SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000977 Date Listed: 8/14/92

Thomas Hollinshead House Burlington NJ
Property Name: County: State:

Evesham Township MPS
Multiple Name

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

Signature of the Keeper 10/28/92
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The SHPO has requested that Criterion B be deleted from the nomination because not enough is known about the life of Thomas Hollinshead to qualify the property under this criterion. The form is officially amended to delete Criterion B and Thomas Hollinshead as the Significant Person. Since the property is only listed under Criterion C (architectural significance), the Period of Significance is amended to include only 1776, the year the building was constructed.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)
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 Thomas Hollinshead House
   other names/site number Eves House, Stow House

2. Location
   street & number 18 west Stow Road
   city, town Marlton, Evesham Township
   state New Jersey code 034 county Burlington code 005 zip code 08053

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property
   X private X building(s) Contributing Noncontributing
   □ public-local □ district 1 ____________ buildings
   □ public-State □ site ________ sites
   □ public-Federal □ structure ________ structures
   □ object ________ objects
   □ ________ Total
   Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Evesham Township, NJ
   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 X 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 X meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.
   Signature of certifying official
   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
   X, hereby, certify that this property is:
  entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   determined not eligible for the National Register.
   removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain:)
   Signature of the Keeper
   Date of Action

Patrick Andrews 8/14/92
The Thomas Hollinshead House (also known as the Eves House and the Stow House), built in 1776, is located at 18 West Stow Road in Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. The masonry structure sits on a slightly elevated patch of land on the 1/3 acre property and is presently surrounded by a corporate park. The orientation of the building is along the compass points with the shorter gable end walls practically parallel east to west. In relationship to West Stow Road, originally a narrow farm road, the Hollinshead House is sited at an oblique angle thereby giving prominence to both the west elevation and the south facade, the more public faces of the Hollinshead House. Also on the property are several tall trees to the northeast and medium height bushes to the north. A waterpump is located to the southeast of the house and a brick walkway from the southwest leads from a parking area to the front entrance.

The Hollinshead House is a two and one half story building, rectangular in plan. The three bay length measures close to 34 feet and the two bay gable end width is slightly more than 26 feet. The base of the structure is made of uncoursed rubble stone. Handmade brick masonry walls sit atop this stone foundation and the structure is covered with a wood-shingled gable roof. A prominent brick chimney punctuates the roof at the west gable end wall.

The front (south) facade is laid in Flemish bond red brick with grapevine mortar joints. The three bay front is arranged asymmetrically. The middle bay, which contains the restored entry door, is placed off center and justified slightly to the east. The first floor is raised up off the ground atop a stone base with molded brick watertable. This base contains two
The Thomas Hollinshead House, built in 1776, is a fine example of a colonial dwelling built in Burlington County, New Jersey. According to the Evesham Township Multiple Property Nomination, the Hollinshead House is the Township's oldest known house. Though its siting has been altered, the existing building today retains a high degree of physical and historical integrity. Both the history of the house and its architecture have significance to this area. Thomas Hollinshead was, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, an important figure in the history of Burlington County and the house he built with its three room interior plan represents a unique design in comparison to contemporary colonial houses built in Burlington County. For these reasons, the Thomas Hollinshead House should be included in the names of multiple property listing as a historic resource of Evesham Township, New Jersey.

The house was built in 1776 by Thomas Hollinshead on 450 acres of land given to him by his grandfather Thomas Eves. Thomas Eves was one of the first settlers in Evesham Township. The land came into the family in 1676 when Thomas Olive, the governor of the Province of West New Jersey, deeded the property called the "Vale of Evesham" to the eldest Eves. The eldest Thomas Eves is identified in the Evesham Township Multiple Property Nomination as the first person to buy land in Evesham.

Thomas Hollinshead, who with his wife Lydia, built and lived in this house,
9. Major Bibliographical References


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1/3 acre Moorestown, NJ Quad

UTM References

Zone Easting Northing
A 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5
B | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0
C | D

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Thomas Hollinshead House is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Survey of Premises 18 Stow Road, June 19, 1989, Being Lot 5 Block 2.06." by James T. Sapio.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the 2 1/2 story brick dwelling, the Hollinshead House, that has been historically part of this property, and all of the adjacent property in common ownership.

11. Form Prepared By

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THOMAS HOLLINSHEAD HOUSE

DESCRIPTION

segmentally-arched cellar windows. The one west of the stairs is located under the first floor window while the one to the east is pushed closer to the corner of the house. Under the first floor window east of the door is an original cellar bulkhead opening that has been infilled with stone below a wooden lintel. East of this infilled opening the stone foundation is replaced by brick.

All the main windows were restored and reconsolidated. These include the two first floor, twelve-over-twelve, plank frame, single-hung sash windows. Each window has a pair of wooden shutters with raised panels held by iron hinges and rattail shutter dogs. All missing shutters were restored and built to match the original shutters. The six-panel wood door with iron strap hinges and five light transom is reached by wood steps flanked by wood railings. A reconstructed wood-shingle pent roof with a cyma recta cornice is between the first and second floor. The three twelve-over-eight sash, plank frame single-hung windows on the second floor are shuttered similar to the first floor. There is a brick string course above the pent roof. A reconstructed wood cyma recta box cornice marks the transition between the walls and restored roof.

The west elevation of the Hollinshead House, also of masonry, is laid in a common bond pattern with irregularly spaced header courses. The rubble stone base contains a nineteenth-century cellar window with a wood lintel at the south corner of the building. This two bay wide elevation is punctuated with two window openings at each main floor level. All windows were restored with shutters and wrought-iron hardware. The restored first floor windows are nine-over-nine, plank frame with single hung sash but the southernmost one has a slightly wider dimension. This window opening dates to the nineteenth century, and is an original door location. The second floor windows, also restored, are nine-over-six, plank frame, with single hung sash. A reconstructed wood-shingled pent roof continues along this facade and separates the first floor from the second floor. A second reconstructed pent roof separates the second floor from the attic. In this area, glazed headers form the letters “H” (Hollinshead), “T” (Thomas), and “L” (Lydia), with the date “1776.” Besides this inscription to the south is a four-over-four sash, plank frame single-hung window. The roof pitch near the ridge is not continuous. At the chimney, which was repointed, the roof is raised slightly so that the rake board is interrupted by two short vertical members.

The rear (north) elevation has three bays. The end bays correspond to those on the front facade and are handled identically with the exception of the lack of shutters on the second floor. The two brick segmentally-arched cellar windows in the rubble stone base have been restored and are both placed directly beneath the restored first floor windows. The middle bay is shifted more to the east in comparison to the front facade in order to accommodate the central interior stairway. This restored
wooden door with raised panels and iron hardware is reached by the rebuilt wood steps flanked by a wood rail. The restored pent eave separating the first and second floor continues along this facade. A small four-over-two sash, plank frame single-hung restored window is above the doorway at the second floor.

The east gable-end elevation at one time abutted an earlier portion of the house that is now removed. This facade, covered with smooth stucco, sits on a stone foundation, and contains a wood panelled door at the first floor level. A centrally placed two-over-two sash, plank frame single-hung window is located under the gable at the attic level.

While the treatment of the building’s exterior can be called a fine example typifying traditional Burlington County colonial construction, the arrangement of the interior with its unusual three room “Quaker Plan” is atypical. Other unusual interior details include a non-supporting interior brick dividing wall, the placement of the stairway on the wall opposite the kitchen fireplace, and a high-styled corner cupboard on the first floor. It is this unusual treatment of the interior that explains the asymmetry of the front and rear exterior facades.

The structure of the Hollinshead House is composed of vertically-sawn floor joists centrally supported by a adzed 12” x 12” summer beam that runs the length of the house. The summer beams, one on each floor, are supported at their mid-point by piers within an 8” brick interior wall, which runs the entire depth of the house, and at their ends by the exterior masonry walls. The interior masonry wall rises from the basement to the attic floor level.

On the ground floor, the three rooms consist of one large rectangular space to the east which originally served as a combination entry hall and kitchen. Two equally-sized rectangular rooms, each containing corner fireplaces, occupy the west end of the house. The fireplace to the south was reconstructed to match the original. A new partition wall was built in the location of the original wall. Today the use has changed into offices but the arrangement remains intact as does much of the woodwork and other details. The floors are natural wood and the walls and ceilings are painted plaster. In the southeast corner of the large room, a wood corner cupboard that compliments the wooden chair rails and baseboards was replaced matching the original. Interior doors, door trim, and window trim have been restored and are painted as is the original wood staircase. The stairway wall has a single raised panel of noteworthy size. A six-panel door opens to the rebuilt basement stair. A straight flight of stairs with wood turned stair rail and bannister lead to winding stairs up to the second floor. The stair ceiling was refinished with smooth plaster, following the winding-stairs’ contour.

The other two rooms on this floor are handled in a similar manner in regards to interior finishes. A restored crown molding tops the wall that separates the two rooms. The fireplaces are treated
plainly with brick hearths, plaster surrounds, and simple wood “mantles” at the first floor level. Doors contain wrought and cast metal hardware and all windows use strap and peg devises to secure the windows.

Atop the stairs is a door to the second floor. The second floor is arranged with a central hall flanked by two rooms on each side. Opposite the stair, in the south end of the hall, a powder room has been added. The main difference in the restored interior finish on this floor is that the ceiling joists are exposed. Beaded beams and floor boards are finished naturally. Vertical board partitions that separate the rooms on each side were built in the location of the original wall. Other walls were refinished with plaster. Fireplaces with simple openings and stone hearths are located in the two rooms to the west. On the west wall of the southeast room is an original wooden pegboard with restored turned pegs. All restored doors have raised panels and reproduction hardware.

In the central hall of the second floor, a straight flight of steps to the attic are interrupted by a latched four-panel door. Beyond the door, winding stairs continue up to the attic. The attic space is unfinished with exposed rafters and insulation laid on top of the wood floor boards. The eastern and western walls were replastered and contain restored windows. A modern HVAC unit is located in this space.

The basement, accessed by a wooden ladder stair, is bisected by a thick masonry wall creating two roughly equal rectangular rooms. The floors are recently poured concrete. Exterior walls are uncoursed, unfinished rough stone and the ceiling is exposed adzed beams and vertically-sawn joists. In the eastern room along the east wall, a massive brick vault supported the kitchen fireplace above. Also in this space is a modern powder room tucked in the southwest corner. In the western room along the western wall the loads from the back-to-back corner fireplaces above are transferred by two corbelled brick supports down into a brick pier which projects perpendicularly from the stone outer wall. Along the south wall a modern utility room has been added.
THOMAS HOLLINSHEAD HOUSE

SIGNIFICANCE

was an active participant in the history of Burlington County. In 1785, described as a yeoman, he became a Trustee of the Cropwell Meeting, the first Quaker school founded by the Society of Friends in the area. On August 9, 1787, Justice of the Peace Joseph Ellis assigned Thomas Hollinshead as a surveyor to settle a dispute on the property known today as the Barclay Farmstead in Cherry Hill. By 1805, in a deed to Joseph Cales, Hollinshead had “Esq.” following his name suggesting he served as a judge or lawyer. Between 1783 and 1808, his name appears in the wills of thirty-nine of his neighbors. He assumed various responsibilities as an executor, witness, guardian to orphans, and was assigned to inventory nearby estates.

The Hollinshead House is on its original site described in the 1676 Olive-Eves deed. It faces one of the area’s earliest highways, today known as Stow Road. Stow Road was called the Evesham Market Road in the 18th century and is found in deeds of the 1750s from the Evesham area. Stow Road first existed prior to the late 1600s as one of the earliest Indian trails from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean. This lane provided Thomas Eves with access to his farm land in the 1690s. The location of the Hollinshead House on a main 18th century highway made certain that the initials of Thomas and Lydia Hollinshead and the 1776 construction date on the north end gable could be easily viewed by those people using the thoroughfare. Its relationship to Stow Road, proximity to Forked Landing, unusual first floor arrangement with four exterior doors, and references to the house as “The Tavern House,” indicated that the Hollinshead House might have been used originally as a tavern house. This potential association is strengthened by Thomas Hollinshead’s father’s involvement with the ferry over the Rancocas Creek, which would have provided patrons for the Tavern.

An interesting event occurred on this site during the Revolutionary War as the British retreated from Philadelphia and marched across New Jersey. On the night of June 19, 1778, a wing of the British forces carrying baggage and loot encamped around the Hollinshead House. Officers are believed to have occupied the dwelling.

From the late 19th century until 1980 the property continued to be farmed and the house occupied as a residence. In 1980, the farm was sold for development as a corporate park.

A restoration program for the house began in 1982 and during August of 1989, when the house’s restoration was nearing completion, limited archeological excavations were conducted in and around the Hollinshead House. Few archeologically significant features were found, although a trash pit dating from the 18th century was located in the basement.
Architecturally, the Hollinshead House is a fine surviving example of the common architectural style used during the colonial period in this area. However, there are several features on the interior that are unique and not similar to what is found in Burlington County. Its use of materials and sound methods of construction results from the vernacular traditions of Evesham and southern New Jersey. Brick used for the house was the primary building material. The tradition of brick construction was brought to the Delaware Valley from England by Quaker immigrants who followed William Penn's arrival and were familiar with the rebuilding of London after the 1666 fire. This use of brick is widely seen in southern and western New Jersey. The predominant use of brick is discussed in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Form.

The outward appearance of this residence is simple in form. The public gesture of inscribing letters and numbers on the west gable end might in someway be a response to the building's location with respect to the public highway. Though many features of this house are typically Georgian such as the panelled front door topped by a row of small rectangular panes in the transom, twelve-over-twelve and twelve-over-eight windows, decorative molding on the cornice, pent eaves and cornice pents, the asymmetry of the three bay front facade is unusual. Also unusual for Burlington County is the arrangement of the interior with its three room “Quaker Plan” without hall. It is this room arrangement that explains the asymmetry on the front and rear facades.

Other unusual features include an interior brick wall that divides the house in half, the three exterior doors in the original kitchen room, and stairway on the opposite wall to the fireplace, and a high-styled Georgian corner cupboard. According to William W. Leap, a historian specializing in South Jersey architecture, these were features he “had not encountered in the houses studied in Burlington County.”

Thomas Hollinshead came from a family of craftsmen who made clocks. In fact clocks inscribed with the name Hollinshead can still be found in nearby Moorestown. Observers have said that the same high quality craftsmanship that went into these clocks can be seen in the interior woodwork details especially at the staircase, corner cupboard, beaded plank walls and beaded ceiling beams on the second floor.

For both architectural and historical reasons, the Hollinshead House contributes to the Multiple Property Nomination and is a significant historic resource of Evesham Township, New Jersey.
THOMAS HOLLINSHEAD HOUSE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Harrison, Myra E., Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, NPS Letter to Frank N. Messina, Owner, August 29, 1984. (Determination of “certified historic structure.”)


Leap, William W. Personal interview of November 15, 1989.


Scott, J.D. Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County, New Jersey. 1876.

THOMAS HOLLINSHEAD HOUSE

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is the same for all photographs:

1.) Thomas Hollinshead House

2.) Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey

3.) Margaret Westfield, R.A., Photographer

4.) July, 1991

5.) Negatives held by Margaret Westfield, R.A.

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List of Photographs:

6.) View of Hollinshead House from the southwest.
7.) Photograph 1 of 6.

6.) View of Hollinshead House from the southeast.
7.) Photograph 2 of 6.

6.) View of Hollinshead House from the north.
7.) Photograph 3 of 6.

6.) Interior view of eastern first floor room looking north.
7.) Photograph 4 of 6.

6.) Interior view of the northwest first floor room looking west.
7.) Photograph 5 of 6.

6.) Interior view of northwest second floor room looking west.
7.) Photograph 6 of 6.
TO THE OWNER

TO THE INSURER OF TITLE relying hereon, in consideration of the fee paid for making this survey in accordance with the description furnished, I hereby certify to its accuracy (except such easements, if any, that may be located below the surface of the lands or on the surface of the lands and not visible) as an inducement for the insurer of title to insure the title to the lands and premises shown hereon.

This responsibility limited to the current matter as of the date of this survey. NOTE: Property cannot be sold per contractual agreement.

JAMES T. SAPIO
LAND SURVEYOR
NEW JERSEY LIC. NO. 17780
519 STRATFORD AVE.
STRATFORD, N.J.

Date: 19 June 89
Scale: 1" = 20'

JAMES T. SAPIO, L.S. NEW JERSEY LIC. NO. 17780
Thomas Hollinshead House, Historic Resources of Evesham Township MPS, Burlington County, New Jersey

**THOMAS HOLLINSHEAD/EVERS HOUSE**  
PROPOSED BASEMENT PLAN  
**PLAN "B"**  
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"  

**THOMAS HOLLINSHEAD/EVERS HOUSE**  
PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
**PLAN "I"**  
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"