Jersey*. New York: n.p., 1903-1932.

White, Robert, House  
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ  
County and State

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sheila Koehler  
organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date July 14, 2010  
street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 547-0465  
city or town Haddon Heights state NJ zip code 08035  
e-mail Sheila@wa-pc.com

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs:

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

**Name of Property:** Robert White House

**City or Vicinity:** Red Bank

**County:** Monmouth

**State:** New Jersey

**Photographer:** Sheila Koehler

**Date Photographed:** August 17, 2009

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

1 of \_\_\_\_

White, Robert, House  
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ  
County and State

**Property Owner:**

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

name Mary Gilligan  
street & number 20 South Street telephone (732) 747 5593  
city or town Red Bank state NJ zip code 07701-2214

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

White, Robert, House

Name of Property

Monmouth County, New Jersey

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

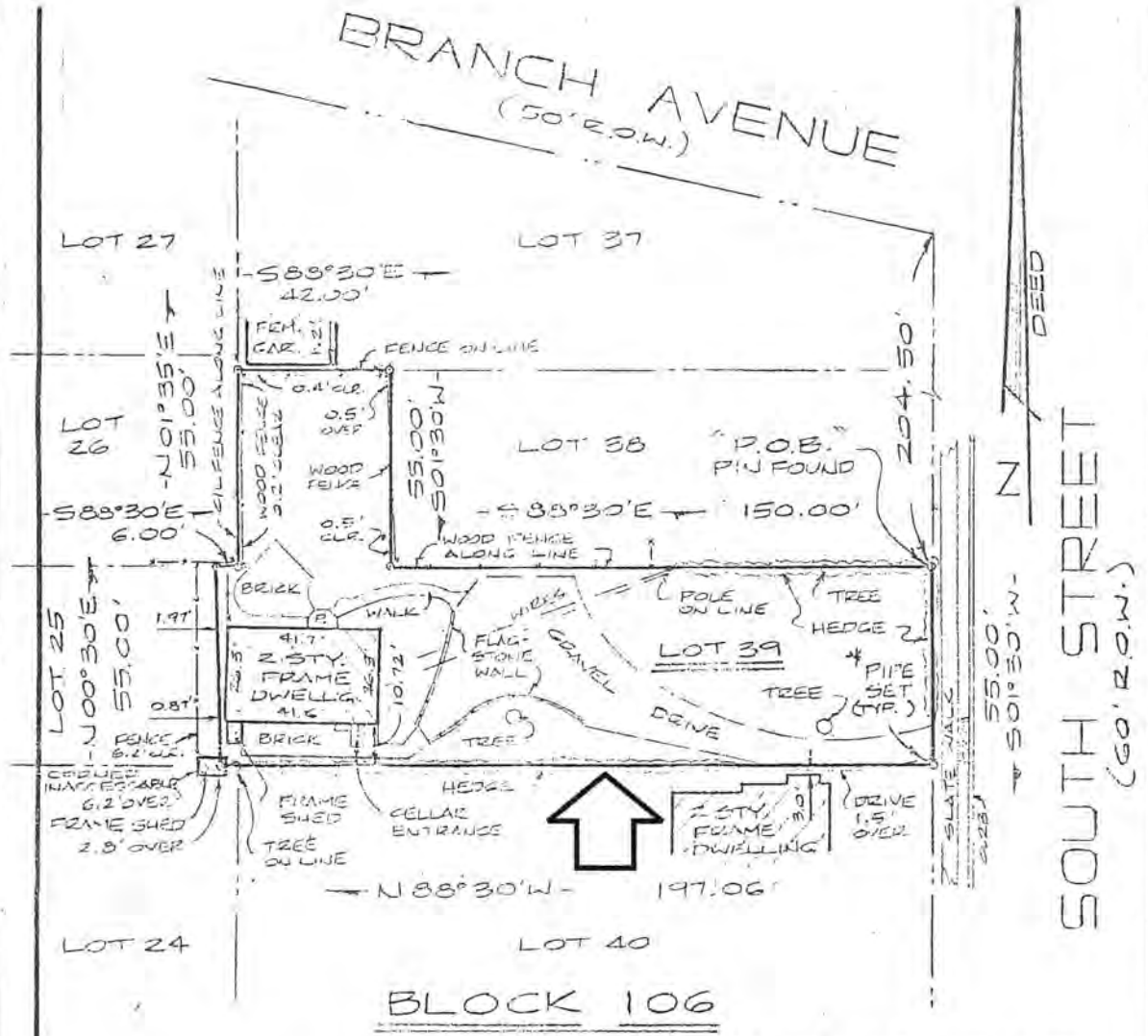
The following information applies to all photographs:

1. Robert White House
2. Monmouth County, New Jersey
3. Sheila Koehler
4. August 17, 2009
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants  
425 White Horse Pike  
Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035  
(856) 547-0465

- 1 of 23 View of the north elevation showing the main entrance and the two sections of the house divided by a board in the clapboard above the door.
- 2 of 23 View of the east elevation showing the gable end of the c.1795 section of the house.
- 3 of 23 View of the south elevation showing a pent roof in place of a former porch, an added chimney, and a bulkhead entrance to the c.1795 basement.
- 4 of 23 View of the one-story section on the west elevation.
- 5 of 23 View of the second story of the c.1740 west elevation.
- 6 of 23 Detail showing the Colonial Revival door surround and Georgian transom on the north elevation entrance.
- 7 of 23 Detail showing beaded clapboard on the south elevation of the c.1795 section.
- 8 of 23 View of the basement under the c.1795 section facing south.
- 9 of 23 View of the floor framing and floor boards under the northern half of the c.1795 section showing that the boards were painted, suggesting the original basement under this portion of the house may have been used for storage.
- 10 of 23 View facing north in the center hall, also the eastern section of the c.1740 house.
- 11 of 23 View facing south in the center hall.
- 12 of 23 Detail showing the north door in the c.1740 section showing a replacement door and wainscoting and an original surround.
- 13 of 23 Detail showing the Federal style turned newel post, balusters, and hand rail.
- 14 of 23 View facing north in the north parlor of the c.1795 section.
- 15 of 23 View facing south in the north parlor, looking into the south parlor in the c.1795 section.
- 16 of 23 View facing south in the c.1740 section.
- 17 of 23 View of the fireplace in the west wall of the c.1740 section. Note the infilled beehive oven opening at right. The mantel is a reproduction.
- 18 of 23 View of the one-story section to the west of the c.1740 section facing south.
- 19 of 23 Detail showing Georgian cabinet doors in the current dining room of the c.1740 section.
- 20 of 23 View of the eastern second floor room (c.1795 section) facing north.
- 21 of 23 View of the eastern second floor room facing south, showing added closet space.
- 22 of 23 View of the southwestern second floor room (c.1740 section) facing southwest.
- 23 of 23 View of the southwestern second floor room facing northeast, showing a typical second floor door.

AX MAP  
OF RED BANK  
COUNTY, NEW JERSEY





\* PIPES WITH CAPS SET ALL CORNERS EXCEPT AS NOTED.

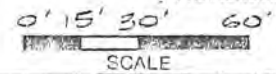
CONTAINING: 13,227.5 S.F.

SURVEY REFERENCE: D.B. 3932 P. 90

LOT & BLOCK NUMBERS SHOWN HEREON REFER TO THE OFFICIAL TAX MAP.

RM 17434 FRANK E. MORRIS, ESQ., TO MARY A. GILLIGAN, SINGLE, TO RED BANK TITLE AGENCY, INC., TO TIGOR TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, TO CHEMICAL BUSINESS CREDIT CORP., T/A CHEMICAL MORTGAGE CENTER, AND/OR ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE SURVEY MADE ON THE PREMISES AND THAT THERE ARE NO APPARENT ENCROACHMENTS EXCEPT AS SHOWN HEREON.



THIS SURVEY IS SUBJECT TO ALL RESTRICTIONS AND EASEMENTS OF RECORD, IF ANY.

THE CERTIFICATION IS MADE ONLY TO HEREON NAMED PARTIES FOR PURCHASE AND/OR MORTGAGE OF HEREON DELINEATED PROPERTY BY HEREON NAMED PURCHASER NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY IS ASSUMED BY SURVEYOR FOR USE OF SURVEY FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, USE OF SURVEY FOR SURVEY AFFIDAVIT, RESALE OF PROPERTY, OR TO ANY OTHER PERSON NOT LISTED IN CERTIFICATION, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY. OFFSET DIMENSIONS FROM STRUCTURE TO PROPERTY LINES SHOWN HEREON ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR ADJUDICATING PROPERTY.

SURVEY OF  
**20 SOUTH STREET**  
BORO OF RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., N.J.

*Eugene Camron*  
EUGENE CAMRON N.J. P.E. & L.S. #8367  
Acimutti Land Surveying Co., Inc.  
CORPORATE ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING, L.P.  
2022 1000 N. 1ST ST. 08855  
TEL: 732-221-1111 FAX: 732-221-1112

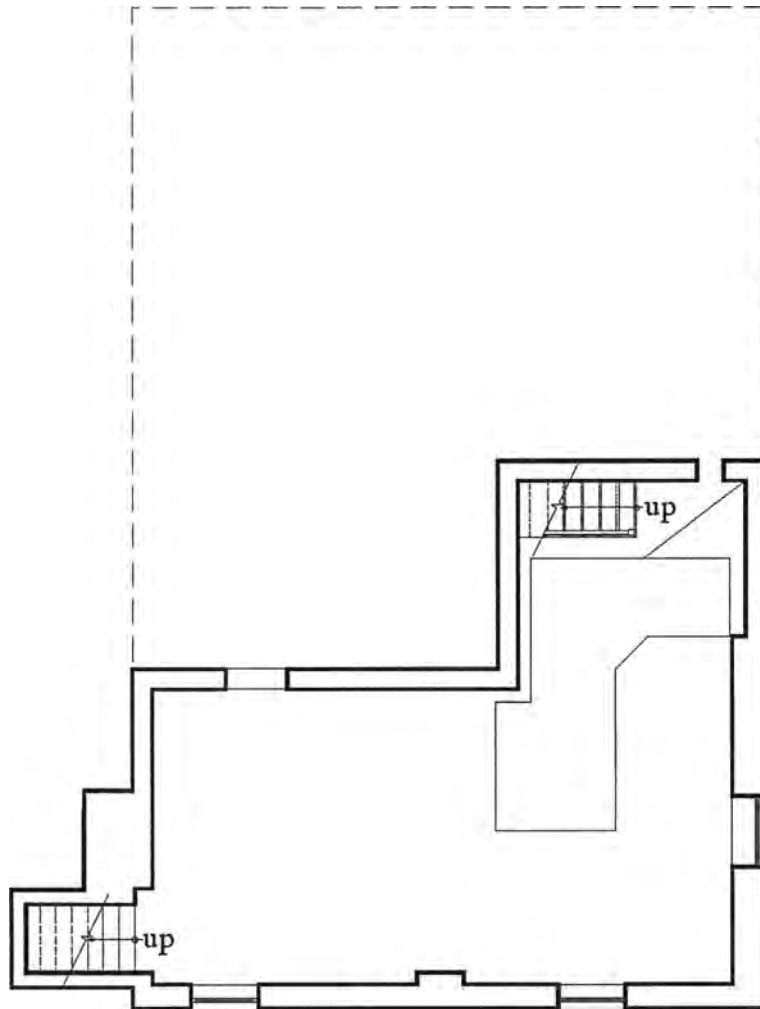
DRAWN BY: DM  
CHECKED BY: E.A.  
DATE: 10/1/03

Site Plan

Approximate Scale: 1 1/2" = 60'

Robert White House  
Monmouth County, New Jersey



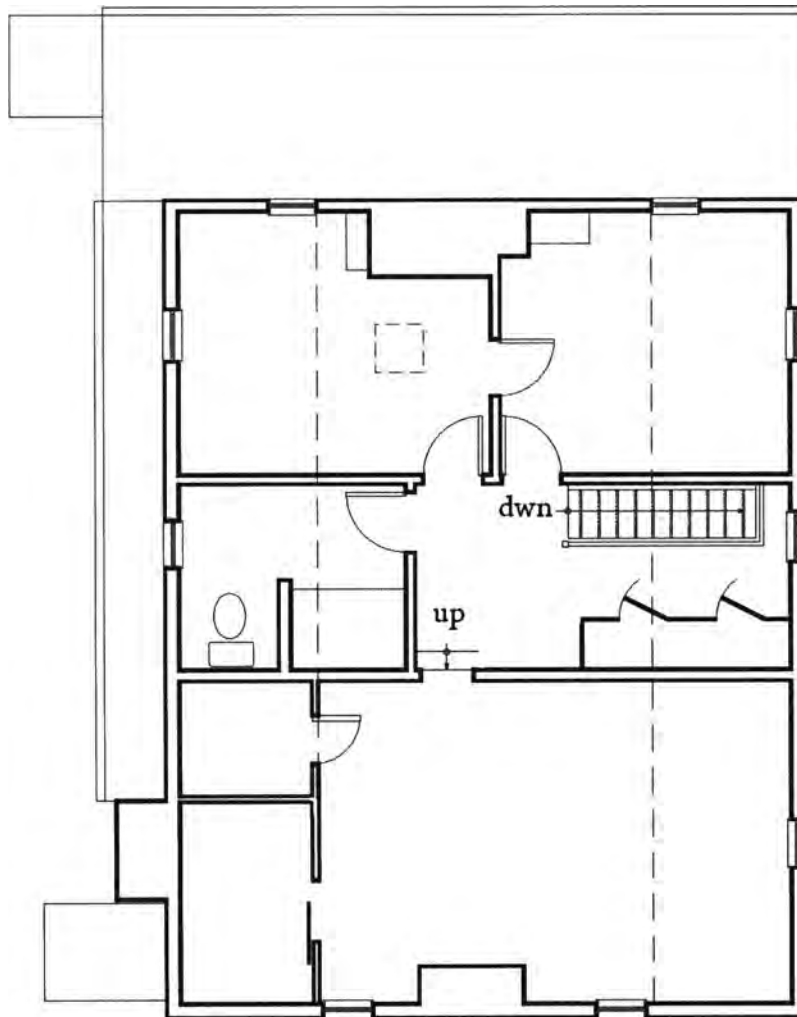


## Basement Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8" = 1'



Robert White House  
Monmouth County, New Jersey

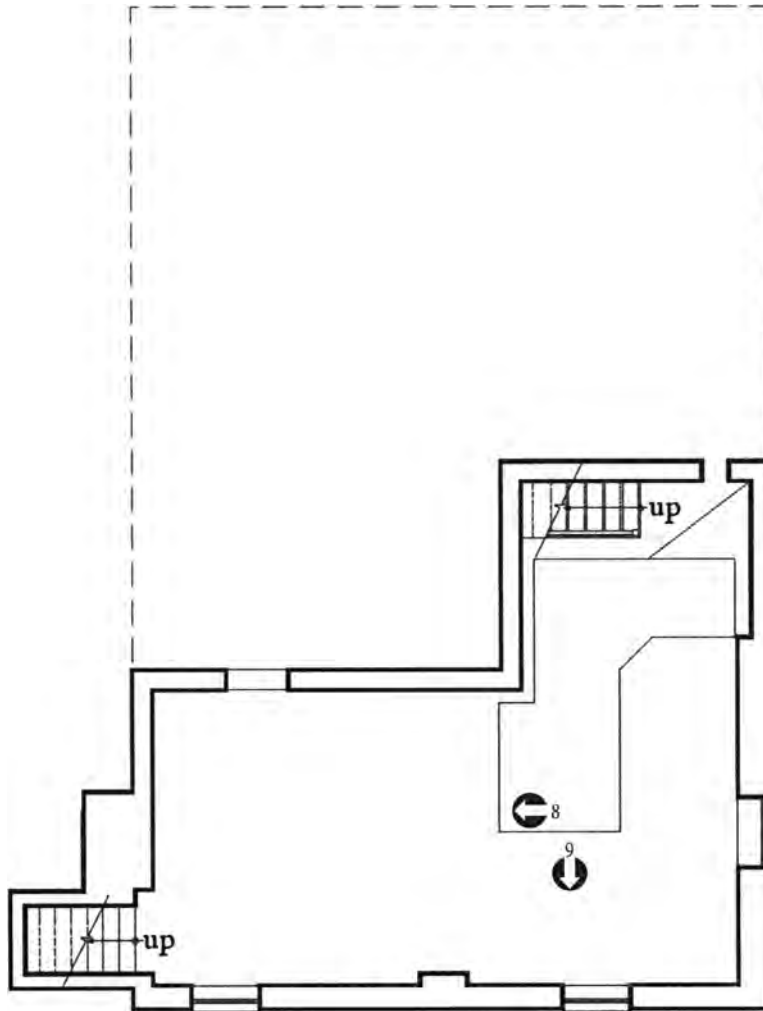


## Second Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1/8" = 1'



Robert White House  
Monmouth County, New Jersey



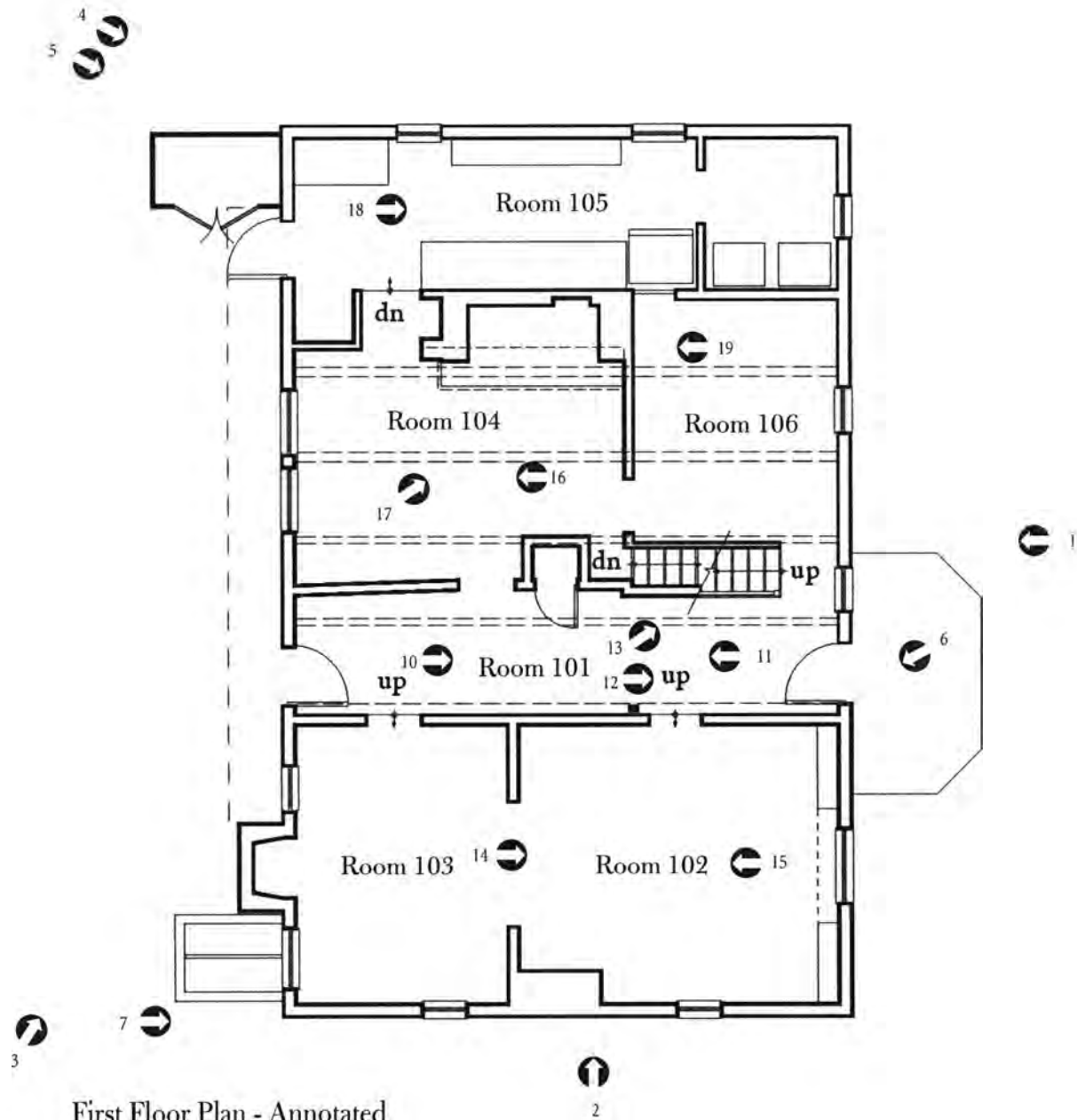
### Basement Plan - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1/8" = 1'



Robert White House  
Monmouth County, New Jersey





Robert White House  
Monmouth County, New Jersey



## Second Floor Plan - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1/8" = 1'



Robert White House  
Monmouth County, New Jersey



# RED BANK

Scale 400 ft. per inch.

1873

BEAS ATLAS

Robert White House  
Monmouth County, New Jersey





Supplemental Photograph #1  
Peter Berrien House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1938, HABS



Supplemental Photograph #2  
Jacobus Wyckoff House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1937, HABS



Supplemental Photograph #3  
Williamson House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1938, HABS



Supplemental Photograph #4  
Groendyke House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1938, HABS



Supplemental Photograph #5  
Richard Townley House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1939, HABS



Supplemental Photograph #6  
Johannes Luyster House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1940, HABS



Supplemental Photograph #7  
Matthias Smock House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1938, HABS



Supplemental Photograph #8  
Holmes-Hendrickson House  
Photographer: Nathaniel R. Ewan, 1939, HABS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY White, Robert, House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Monmouth

DATE RECEIVED: 1/20/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/21/12  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/07/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000077

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3.2.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

















































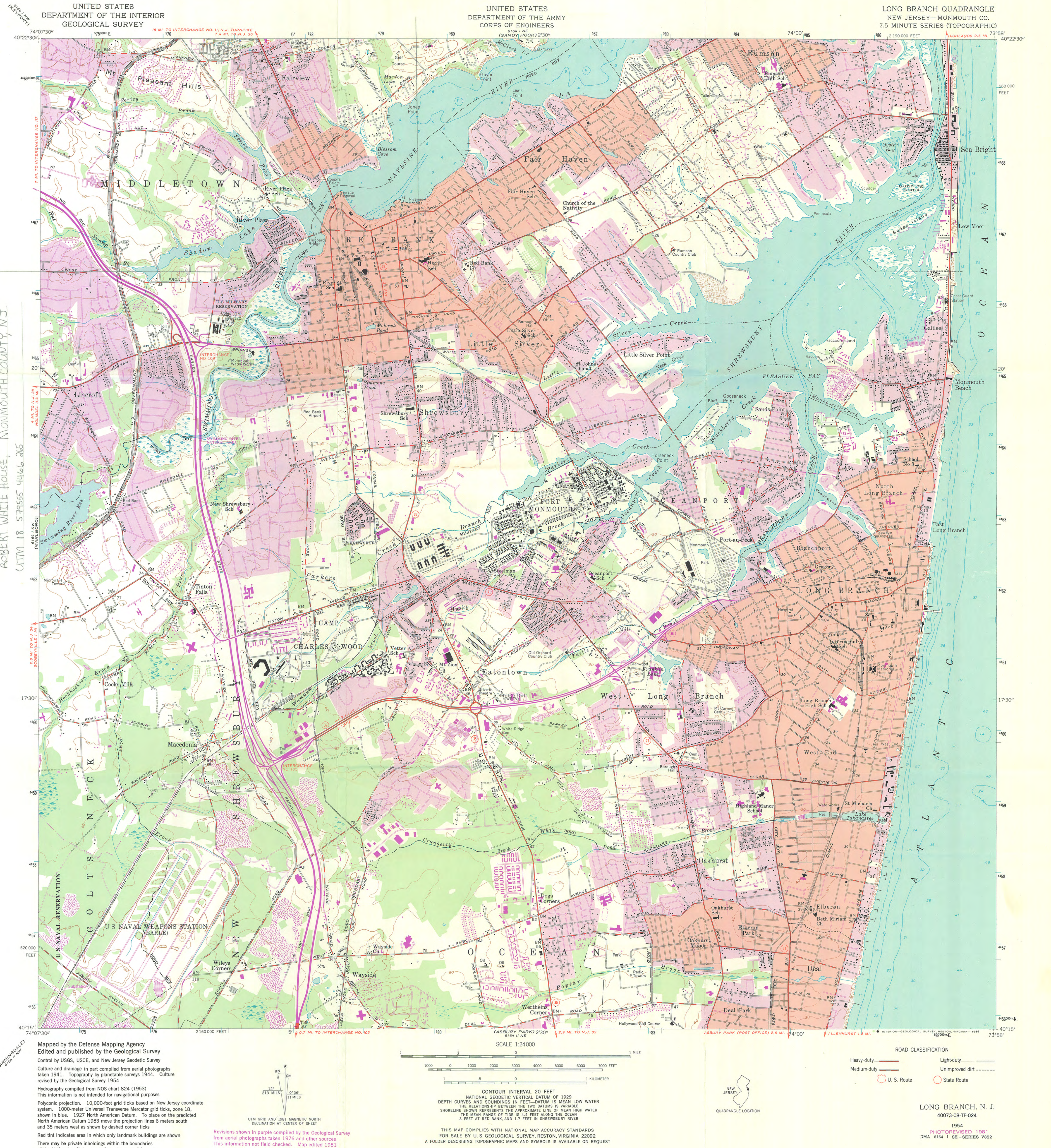












UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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

ROBERT WHITE HOUSE, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N.J.  
UTM 18 579555 4466 265

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 1:24000  
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET  
1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 METERS  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE 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 ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
U. S. Route ——— State Route ———  
NEW JERSEY  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION  
LONG BRANCH, N. J.  
40073-C8-TF-024  
1954  
PHOTOREVISED 1981  
DMA 6164 1 SE—SERIES Y822





HPO J2010-078  
Log #10-0562-4

*State of New Jersey*

MAIL CODE 501-03A

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

P.O. Box 420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

TEL. (609) 292-3541 FAX (609) 984-0836

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
*Governor*

BOB MARTIN  
*Commissioner*

KIM GUADAGNO  
*Lt. Governor*

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the nomination for the Robert White House, Monmouth County, New Jersey, for National Register consideration.

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

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

Sincerely,

Amy Cradic  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer