

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elmendorf House
other names/site number Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence

2. Location

street & number 1246 Millstone River Road N/A not for publication
city, town Hillsborough Township vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Somerset code 035 zip code 08876

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official *[Signature]* Date 3/4/92
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. **Entered in the National Register**
 See continuation sheet. 4/16/92

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling
Domestic/ secondary structure: smokehouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling
Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal
Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls cedar clapboards (new)
roof _____
other cedar shingles (new)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence is located on the west side of Millstone River Road, Hillsborough Township, north of but in walking distance of the colonial village of Millstone, county seat of Somerset during 1738-1782. It is sited on top of a rise in the terrain above the village, an apparent replacement for an earlier dwelling on the same ground. Dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, it is a frame building, two and a half stories tall, of side-hall plan, with lateral wing. Built by members of the county aristocracy, sometime Philadelphia residents, it is late Federal and early Greek Revival in style, with understated elegance. Its front and rear elevations achieve more than conventional height for the period because of high-ceilinged rooms, giving a very pleasing and distinctive configuration to the whole. Once surrounded by 205 acres of farmland and pasture which crossed the ancient north-south arterial riverside road to touch on the Millstone River bank, it now stands on a small lot. A stockade-type fence separates it from the road and serves to isolate and set it apart from the modern houses on acre lots that have been built next to and opposite it. A circular driveway enclosing an informal tree- and shrub-planted green leads in from the southern boundary of the lot and flows in front of house and outbuildings, all of which face south, side walls to road. There are several large mature trees on the property: a majestic old osage orange and two Norway maples march in front of wing and block. Between house and road a parade of trees begins with a walnut and continues with sugar maples. A brick-paved walk, widened into a patio, leads from the dwelling close to the outbuildings. A rebuilt stone well kerb, now capped with slate, stands on the green some yards from the kitchen wing and has recently been landscaped. Additional fencing and plantings on interior boundary lines serve to shield the character of the setting from modern intrusions. (Photo #s 1, 2)

Almost opposite the Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf House are the two ends of a U-shaped road that serves a recent housing development to east of Millstone River Road. By circling it, one can get an impression of the size of the original farm as it extended to the now wooded broad embankment to the river. A similar feel for the size and extent of the original inherited 1770s farm is gained by driving about a tenth of a mile south to the turnoff of Hamilton Road westward, which marked the southern boundary of the plantation tract at time of an 1816 road opening and is referred to in a deed as "the highway." (1) A sketch of the farm as it appeared in 1860 with slightly reduced acreage can be seen on the Farm Map of Hillsborough. (See Attachment # 6)

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

1828

1828

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence represents the high level of style that could be found in the countryside in the first half of the 19th century when knowledgeable individuals of social position set out to build their houses. Dr. James B. Elmendorf, a college-educated man and a professional physician, like his wife, Elizabeth Yard Frelinghuysen, descended from more or less prominent families in early America, and their background did influence their life style. The new house--subject of this nomination--that they built on Elizabeth Frelinghuysen's grandmother's farm near Millstone Village after a stay in Philadelphia reflects quiet elegance and the good taste and breeding of the couple. The Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence is considered eligible for placement on the State and National Registers of Historic Places under Criterion C. It will, incidentally, also add to the architectural record of historic buildings still extant along the Millstone River Road from its southernmost end through the village of Millstone and contribute to the cultural history of the river valley. Although it is probable that Dr. Elmendorf could be considered a significant person, documentary records have not been located to confirm it.

Family ownership of the property on which the nominated house is located dates back to 1777 when a recently widowed Philadelphia resident of respectable social position, Sarah Furman Yard, purchased it with her daughter Ann(e) in mind. Next year she deeded it to her for an interesting reason cited in the document: "for her better preferment in the world." (3) Millstone appears to have offered an agreeable social climate for families of similar backgrounds and economic advantage. The selection of the farm property above the village and along the river, and the siting of the house itself on a knoll, seemingly show a discriminating taste. At the time of purchase, Millstone Village as county seat attracted a more diverse population than was to be found in surrounding areas, the Dutchman's cultural hearth, and had a degree of sophistication. Lawyers and well-to-do had their houses there, with two known examples of variant forms of Georgian style. After the Revolution, General Frederick Frelinghuysen, father of Elizabeth Elmendorf, acquired property within the village for a new homestead.

Two of his sons, Elizabeth's half-brothers, added their own dwellings in Federal style, one of which later served as the village academy. There had been from colonial times two churches in the village, Dutch Reformed, and English

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A
 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 3 acres Bound Brook, NJ Quad

UTM References

A

1	8	5	3	4	9	0	0	4	4	8	4	4	6	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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Township, Somerset County, NJExterior

The house is of braced-frame construction, the main block 3 bays wide by 3 bays deep, raised on a relatively low foundation of random-sized stone blocks and slivers roughly coursed. Its dimensions are approximately 28 feet by 37 feet. The elevation is almost 28 feet as well. The foundation rises 2+ feet front and back, but only one foot approximately on side walls. A major overhaul took place over the past two years in order to remove segments of sills and corner posts that had rotted causing internal water damage. New cedar clapboards, matching in width, have been put up to replace the old, as well as new cornerboards. The pitched gable roofs have been covered with cedar shingles, the original of the same having been found under two layers of asphalt shingles and one of slate. The new roof features slightly extended eaves with returns and a boxed cornice containing the roof drain. The principal facade has a frieze ornamented with raised rectangular panels, alternating ones delicately decorated with applied molding--formerly unnoticed--that has now been picked out in pastel colors. (Photo # 3) A plain fascia board with bed molding under boxed cornice runs across rear eave line.

The main entry has been restored, based on the sketch of the house appearing on an 1860 map of Hillsborough Township. After the removal of the outer skin of the wall surrounding a simple pilastered doorway, the exposed structural members further suggested the possibility of sidelights above a pedestal and some form of a transom, either rectangle or fan, of great proportions in height. (See Attachment # 3) The proportions would have been atypical for this area, and this therefore remains simply conjectural. An architect was hired to design a portico similar to the one glimpsed in the sketch. Decorative motifs expressed within the house were used as guidelines for ornamental details, although not identical. These include new attached columns with front face having pilaster-like treatment, displaying a series of enclosed fillets and flutes and cornerblocks with bull's eye motif. The free-standing columns are square, raised on a projecting base, with annulus and necking hinted in manner of Tuscan order, and simple cap. Two brick piers support the portico, and two wood stairs lead to its deck. Its flooring is of wood. The dimensions are 7'10" width by 5'2" depth. A slightly hipped roof covers a simple architrave. The original 8-panel door remains intact. The center of each panel is raised with triple bead edge. Brass knob and escutcheon have been added, though ghostmarks on door indicate other placement of hardware at some time. (Photo # 4) A second entry at the rear, at the back of the through hall, has been restored with new materials. It consists of a raised stoop, resting on rubble stone cheeks of matching hue to foundation, with series of 4 concrete stairs. Flooring is also of concrete. A gabled hood with returns held by Queen Anne turned columns shelters the area.

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(See Photo # 5) The rear door shows the flush-panel face of an 8-panel door. The door framing contains compound moldings.

Windows on both stories have large 6/6 sash of the scale favored during the Greek Revival period, these measuring 39" by 70". Shutters composed of three recessed panels hang on all the windows, held by circular metal shutter dogs. The original strap hinges are attached at back. There are three windows on both levels of the east gable wall (two found in the major front rooms), and a pair of smaller 6/6 sash in the apex. (These are replacements, but the originals have been saved.) On the rear wall, the final of three second-story windows (west) is in a dropped position to provide light at the double stair landing within. It is roughly positioned above the rear porch. (Photo #s 5, 6) A small square window with old sash of 4 panes has been added to right of porch (west) to ventilate a bathroom under the hall stair carriage. Window framing has in some instances been replaced, reportedly in kind. The molding profile has the simplicity of Greek Revival form.

Front and rear foundation walls each have two openings for fenestration. Original squared wood grilles, diagonally inset, in some cases have been replaced in kind to preserve the detail, while modern top-hinged 3-pane sash windows have been installed in back of them.

Internal end chimneys are paired on the east gable wall, their brick stacks, rectangular shaped, with two corbeled courses at top, recently rebuilt when all four fireplaces were put in working condition.

The Wing

The wing is attached to the west gable wall, recessed from the principal facade of the main block approximately 7-1/2 feet, being joined just at the inside edge of the cellar bulkhead at the southwest corner. It is recessed from the rear facade about 9 feet. Its total depth is 21 feet, making it appear disproportionately small for the building it adjoins, which has a depth of about 37 feet. A question rises whether the foundation was enlarged. (A color photograph taken at time of restoration appears to show a joint in the sill over the cellar opening as an extension; and there is clearly evident a change in the color and size of bricks between studs. See photostat of picture as Attachment # 2) There appears to be reason to believe that the wing originally consisted of the first unit (room with loft), but by mid-19th century had attained its present size. The low foundation appears to match the stonework of the principal dwelling. Exposure of uprights at time of repairs shows them to be hewn, as are the joists in the cellar, perhaps giving reason to believe the wing predates the

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main block. (See Attachment # 4)

The front facade of the second unit may have been altered over time, but that is not totally clear. One interpretation suggests the opening up of a portion of the interior of the second (west) unit to become a porch by moving the exterior wall on the ground floor back about four feet. Another explanation poses that a second full-depth story was added later over a leanto of narrower depth. This existing condition had been established by 1860. Recent restoration efforts have preserved this appearance but have replaced in kind the rotting arcaded porch enclosure with new posts and fascia. Floor boards are narrow. The porch is reached by two low wood stairs. The wing now has 4 bays, with an entry in the first bay (west) filled presently with a new mainly glazed door with single bottom panel. A doorway at the east end of the porch at right angles replaces a window in the side wall of the full-scale older unit. This 37" wide exterior door, still wearing two L hinges, is composed of 16 panes of sash above a wide lock stile with two-panel vertical division below. This may have been the same door which served a front entry in the older unit that was long ago made into a window. All the windows, but one, in the wing are replacements for modern sash, some of it aluminum, installed by earlier owners. The replacements are of wood, with 6/6 sash on front facade, and 8/8 in horizontal configuration on gable wall of kitchen with two small 6/6 sash above. Historical documentation indicates that windows on the ground story had originally had 9/6 sash. An unglazed semicircular window has been inserted in the gable peak with two horizontal bars. There is now only one bay on the rear wall, a window on the ground floor of the first unit, other openings having been sealed off and concealed under new cladding. The kitchen had been modernized this century by earlier owners. The stoop from a former kitchen door remains, however, in the position of an end bay. Its construction is of stones that match those in foundation.

Extensive repairs were made at foundation level of the original kitchen unit and the bulkhead adjacent. (See Attachment #s 2, 3, 4) The bulkhead entrance is lined with rubble stones surmounted by large bricks and encloses 6 stone stairs. The doors are modern replacements.

During the period that the siding was being replaced, several photographs were taken. From these, it can be seen that the interstices between posts and studs were filled with bricks of conventional dimensions. However, at certain locations, on the front facade and in the southwest corner of the main block over the cellar entrance, it appears that some reworking occurred, as larger-sized salmon-colored bricks, such as found in houses of the 1830-50s, fill several courses. The relatively close spacing between uprights and the relatively thin

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proportions of the studs themselves suggest a construction date of second quarter of the 19th century.

Interior, main block

The foundation under the house proper is deep, affording head room. At the northwest corner, there is a noticeable seam in the foundation and above it, a change in size of brick nogging between joists for the final 7-3/4 feet. A stair flight to the cellar runs across this joint, but seems unlikely to have been the cause of it. The composition of the stone rubble foundation also is noticeably different on the rear (north) wall, incorporating several boulder-like stones. (Photo # 7) However, there is also a scattering of boulders of these same proportions within the east wall and chimney bases. These features raise a question concerning the extension of the foundation at rear (perhaps of an earlier dwelling) to provide for the building of the existing house above it, offering a greater depth. (A possible extension of front wall, also, was discussed above.) It was not possible to determine whether the sill had been spliced. Heavy hewn beams serve as weight-bearers for the room division above and the hallway. The floor joists, measuring 3" by 10," are milled. The joists under the through hall run sidewise, on a course perpendicular to the others, a common feature for houses of the 19th century. A T-shaped stone pier extends under both weight-bearing timbers, a distance of 5-1/4 feet along the hall support and 2 feet under the rooms. Bases for the paired chimneys are of stone, relatively shallow, with hearth supports of wide boards extending upward from them. The four cellar windows--2 in front, 2 in back--have new 3-pane sash as well as wood grilles (some of which at least are replacements) installed in front of them. The outside cellar entrance is located in the southwest corner, earlier described. In this corner of the cellar, brick paving still remains in place.

The first unit of the wing has a cellar, seemingly original to the house although one half of it has been deepened about a foot or more. A single window opening with wood grilles is centered on each outside wall. (The front opening has been rebuilt as part of repairs to foundation.) A wide finished but unframed opening in the foundation wall allows entry from the main cellar. It is uncommon to have such a walk-in opening to a subsidiary part of a house and perhaps dates to time of construction of main block. Two hewn sills rest upon the 20" thick shared foundation wall, but not at the same height, that of the main block being higher by half a foot and of smaller dimensions but neatly accommodated by the stonework. The order of construction is unclear. Framing members for the floor above are hewn, not just half logs, and they are spaced about 2-1/2 feet apart.

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These are let into a summer-sized beam at about midpoint though the depth of the space is relatively shallow (21 feet) and there is no need for a weight-bearing timber. There is no evidence of a chimney base ever having been built. How the weight of a known chimney was carried has not been determined, unless on a pile of rocks in a shallow cellar.

The floor plan of the house proper offers two rooms to a floor off a side hall. The passageway measures approximately 8-1/2 feet. Two-thirds back from the entry the staircase begins, running to a double landing of one step separation next to the rear wall, and resuming with a second forward run of 5 stairs to the upper hall. The landing is illuminated by a full-size 6/6 sash window. The balustrade makes a delicate hairpin curve at the stair landing and continues on the upper floor to enclose the well. (Photo # 9) It consists of a slender rounded handrail and tapered balusters with turned newel posts. The handrail terminates beyond the newel post in a downturned swirl, a detail seldom seen in rural dwellings but popular in New York City about this time, according to Talbot Hamlin in his book on Greek Revival style. (2) (Photo # 10)

Stair ends are ornamented with a vine and tendril scroll (Photo # 10), another elaboration of a detail not too commonplace, although occasionally encountered, an example of it seen in a brick dwelling house of the Federal era in Princeton. Simpler scrolls are more typical of country work, seen in houses dating from the early Federal era into the 1830s, sometimes 1840s. It continues as running motif on the balustrade apron across the stair well on the upper story. The skirting below the staircase is divided into triangular sunk panels outlined by molding tending toward Greek Revival scale and profile. The final panel has been converted into an unobtrusive door leading to the cellar stairs, attached with small H-L hinges, and having a nonfunctioning Suffolk latch. (Photo # 11) The reverse side of the panels, left in a rough state, can be seen along the cellar stairway. A lavatory has been created out of space in the staircase undercarriage area. Its door, though of 8 sunk panels, is thinner and perhaps earlier than the others. It has been trimmed with the same architrave as applied elsewhere on this floor level.

The pair of rooms off the hall were probably used for parlor and dining room, as they are not capable of being thrown together as a double parlor by means of sliding pocket doors under a wide archway. Each has its own entrance. These openings are tall containing 8-panel doors; the doors themselves are faced on both sides. Such large doors are uncommon in country houses, the only near example that is known being at the parsonage of the Blawenburg Reformed Church (built in the early 1830s). All passageways opening on the hall wear the same architraves, composed of pilaster strips filled with two pointed vertical

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moldings between deep flutes edged by fillets. Corner blocks, triple-framed, with peripheral fillets receding within the block, have at center a conelike inscribed projection suggesting an unfurled bud. (Photo # 12)) Some doors contain small round brass knobs and escutcheons, added as part of restoration. The broad front and rear doors (the rear door flush on exterior exposure) have replacement brass box locks with keys.

The rooms are of almost the same size and similar in embellishment. In common with the hall window, they have graciously scaled windows incorporating panels in their skirting, their architraves matching those applied to door openings. Ceilings just under 11 feet give these rooms a spacious serene feel. (This same sense of spatial grandeur is present in the Beekman-Vredenburg House in Hillsborough, c. 1839, and it surely can be established that one influenced the other because of social connections.) There is no cornice and no ceiling medallion, but brass chandeliers, multi-branched as pseudo - candleholders, have been introduced in both rooms and hallway by recent owners. The mantelpieces are almost identical, featuring free-standing Doric columns supporting a broad heavily ornamented frieze. (Photo #s 13, 13.1) The columns rest on a molded base raised by a square plinth. End projecting tablets on torus moldings serve as capitals, and a large simpler rectangular tablet with raised panel is centered between them, joined by horizontal strips of pointed molding separating flutes. The parlor fireplace has a marble surround and hearth, the latter a replacement. The brick firebox is somewhat shallow with splayed cheeks. The dining room fireplace has a slate hearth. Chimney breasts are plastered. There are no storage cupboards in the sidewalls. In the dining room, however, there is a built-in two-sectioned cupboard against the interior wall of the chimney. This is framed with a matching architrave. The lower segment has paneled doors, attached by replacement butterfly hinges. Shelves of the doorless upper section are scalloped. (Photo # 14)

Tall Greek Revival style baseboards, rebated above top edge, and surmounted by a compound molding, encircle hall and rooms of ground floor. Floor boards vary between 8 and 12 inches, but still give an impression of being of uniform size. This apparent lack of interest in floor appearance is a little surprising, unless it bolsters an argument for an earlier date of original construction, the twenties rather than the thirties.

Second story:

The floor plan is repeated on the second story, with an additional small room at the front end of the hall. In recent times, owners of this house recessed the entranceway to the master chamber by 3 feet to gain space for two closets,

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one on either side of the new passageway created into the room. The door and its architrave have been reinstalled. One closet opens into the passageway and contains a Victorian-era 4-panel door; the other is entered by passing through the bedroom.

The front room in the hall has been turned into a bathroom. A second entrance to it has been made from the bedroom, entered first by swinging louvered doors that lead to a small vestibule between rooms which allows entrance to a long closet running longitudinally behind the moved bedroom wall. A second Victorian 4-panel door leads into the bathroom.

The wood finishes on this floor are simpler in general and more characteristic of Federal elements of style. Doors leading to the bedrooms are 8-paneled, slightly recessed, faced on both sides. Door and window surrounds are typical, with stepped fascia. Floorboards average 10 inches. Ceilings are approximately 9 feet.

Both bedrooms contain fireplaces, with similar mantelpieces having center and end tablets on the frieze. The one in the master bedroom is more elaborate, displaying raised and sunk tablets with cut concave corners and fluted pilasters. Hearth is of brick. (Photo # 15)

On the west gable wall of the hallway a triple-doored projection extends into the area, narrowing the passageway to 5 feet. The third door (rear) leads to attic stairs. The middle door opens upon a storage closet still retaining wood pegs for clothes. The third leads to a small longitudinal passageway between the front room and projection which goes to a doorway giving access to the upper floor of the wing, which is on a lower level reached by six stairs. This doorway seemingly was moved from the outside wall to this location. These doors all have 6 recessed panels, but were not fashioned at the same time as they differ in thickness and reverse treatment. They are framed in the same manner as the rest of the openings on this floor level.

The stairway to the attic has been made to fit over the first run of the main staircase by adding winders at both ends, and having high risers with narrow treads, thus avoiding walking into descending rafters. It seems an awkward plan, and raises a question again about the possible rebuilding of an earlier house. Better solutions are often found for locating attic flights.

Rafters are milled, 3-1/2 by 5-1/4 inches, spaced approximately 32" , pegged at ridge. They are strongly braced by paired horizontal supports running from gable to gable, which are attached diagonally to posts and joined to each other with

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collar beams. Final posts on east gable wall parallel side walls of brick chimneys. All four windows of 6/6 sash are replacements for others (saved) in rotting condition. A replacement segment of rear wall plate, hewn, has been scarfed in, and can be seen. Another hewn beam for gable wall plate measuring the depth of house (ordered from the South), was installed recently as needed replacement. Floor boards are broad, with tongue in groove joining. Side wall by stairs retains old plaster.

Interior, wing

Over the past there has been passed along a belief that the end unit (west) of two lateral one-room units making up the wing represents the original house. Nothing could be found to substantiate this. This section of the house gives evidence of being a lateral addition. The older unit adjoins the house and measures 13-3/4 feet wide by 21 feet deep. It is lower-ceilinged (under 8') and barely 6-1/2 feet on the upper story, with no access to the attic peak. The space on the former exterior wall occupied originally by a fireplace now is enclosed with novelty boarding to make a storage closet. The enclosed chimneyside flight of winders, first stair extended within room, still remains. A board and batten door hangs in its narrow opening. A chair rail that encircles the room may not be original, or else was patched in when the furnace wall enclosure was boxed in. The adjoining room has been renovated entirely to make it an up-to-date kitchen, but aluminum windows introduced by a previous owner have been replaced with wood sash and reproduction iron hardware added.

The second story is divided into four rooms (one a bath) flowing from a center longitudinal hall. The front east bedroom joins with the main block by a steep flight of stairs. Rough joists at ceiling are exposed. Indication of the addition is seen here with final exposed member by rear of stair flight broader than the others; as further evidence, although similar in appearance, the spacing of joists in the west section is different. A simple baseboard with ovolo molding remains.

While it is not possible to uncover clear indications of the original appearance and floor plan of this portion of the house, it probably is accurate to assume that the first unit was a one/over/one arrangement with chimney centered on outer wall, perhaps kitchen and garret. The side extension may have evolved from a shed leanto or summer kitchen into its current strange spatial area, with full upper story over partial lower story, or as conjectured earlier, brought about by recessing the lower exterior wall, which seems pointless and contrary to known traditions. In any case, by 1860, according to the lithograph representation

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on the farm map of Hillsborough, it had assumed this appearance.

Outbuildings

An almost square brick structure (9'2" by 7'1") said to have been used as smokehouse stands to west of dwelling house, more or less on alignment with its main facade. (Photo # 21) It is laid up in common bond, with row of headers every 6th course. The opening is marked by a flat arch. Door of vertical planks is old, but perhaps not original, judging by its ill fit, although it has seemingly slipped downward, as has the plain board frame. It is attached by late 19th-century hinges. Roof is of slate, laid on extended exposed rafters, but when viewed from inside the structure, it appears not to fit the gable peaks and suggests a replacement. There is a small window opening on the east gable wall that formerly contained a fixed sash. It cannot be determined whether it is shown in the sketch (1860).

Between this building and the dwelling house is a two-car garage that may have been constructed on the former site of a barn or wagon house. It is raised from the ground on a rubble stone foundation of a single course. It has novelty siding, synthetic shingles on a gable roof, the eaves of which are flush with rake (but rafter tails extend at rear), and metal rollback doors.

On the front lawn before the house wing, the well location is marked by a square stone kerb, rebuilt, with slates covering opening. (Photo # 22)

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THE FAMILIES

The Elmendorfs

The Elmendorf family came to America from Holland in the 17th century, first settling in Kingston, N.Y., where the name is still known. The Elmendorfs and the Crook(e)s were among several families to remove to New Jersey in the 18th century. These families took up plantations along both sides of the Raritan River in Bridgewater and Hillsborough Townships. John Elmendorf acquired the original tract assigned in the 17th century to Lord Neil Campbell at the confluence of the river's north and south branches. He neighbored upon Joshua Wallace, of the Somerville Wallace family, and the Crook(e) family, formerly of Hurley, N.Y. Early on, the Elmendorfs and Crooks intermarried. Members of their families owned adjacent farms in Hillsborough.

James B. Elmendorf's parents were John Elmendorf and Margaret Zabriskie, who had met in Hackensack, N.J., where the Elmendorfs had a brief sojourn. His grandparents were Petrus Elmendorf and (Molly) Mary Crook, of Kingston, N.Y., where Petrus served as a town trustee, magistrate, supervisor, sheriff, and surrogate. (4) A William Crook who moved to Somerset County early on lived near Bound Brook and was chosen a County Freeholder in the 1750s. The Elmendorfs named their first son, elder brother of James, after him. (James married into the well-to-do and long-established Dumont Family of Hillsborough and Branchburg.) John Elmendorf was a Freeholder in the years 1789-96, 1799, and 1800-1802. The couple belonged to First Church of the Raritans (Pioneer Church at Finderne, later removed to Somerville)--where the Frelinghuysens had served as first ministers, succeeded by the Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh--and their sons were baptized there. James Bruyn Elmendorf was born in 1788 and raised in the same social circle as the Frelinghuysens, near neighbors. (5)

The Frelinghuysens

Elizabeth Yard Frelinghuysen was born in 1798 in the Village of Millstone. Her father was General Frederick Frelinghuysen, patriot, public servant, lawyer, friend of Richard Stockton of Princeton and well known in many social circles. His father was the Rev. Johannes Frelinghuysen, his grandfather, the estimable Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen.

The Frelinghuysen name is one of the most distinguished in Somerset County history. The forebear, the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, was sent from the Netherlands by the mother Reformed Church in 1719, as response to a request from the early settlers of the Raritan River valley. Upon his death in 1749, his

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son Johannes, who had gone to Holland for ordination, succeeded him, but died shortly after in 1754. (6) Major General Frederick Frelinghuysen was his son.

His widow then married the Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh, his successor in the ministry and later president of Queens College (Rutgers University); this couple occupied the parsonage on the Raritan River, built as a river mansion (1751), known today as "the Old Dutch Parsonage" in the heart of Somerville. In this fine building, also used as a theological school, General Frederick was raised. He was educated at then College of New Jersey (Princeton University), with James Madison a fellow student, and later studied law under John P. Stockton and the future New Jersey Governor, William Paterson. As a young man he served with distinction as delegate to the Provincial Conference, 1775, 1776, and the Continental Congress, 1778. He was a colonel in the State Militia. He was County Clerk in Somerset County at different times, also a surrogate and a judge. In 1782-83, he served in the U.S. Congress, and for in the 1790s was member of the State Legislature and of the U.S. Senate. He was made General during his participation in the Whisky Rebellion. He made his home first in East Millstone after his marriage in 1775 with Geertje/Gitty (Gertrude), daughter of Hendrick Schenck, a merchant, and brother of Peter Schenck, a very wealthy miller, who had established his operation on the Millstone River as early as 1747. Beginning in 1788, General Frelinghuysen bought a couple of farms in the village, lying on both sides of Peace Brook. They had five children before his wife's death in 1794. (7) Next year he married Ann(e) Yard, whose farm was just north of his own on the Millstone River Road, the property subject of this nomination. Before his death in 1804, General Frederick became the father of two daughters Elizabeth and Sarah. He is buried in a small cemetery, now enclosed with a brick wall, at Weston, a few miles north from the house, on Millstone River Road. (8)

Two of his sons inherited the home farm. Theodorus took as his portion the land south of the brook. A house built on the property (unknown date) is still extant, an example of Georgian side-hall plan of the Federal era, displaying an attractive entrance with fluted pilasters and fanlight, similar in style and quality to many still remaining from this historical period all along River Road. His brother Frederick occupied a house north of Peace Brook, but after his death in 1820, it was later purchased for an academy, and is no longer in existence. His eldest son General John purchased a Dutch brick house in what is now Raritan Borough in 1801, raised it to two stories, and made it into the elegant structure it is today, with Greek Revival detailing, used as the community's public library (on the National Register).

The father arranged in his will that one of his daughters by his first marriage

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would become the ward of "friend" Richard Stockton who also agreed to serve as his executor (9). The will suggested that his daughters by Ann Yard would receive her home farm eventually, which in the end did take place but by purchase not inheritance.

The Yard Family of Philadelphia and the Furman Family of New Jersey

Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Elmendorf descended from well-known families of the Middle Colonies on her maternal side as well. Her great-grandparents were Joseph Yard and Ann Spencer of Trenton and Philadelphia. Their son Joseph married Sarah Furman of Amwell Township, Hunterdon County. Sarah's mother was Hannah Furman, and her brothers were Thomas and Samuel. Her cousin was Moore Furman, who rose to prominence for his role in the development of the City of Trenton, and its first mayor, as well as being Deputy Quartermaster-General of New Jersey during the Revolution. Joseph Yard kept store for the firm of Reed & Furman at their Princeton location, and he also kept tavern at the "Hudibras" and was a vintner in Princeton in the 1760s. He later took up residence in Trenton, where he also kept tavern, and finally returned to Philadelphia. Besides Sarah, they had a son whom they named Furman Yard, who became a quartermaster of the army at Trenton, 1779, and later worked for Moore Furman. In 1775, Sarah's husband died. He had a house property which had been entailed to him in Philadelphia, and presumably his widow lived there. The Yard family achieved some prominence in Philadelphia during these years. (10)

Sarah Yard bought the plantation in Hillsborough, beautifully located on the Millstone River, from the subdivided estate of Hendrick Willson. Willson had bought several hundred acres, c. 1720-30s, from the holdings of Derick Folkerson (Volkerse). Folkerson, a pioneer settler, had bought from absentee owner John Royce, whose questionable claims and (double) dealings in land along the Millstone and Raritan rivers has come down through history. (11) The close interrelationships of a limited number of prominent families constantly surface when studying the colonial era. Connections of the Frelinghuysen family to early settler Folkerson are also evident in the brick-walled cemetery along River Road, called the Frelinghuysne Cemetery on a brass plaque, but actually the settler's private burial ground, his grave, 1754, being the earliest. The connection is interesting. The daughter Mary Folkerson married the rich miller Peter Schenk. Gitty (Gertrude), the daughter of Peter's brother, Hendrick, married General Frelinghuysen. Both Schenks are also interred in this burial ground. (12)

Folkerson sold the more southerly portion of his plantation to Hendrick Willson, and this was divided among heirs following his death. Sarah Yard, as widow,

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"lately of the City of Philadelphia," bought from son and heir Hendrick a farm of three adjacent tracts, totalling 205 acres, in 1777. (13) The next year, giving her address as Philadelphia, she deeded the same to her daughter Ann-- as earlier recited--"for her better preferment in the world." No address was given for Ann. (14)

Sarah Yard is referred to later as a Mrs. Williams, which possibly is a misrecording by the scribe of the name Willson, the name of the family from whom the farm was bought. In any case, the remarried widow at some point returned to Philadelphia to live. Also, at some time, Ann Yard and Frederick Frelinghuysen met "over the fence" that separated their farms and also at the local Reformed Church of Hillsborough within the village.

Builders of the house: Elizabeth Yard Frelinghuysen and James Bruyn Elmendorf

Elizabeth Frelinghuysen (born 1798) married Dr. James B. Elmendorf on Nov. 28, 1816. Elmendorf had attended the college (now university) at Princeton, being graduated in 1807, and then obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. Presumably they lived on Ann Yard Frelinghuysen's farm, while she lived in Philadelphia. Her other daughter Sarah had died. Beginning in 1817, they had their children baptized at the Reformed Church in the village. Following a fire in 1825, the damage of which is unknown, they took up residence in Somerville for two years, where Dr. Elmendorf joined his former neighbor in Millstone, the physician Dr. Peter I. Stryker, in his practice. Dr. Stryker was now occupying the "Old Dutch" Parsonage, which coincidentally Elmendorf's wife's grandfather (the Rev. Johannes) had built, and in which her father grew up, because the church no longer owned it. The two-story brick building had been fashionably enlarged after the Revolution. While there, Dr. Elmendorf manumitted his slave. (15)

Next the couple went to Philadelphia. In 1827 the Hillsborough farm was officially acquired by the Elmendorfs from Ann's mother for \$12,000. (16) The date of their return to this township is conjectural, but in December 1828, Dr. Elmendorf was on the finance committee of the Hillsborough Reformed Church, raising funds for its new building. At the time, he also purchased a square of seats for 8 at \$200. No established date of house-building can be found. It is possible that they occupied a partially burned structure at first and during the next several years worked on the present building, creating a fashionable residence of understated elegance, drawing on an educated and sophisticated background. During this period, Dr. Elmendorf served on the first school committee, formed in 1829. (17) In 1846, he was elected to the State Assembly. The Elmendorfs occupied this house until their demise, Elizabeth in 1840 and

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James in 1852. They had 11 children, among whom was James Yard Elmendorf, who came into possession of the homestead, reduced to 168 acres by 1860. Their other children are interesting for the names bestowed upon them to keep the several family heritages alive. Of the original 11 children, those who survived besides James were named: Sarah Frelinghuysen; Mary Bruyn, John Zabriski, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Anne Yard, Elizabeth Frelinghuysen, William Crook, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Mary Crooke. One bore the name of his uncle Edmund Elmendorf.

The family forebears of this couple can be said to read like a Who's Who. The descendants of General Frederick Frelinghuysen also had distinguished careers, and perhaps the Elmendorf children as well, about whom we know less. (19) This presentation of family history and accomplishments is given because it illustrates the selection of marriage partners. That they appear to have been members of the socially elite, well-to-do families whose founding fathers had been among the first arrivals in America, who had entered the professions and felt drawn to public service perhaps to pay their debt to the country for their advancement in life, is revealing about the civilized mores of certain families during the colonial era and the decades of the Early Republic.

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THE FRELINGHUYSEN-ELMENDORF RESIDENCE

The Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf House illustrates the taste for quiet elegance and architectural sophistication possible in rural areas in the second quarter of the 19th century. The couple whose home it became were raised in elitist circles, exposed to the finest displays of material culture in their social milieu, which included clergymen, mill-owners, innkeepers, lawyers, and statesmen. James Elmendorf himself was a physician.

At the opening of the 19th century, John Elmendorf and his son Edmund, brother of James, were both associated with the founding of the Somerville Academy. Dr. Elmendorf's later partner, Dr. Stryker, had moved to Somerville when that small town took over as county seat, and took up residence in the former dominies' two-story brick parsonage and school. During the years after the Revolution, these families saw one well-to-do farmer after another along Millstone River Road adopt the new English architectural style of Georgian two-thirds plan for a replacement house for the small Dutch cottage. Attention seemingly was always paid to the millers south of the village of Millstone, Peter Schenck having become, judging by his constant loans to mortgagors and purchases of property, one of the wealthiest county residents, and his brother, too, had status as a merchant. Marriages were made. The daughters of his successor mill-owner Archibald Mercer also were sought as brides within the Elmendorf family. The next owner was William Blackwell, who gave his name to the mills. His new home of 1816 became a handsome model for anyone seeking the refinements of the Federal style in a full-sized Georgian block. (See National Register nomination for Millstone Valley Preservation District, Hillsborough.) There was challenge enough, example enough, as the county largely awoke to the language of architecture. Excuses were even being found to replace, here and there, an unfashionable Dutch meeting house with an English-inspired edifice with steeple or cupola, first at Harlingen, then Six-Mile-Run, and next at Millstone. At the same time the Neshanic Church introduced some stylistic changes in its stone edifice.

The Elmendorfs entered into this challenge after the first wave of building had taken place. Upon their marriage (1816) they settled down in an existing structure on Elizabeth's mother's farm at Millstone, and did not consider building until their dwelling caught fire. After the conflagration they resided for a year in Somerville, a rising town as new county seat, and then made a stay of at least a year in Philadelphia. They brought to their house-building the sophistication coming from visits to Philadelphia, and their stay there in family

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circles, with possible visits to the river mansions of today's Fairmount Park. (Interestingly, the late John Dickey, restoration architect of the Philadelphia area, who made a study of the General John Frelinghuysen House, home of Elizabeth Elmendorf's half-brother, remodeled from 1804 on, remarked that he found here and in the Somerville area a Philadelphia influence.) Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Elmendorf may have designed the house, but Dr. Elmendorf had a position to maintain, which could well have been undergirded by display of architectural taste, also affordable to a professional man. He was a member of the finance committee planning the new Federal Reformed Church edifice in Millstone. He was member of the first community school committee. He was also a member of the newly founded medical association. He could be considered a leading citizen.

This house had the advantage of location, from the choice made long ago by Elizabeth's grandmother. Such murky evidence as there is suggests that the new house was built on the site of or over the foundation of the original dwelling that had caught fire and was destroyed in part at least. However, it is more of interest than of significance to uncover whether the existing house incorporates the remains of another, such knowledge serving only to inform whether economy was practised even by the wealthy of the time (considered a good Dutch trait). There is temptation to search out evidence of survival of some portion of the earlier fire-damaged house even though it is irrelevant to the significance of the existing building. As it stands today, the product of the design of the Elmendorfs, repaired and restored "in kind" with the greatest sensitivity, the house proper has singular integrity.

As an artifact illustrating the degree and extent architecture was used in this rural area--within reach of the influence of New York and Philadelphia, the Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf residence is noted most immediately for its proportions, which exceed in height the usual domestic building of the era. These clearly describe the internal spaces and suggest the serenity of airiness. The living room and master chamber above both have three windows, rather than the usual two, with two flanking the fireplace. The plan calls for separate end-wall chimneys rather than the popular arrangement of this period for an internal chimney between parlors. This return to gable wall location with separate flues and stacks may in actuality represent an advance in style, since the internal location emerged as a new feature in the countryside about 1800 and later was abandoned. The nearby home of the minister Peter Labagh, which he had erected on his own farm c. 1821, is one example. Others were built by Beekmans, Staats, and Wyckoffs, all established prosperous farmers, along River Road to south of Millstone. (See River Road Historic Rural District on the National Register.)

In some respects, the Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf House is interesting as a building

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caught between styles, as though the couple were looking both backward and forward at the same time. There is an assumption made here that the work of construction was carried on over a number of years, for some elements of style reflect the taste of the late 1830s in this area, but it appears not to be an instance of updating through replacement. They may have, in fact, been in the vanguard. The commitment to the traditional is perhaps seen in the random floorboards, the pair of public rooms not flowing together through an arch, each having its separate entry, and the mainly Federal features in much of the decor of the private quarters above, and a seemingly imposed limit on enrichment.

On the other side of the coin, however, is a commitment to what could be called understated elegance, understated because details are few. However, in the public areas there are beautifully conceived elaborated cornerblocks for door architraves that also feature boldly articulated pilasters to set off the drama of over-scaled double-faced 8-panel doors. Tall 8-panel doors are seldom seen, though it was not surprising to find them on the parsonage for the Dutch Reformed Church of Blawenburg that took four years to build (1830-34) because of the minister's quest for stylishness. These same cornerblocks were used also for the tall well-proportioned windows, with architraves extended to the built-up baseboard to incorporate underskirting; the richness of the detailing speaks in quiet terms.

The remaining elements of style are limited to mantelpieces, which descend a scale of importance from major parlor to rear bedroom, though it must be observed that all four rooms have working fireplaces, and the rear rooms on each floor have built-in storage units chimneyside, a two-part cupboard downstairs and a framed doorway for a closet upstairs. The styles do vary, those of the public rooms being au courant for the 1830s here, perhaps earlier in more advanced communities. These have free-standing Doric columns and ornamented friezes and pilasters. Mantelpieces with free-standing columns could be found in Philadelphia by the end of the 1820s and perhaps provided the source for the Elmendorfs' choice, but they did find their way also into the more elegant houses in this county during the late 1830s, being seen at the Van Veghten House, Finderne, Dr. Henry Van Derveer's House, Somerville, the miller Vanderveer's house, Branchburg, and the Whitenack-Schenck house, Hillsborough. One of the best examples is along River Road in the Garret Beekman House. Another detail that is found here but also used in several area houses is the elaboration in various ways upon the tablets on the mantelpiece frieze, including concave corners. This detail in fact seems to have been popular for quite some time in better buildings, being seen at the Blawenburg Tavern, Montgomery Township, the miller Blackwell's house, the physicians Vander Veer's house, Hillsborough, and the Boudinot House, Basking Ridge.

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Another striking feature is the stair balustrade. The appearance of a delicate stair-end scroll in the form of vine and tendril is not unique, but not usually encountered and therefore a mark of taste. Beyond that, the staircase plan itself, with its nicely curved hairpin turn to landing, seems uncommon at the very least, adding to this the fact that the landing itself has its own stair. (If somehow related to a rebuilding through enlargement of depth of an earlier house, this seems a successful move.) What is unusual, however, is the downturn of the railing as a scroll, a feature observed by Talbot Hamlin in his study of New York styles in the 1820s. (See End Note 2)

As a combination of retardataire traditional rural features and an inclusion of the newest stylish mode, this house becomes an interesting study of the multiple impacts on those residents in a position to be community leaders. In towns such as Princeton--the Elmendorfs were clearly acquainted with this town through the Stocktons, and doubtless others, as one source suggests that Dr. Elmendorf began his practice there, after an earlier familiarity as a college student--the English stock had less difficulty than the Dutch with old-world habits and commitments to practicality and economy. In towns such as Basking Ridge, north Somerset County, a Revolutionary War outpost for well-to-do New Yorkers, this was also true. This house is to a degree a cultural artifact, built by a family devoted to its serious-minded Dutch ancestors, but proud all the same of the position they occupied among the county's aristocracy. (In passing, it might be recalled that up to 1838 most of Princeton Township was a part of Somerset County.)

Rural life dictated a country house, but sophisticated taste prescribed an elegant interior. Following a floor plan--the two-thirds Georgian plan--popular with the neighbors for more than two decades, the Elmendorfs altered its proportions to provide stately rooms on both floor levels. Though decorative details were limited, especially on the exterior, the frieze paneling stands out as a special touch certainly uncommon at this date yet to be found on New York City houses of this period.

The house is distinctive: While expressing on the one hand rural character by working within the framework of an emerging local architectural style employed by the family's peers, associates, and others of position or wealth, on the other, it depicts the owners' personal sophistication with its greater clarity of interior spaces, grandness of scale for openings, and especial attention to the stair balustrade.

In the past 25 years, this residence has had a number of owners. It can be said

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that each owner, aware of its illustrious history and associations with past prominent people, appears to have been inspired to take good care of this historic house. Overall, little has happened to it by way of serious changes and no additions have been made. It bears a close resemblance to the pastel lithograph appearing on the 1860 map of Hillsborough. The extensive repairs and replacement of materials in kind undertaken by the current owners are praiseworthy.

Summary

Standing on a property bounded by the Millstone River, a site deliberately chosen by Ann(e) Frelinghuysen Elmendorf's grandmother, a Philadelphian, for a prestigious location overlooking the then county seat of Somerset, the village of Millstone, the residence built by the Elmendorfs in their more mature years after a stay in Philadelphia, seems symbolically to crown the highest point on the farm and rises with a certain majestic air in full view of travelers (even today as originally) on the major colonial river road flowing alongside the house less than a hundred feet away. Its significance lies in its revelation of the role of status in architectural choices, as seen in the background and heritage of both husband and wife. In their case, they chose the embellishment of the countryside as alternate living place to towns, with a riverside "mansion" during the Federal era of America, following an early colonial example of the wealthy and privileged.

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1. Somerset County Deed, M-419, in Somerset County Clerk's Office; Somerset County Road Records, 1817, laying of "New Amwell Road", in same office
2. Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America, p. 126
3. Colonial Conveyances in State Archives, Trenton, H-3, 330
4. Charles Maar, "Elmendorf Family...", in Somerset County Historical Quarterly, henceforth SCHQ, VI (1917), 197f, 316f.
5. Ibid.
6. Henry P. Thompson, History of the Reformed Church at Readington..., p. 35
7. James P. Snell, compiler, History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties..., pp. 585f.; H. Kels Swan, compiler, Raritan's Revolutionary Rebel: Frederick Frelinghuysen..., passim; Somerset County Genealogical Quarterly, 6 (1988), 3 (September), p. 69
8. Snell, op. cit., pp. 585f.
9. New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, X (1801-1805), pp. 109f.
10. George B. McCracken, compiler, "The Yard Family of Philadelphia and Trenton," The American Genealogist 33 (1957), p. 66; Joseph R. Klett, "Family Records: Benjamin Yard," The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey (henceforth GMNJ) 64 (1989), 3 (September) pp. 137-43
11. Snell, op. cit., pp. 775, 776; Edward Tanjore Corwin, Historical Discourse on Occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the Reformed Dutch Church of Millstone, p. 46
12. Swan, op. cit., p. 15; Snell, op. cit., pp. 793f.
13. Colonial Conveyance, State Archives, H-327
14. Ibid., H-330
15. SCHQ II (1913) p. 46; Maar, loc. cit., passim; also original records of baptisms at the Hillsborough Dutch Reformed Church, which have been printed

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as well in the Somerset County Historical Quarterlies. Snell, op. cit., p. 598

16. Somerset County Deed, M-419 (1827)

17. Snell, op. cit., p. 787n.; original records of the Hillsborough Dutch Reformed Church

18. Maar, loc. cit., p. 199; baptisms are also given in the SCHQ, Volumes III and VIII

19. Snell, op. cit., pp. 585-89

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Deeds in Bureau of Archives and Record Management (State Archives), Trenton, N.J. H-327ff. (1777) ;H-330ff. (1778); in Somerset County Clerk's Office, M-419 (1827) 3 tracts \$12,000. The same three tracts sold for L 1653 in 1777, which seems to be a high price, but perhaps the war economy had some effect. Otherwise, it would reflect the particularly desirable features of the property.

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Original records of the Hillsborough Reformed Church searched by church committee for entries for Elmendorf family. Baptismal records have been printed

in the Somerset County Historical Quarterlies, Vol. IV (1914) and Vol. VIII (1919)

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* Farm Map of Hillsboro, Somerset Co., N.J., surveyed by Matthew Hughes, 1860.

* Beers, Frederick W., Atlas of Somerset County, N.J. New York: Beers, Comstock & Cline, 1873

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Township, Somerset County, NJ

The following information applies to all the photographs. They are of:

- 1) The Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence
- 2) Millstone River Road, Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, N.J.
(Somerville post office)
- 3) Photographer: the consultant Ursula Brecknell
- 4) Photographs taken during year 1990 and spring 1991
- 5) Negatives in consultant's files

Photographs

1. View of property as seen across Millstone River Road, facing westerly
2. View of side lawn between east gable wall and privacy fence, facing northerly
3. Detail of frieze on principal elevation, main block, facing north
4. Portico and original door, facing north
5. View of east and north (rear) elevations, facing southwestwardly
6. Rear view of block and wing, before landscaping, facing south
7. Northwest corner of cellar, showing changes in foundation stonework and size of brick used in interstices. Camera pointed into corner.
8. Foundation wall at rear (north), showing incorporation of enormous boulders under stonework.
9. Curve of stair balustrade at landing; stair-end scroll can be seen. Camera pointed northward.
- 9.1 Well of staircase seen from landing, showing balustrade return swing on upper story, with skirting (scrollwork detail washed out). Camera pointed southward.
10. West wall of through hallway, showing newelpost with downturned swirl, and entrance to wing.
11. Hardware, including two H-L hinges on door understairs leading now to interior flight of stairs to cellar.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1 Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence, Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, NJ

12. Detail: millwork used to frame ground story openings
13. East wall, living room, mantelpiece
- 13.1 East wall, rear parlor, mantelpiece
14. Built-in bookcase adjacent chimney in rear parlor
15. East wall, principal bedchamber, mantelpiece
16. Northeast corner of rear parlor
17. Through side hall, ground story, facing north to rear exterior doorway
18. Through side hall, ground story, facing south to transomed front doorway
19. Ground-story 8-panel door (faced on both sides) and architrave
20. Upper-story 6-panel door (faced on both sides) in Federal framing
21. Brick smokehouse (soon to be restored), facing north
22. Rebuilt well kerb, incorporated into new landscaping, facing north to wing of house
23. Newly re-sided and repaired wing and main block, looking easterly
24. View of front and east gable walls as seen as one enters driveway, camera facing northwestwardly
25. Detail: ground-story window and shutters; grille in cellar window
26. View of lawn extending along the east side of house to rear (north) of property, showing summer retreat in grove of trees. Photograph taken across rear yard, camera pointing east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence, Hillsborough
Township, Somerset County, NJ

BOUNDARY OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

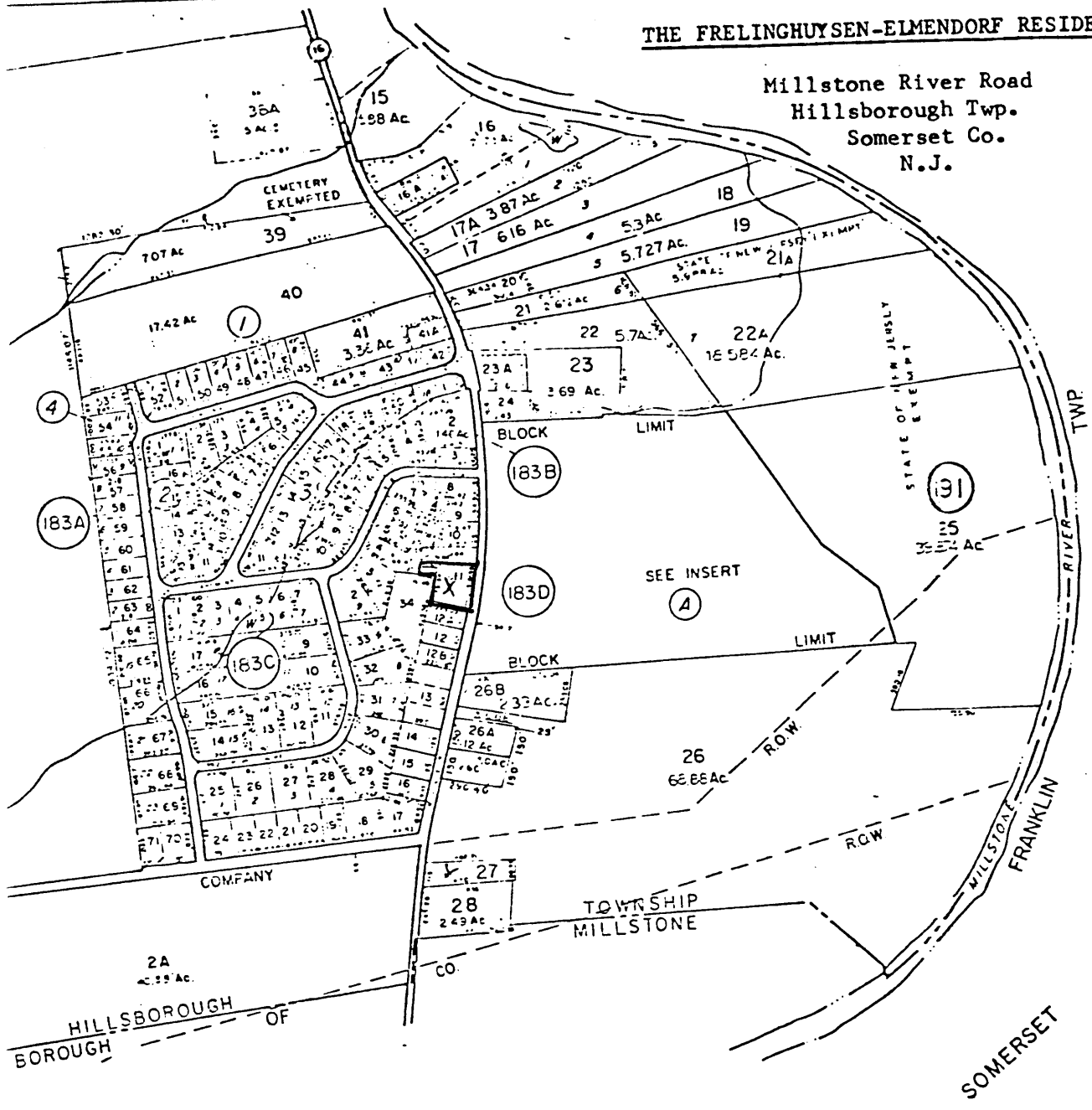
The boundary of this nominated property is limited to the tax parcel it occupies, Block 183D, Lot 11, on the current Tax Map of Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, N.J.

JUSTIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES

Although the farm originally consisted of 205 acres, bounded easterly by the Millstone River and southerly by a "highway" according to one deed description, which later became Hamilton Road, practically all of the farm was sold off in recent times for housing developments. Photographs taken today show, however, that the Elmendorf House still makes a distinctive appearance on its lot for its proportions, elements of style, and southern orientation (the main road running to its side), and is further set off by a tall stockade fence at the road edge of the property. It is also on a larger lot than new neighboring houses, with a driveway entrance at its southern line, which is fenced and has plantings. This driveway, which affords a passerby in an automobile just a glimpse into the property, is very effective in creating an appropriate setting for the house and outbuildings, viewed at a distance on the far side of a circular treed turnabout.

THE FRELINGHUYSEN-ELMENDORF RESIDENCE

Millstone River Road
Hillsborough Twp.
Somerset Co.
N.J.



SEE INSERT

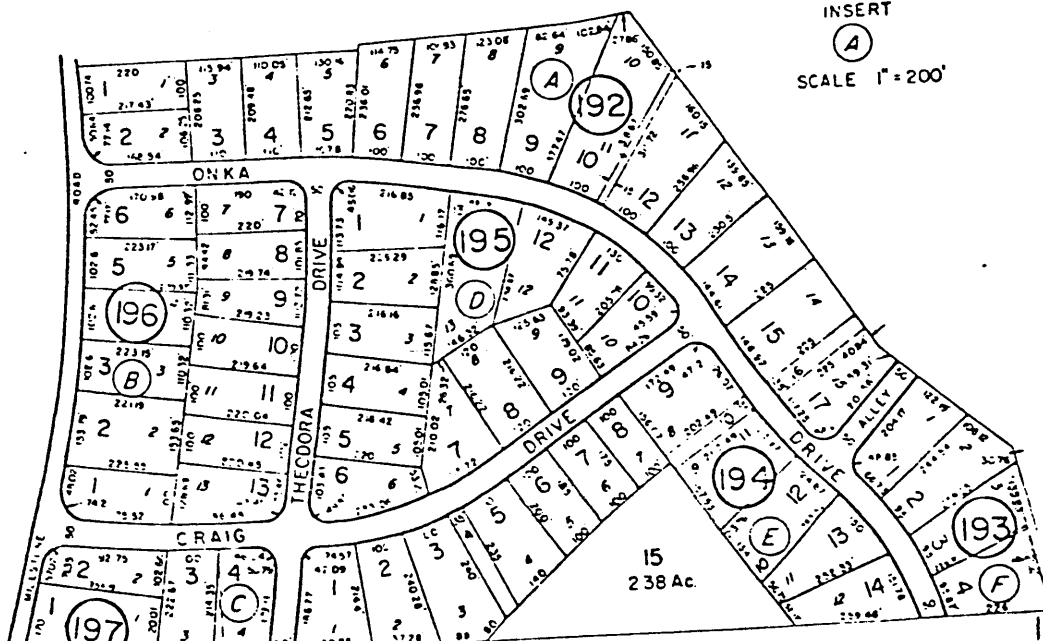
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(A)

SCALE 1" = 200'

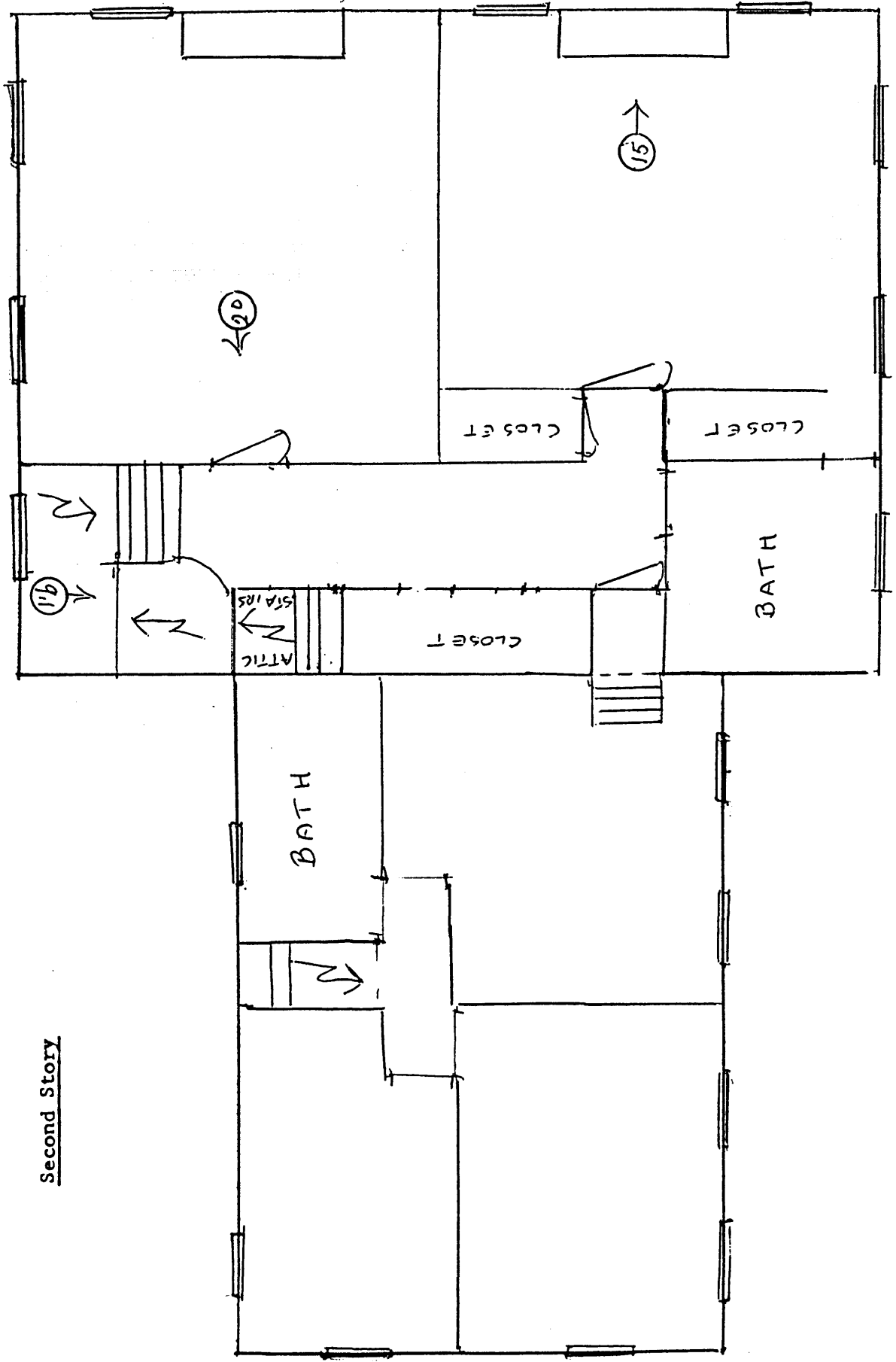
HILLSBOROUGH TWP TAX MAP
 SOMERSET COUNTY
 NEW JERSEY
 MAY 17 1953
 257



HILLSBOROUGH TWP TAX MAP
 SOMERSET COUNTY
 NEW JERSEY
 SCALE 1" = 200'
 MAY 1953

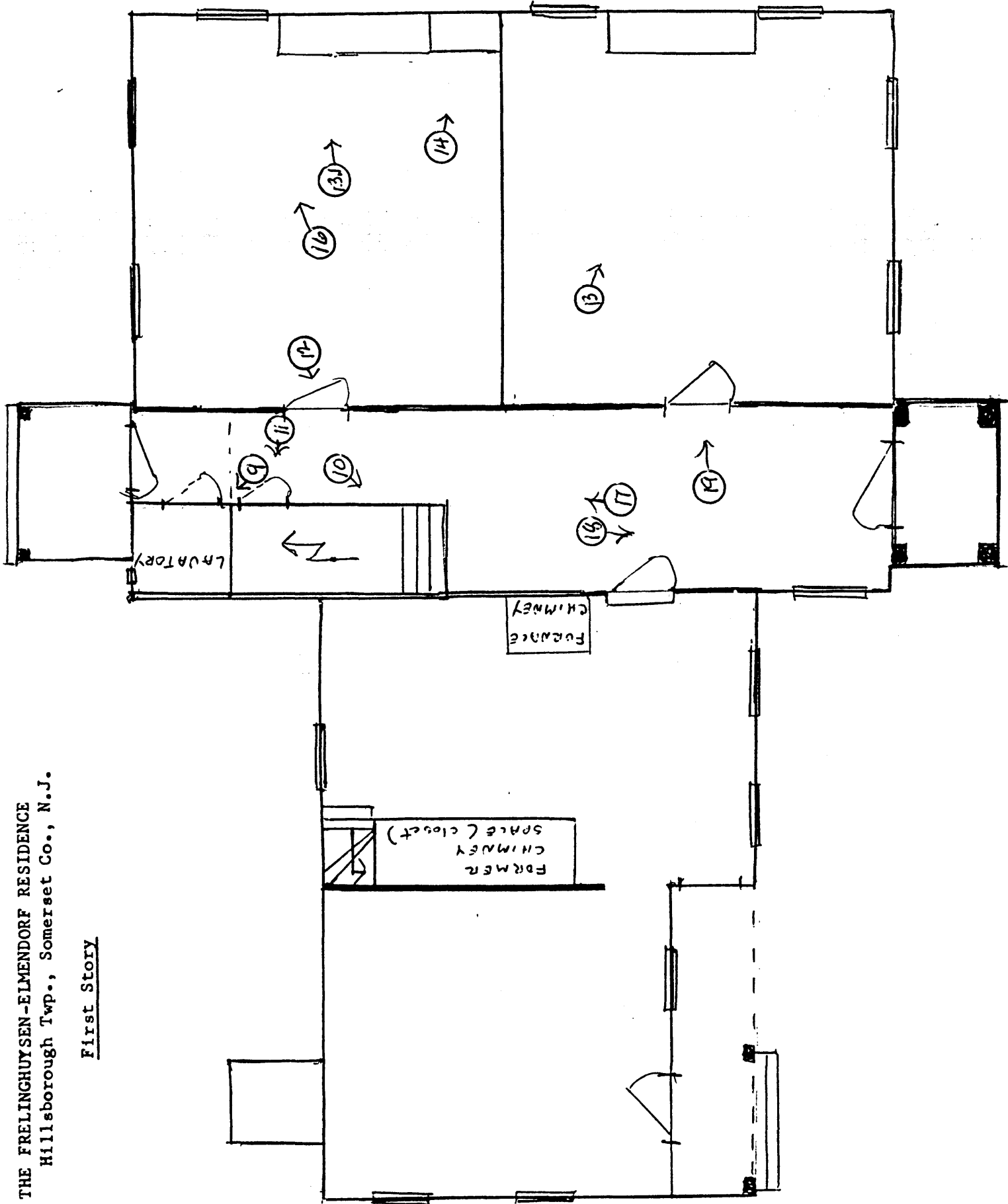
THE FRELINGHUYSEN-ELMENDORF RESIDENCE
Hillsborough Twp., Somerset Co., N.J.

Second Story



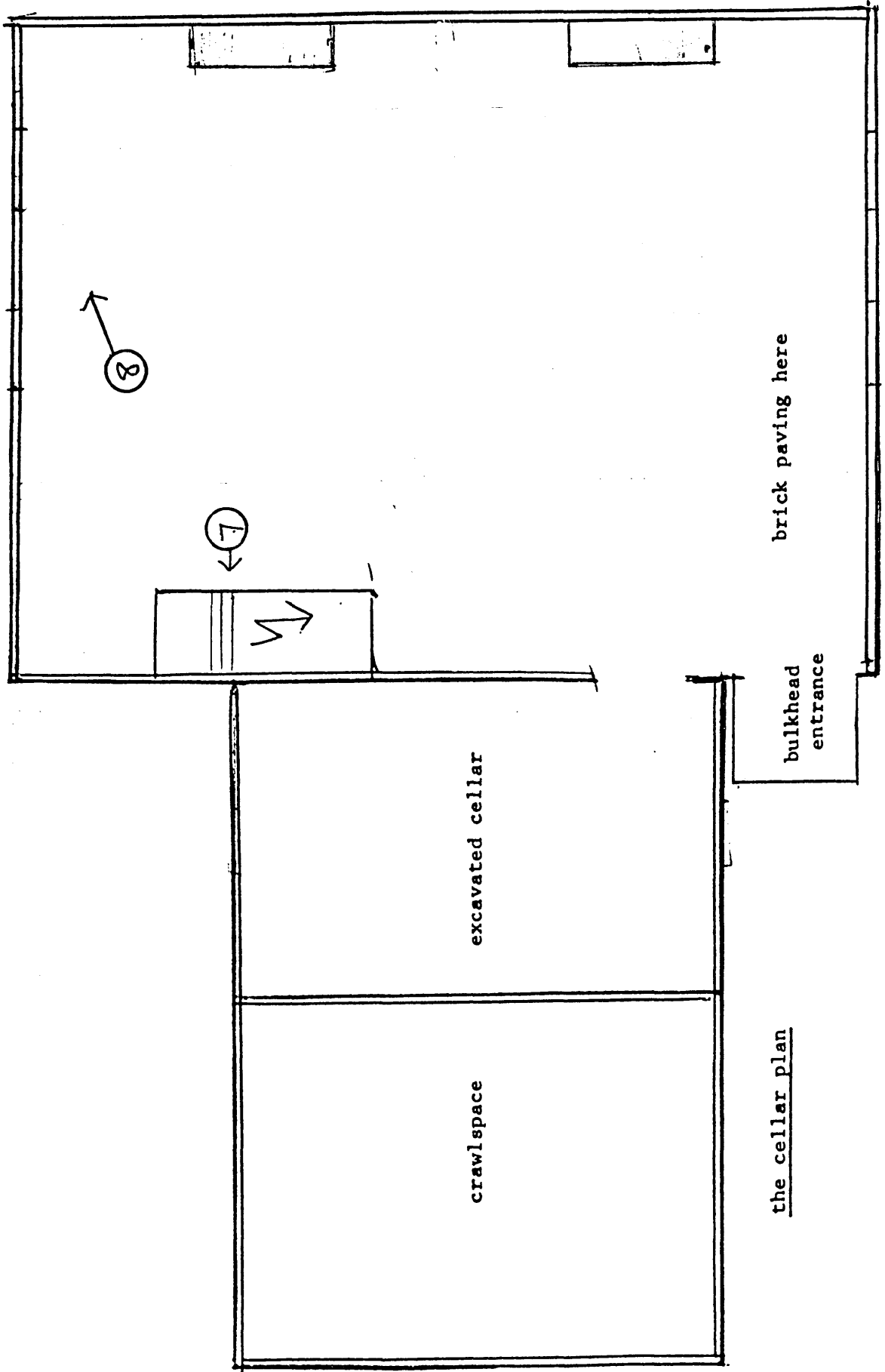
THE FRELINGHUYSEN-ELMENDORF RESIDENCE
Hillsborough Twp., Somerset Co., N.J.

First Story

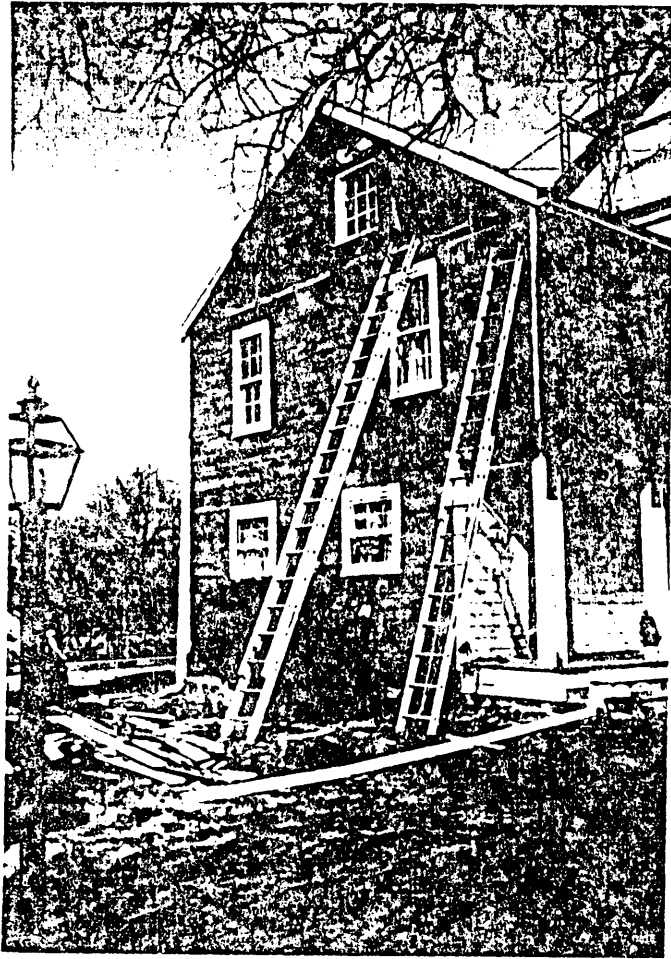


THE FRELINGHUYSEN-ELMENDORF RESIDENCE
Hillsborough Twp., Somerset Co., N.J.

Cellar



the cellar plan



Attachment 1

Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence
Hillsborough Twp, Somerset Co.
New Jersey

Major repairs under way,
beginning in 1989

(photo-copies of colored
prints taken by owner)



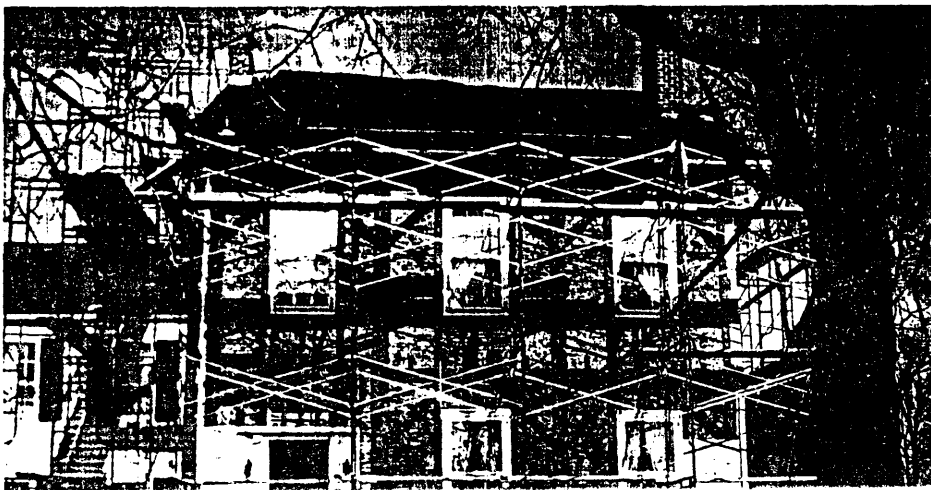
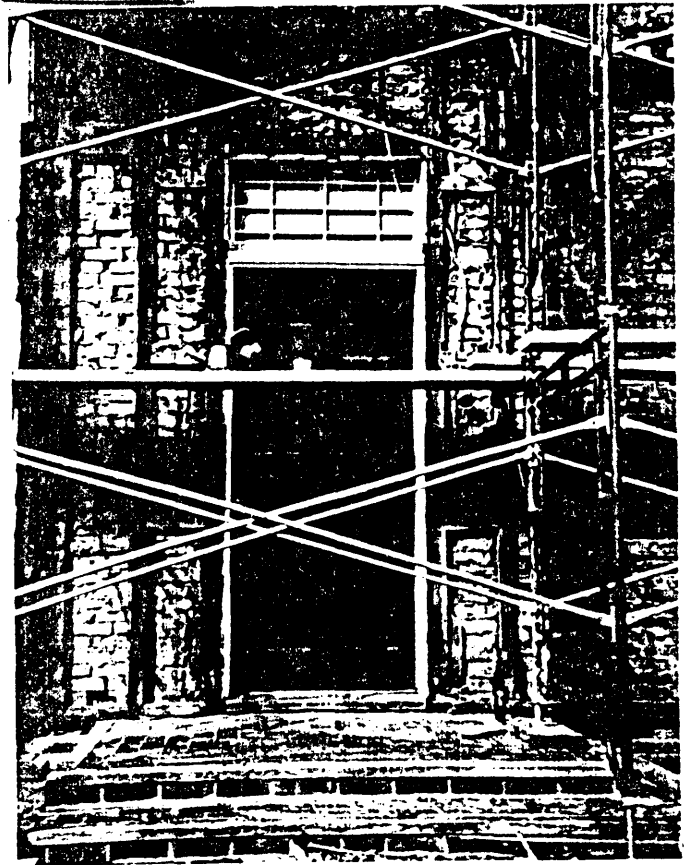
Attachment 2

Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence
Hillsborough Twp., Somerset Co.
New Jersey



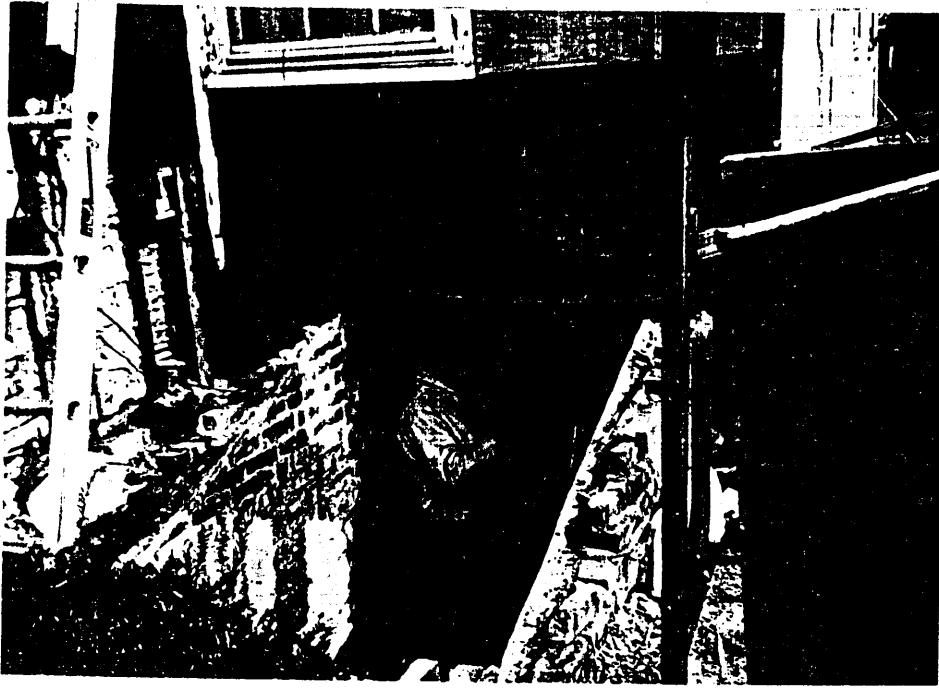
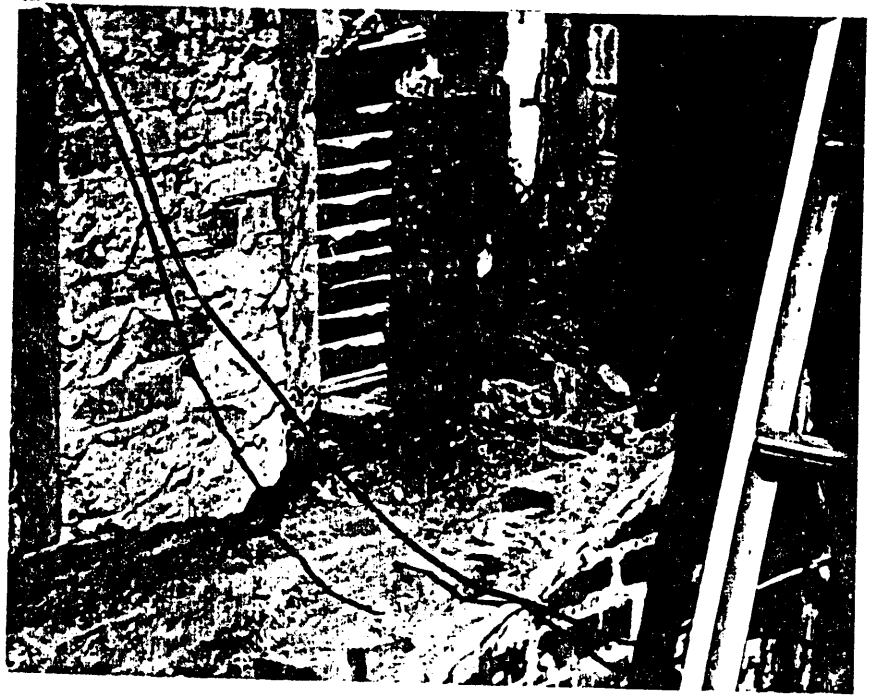
Attachment 3

Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence
Hillsborough Twp., Somerset Co.
New Jersey



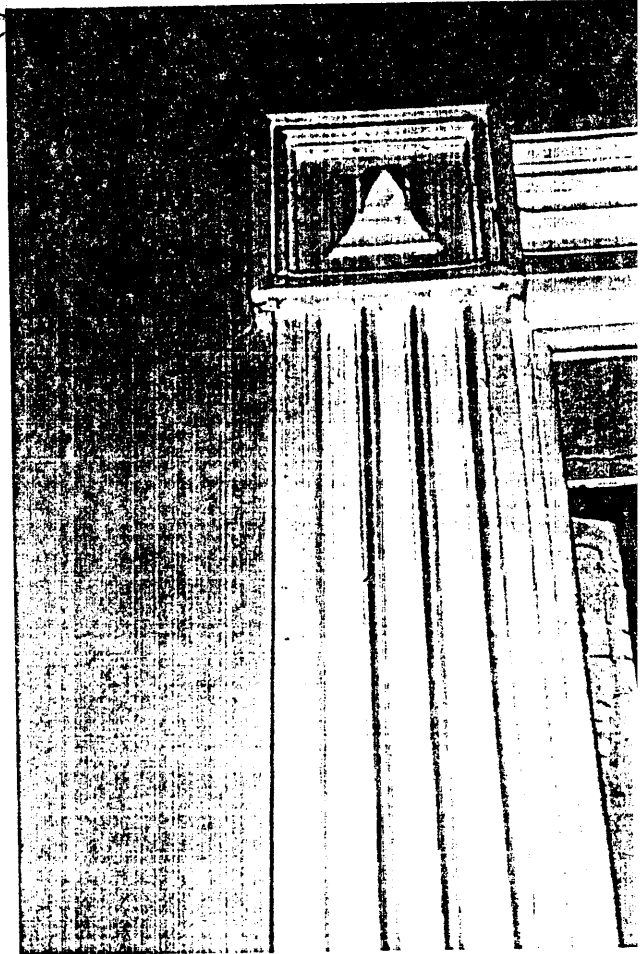
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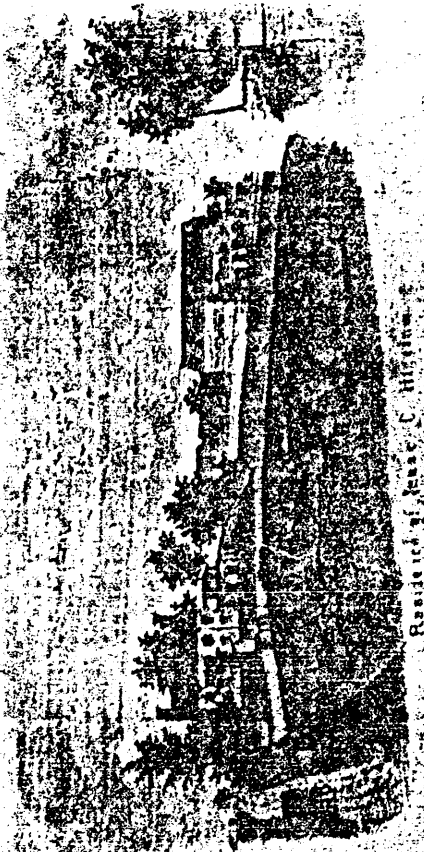
Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence
Hillsborough Twp., Somerset Co.
New Jersey



Attachment 5

Frelinghuysen-Elmendorf Residence
Hillsborough Twp., Somerset Co.
New Jersey

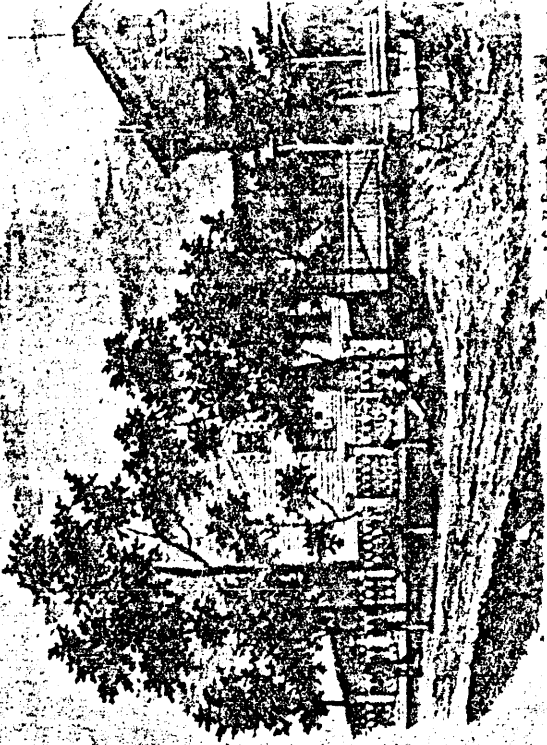




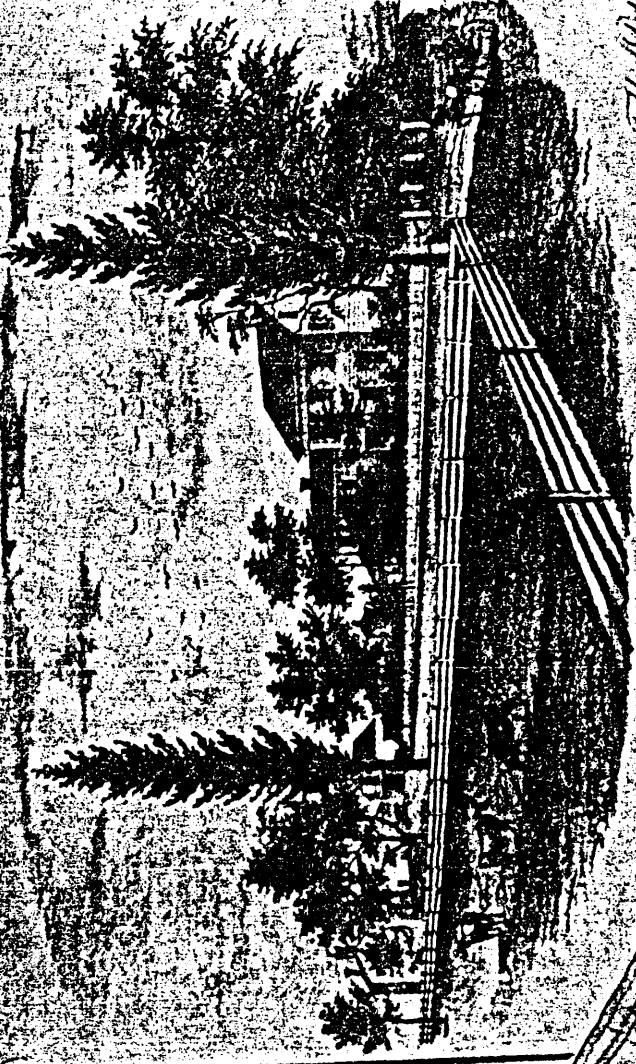
Residence of James C. Hughes



Residence of Dennis Van Liew



Residence of C. H. Brown



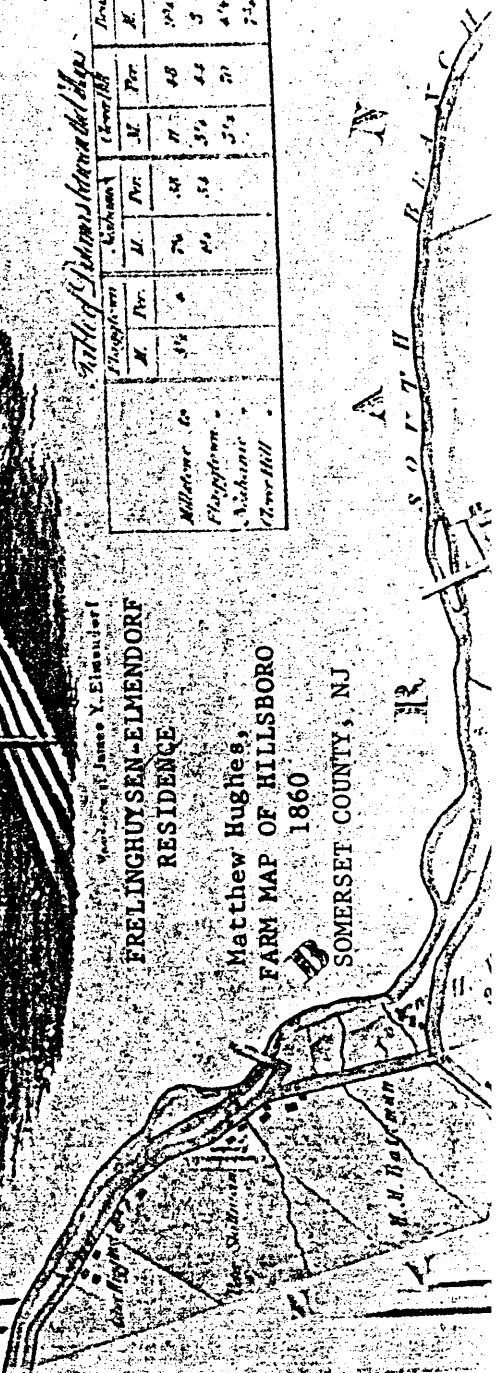
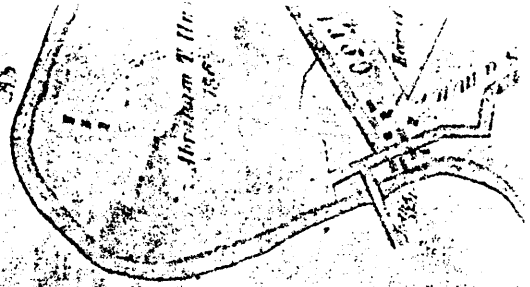
Residence of James Y. Elmendorf
**FRELINGHUYSEN-ELMENDORF
 RESIDENCE**

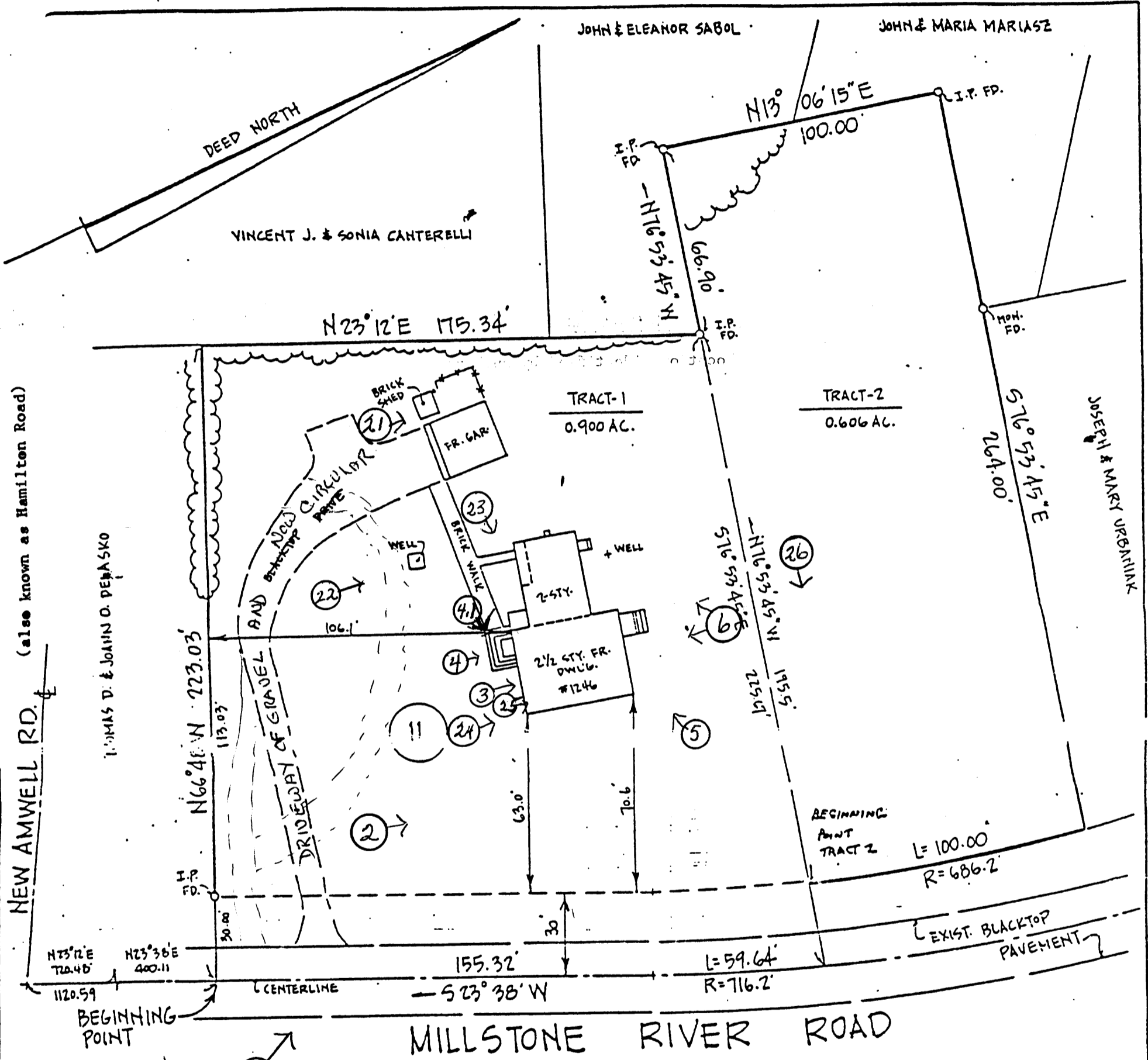
Matthew Hughes,
 FARM MAP OF HILLSBORO
 1860

SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ

Fruit of Plum is here and the like

	Plum		Apple		Pear		Dwarf	
	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.
Millstone Co.	4		58	48	104	3		
Plumpton			74	44	7	11		
Adrian			60	50	54	44		
Stone Hill							74	74





THE FRELINGHUYSEN-ELMENDORF RESIDENCE

Hillsborough Twp.
Somerset County, N.J.

- HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP TAX MAP:
SHEET-13 BLOCK-183D LOT-11
- DEED~ VOL. 1381 PG. 127
- NOTE~ PROPERTY CORNERS NOT REQUESTED OR SET.
(Map prepared for a previous buyer of property)