

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280

MAR - 7 2016

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

1. Name of Property

historic name CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARM

other names/site number OAKLAND, HOLLYHOLME

2. Location

street & number 84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

☐ not for publication

city or town MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

☐ vicinity

state NEW JERSEY

code 034

county SALEM

code 033

zip code 08079

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☒ 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]

4/22/16

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)☒ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

4

1

buildings

10

sites

structures

objects

14

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/processing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

WOOD

roof WOOD, METAL

other

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

8 Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1825-1906

Significant Dates

1825, 1876, 1890, 1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 116**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

1 Latitude: 39°36.935109'N, Longitude: 75°26.891753'W 3 Latitude: 39°36.957765'N, Longitude: 75°26.432946'W

2 Latitude: 39°36.227042'N, Longitude: 75°26.228542'W 4 Latitude: 39°36.191919'N, Longitude: 75°26.684407'W

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title JANET L. SHERIDANorganization JANET L. SHERIDAN date FEBRUARY 26, 2016street & number 159 SEVENTH ST telephone 856-469-4116city or town SALEM state NJ zip code 08079**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional Items**

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 1

Description Narrative

Summary paragraph

The Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm Historic District consists of a four-acre farmstead on which are four contributing buildings, ten contributing sites, one non-contributing building, and 112 acres of cropland. The centerpiece building on the farmstead is a large, five-bay, brick Georgian-plan house built in 1825 in the Federal style (photo 3). Contributing outbuildings include a nineteenth-century crib barn/wagon house (photo 27), a nineteenth-century open carriage shed (photo 37), and a small, twentieth-century, gable-roofed well house (photo 43). A greenhouse built in 2011 is non-contributing (photo 26). Contributing sites include the agricultural fields, farmyard landscape, and orchard, as well as the non-extant building sites which include the barn, granary/workshop, carriage house, Bath & Bee House, privy, garage, and the Richard Wistar house. . The main house faces west on Pointers-Auburn Road (County Route 540) (photo 1) amid a designed landscape of boxwood hedges, specimen trees and shrubs, and a straight driveway which was paved with Belgian blocks in the early 1990s (photo 2). The entire farm lies along the west side of County Route 540 (Pointers-Auburn Road), just south of Mannington Creek and Meadow, a tidal flat which was banked and drained beginning in the early eighteenth century, providing pasture and grain fields until the early twentieth century. Croplands of this and other working farms, growing grains, hay, corn, and vegetables, lay east, south and west of the farmstead. Visible nearly a mile to the south is the Memorial Hospital of Salem County surrounded by commercial and housing development lining State Route 45.

The Farmstead

The farmstead contains a center-hall, brick, late Federal-style house, three wood-sided historic outbuildings, and a modern greenhouse in a setting of lawn and specimen trees and shrubs. The farmstead is arranged courtyard-style with the outbuildings lying east and southeast of the house. The crib barn/wagon house faces north along the southern edge of the farmstead, and consists of a central keystone-shaped double crib with drive-bay, and two shed additions. The three-sided, four bay carriage shed faces east in the farmyard. These two outbuildings are both hewn-framed of oak and could date from the establishment of the farm in 1825. A third outbuilding, likely built in the early twentieth century, is a small wood gable-roofed former well house that now houses an oil tank that services the house. The green house constructed in 2011 stands east of the crib barn on a concrete slab built in 2003. The granite, Belgian-block-paved driveway, constructed by the owner between 1990 and 1995, terminates in a circle in front of the crib barn. An elliptical garden lies on the west side of the house, in the front yard, on the central axis of the house. A sinusoidal curve of boxwood planted between 1990 and 2000 lines the south boundary of the farmstead. A symmetrical such line of boxwood lined the north boundary until 2013.

Non-extant buildings include buildings described in an 1835 insurance survey (distances are from the house): a "Bath and Bee house" 8 feet square and two stories high, 26 feet east, a "Carriage house" 20 x 40 feet, 74 feet south, a "Granary and workshop" two stories high and 18 x 28 feet, 94 feet southeast, a barn 30 x 75 feet, 174 feet northeast, and a white oak tree 12 feet in circumference reaching twenty feet above the house, 51 feet due south.¹ An 1876 auction ad describes the farmstead with a large brick mansion, a well in the kitchen, a lawn

¹ The carriage house may survive as the same-sized extant crib barn, or as the extant carriage house, which is the same width but shorter by six feet, and reputed to have been moved. See discussion in Section 8, Page 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 2

containing ornamental and shade trees, a large barn with stabling for 40 head of stock with an attached machine house, a wagon house, a granary, shedding for stock, other outbuildings, a well at the barn, and a “nearly new” four-room, story-and-a-half tenant house with an enclosed shed and a well at the door.² Of these, the animal barn/machine house, granary, and tenant house do not survive. (See site plan attachment.)

A small two-story barn that could have been the granary/workshop, a story-and-a half former dwelling, and a twentieth-century garage once stood together on the southeast side of the farmstead. The former dwelling disappeared at an unknown time, and the granary, barn and a twentieth century garage were taken down in the 1970s. A large orchard stood to the east beyond the farmyard. A privy stood on the north side of the farmyard until sometime in the late twentieth century.

The House (Photos 3-13)

Exterior Description: This two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, double-pile brick house (photo 3) presents mainly Federal but also Greek Revival stylistic features (see Molding Details Attachments [MD1-3]). Its steep gable roofline with segmental-arch dormer roofs, a gable-end Diocletian window, tall floor heights, regular five-bay façade with mediating center hall, lack of a roof overhang on the rakes, and double-chimney stacks in both gable ends convey the characteristics of the Federal-style. The one story, hip-roofed front porch (photo 8) trimmed with an intricately molded entablature (MD2-J) supported on thin Tuscan columns suggesting a temple-front is more Federal in style, but the rectangular front-door transom, and Grecian ovolo molding profiles found throughout convey the Greek Revival. The main roof is clad in sawn cedar shingles (installed ca. 2000) and is pierced by three dormer windows on the front, two dormers on the rear, and a set of two chimneys at each gable end wall which are bridged to each other above the roofline with a horizontal brick parapet. A brick stoop, historically wood (see historic photo), accesses a dining room door on the south (photo10), and an enclosed one-story frame shed is attached to the rear, east wall (photos 4, 5).

Throughout, the windows are mostly original six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and the frames are trimmed with an ovolo molding above a decoratively incised marble sill (photo 13) and below an iron bar lintel. Many historic panes of glass survive. Original paneled shutters, four-paneled on the first floor and three-paneled on the second with an applied ogee molding (MD2-K, same construction as some interior doors), are hung with original iron pintels, rings, surface bolts, and shutter dogs. Triple-track storm windows protect all but the dormer windows.

West Elevation: The main (front) elevation (photos 3, 7, 8) is organized into five bays with a central front door (photo 9). The wall is laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the corners. The fenestration is regular in that the first- and second-story openings line up, but the bays are not evenly spaced. The front door is off-center but its south edge aligns with the window opening above, which is centered in the elevation. The irregular spacing seem to stem from a spatial asymmetry in the floor plan—the north pile of rooms is 17 feet wide, and the south pile is 20 feet wide, pushing the central stair hall to the north. Efforts to enforce symmetry pushed the front door to the south wall of the hall, enough to align it with the window above but not enough to center it under that window. Why the north and south piles were made different widths is unknown, but may have been driven by the need for a large kitchen and servants’ quarters above on the south side.

² *National Standard*, November 29, 1876; *Salem Sunbeam*, November 3, 1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 3

All windows on the first and second floors contain shutters. The three dormer windows have segmentally-arched roofs and upper sashes, and are decorated with an entablature resting on two fluted pilasters punctuated with a frieze of round corner blocks or paterae (photo 11). The dormer side walls are clad with wood clapboard. The roof overhangs the wall with a plain box cornice trimmed with a bold cove and round molding. A half-round gutter hangs from the roof edge which drains into a decorative sheet metal scupper with the date "1825" painted in black (photo 12).

The front porch (photo 8), which existed in 1835 and may be original, extends across the central three bays, and has a low-slope hip roof clad with flat-seam terne metal. The roof rests upon a classical entablature (MD2-J) that bears on four slender, round Tuscan columns (which have an entasis). Each column bears on a base and a short square plinth. The roof has a ceiling of beaded, tongue and groove wood boards from which hangs, in the center, a glass-paned electrified lantern of recent vintage. The porch is floored with 2½ inch wide tongue-and-groove wood boards and is accessed from grade by a set of two wood steps. A wood lattice skirt covers the space under the porch floor.

The eight-paneled front door (photo 9), with brass doorknob and key escutcheon, is surmounted by a rectangular transom sash containing muntins in a sunburst design, and flanked by a set of louvered shutters. The door is trimmed with a header of three stepped fascae crowned with a beaded elliptical ovolo, and a flat architrave with a grooved flat and round door stop. The door panels are trimmed in a Greek Revival style: a flat step molding surrounded by an applied Grecian ogee molding (MD1-G). The door sill is marble. A pair of distinctively designed louvered shutters is mounted over the door opening, providing ventilation of the hallway while preserving privacy. Each leaf contains three panels of louvers: in the upper two the blades are horizontal, and in the lower one they are vertical.

In the window bays are basement windows, but two are hidden under the porch. The east and west basement windows have brick masonry wells at grade. Beyond the main façade is the one-bay west elevation of the frame rear addition, clad in wood clapboard.

South Elevation: The (right side) gable-end wall (photos 3, 4) is laid in six to ten-course common bond. The fenestration is regular but not symmetrical. There are four bays at the first floor level, but the first bay from the west holds a door to the dining room (Room 103) at the southwest corner, which may have served business visitors. The next two bays moving east have windows in both first and second floor. The fourth bay on the first floor is a window constructed in the twentieth century in a space formerly occupied by the original chimney. The second floor window above that, but not aligned with it, appears to be original, one of two in the large servants' quarters. Centered in the third floor is a Diocletian window: a semicircle with three sashes divided by wide wood mullions (photo 4). This window design is seen in several area houses of this period. Above that is an "S" shaped iron wall tie that connects to the attic collar ties above the third floor ceiling. The two gable-end chimneys interrupt the roof rake crown molding. Each chimney has a two-course band of corbelled brick just under the top course. Such a band is carried across the parapet between the two chimneys, and is there capped with copper flashing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 4

The side door design (photo 10) is like the front door but its header architrave contains five stepped fasciae, not three. The window next to the door retains its original shutters and shutter hardware. The middle window is missing its right hand shutter. The east most window was not original to the house, so has no shutters or shutter hardware. The brick stoop, fitted with wood facing benches, is not original and replaced a wooden one that appears in an early twentieth century photo. At that time, there was a wood trellis decorated with a Gothic fascia over the side entrance and stoop.

Also present on the south elevation is the end wall of the frame one-story rear addition (photo 4), with two late-twentieth-century, wood double-hung windows with insulating glass units and 6/6 grids evenly spaced in the wall. It is clad with wood clapboard and trimmed with flat boards. Seen in the historic photo, and articulated by Caspar Wistar in his 1835 survey description of the house, was a shed roof that sheltered the bake oven, though the extent of it is not clear. It may been continuous with the shed on the east elevation, as a wraparound shed. The shed roof and brick oven were removed, along with the interior oven and kitchen fireplace, probably by William C. and Ida Hancock (son of Joseph G. and Flora Hancock) in the early twentieth century. They placed three new windows in that wall (one survives).³ The brickwork on the outside of the kitchen fireplace was repaired and replaced in 1987, so evidence of the extent of the original shed is gone.

North Elevation: The (left side) gable-end wall (photos 6, 7) is laid in 7-11 course common bond. The fenestration is regular but asymmetrical at the first and second floors. There, three windows are arranged with the end two equidistant from each corner, and the middle one on the west side of center. The placement was apparently driven by the decision to light the front parlor and master bedroom with two windows, and with one in the northeast parlor and northeast bedroom. In the third floor, two double-hung windows are symmetrically placed between the two chimneys. An "S" shaped iron tie is embedded in the parapet wall above. The chimneys and parapet have the same corbelled band as on the south side. Basement windows are situated in the east two bays.

East Elevation: The rear of the house (photo 5) is laid in 6-8 course common bond. The fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. The first floor has four openings including two windows and two doors: one into the center hall, and one into the shed addition. At the second floor, two windows are located at the north and south ends directly above first floor openings. A stair landing window occupies the middle of the stair hall up a half-level, but accordingly off-center in the entire wall. Piercing the roof are two symmetrically-placed dormer windows. In contrast to the west dormers, these are gable-roofed with a crown molding under the rake. Small eave returns are in keeping with the Greek Revival style. The sashes are rectangular. The dormer side walls are clapboarded.

On the surface of the wall above the shed addition is the scar of a removed chimney that was likely built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to service a cook stove in the shed that was associated with a commercial canning operation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (see Room 105 below). The chimney was removed and the roof cornice (where the chimney had pierced it) restored after 1990 by the present owners.

³ Personal communication, Suzanne Hancock Culver.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 5

The frame shed addition is clad with wood clapboard and fenestrated with a bank of six, late-twentieth-century wood thermal casement windows with insulating glass units with 12-light grids, and a door accessed by a set of wooden steps. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles placed in 2013. A flower garden surrounds the shed.

Interior Description (see drawings for room numbers)

Basement: There are five rooms in the basement with a stair from within the rear shed and a blocked off stair that once descended from under the main stair in the center hall. The basement is divided east-west with a stone foundation wall under the south stair wall, which is brick shear wall rising to the eaves. Brick walls divide the other rooms from each other. All the floors are brick paved (4x8½) in running bond running east-west, except Room 005 which has an earthen floor. The first floor framing is exposed, sash-sawn, with consistent joist sizes of 3x10 oak spaced on an average 19 inches. The walls are whitewashed, but the floor framing is not. The floorboards above are gauged and ploughed (to create a flush top surface from boards of inconsistent thickness).

Room 001 is the southwest room. A whitewashed board and batten door hung with strap hinges on pintels and fitted with a box lock and forged hook evidence a secure room. In the southeast corner stands a triangular brick fireplace support. It is unlike most period corner supports in that it rises from the floor instead of corbelling out from a point halfway up the wall, and the brickwork is not tied into the adjacent walls. The timber framing around the hearth bears evidence of twentieth century alteration, and at the wall is a fragment of original corbelling for the brick hearth (the triangular brick support hides other evidence in the wall), so the extant construction apparently represents a repair and alteration to the hearth support. There are two basement windows in the west wall: one has two lights with pinned rail and stile hung on H and HL hinges in a replaced frame. The other (under the porch) has a board and batten door on strap hinges. Such use of wrought surface mounted hinges, normally not used after the Revolutionary War, may be evidence of 1825 salvage or a retardataire manufacture, as there are such hinges also used on third floor doors (see North Garret below).

Room 002 houses the house boiler, oil burner and water softener systems, and a shop. The most prominent feature is the original kitchen fireplace supports running 12 feet along the south wall configured in two brick arches with shelf ledges. Arched hearth supports spring from the wall above the arches. The larger east arch supported the fireplace and the smaller west arch supported bake oven(s). An original basement window occupies the south wall west of the fireplace support. The 2-light sash is a pinned rail and stile and hangs on wrought iron HL hinges. Another feature is the exterior cellar entrance in the east wall. An empty timber pocket on a slope to grade in the brick bulkhead wall indicates a former door frame when entry was directly from the exterior. The cellar entry is 4'-6" wide, adequate for moving farm products in and out of the cellar. The walls of the shed above the stairs are lined with 2½-inch horizontal tongue and groove product labeled "OCKHARTAIA." The doorway into Room 004 is a timber frame on which one pintel survives from a set of double doors that swung inward.

Room 003 occupies the space under the northwest parlor and stair hall. It has an outward-swinging board and batten door with a Blake's patent handle and latch on a wood partition built in the twentieth century. The stair hall joists are pinned to a 4½-inch wide beam. Every east-west floor joist is fitted with small and large iron hooks and wood pins for hanging food items—perhaps meats, herbs and root crops. The east brick partition

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 6

contains three large holes that were made for piping. The floor paving was disturbed and patched with timber, brick, and concrete, possibly for a fuel oil line. A 10½-inch diameter earthenware crock is embedded in the floor. There is no known consensus on the use for such a crock, but they are quite common in early area houses. Ideas include keeping pickles or butter. There are three windows, one of which has the early sash described above, and two are three-light sashes hung on butt hinges laid flat in a replaced frame.

Room 004 occupies the space under the rear stair hall. It contains a former stair under the main staircase that lead to a cross-passage to the kitchen. It was blocked off when a bathroom was built in the cross-passage under the stair. The stair case is enclosed by a vertical, tongue-and-grove beaded board wall. The whitewashed, beaded board-and-batten door to Room 005 hangs on modern strap hinges but the iron strap hinges and upper pintil are still attached. This apparently original door is in a pinned timber frame, and is fitted with a wooden latch. There is window hung on butt hinges laid flat in the east wall. In the middle of the room is a set of shelves hanging from the joists above, which appears historic.

Room 005 (photo 24) is very different from the others. It has an earthen instead of brick-paved floor, which is 4'-4" lower than the rest of the basement. It may have been purpose-built to store root and orchard crops. Sometime in the twentieth century it became a boiler room. The fireplace arch support is filled in with concrete block and brick in which is a flue opening and a clean out below it. In the north wall is a basement window sash hung on H hinges.

Interior treatments

Throughout the first and second floors, consistent finishes include original lath and plastered walls and ceilings, panel doors, baseboards, yellow pine flooring, Greek Revival moldings at architraves and baseboards (MD1-3), lack of crown moldings or ceiling ornament. Many period brass door knobs are replacements for various porcelain ones extant in 1987 when the current owners began their rehabilitation. The heating system is oil fired hot water, using early twentieth-century cast iron radiators.

First Floor: The front door opens to a wide plastered hall through the house (Room 102) in which rises an open staircase with a delicate rail and turned tiger maple newels and balusters (photos 14, 15). The stair rises to the east along the south wall (a plastered brick shear wall that rises to the eaves) to a landing at the east wall, and from there turns west and rises by a short flight to the second floor hall (photo16). The upper newels penetrate the ceiling and terminate with a pendant. The wall under the stair is finished with a field of rectangular and triangular raised panels trimmed with applied quirked Grecian ovolo moldings (MD1-F), framed with a quirked bead and reeded molding. The ends of the treads and risers are trimmed with a flat molding. A tall baseboard all around the hall is capped with the same quirked ovolo molding as the wall panels (MD1-A). There are six doors on the hall, five to rooms with eight raised panels and one to a closet with four raised panels, all with identical moldings (MD1-F, photo 17). The doors are pine but painted to simulate mahogany (photo 18). The original paint remains in relatively good condition and has never been overpainted. The front door differs in having flat panels framed with both a flat molding and the ovolo molding (MD1-G), and a large, 12-inch wrought iron box lock. The massive original brass front door key survives. All the door edges are beveled for exceptional fit into the frames. The door architraves are fluted or reeded with opposing quirked ogees and a central flat (MD1-B), and terminate at the upper corners with a "bull's eye" corner block with concentric circles made of a round and a Grecian "bird's beak" profile around a central conical point (MD2-I, photo17). The trim wraps around the door

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 7

jambes with a Grecian stepped panel (MD1-C). At the floor the architrave terminates in a plain plinth the height of the baseboard. Four rooms communicate with the hall: two each on the north and south walls. Under the stair is a modern rest room occupying a space that was formerly a passage from the kitchen to the hall and a stairway to the basement. The flooring runs east-west and ranges 4 to 8 inches in width, as it does uniformly on the first floor.

Room 101 is the northwest parlor, and would have been the most formal public space in the house. The door and window architraves match those in the hall (MD1-B). It has two west (front) windows and two side windows which flank the fireplace and chimney breast in the north wall. Their plastered jambes taper out into the interior, the stool has a quirk-beaded edge, and the aprons have two stepped fasciae terminated with a quirked bead (MD1-E). The six-over-six sashes hang with chains and pulleys, have a typical period muntin profile, and the vertical pieces are pinned. The fireplace is adorned with a marble (possibly from King of Prussia, Pennsylvania) mantle configured with a shelf supported by two fluted pilasters on plinths capped with arched brackets and edged with a Grecian ovolo (MD1-D), photo19). A fluted frieze or truss spans the firebox between the brackets. Within the mantle are flat marble fasciae surrounding the firebox. Lining the firebox are cast iron fire backs decorated with six panels of elliptical and circular sunbursts divided by classical columns and topped with a frieze of hexagonal flower motifs (paterae) and the inscription, "Cumberland Furnace." (The mantle and fireback are identical to that in the best parlor at the nearby John and Charlotte Wistar farmhouse.) The hearth is laid with (possibly) schist surrounded by a frame of marble, and the front edge is trimmed with a narrow mitered board. The corners of the chimney breast are trimmed with a large bead. A tall baseboard, more elaborate than the one in the hall, consists of a stepped plinth trimmed at the floor with a cyma reversa and round ovolo and capped with a quirked Grecian ovolo and bead. The floor boards run north-south. The plastered walls and ceilings are unadorned. A closet is centered in the east wall. Its door is the eight-panel type seen elsewhere, but cut in half, possibly as an alteration since the two surface latches are of different periods.

Room 103 is the dining room, which communicates with the hall, the kitchen and the exterior on the south wall. In addition to the side exterior door and the hall door, a door in the east wall leads to the kitchen. North of that, a China cabinet is built into the east wall. It has an open upper section with three shelves, and a lower section with a pair of raised panel doors and two shelves. A keyed latch is missing. The windows, doors and trim are the same as the northwest parlor (101) (MD1-B) but the baseboard is not stepped (MD2-Q), and the mantelpiece at the corner fireplace in the southeast corner is plainer, though it is marble (MD1-L). It features plain pilasters with a bulls-eye patera in the capital. The firebox contains the same cast iron fireback as in Room 101.

Room 104, in the northeast corner of the house is the back parlor, used as a music room and a play room in recent generations. It is where Flora Hancock stored cans of tomatoes produced by her business while it operated on the farm, and can marks on the floor show this use. The room is identically finished as the front parlor (101). The firebox contains a cast iron fireback that was taken from the demolished kitchen wing of the Robert Gibbon Johnson House in Salem in 1968. Additionally, there are two closets in the west wall. One closet has a full-height, eight-panel door, and the other has an upper door of six panels, and a lower door of four panels, evidently original. The interior of the full height closet is plastered on the west side, but on the east side a vertical beaded-board wall is exposed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 8

Room 105 is the kitchen. It was originally the kitchen and was fitted with a cooking fireplace and a bake oven on the south wall. These were totally removed in the early twentieth century, three windows were added in the south wall, and the room was used as a dining room (this event may have coincided with changes made to the attached shed). Also, sometime before 1987, a galley kitchen partition was constructed. It was removed in a 1987 rehabilitation in which the extant fire place/oven was built by local mason George Ahl using bricks from the nearby John and Charlotte Wistar House smokehouse (destroyed in a storm). The fireplace was configured conjecturally and smaller than the original, because details of the original were not available, and in order to retain the southeast window. It, and the east window, lack tapering jambs and pinned muntins. The fireplace is trimmed with a quirk-beaded fascia and topped with a shelf. The corners of the chimney breast have corner beads. The brick hearth, also reconstructed, is laid in running bond. The other window in the south wall is original, and is hung with rope. The original finishes in this room are less elaborate than those in the other rooms on this floor. The baseboard is plain, quirk-beaded and shorter than the others. The architraves are molded with a quirked bead, two stepped fasciae, and a quirked Grecian ovolo MD2-H). The window apron differs only in having a plain fascia. The original southwest window also lacks tapering jambs. All the trim was disassembled, stripped offsite and reassembled in 1987. The flooring is consistent with the other rooms; it was restored with the removal of a parquet floor laid over top. A closet in the east wall is probably not original. Also on the east wall protrudes the stair and landing from a service stair relocated to the shed from the north wall of the kitchen, possibly during the early twentieth century renovation. A modern six-panel wood door in the east wall accesses the rear shed.

The attached shed is divided into three portions: the sun room on the south side (106), an enclosed stair to the second floor, and the rear entry and basement stair (107). The shed housed a workspace with a brick stove chimney as early as the late nineteenth century (possibly a relocated kitchen and/or the site of a commercial canning operation). The walls and ceiling of the sunroom are drywall which replaced older drywall in 1987. The floor is carpeted plywood. There are two twentieth-century wood double hung windows in the south wall, one in the west wall, and a salvaged, older one of the same type in the north wall that is from elsewhere (contains a hold-open pin in the stile, but there is no corresponding hole in the frame). A bank of thermal glazed casement windows installed in the 1990s occupies the east wall. The architraves and baseboards match those in the kitchen and were milled by Ralston Dorrell from Alloway in 1987. Opening to the back stair and to the entry (107) are four-panel doors that could date from the colonial period, and were obtained from the collection of Gerald Watland, a prominent historical architect who at one time owned the 1754 Dickinson House in Alloway Township.⁴ The door to the basement stair is a 3'-6" wide, whitewashed and very weathered colonial period six-panel door that was relocated from a doorway in the basement. It was in the house, but not installed, before 1987, and bears evidence of several periods of use and re-use in changes in hardware locations. The floor of the entry is two steps lower than the main room and is laid in 12-inch slate installed in the 1990s. The north wall is finished in the same horizontal wood material found in the basement stairway: probably early-mid twentieth century. The exterior door is a modern steel, six-paneled type. The shed roof was raised according to the evidence of a rafter pocket in the main house wall that is 11 brick courses lower than the present rafter bearings, visible from the basement stairway.

⁴ Irene Hancock, "In the Shade of the Old Oak," 44.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 9

Second Floor: The second floor contains seven rooms, a living room, three bedrooms, a bath room, an office, and the central staircase and hall. The southeast rooms (205 and 206) appear to have been servant quarters, and possibly were one large room originally. A small room occupies the space between the two front rooms, and is now a bathroom.

The hall (Room 202) contains six doors, five to rooms and one to a closet, and the open staircase from the first floor continuing to the third floor (photos 21, 22). The pendanted upper newels penetrate the sloping stair ceiling as on the first floor. A curved wall marks the southeast corner of Room 207. The stair landing between the first and second floors contains a window without tapered jambs. The south wall bears evidence of a doorway which was removed before 1987, and may have been to a closet or an earlier entry into the servant quarters. The closet is at the west end; its door has no moldings on the inside face. The hall doors at all the rooms are distinguished by having different panel moldings on the two sides in a more conservative, Federal style (MD3-M). On the hall side, the panel has a sloped outside surface with an integrally molded ogee edge on the frame, while that on the chamber side is flat with an applied ogee molding, i. e., a hierarchy of finish with the better work on the chamber side.

The "living room," "library" or "TV room" (Room 201), a family gathering place upstairs, occupies the northwest corner of the second floor. It has the highest level of finish of any room on this floor. As such, it may have been the master bedroom or an upper best room for more private entertaining. Two windows occupy the west wall, and the north wall once had two windows flanking the centered fireplace, but the northwest window is now within a closet constructed possibly in the late nineteenth century. All windows have tapered jambs. The finishes are consistent with the first floor except the doors, which are six-paneled with a smaller, Federal-style ogee molding (MD3-M). A closet occupies the northwest corner of the room, but was an alteration. The interior of the closet is not plastered and consists of beaded vertical jointed boards, which also covers an exterior window contained within. The six panel closet door has no moldings. The baseboard matches that in Room 103. The fireplace, centered in the north wall, is adorned with a plain, Federal-style wood mantle and shelf, which steps back around the pilasters (photo 23). Though the pilasters, fascia and frieze areas are undecorated, the moldings of the classically ordered entablature are fairly complex with a cavetto at the shelf edge, a round bead bed mold under that, a cornice with stepped fasciae, an architrave with a cap, ovolo bed mold and stepped fasciae, and a pilaster capital. The firebox lacks a fireback. The herringbone bond brick hearth is trimmed like that in Room 101.

A mid-twentieth century bathroom occupies Room 203. Until 1987, a door passed through the south wall into Room 204. This small, originally unheated room may have originally been what was termed a "trunk room," for storage, at the head of a hall.

The southwest chamber (Room 204) contains two tapering jamb windows in the west wall and a straight jamb window in the south wall. A wood-mantled corner fireplace stands in the southeast corner, an original closet in the northeast corner, and a late Victorian door opens into Room 205 on the east side, suggesting an alteration. The window and door trim matches that of the kitchen. The fireplace mantle is identical to the one in Room 201 but lacks the pilaster capitals (photo 20). There is no fireback. The brick hearth matches that in Room 201. Overall, the finishes signal a lower rank, or a more private space, than Room 201 or the hall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 10

East of Room 204 is Room 205. The baseboard is a ¾-inch diameter beaded flat board (similar to MD3-P). The architraves match Room 204 and the kitchen. Marks in the ceiling of 205 suggest a former closet at the north wall. The window in the south wall has straight jambs. The four-raised panel door with molded edges to Room 206 appears to be twentieth century vintage though it was fitted with a purchased Norfolk latch in 1987. The door to the hall has raised panels but no moldings on the room side, and may be relocated from the former hall closet location. A closet with three raised-panels with ogee edges but plain on the inside occupies the south wall.

Room 206 is an office and laundry. It may have been one with Room 205 at one time or a stair passage and common room for servants. A straight stair ascended from the kitchen on the north wall until it was relocated to enter from the east wall. There it ascended from the shed to a landing inside the east wall, from where it ascended both north and south to the room. The present owners removed the south flight and floored over the opening. They installed cabinets and laundry machines along the north wall. In the southeast corner, four steps approach an original enclosed winder stair at a raised panel door with ogee molded edges, which climbs to the third floor. Under it is a closet which partially obstructs a straight-jamb window in the south wall which has been retrofitted with spring balances.

The northeast room (207) is the largest bedroom, and contains a fireplace and closet like Room 201 and straight-jamb windows, one each in the east and north walls.

Third Floor: The third floor is plastered and divided into two garrets separated by a solid partition. The northern two-thirds is accessed by the central staircase, including one room, three knee-wall spaces, the stair hall and three large closets. The southern one-third is reached via a closed winder staircase from Room 206 and contains one plastered room with three knee-wall spaces. The flooring at this level may be a softer species of pine and ranges wider than the floors below, 5 to 12 inches. The woodwork is a lesser, almost retrograde, level of finish in the round ovolo door architraves (MD3-N,O), surface-mounted wrought hinges, and round-ovolo molded door panels and simple beaded baseboards embedded in the plaster (MD3-P). These finishes are typical of the colonial period, but here, like the basement hardware, may evidence a cheaper grade of finish, still made, but less stylish, or use of some salvaged materials. If salvaged, the source may be the colonial-period Richard Wistar house which once stood in the farmyard (see discussion in Section 8, Page 5).

North garret: The tiger maple-balustrade staircase doglegs up to the third floor where it terminates at a plastered partition and doorway. On the south stair wall within the stair well is an access door into the knee-space under the roof. Visible here is the top of the brick shear wall and roof rafters. The reason for the access door is not apparent. At the top of the stair is a six-panel door; the stair side has ogee molded raised panels, but the garret side has no moldings around flat panels. It is fitted with a straight lift Norfolk latch and hangs on H and L hinges.

In the garret hall (Room 302) is a dormer window in the west wall, wallpapered plaster walls, and a bank of three large plastered closets along the south wall. Closet 302b is a rare example of a featherbed closet. It has double-leaf six-raised-panel doors with round ovolo moldings (similar to MD3-O) hung with 5-knuckle hinges. Five lattice frames constructed of half-lapped 3-inch boards, mortised and tenoned at the perimeter with half being pinned, rest on beaded ledgers secured to the three unfinished walls. The other two closet doors (302a and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 11

302c) differ in having deeper panels and bolder ovolo architraves (MD3-N), and being hung with H and L hinges. The doors, with plainly visible plane marks, appear to be salvaged from an older house: the hinges are secured to the doors with wrought nails, but to the door frames with cut nails. They are fitted with wrought iron English spring latches which could date from the late 18th or early nineteenth century.⁵ On the interior, closet 302a has an old white painted finish and is fitted with a high shelf on beaded ledgers and pegboards. Closet 302c has wallpapered walls, beaded baseboards (MD3-P), and places for several shelves on beaded ledgers. The window, with a segmentally arched upper sash, is original, very weathered, and contains a spring sash fastener in the jamb, which differs from the rope and pulley method in the lower floors—another cost reduction.⁶

Room 301 takes up most of the area in the north garret. The lath and plastered room contains two plastered chimney stacks, two six-over-six double hung gable end windows, two dormer windows, two knee-wall doors, and a closet in the south wall next to the stair well. The hall and knee-wall doors are six raised-panel with round ovolo applied molded edges on the hall side of the door (MD3-O), and flat-paneled with no moldings on the room side. They do not appear recycled like the hall closet doors, but original to the house. The closet and knee-wall door architraves are embedded in the plaster. The front (west) dormer window upper sash is segmentally arched, but the rear (east) window is rectangular. Exposed lath is riven, not sawn.

South Garret: The southeast winder stair enters the finished south garret, which up until the 1920s was one room. It was divided with a lumber stud wall and U. S. Gypsum Co. "Sheetrock" labeled with a 1921 patent. Together, the rooms contain two plastered chimney stacks, a gable-end Diocletian window, an east and a west dormer window, three accessible knee-wall spaces (two on the west, one on the east), a ladder and hatch to the attic above, and a grooved wood hook board on the north wall. The white-painted north wall is an original plastered wall which separates the north and south garrets. The absence of a passage through signals a social spatial separation, with servants at one time dwelling on the south side, as in the room below. In the stairway at the level of the eave, a flat board covers the top of the exterior wall as it diminishes in thickness in the gable end. The closet doors match those of the north garret (similar to MD3-O). The southwest chimney, rising from the corner fireplace stack, corbels to the west to penetrate the roof at a point to achieve exterior symmetry with the southeast chimney.

Attic: The attic is a wide open space from the rafter collar ties to the ridge. The attic hatch door consists of three tongued or grooved boards, and slides in a board frame built between two collar ties. The ladder to the hatch is wood and well-jointed (probably original).

Roof framing details: (Seen from within the knee wall space at eave level and from the attic at collar tie level) The rafters rest on a 4x4 timber false plate embedded in 1½ inch-deep notches in the floor joists which rest on and pass over timber plates on top of the exterior brick wall (photo 25). The false plate is joined to the joists with wood pins. The rafters are sash-sawn oak, ranging 2½ to 3 inches wide, tapering from 5¾ inches deep at the plate to 4 inches at the ridge. Lookouts 2½ inches wide nailed to the rafters continue past the false plate to

⁵ Donald Streeter, "The Historical Development of Hand-forged Iron Builders' Hardware," in H. Ward Jandl, ed., *The Technology of Historic American Buildings: Studies of the Materials, Craft Processes, and the Mechanization of Building Construction*, (Washington, D. C.: APT, 1983), 23.

⁶ Ibid, 27.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 12

carry the roof edge and box cornice. Each rafter pair is marked at the ridge with matching Roman numerals and joined with an open, pinned, central mortise and tenon, but the rafter pairs are lined up in random numerical order. Each rafter pair has a 2-inch wide collar tie joined with a pinned, central mortise and tenon, with south surfaces flush. The collar ties carry the third floor ceilings. Three collar ties (from the south, #2, #6 and #14) are convex on their top surfaces in elevation. The 14th joist is over the shear wall, but #2 and #6 do not correlate with any other structure, and the reason for the shape is unknown. There are none over the north garret.

The Crib Barn/Wagon House (photos 26-36)

Setting: The crib barn or wagon house faces north into the farmyard at the end of the driveway southeast of the house (photo 27). Behind it, to the south, are crop fields. On its east side is a new greenhouse (a non-contributing building) on a concrete slab. On its north side is a cobblestone paved area, and lawn surrounds the west and south sides.

Exterior: The drive-through crib barn is composed of a central gabled section flanked by two shed additions with shallower roof slopes (photo 26). It has a footprint of 20 x 41 feet. It is slightly asymmetrical because the west shed is wider than the east shed by two feet. The central section stands on a low foundation of gneiss (rock of probable Delaware origin) less than a foot off the ground (photo 28). The sheds stand on poured concrete foundations, which might be retrofitted. The siding is nine-inch wide horizontal wood weatherboards on north, west, and south with newer vertical board siding on the east. The roof is clad with cedar shingles laid on plywood sheathing. The roof rakes and eaves are trimmed with a flat board.

The north elevation contains three sets of board-and-batten double-doors hang on wrought iron strap hinges and pintels at the central drive bay and both sheds (photo 27) which face into the farmyard. There is also a passage door with the same early hardware hanging between the east and central double doors, which enters into a crib. The siding to the west of the center door is cut on the line of the canted outside crib post, revealing the shape of the crib. This siding evidently predates the door of the west shed. The side elevations (east and west) have no openings. The south elevation contains only a center drive-bay double door hanging on historic iron strap hinges and pintels (photos 26, 28).

Interior: The frame is exposed on the interior. The central portion is keystone-shaped drive-through corn crib of box-framed hewn oak posts and beams and sash-sawn braces composed of two cribs flanking the central drive bay (photo 29). The cribs are framed with two levels of girts running north-south from the posts and tied overhead with four internal tie beams notched over the upper girt (photos 30, 34, 35). The outer crib walls cant outward and are each topped with a 4x6 plate that bears the rafters (photo 31). There are two types of rafters in the central section: four are hewn with carved rafter tails, and five, placed alternately, are sawn without rafter tails (photo 32). It appears that the latter were either added in between the hewn ones to supplement them, or are replacements. At the ridge the rafter pairs are joined with a pinned, central mortise and tenon. At the plate, the rafters are birdsmouthed. The hewn rafter tails pass over the plate through a sloped notch.

The central doors hang from the plumb inner crib posts; the outer crib posts are canted. The cribs are enclosed with 1x3 vertical oak slats secured with irregularly-headed nails, suggesting early nineteenth century construction (photo 33). Above the doors, sawn studs form the gable end to which the siding is nailed. The cribs are floored with wood boards, but the drive bay has a concrete slab.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 13

The sheds are built of hewn and sawn timbers (photo 36), some recycled, such as the west shed sill with its empty mortises. The door posts are creosoted salvage, attached to the crib posts. The shed rafters lay on top of the upper rafters with a tapered end (photo 32). At every rafter, below the plate notch, is a rectangular cutout in the crib slats. It is not clear what the cutouts were for, but they may have been shed rafter pockets, since it appears that the upper rafter tails, being carved for visual effect, were formerly exposed to view. In 2014 the framing and siding of the east wall was repaired in kind.

Carriage shed (Photos 37-42)

The second surviving outbuilding is a one-story, four-bay “carriage shed” open on the east side. It bears evidence of rebuilding and repairs. The carriage shed faces east in the farmyard northeast of the house (photo 37). It faces the well house and the site of the former hay barn and the fields to the east. To the north are other crop fields. It is surrounded by lawn.

Exterior: The gable roofed shed is rectangular in plan, measuring 20 x 34 feet, clad with ship-lapped, center-beaded vertical boards nine inches wide, and roofed with cedar shingles. The gable roof is asymmetrical, with the longer slope on the west side. It rests on a wood sill on a low stone foundation. The east (main) elevation is open to the interior (photos 37, 41). The shorter roof slope faces east. The south (photo 41) and north elevations (photos 38, 39) are the side walls, which have no openings. The west (rear) elevation (photo 40) has no openings but shows the longer roof slope, which overhangs the wall.

Interior: It is framed with five hewn oak structural bents, consisting of a central post and transverse beam up-braced in both directions (photo 42). The post and beam are lapped and secured with a large bolt. Each center post east face has a cut-off brace tenon and pin in the mortise. The extant braces are nailed (with wire nails) replacements (one is missing). The original braces on the west side are intact. The central posts support the ridge beam to which each post is braced on both sides, but at this level the original pinned mortise and tenon connections are intact and in use. The ridge beam is in two pieces, lapped and pinned, near the center of the shed. The east slope rafters are 1¾ x 5¾ inches (nominal 2x6 lumber likely from the 1930s), and form an overhang that bears on a front plate let into the cantilevered transverse beams at each bent. The west slope rafters are from an earlier build, measuring 3x3½ inches. The long side wall on the west side is a braced frame of braced posts and a wall plate. The roof is clad with cedar shingles.

Well House

The well house is a small gable-roofed, wood-sided building that stands east of the carriage shed (photo 43). It stands adjacent to a mature sycamore tree surrounded by lawn in the farmyard. To the east is a flower garden on the site of the hay/livestock barn. On the north side stands a poured concrete water trough (photo 45).

With its foundation of poured concrete and its braced lumber framing, it appears to date from the early twentieth century. It is sided with vertical boards and roofed with corrugated metal over lumber rafters laid flat. It has one opening—a passage door—in the west wall, hung on modern steel strap hinges (photo 44). It houses a 1800-gallon oil tank that serves the house. In the middle of the building is an old brick-lined well that provided water to the work horses. The well was filled in and covered by the oil tank.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 14

Integrity Analysis

The house retains integrity of location in that it stands where it was built; of design in the surviving elements of Federal and Greek Revival style, brickwork, fenestration, massing, millwork, fireplaces, staircase, the Georgian floor plan and organization of space, and the hierarchy of finishes throughout the house on both the exterior and interior; of setting in that the surrounding landscape features, such as the road, the driveway, the meadow (minus the structures controlling the tide), the surrounding farm fields, and nearby farmhouses are intact with little change or infill since the nineteenth century; of materials in the original or historic exterior brick, wood sidings, shutters, windows, doors, and hardware; of workmanship in the Grecian profiles of cornices, window and door architraves, and baseboards, the styles and grain painting of door paneling, the tiger maple stair balustrade, and the joinery of flooring, roof and floor framing; of feeling in the overall aesthetic effect of the house as an example of its period and style, one relating to agricultural life, and as the home of a prosperous and weighty Quaker farming family; and of association with its historic identity as a farm by the presence of several farm outbuildings in the original farmstead and by its agrarian surroundings.

The crib barn/wagon house retains integrity of design in its keystone-shaped or canted crib walls with vertical crib slats, central drive bay and flanking aisles; of setting in its relationship to the farmstead, the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; of materials in its frame, crib slats, nails, doors, hardware, and stone foundation; of workmanship in the methods of framing a canted crib, adding aisles, raising their roofs, and joining hewn timbers and flooring; of feeling of nineteenth century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.

The carriage shed retains integrity of design in its form defined by the cantilevered structural bents, earthen floor, and open front, in its alterations due to moving and re-sizing to suit a new farm use; of setting in its situation in the farmstead, relationship to the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; of materials in its wood shingle roof, wood board siding, and hewn timber framing; of workmanship in the hewing and joining of timbers for the frame; feeling of nineteenth century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.

The well house retains integrity of location in that it has not been moved; in design in its fenestration, form, and braced stud wall framing; setting in its relationship to the farmstead, the former barn, the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; materials in its twentieth century lumber framing, wood board cladding, door and hardware; workmanship in its nailed stud wall construction; feeling of early twentieth-century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; and association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.

Therefore, the property retains most aspects of integrity that pertain to the ability of the property to convey its significance under Criterion C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 1

Narrative Statement of Significance

Significance Statement

The Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm features an exemplary late Federal style house significant for its early usage of Greek Revival decoration, fine workmanship, hierarchy of finishes, and material evidence of farm life, including the presence of servants. It also expresses the social status and “plain” architectural tastes associated with weighty Quakers in Salem County. The gable-fronted, drive-through, canted crib barn with lateral sheds provides an early nineteenth-century example of the agricultural property type called a crib barn or wagon house, a multi-use building which stored corn fodder to feed livestock, and farm vehicles. The three-sided, cantilevered, open-fronted carriage shed represents a typical shelter built for domestic means of transportation as well as farm implements. The more recent appearance in the farmyard of a small, gable-roofed well house evidences the ever-evolving adaptations to farming and domestic needs. All the outbuildings depict changes over time in local agricultural economy, markets, and technology, and contribute to scarce documentation of agricultural buildings in New Jersey. The farm’s period of significance is 1825 to 1906: 1825 is the date of initial construction of house and farmstead, and 1906 is the year of a major kitchen alteration. Within this period the property achieved its significance. Specific significant years include 1825, the year of construction of the house and possibly the wagon house and carriage shed; 1876, the year the farm was sold out of the Wistar family; 1890, the year the Joseph and Flora Hancock bought the farm, ran a tomato canning operation there until 1906 and altered the service area of the house; and 1906, when William Sr. and Ida Hancock moved in and altered the kitchen. The house retains integrity of late Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles, and the outbuildings are significant examples of their types. For its association with the distinctive characteristics of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, and with types of agricultural buildings from the early Republic, along with modifications required by agricultural changes in succeeding periods, the Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm meets Criterion C with local significance for architecture.

Architecture: The house

Caspar and Rebecca Wistar were members of prominent Quaker families who settled early in Mannington Township, a very productive agricultural landscape in Salem County. Caspar Wistar grew up on the adjacent farm on the south side of Mannington Creek in a frame colonial house that had been converted to a Georgian plan house by his parents after the Revolutionary War. Rebecca Bassett was a daughter of Joseph Bassett, a large landholder on the north side of the creek. Once vested with a farm of their own, Caspar and Rebecca built a polite, late-Federal style house with a full Georgian plan in brick using trending Greek Revival decorative ideas in 1825. By 1835, a farm of 156 acres was fully developed into an orchard, cropped fields, and a farmstead including the house and several outbuildings.

The Wistars executed the Georgian idea largely, and in brick, a performance fitting for one named Caspar Wistar, of the landed Quaker family originally of Philadelphia. In its presentation, it recalls the colonial brick houses of the weighty Quakers of West New Jersey—a landscape expression of cultural authority. Over the course of the eighteenth century, esteemed Quakers had built impressive patterned brickwork architecture to establish geographic presence and a “regional consciousness” for Quakerism, mapping tribal social, economic,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 2

and political power.¹ The Wistars, however, unlike most of the Salem-area Quakers, arrived late to the county, and the family lacked an ancestral brick house to express the family imprint on its “home farm.” Caspar and Rebecca’s 1825 house served this purpose, albeit in a new style and form. Like the earlier Quaker-built houses, this one, though originating in wealth and replete with elevated workmanship, is certainly polite, but not ostentatious. As such, it is a good example of Quaker “plainness” writ early Republic. The esteemed Caspar Wistar was in fact described as “plain in his habits and tastes, and an earnest and consistent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.”² With this house he and his wife continued Quaker architectural tradition.

Federal, or Adam, style is seen in the five-bay fenestration, tallness (stemming from high interior ceilings), an absence of string courses and water tables, segmental-arch roof dormers, bridged end chimney pairs, a Diocletian gable end window, and a rounded wall in the stair hall (photos 3, 4, 8, 11). Greek Revival finds expression in myriad woodwork profiles containing Grecian elliptical ovolos and stepped fasciae on exterior and interior millwork, and in the Tuscan-columned front porch (photos 8, 9). With four-over-four rooms bisected with a generously proportioned central hall decorated with an impressive and delicate tiger maple staircase (photo 15, 16), it departed from a pure expression of Georgian plan only in a slight asymmetry of plan and elevation, apparently driven by more practical concerns with space needs on the kitchen side.

Although the house is Georgian in plan (or modern, closed, formal, Renaissance), the façade fenestration departs from the strict symmetry one might expect from a classically-derived house. The almost-centered front door hides an even less symmetrical interior layout—the south pile is 17 feet wide, and the north pile is 20 feet wide. The second-floor fenestration achieved a better symmetry, but the three segmentally-arched attic dormers achieved full symmetry. What drove this imbalanced arrangement might be related to a desire for a large kitchen and servants’ quarters on the south side. The large size of the room and its cooking structures—fireplace, hearth and bake ovens extending over a width of 12 feet—implies large-scale cooking, and perhaps the need for a large space to prepare food and to sit a large crowd of servants and laborers at mealtimes.

As in the nearby house of Caspar’s parents’ (John and Charlotte Wistar), and in another one in the vicinity (the Wyatt Miller House), the construction of such a large kitchen and cooking fireplace could have been driven by the ongoing development and farming of the extensive system of banked, reclaimed lands in Mannington Meadow. These cooking structures compare well in overall size and configuration with that of ironmaster Samuel Richards’ mansion in Atsion, New Jersey, built in 1826, where the original kitchen hearth and bake oven survive. The Wistar bake oven, separate from the fireplace, had its own arch support in the basement and a one-story exterior flue on the house exterior capped with a shingle roof. Likely the oven door was situated forward into the room as it is at Atsion, a technological advancement over having the bread oven open at the back of the fireplace, which presented a danger to cooks who had to step across embers to reach it.

¹ Michael J. Chiarappa, ““The first and best sort”: Quakerism, brick artisanry, and the vernacular aesthetics of eighteenth-century West New Jersey pattern brickwork architecture,” Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1992, 325. Chiarappa quotes Robert Blair St. George regarding regional consciousness in his study of the Connecticut River Valley, 352-360.

² Cushing and Sheppard, Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland New Jersey: With Biographical Sketches of Their Prominent Citizens* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883), 441.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 3

The interior is spacious, gracious, highly crafted, but not overly decorated. In the most formal spaces, a crown molding is lacking, for example, but the marble mantelpieces and cast iron firebacks (both also strikingly like those in the Atsion mansion) evidence taste and respectability without ostentation. The delicate tiger maple stair balustrade is a concession to the idea of displaying wealth to impress visitors who enter the spacious stair hall, which is lined with mahogany grain-painted paneled doors. Fine workmanship is evident in the corner block detailing at the architraves—scribed around the fluted pilasters instead of simply abutting them. Caspar Wistar appears to have perpetuated his father's Quaker sensibility to "finish it in a plain substantial way."³ His house exhibits conservatism in its outward Federal appearance, but the latest architectural trends of Greek Revival come through in the carpenters' workmanship of interior and exterior woodwork, the front entry, and columned fireplace mantles.

The house, though modern in other respects, expressed one rather antiquated, even Colonial, feature—the corner fireplace. A stack of these rises in the southwest cell. It may have been, however, a practical solution to fitting a fireplace into a wall that was to have both a door and a window. The fireplaces in the north parlors, on the other hand, stand in the middle of each parlor end wall, more typical of Federal-period architecture.

Because the house was built of a piece and has such good integrity from 1825, it offers a good study in hierarchy of finishes and hence room function. Differences in woodwork (complexity of baseboards, door panels and moldings, and window jamb design) and mantelpieces (materials and elaboration) are detectible from side to side, front to back, from lower level to upper level, and between the family quarters and the servant quarters over the kitchen. High end spaces contain flared window jambs, taller, capped baseboards, and broad, applied panel moldings. At the lower extreme is the woodwork in the finished attic which is reminiscent of the colonial period; some of the doors with their wrought H and L hinges might have been salvaged from elsewhere for a cost-savings, or such hardware and woodwork was still made for low-end spaces. An exterior side door into the less formal southwest parlor may be a sign of a special use that required segregating visitors from the formal entry altogether—for business, perhaps, or even as a more convenient egress to the driveway and carriage shed, which once stood opposite. There is also a mix of door panel molding profiles: some molded integrally, and others applied, often on the opposite sides of the same door, signaling a difference in the formality or public/private nature of the spaces.

Several unique historic features of this elite house stand out. Practical as well as well-built, special amenities like the many closets, illustrate a household life designed to give order to its material trappings. The attic contains a rare featherbed storage closet with joined, wood lattice racks. A deep basement room and an array of iron hooks and wooden pegs embedded in the floor joists above the northwest basement room may relate to food storage, such as potatoes, orchard products, and meat. The roof structure rests upon a timber false plate which seems unusual for this time period, when most seem to be the board type.

The Wistars idea for their house was consistent with the observation that mid-Atlantic builders' response to the onset of the Greek Revival style was a lack of full embrace of the building form, rather, opting to apply selected Grecian features and ornamentation, such as the elliptical moldings, columned front porches and rectangular front door transom (in lieu of Adamesque round or elliptical transoms) seen on the Wistar house. Though the

³ Will of John Wistar, Wills Book B-231, Salem County Surrogate's Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 4

porch with its slender columns is Federal-style, its entablature is Grecian, and it serves as a portico for the understated front door surround, with its Grecian rectangular transom. Here, the builder combined new and old ways of applying classical elements that befitted the relative monumentality of this house and the status of his client. Greek Revival was most popular across the United States between 1830 and 1850, so the millwork found in this house was on the cutting edge of this architectural trend in 1825.⁴

Greek Revival was called “the National Style” at the time, and was most prevalent in the fastest-growing areas of the country, as people migrated west, New Jersey not among them. The side-gabled subtype with a one story porch, such as the Wistar’s house, represents about 20% of all Greek Revival buildings. The style was spread by builders’ pattern books, such as by Asher Benjamin and Minard Lafever.⁵ Asher Benjamin of Boston was the first to publish designs and details for builders in America, but he did not introduce Grecian details until 1827, two years after this house was built.⁶

Talbot Hamlin, a historian of American Greek Revival architecture, defines the period as 1820-1860. Philadelphia led the nation in the development of the Greek Revival style and produced a number of pioneering architects. Philadelphia architect John Haviland wrote *The Builder’s Assistant* in 1818-1821, which was heavily Grecian in its details, and the first American pattern book to introduce the Greek orders. By the time of his second book, 1837, popular taste had fully embraced Greek Revival.⁷

Put into this context, Caspar and Rebecca Wistar must have tapped a sophisticated builder who was familiar with Haviland’s book, published only four years before he built the Wistar’s house. Whoever he was, he skillfully adapted and executed myriad Grecian molding profiles to Federal classically-fluted architraves around doors and windows, and in the porch entablature, door panels, mantles, and eave cornice. This forward-looking carpenter would have needed new planes with new steel blades ground to the new elliptical shapes in Haviland’s book, representing a significant investment in his architectural competence and ability to attract wealthy clients.

The house expressed emergent Greek Revival as decoration, on the cusp of its appearance in the United States. The proximity of Philadelphia, and the Quaker and familial connections the Wistars (and likely also their builder) had with that city brought trending Grecian tastes to bear on this house. The Wistars, who had Philadelphia cousins of high social standing to visit and Quaker yearly meetings to attend, undoubtedly had opportunities to witness first-hand the architectural transformations taking place there and to carry this influence home, perhaps in the form of a suitable carpenter. At the same time, they clung to traditional taste in house form, perhaps expressing a conservatism rooted in their agrarianism or the Quaker ideal of plainness.

⁴ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic : Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 138-139.

⁵ Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 179-182.

⁶ William Morgan in Asher Benjamin, *The American Builder’s Companion; Or, A System of Architecture Particularly Adapted to the Present Style of Building*. (New York: Dover Publications, 1969, Repr. Boston: R. P. & C. William, 1827, 6th ed.), vii.

⁷ Talbot Hamlin, Sarah Hull Jenkins. Simpson Hamlin, and Dean Leopold Arnaud, *Greek Revival Architecture in America* (New York: Dover Publications, 1964; Repr. Oxford University Press, 1944), 68-71.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 5

Architecture: The Farmstead

In 1833 Caspar Wistar undertook a survey of the property. The survey map drawn by surveyor Joseph E. Brown in August of that year depicts 156 acres divided into farmstead, orchard, fields ranging from two to thirteen acres, a 33-acre woodland and swamp, Mannington Creek, the road to Salem, and adjacent property owners.⁸ In 1835 Wistar wrote a description of the house and outbuildings, with dimensions and locations relative to the house, in a letter requesting a policy from the Franklin Fire Insurance Company in Philadelphia.⁹ His insurance survey describes a “Bath and Bee house” eight feet square and two stories high, 26 feet east, a “carriage house” 20 x 40 feet, 74 feet south, a “granary and workshop” two stories high and 18 x 28 feet, 94 feet southeast, a barn 30 x 75 feet, 174 feet northeast, and a white oak tree twelve feet in circumference reaching twenty feet above the house, 51 feet due south. The latter, obviously an important feature on his farm, is presumably the namesake for Wistar’s farm, which he called “Oakland” on the survey application (See site plan drawing).

Calling out the tree and the consequent naming of the plantation may be significant. This landscape feature, a white oak with a diameter of nearly four feet, may have carried a symbolic meaning for the Wistars. The Friends Cemetery in Salem is crowned with a legendary giant oak more than 500 years old, which became emblematic of the Quakers and the county (and is to this day). Under the Salem Oak, the story goes, colony founder John Fenwick signed a treaty with the local Indians, and there the Quakers built their first and second meeting houses. Such a large oak tree, standing on John Wistar’s farm, could have reminded Caspar Wistar of the Salem Oak and by association, his Quaker heritage, and was therefore a fitting location for his farmstead.

An 1876 auction ad describes the farmstead thus: a large, two-story barn with stabling for 40 head of stock, a wagon house, a granary, shedding for stock, “other necessary outbuildings,” and a “nearly new” four-room tenant house, which may have been elsewhere.¹⁰

An old Hancock family photograph (see historic photo attachment) shows a one-story frame gambrel-roofed house standing next to a small, two-story outbuilding, which is possibly the granary in the southeast corner of the farmyard described in Caspar Wistar’s 1835 survey. The roof ridge was sway-backed, the weatherboard in the gable end was in disarray, the lower, shingled roof slope was heavily stained, and the upper roof slope was re-roofed with standing seam metal. Where the roof overhung the wall, a missing soffit exposed the overhanging joists. Three asymmetrical bays contained replacement sash windows, but no door, suggesting it had been altered. An unidentified, plainly dressed old man with hat in hand stood in front of the house facing the camera. Handwriting on the back of the photo identifies him as Caspar Wistar, and the house as “the original hip-roof Wistar house.” The house in the photograph looks very much like gambrel roof houses built in the county in the early eighteenth-century, though most known examples are brick.

Passed down in the Hancock family is an oral account telling of a gambrel-roofed house that once stood across the road from the farmstead.¹¹ That memory, and the 1765 Wyatt-Wister survey showing Richard Wistar’s house in that vicinity, suggests a sequence of events: Richard Wistar, or even his father-in-law, Bartholomew

⁸ Joseph E. Brown, “A Survey and Plot of Caspar Wistar’s Farm in Mannington: made in August 1833.” Collection of David and Suzanne H. Culver.

⁹ Survey #3137, Franklin Insurance Survey Collection (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

¹⁰ *National Standard*, November 29, 1876; *Salem Sunbeam*, November 3, 1876.

¹¹ Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 6

Wyatt, built the house, perhaps upon Richard's marriage to Sarah Wyatt in 1751, or it was an even earlier tenant house of Wyatt's. As the landscape evolved with succeeding generations and new houses, it fell into a secondary use. Sometime after 1815, Caspar Wistar moved the ancestral Richard Wistar House from his brother John's farm across the road to his inherited farm allotment on the east side of the road. Perhaps it housed Caspar and his family until his new brick house was built. Apparently annexed to the farmyard after 1835, it may have housed free-black laborers like Susan Green, Ebenezer Duck, Isaac York, and Lucy Oliver, who lived on Caspar's property in 1850.¹² Since this is a Hancock family photo, it is possible that Caspar Wistar, Jr., before his death in 1908, nostalgically visited the old homestead, then owned by the Hancocks, where he was pictured.¹³ Perhaps the occasion of the photograph was to document the relic on the eve of its demolition, and to stand for the last time with the dwelling of his ancestor.

Architecture: The Outbuildings

The lack of developed statewide or local context for farm architecture hampers interpretation of the Wistar outbuildings, and the ability to use a consistent nomenclature. However, the author's study of three farms in 2013, and a 1984 partial county survey offer some context and comparisons, albeit limited.¹⁴ The New Jersey SHPO has an unillustrated list of outbuilding types for surveys, as well.¹⁵

The farmstead as Wistar described it, and as it is today in its fragmented state, represents the courtyard plan, in which the buildings are laid out in a hollow square, one that dates to Saxon times in England. It predominates in southern New Jersey.¹⁶ It is the most common farmstead plan in the county, as well, the others found being the cluster, the linear, and the bisected.¹⁷

The Wistar crib barn/wagon house is an example of an outbuilding still present on many farms in the county. Henry Glassie stated, "In New Jersey the drive-in corn crib is a major farm building located in a position of importance with the farmyard; it is fitted with doors and sheds and serves multiple purposes, such as implement storage."¹⁸ Thompson and Dickey also refer to this type of outbuilding as a drive-in corn crib, and add that the Salem County terms are wagon shed or crib house. Of the 50 farms in Mannington Township surveyed in 1984, 26 had drive-in corn cribs. The most common type has laterally added sheds and a broken-slope roof. But there was no detail on the interior configurations.¹⁹ The state architectural survey guide offers only "corn crib," which implies one without a drive bay.

¹² 1850 Federal Census, Mannington Township.

¹³ "Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates, 1803-1915," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/JDP5-YWL> : accessed 27 February 2015), Caspar Wistar, 02 May 1908; citing cn 11607, Philadelphia City Archives and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; FHL microfilm 1,402,945.

¹⁴ Maria M. Thompson and John M. Dickey, "Salem County Cultural Resource Survey Phase I," (Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1984), 18-23; Janet L. Sheridan, "Salem County Farms Recording Project," 2014, (archived at Salem County Historical Society, Salem Community College, Rutgers Library, New Brunswick, and online at <https://app.box.com/s/pb1258570gm1mem5pm0e>).

¹⁵ *Guidelines for Architectural Survey* (Trenton: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, n.d.), 100.

¹⁶ Henry Glassie, "Eighteenth Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972), 51.

¹⁷ Thompson and Dickey, *Ibid*, 21.

¹⁸ Glassie, *Ibid*, 33.

¹⁹ Thompson and Dickey, 19.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 7

There are many variations on the drive-in corn crib. On just three Salem County farms there were three entirely different variations, but all with one or more drive-bays, and cribs located in the outer walls. They differed in having shed additions, cellars, number of drive bays, and being drive-in or drive-through. Only the Wistar example had shed additions.²⁰ Subsequent fieldwork has revealed even more types, such as one that appears similar to the so-called Dutch Barn of northern New Jersey and New York, and the gable-fronted barn of the lower mid-Atlantic.²¹ But the most unique aspect of the Wistar crib barn is that the central crib portion has a keystone or pentagonal shape in cross-section, that is, the walls are canted outward. One other example in Mannington has this shape.²² So in this respect, the Wistar crib barn may be an uncommon type. The keystone-shaped, drive-in corn crib was known in mid-nineteenth-century southeastern Pennsylvania.²³ Examples in the farms literature date from the 1860s.²⁴

The Wistar cant-walled crib could have been free-standing, with or without doors, originally. The canted design prevents settling and protects the stored corn from rain. This one, having hewn posts and beams, hewn rafters, and sash-sawn braces and studs, and what appear to be early cut nails, could date to the early part of the century, even to establishment of this farmstead. The sheds may have been added later by pocketing rafters into slots cut into the crib slats below the rafter tails, followed even later by raising the roof line by laying the shed rafters on top of the crib rafters. It appears that the sheds were originally open to the north without doors until the twentieth century.

Open-fronted sheds such as the Wistar carriage shed was recognized as one of several specialized types of outbuildings.²⁵ The Wistar carriage shed shares its design (gable-roofed in the long dimension, footprint long compared to depth, and constructed with several timber frame bents cantilevered at the front to support the roof plate) with a study farm in Alloway Township.²⁶ This type of open shed was typically used to house wheeled vehicles and equipment, whether domestic or agricultural. Some are attached to or near barns, and some are situated close to houses. This design is also seen in the extant horse sheds at the Salem and Lower Alloways Creek Quaker meeting houses which sheltered the horses and carriages during worship.

According to the family, the 20x34 foot shed was moved from within the farmstead, but from where and when exactly is unknown.²⁷ Caspar Wistar described a 20x40 foot "Carragehouse" [sic] in his 1835 survey which stood south of the house. It is conceivable that the 1835 shed was moved but erected six feet shorter in length by changing the spacing of the bents. The degree of reworked and/or re-used framing supports this idea. Its historic proximity to the house supports a domestic use to house carriages and horses, particularly on the site of such an elite property. Moving the shed closer to the barn may mean it was needed less for carriages than for wheeled

²⁰ Sheridan, Ibid, 14-15.

²¹ Lanier and Herman, 188-189.

²² Thompson and Dickey, #1705-124

²³ "Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960, Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region, c. 1750-1960," 69. At "The Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project"

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/agricultural_history_project/2579, The example shown is free-standing without sheds.

²⁴ Falk, 116-118.

²⁵ Thompson and Dickie, 20-21.

²⁶ Sheridan, 15. The Watson Farm in Aldine, Alloway Township.

²⁷ Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 8

farm implements. Although the Wistars' appears to have been re-purposed for equipment and materials, its name stuck.

The well house, added in the early twentieth-century, protected a brick-lined well, from which the concrete trough was filled to water the horses as they came in from working the fields. The team was chained to the sycamore tree as they drank. A piece of that chain is still embedded in the tree trunk. The well dried up after William and Ida Hancock, in order to make ends meet during the Great Depression, dug the nearby gravel hole to supply local WPA road projects. In 1984, the well house was surveyed as a tool shed.²⁸ Today it houses an oil tank. This well may be the one described in the 1876 auction ad as "a well of good water at the barn."²⁹

The crib barn gained sheds, the carriage shed was moved and altered, and the well house appeared later and had a succession of uses. The expansions and changes seen in these three outbuildings evidence shifts in farm technology and needs over time, and how farm outbuildings were ever-changing in response. "The farm complex was forever in a state of flux. Buildings became obsolete, are abandoned or collapse; barns burn; new structures are constructed to take their place."³⁰ For example, with increasing farm mechanization during the nineteenth century, farmers bought horse-drawn implements with which to plow, seed, cultivate, and harvest, and hence needed to expand storage space to protect them. If the old carriage shed was re-purposed for farm implements, the crib sheds could have been used for carriages and the road horses who pulled them.

Historical Background

The Caspar Wistar (1795-1872) of this farm is one of several such namesake descendants of the well-known German immigrant who arrived in Philadelphia in 1717. His great-grandfather Caspar (1696-1752) became one of the wealthiest men in Pennsylvania from his button making, mercantile, and glassmaking businesses, but mostly from his shrewd land speculations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.³¹ Penniless upon emigrating, he joined the region's dominant religion, Quakerism, tapping into a powerful social and economic network that served him well. His wealth, business acumen, and civic-mindedness trickled down through the American generations, and expressed itself in the Casper and Rebecca Bassett Wistar House of 1825.

The immigrant Caspar Wistar brought one line of his prolific family to Salem County through his son Richard (1727-1781), who ran the glass works at Wistarburgh in Alloways Creek established by his father in 1739. Wistarburgh is known as the first successful glassworks established in the American colonies. Like his father, Richard invested heavily in land, and acquired nearly 1500 acres of his own in Salem County (building a grist mill on one Alloways Creek parcel) in addition to inheriting the 1500-acre glassworks.³² Richard Wistar's presence in the area and his Quaker social ties led to his marriage to Sarah Wyatt at the Salem Friends Meeting

²⁸ Thompson and Dickie, Ibid, Form #1705-120.

²⁹ *National Standard and Salem Sunbeam*, Ibid.

³⁰ Thompson and Dickey, 21.

³¹ Insa Kummer, "Caspar Wistar." In *Immigrant Entrepreneurship: German-American Business Biographies, 1720 to the Present*, vol. 1, edited by Marianne S. Wokeck (German Historical Institute: Last modified June 19, 2012.)

<http://immigrantentrepreneurship.org/entry.php?rec=1> (accessed November 2013).

³² Will of Richard Wistar (fully transcribed) in Elmer T. Hutchinson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 35, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc*, Vol. VI, 1781-1785 (Trenton, NJ, 1939), 450.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 9

in 1751. Her parents, Bartholomew Wyatt II (1697-1770) and his wife Elizabeth Tomlinson, sat on an estate of 1200 acres known as "Quietitty," or "Sandy Burr Woods," bounding on the broad inland tidal flat called Mannington Meadow. The Caspar and Rebecca Wistar farm is a portion of that tract.

Of this estate, 850 acres had descended to Wyatt from his father Bartholomew Wyatt (1669-1726), a Quaker from Worcestershire, England, who arrived around 1690 and bought the parcels between 1692 and 1708 at "Quietitty," the Indian place name for this vicinity. Besides amassing a large tract of land, he was a merchant in Salem town.³³ He and his wife Sarah were active members of Salem Friends Meeting, contributing one of the largest sums of money for, as well as overseeing, the construction of the second meeting house in the town of Salem. Active in local civil affairs, Wyatt also served in the New Jersey colonial legislature in 1707.³⁴

Bartholomew II (1697-1770) was instrumental in the management of the Mannington Meadow Company. His minute book begun in 1753 followed a state act "to enable the Owners of the Meadows and Marshes adjoining to and on both sides of Manneton [sic] Creek, to keep out the Tide from overflowing them." Over a two-year period, Wyatt recorded expenses for the construction of a new dam and sluices over the creek: labor, boarding workers, getting and hauling timber, digging, and of course, rum.³⁵ They may have been expanding upon what was built subsequent to an identical law enacted in 1713/14.³⁶ Indicative of ongoing banked meadow development in Mannington, another act was passed in 1758 "to enable the Owners and Possessors of some Meadows, Marshes and Cripples in Manington [sic], in the County of Salem, to keep the Tides from overflowing the same."³⁷

Richard Wistar, an astute land speculator like his father, no doubt understood the value of his father-in-law's land and the opportunity it afforded him and his heirs for profit. Meadow land, banked to keep the tide from flooding in, was a valuable agricultural asset to the owners of the adjacent fast lands. It was used to grow hay, grain, seeds, and livestock, and was naturally extremely productive. Annually, during the winter, the meadows were opened to the tide to flood in fresh nutrients. The process of "stopping the tide" and meadow farming began with European settlement in the Delaware Valley, and proceeded through the early twentieth century.³⁸

³³ Bartholomew Wyatt Daybook 1703, Salem County Historical Society Manuscripts MN70.

³⁴ Samuel F. Hagar, George J. Bigelow, *The Biographical Cyclopedia of New Jersey, Being an Account of the Lives of Individuals Who Have Contributed to the Advancement of the Intellectual, Moral and Material Interests of the Commonwealth* (New York city: National American Society, 1909), 175.

³⁵ Samuel Allinson, *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, etc.,* (Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1776), 197.

³⁶ Ibid, 34.

³⁷ Ibid, 224. According to *The Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. 1754-60. 19th Assembly*, one of the petitioners was John Goosling, and there were objections from Samuel Hedge and Samuel Mason who owned 245 acres that would have been affected. In the session, John Goosling was present to argue against their assertion of harm, but neither Hedge nor Mason showed up to answer Goosling's testimony. The bill was passed with unrecorded amendments which may have altered the original plan.

³⁸ Kimberly R. Sebold, *From Marsh to Farm : The Landscape Transformation of Coastal New Jersey* (Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1992), 30, 57-65.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 10

Roughly half of Wyatt's estate, or 641 acres, "I partly purchased and partly was given to me by my father-in-law" to satisfy a debt in 1765.³⁹ Richard and Sarah did not settle on Quietitty, however, but remained residents of Philadelphia where they held membership in the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, and owned numerous town houses.⁴⁰ Wistar owned a house of unknown age on his Wyatt allotment which predated the time of the sale, and was probably tenanted like many landholdings of that period.⁴¹

Richard Wistar wrote his will on October 5, 1780 and died the following year. He left properties in Salem County to his four sons, Bartholomew, Richard, John, and Thomas. To John, he left the 641-acre plantation at Quietitty, where John and his wife Charlotte (nee Newbold) of the Chesterfield Quaker Meeting in Burlington County settled in 1782. They also maintained a town house and social ties in Philadelphia.

John and Charlotte Wistar raised ten children on the farm now at 120 Harris Road which lay a quarter-mile to the southeast. Their sixth child and third son was Caspar Wistar (1795-1872).⁴² When John Wistar died in 1815, he left Caspar, who was then twenty years old, "the part of my plantation now in the occupancy of John Knight," along with three lots of meadow and a parcel of woodland. John Wistar also devised a nearby tenanted plantation he had purchased to his son Clayton, and the home plantation (now 120 Harris Road) to his son John, Jr., then a minor.⁴³

John Wistar's 1814 bequests to his sons of tenanted farms point out the tenancy pattern discerned in southeastern Pennsylvania. The need to supply one's children with land was cited as one factor in stimulating the rise of farm tenancy in the mid-eighteenth century. It was a way "to hold, to improve, and to earn a return on land until it was needed for the use of the family or to raise capital." By John Wistar's time, however, tenancy was in decline—upward mobility to landowning for tenants became more limited, and the land supply was diminishing.⁴⁴ So the tenants on the Wistar land in 1814 were a dying breed, and were displaced by Wistar's children. Richard Wistar's holdings were so vast that one son could inherit 600 acres in 1782, a very large parcel. In turn John Wistar was able leave sustainable parcels to his children, all with pieces of meadow and woodland to support family and yield profits.

The Wistars no doubt had access to the best education (John's brother Caspar (1761-1818) was the eminent physician of Philadelphia), and moved in Philadelphia social circles. John was probably exposed to ideas of "experimental agriculture" adopted by gentleman farmers, which had roots in the European rise of science. IN fact, Casper's brother Clayton Wistar was one of two Salem County farmers who joined the Philadelphia

³⁹ Will of Richard Wistar, Ibid; Shourds, 361.

⁴⁰ William Wade Hinshaw, et al, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Baltimore [Md.]: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1991, Salem Monthly Meeting Records, 111; Lucy Simler, "Tenancy in Colonial Pennsylvania: The Case of Chester County," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser. 43:4 (October 1986), 545, 550-552.

⁴¹ Survey of Division of Land of Bartholomew Wyatt and Richard Wistar, by Ebenezer Miller, Jr., Surveyor, Run out 12th month 1764, Divided 5th month, 1765 (Salem County Historical Society Map Collection).

⁴² Richard Wistar Davids, *The Wistar Family: A genealogy of the Descendants of Caspar Wistar, Emigrant in 1717* (Philadelphia, 1896), 9.

⁴³ Will of John Wistar, Wills Book B-231, Salem County Surrogate's Office. John Knight was a tenant who also appeared in the Mannington Meadow Company minutes as a member and manager of water works.

⁴⁴ Lucy Simler, "Tenancy in Colonial Pennsylvania: The Case of Chester County," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser. 43:4 (October 1986), 545, 551-552, 557.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 11

Society for the Promotion of Agricultural in the second decade of the century, so John Wistar would have been apprised through him. The other was Robert Gibbon Johnson, a vigorous promoter of agriculture and Salem County's first historian. At that time, there was no statewide agricultural society, as New York and Philadelphia attracted the interested farmers from New Jersey.⁴⁵ John Wistar provided a "liberal education" at his own expense to a poor non-family member in the township who showed uncommon abilities, so presumably he gave the same or better to his own children.⁴⁶ Casper himself received "an ordinary English education, but it is not known where."⁴⁷

Caspar Wistar not only inherited a 125-acre farm, he was a beneficiary of his great aunt Sarah Wistar (1738-1815), who died the same year as his father. She bequeathed £11,000 to each of her three grand-nephews named Caspar Wistar.⁴⁸ Caspar Wistar "succeeded him [his father] on the old Wyatt homestead."⁴⁹ This may imply that he and John Jr. both occupied the family homestead prior to 1825, when Caspar commenced the construction of his brick mansion on Pointers-Auburn Road (formerly Sculltown Road). Caspar married Rebecca Bassett, the daughter of Quakers Joseph and Mary Bassett, a major landowner on the north side of Mannington Creek, on April 2, 1817.⁵⁰ It is possible that if Caspar and Rebecca did not share his parents' homestead with his brother John, they may have occupied a story and a half frame house that stood west of the homestead, later identified as the ancestral house of Richard Wistar. This gambrel-roofed house later appeared in the farmyard of Caspar and Rebecca Wistar as an outbuilding.⁵¹

Pointers-Auburn Road was not mapped as a public road until sometime between 1833 and 1849.⁵² But John Wistar's 1814 will refers to "the road from Salem into Haines Neck," so a local road existed on the earthen dam across Mannington Creek built by Mannington Meadow Company. The upstream meadow areas were farmed by company members since 1714, one of the earliest authorized in the colony to build such waterworks. Bartholomew Wyatt hosted company meetings 1756-1786, with his grandson John Wistar appearing in the minutes in 1783 and active until 1814. "Wyatts new drain meadow Company" began meeting in 1818 with Caspar Wistar, Clayton Wistar, and, when he came of age, John Wistar, Jr. among the members.⁵³ The Wyatt Meadow lay south of Mannington Creek and east of Salem Creek, the wild marsh on Bartholomew Wyatt's "Quietitty" that he divided between himself and Richard Wistar in 1765.

1825 was a pivotal year. Casper, at age 30, began construction of his capacious new house, while John, Jr. who reached majority age, undertook selected stylistic upgrades at the family homestead at about the same time. In

⁴⁵ Raymond Woodward, *The Development of Agriculture in New Jersey, 1640-1880, a Monographic Study in Agricultural History*, Bulletin 451 (New Brunswick, N.J.: New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, 1927), 11, 57.

⁴⁶ Shourds, 450. John Wistar provided ten or twelve acres and a tenant house to Henry Firth, a debtor in Mannington. Wistar provided the education to his eldest son, Stubbins Firth, then he prevailed upon his brother Dr. Caspar Wistar in Philadelphia to teach Firth medicine.

⁴⁷ Cushing and Sheppard, 441.

⁴⁸ Shourds, Thomas. *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey*, Bridgeton, N.J.: G.F. Nixon, 1876, 361.

⁴⁹ Cushing and Sheppard, 441.

⁵⁰ Hinshaw, 111.

⁵¹ Hancock family photo, Suzanne Culver collection (see attachments).

⁵² *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea*. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849; Gordon, Thomas, *A Map of the State of New Jersey*. Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833.

⁵³ Bartholomew Wyatt Daybook 1703, Salem County Historical Society Manuscripts MN70 (000.070.0240).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 12

1825 Caspar chose a transitional Federal and Greek Revival mode for his brick mansion. His Georgian plan, four-over-four house with some 5,000 square feet of living space, not to mention outbuildings, perhaps manifests the generosity of his great-aunt Sarah Wistar's in her legacy to him ten years earlier. He called it "Oakland" and also "the Homestead Farm."⁵⁴

Casper Wistar's status in Mannington earned him an extensive biography and portrait engraving in Cushing and Sheppard's 1883 county history (one of two biographies for the township, the other being Samuel Abbott, who married Caspar and Rebecca Wistar's daughter Sarah). It paints a picture of an upright, exemplary, and conservative Quaker:

About 1825 he built the house now occupied by Andrew Griscom, where he resided until his removal to the city of Salem in 1861, successfully pursuing the business of a farmer, his place being a pattern of neatness and comfort. He was a man of decided convictions, a warm and sympathetic friend, exerting a strong influence in the locality in which he passed a long, useful, and exemplary life; plain in his habits and tastes, and an earnest and consistent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.⁵⁵

He participated in township governance, serving as the Commissioner of Appeals 1821-1825 and the Surveyor of the Highways in 1824 and 1833-34.⁵⁶

Caspar and Rebecca Wistar had thirteen children, of whom only five lived to adulthood: Sarah, Mary, Catharine, Caspar, and Joseph Bassett. Caspar, Jr. married Mary Emma Fogg in 1867.⁵⁷ Caspar Wistar, Sr. died in 1872, leaving the farm to Caspar, Jr.⁵⁸ At 40, he was already residing there and farming (his parents had moved into Salem in 1861 to live with their daughter Mary and her husband Caspar Wistar Thompson on West Broadway). Apparently Caspar Jr. did not find farming profitable, or perhaps the financial Panic of 1873 reversed his fortunes, for late in 1876, Caspar assigned the farm to Josiah Wistar and Caspar W. Acton for public sale in order to satisfy debts.⁵⁹ Caspar and Mary Emma thereafter moved to Philadelphia where they ran boarding houses and where Caspar later worked as a clerk at the Friends Institute.⁶⁰

The 1876 auction ad describes the farm in its prime. A large, two-story barn with stabling for 40 head of stock stood at the northeast corner of the farmyard. In addition, there was a wagon house, granary, shedding for stock, "other necessary outbuildings," and a "nearly new" four-room tenant house. The farm contained 120 acres, including 34 acres of meadow and the balance upland "in a high state of cultivation" divided into 12-acre fields, and a 5-acre "prime-bearing" orchard with a "well-selected variety of fruit." A 7-acre tract of white and black oak timber "suitable for posts and cord-wood" lay adjacent.⁶¹ Like his father and brother, he seemed quite

⁵⁴ Franklin Insurance Company Surveys Collection #3137 (Pennsylvania Historical Society); Will Book G-37 (Salem County Surrogate's Office).

⁵⁵ Cushing & Sheppard . 441.

⁵⁶ Ibid, 437-438.

⁵⁷ Richard Wistar Davids, *The Wistar Family: A Genealogy of the Descendants of Casper Wistar, Emigrant in 1717* (Philadelphia, 1896), 12.

⁵⁸ Will Book G-37, Salem County Surrogate's Office.

⁵⁹ Deed 49-172, Salem County Clerk's Office.

⁶⁰ 1880 and 1900 Federal census, Philadelphia. *Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory for 1880* (Phila: James Gopsill, 1880).

⁶¹ *National Standard*, November 29, 1876; *Salem Sunbeam*, November 3, 1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 13

focused on livestock, which would have pastured well in the meadows. Corn in the crib and hay in the large barn would have fed Wistar's 20 head of cattle, 20 of swine, 5 milk cows and 4 horses over the winter.⁶² The large orchard may explain the deep cellar under the house. The abundance of meat produced on this farm for the family and for market may explain the many hooks in the basement room. The presence of a new "tenant house" may suggest the absence of the owner from day-to-day farming activities, or the anticipation of a new gentleman farmer occupant, for whom a tenant would rent and work the farm. A building just north of the farmstead, close to the meadow, shows as "C. Wistar" on an atlas map of the time, and could be that tenant house.⁶³

Edward Lawrence, of an old Mannington family, was the high bidder on the farm in 1876. He sold it in three months to Andrew A. Griscom, a major landowner who held it for eleven years. In 1888, Griscom sold it to Richard Bassett, who sold it two years later to Joseph G. Hancock. All of these owners were Quakers. From 1890 to the present, the property has been retained among Hancock heirs.⁶⁴

Joseph and Flora Lippincott Hancock established a commercial canning operation on the farm in 1890. Joseph died in 1894 at the young age of 43, but Flora, undaunted, continued the business alone. The canning business began "in a building in the rear of their house," according to an account by their son, William. The wording does not make it clear whether this was the attached shed "in the rear of their house," or a separate "building" to the rear of the house. An account written by her grandson Joseph G. Hancock related that her cold pack canning began on her kitchen range, and then expanded to a wagon shed in which she installed six ranges, hiring six women. She specialized in tomatoes selected for frying, built up a considerable local reputation, and sold her excess product in Philadelphia. She also hired African American workers from Marshalltown, an antebellum free black community three miles away, who walked to her farm daily. For a time, Flora stored her product in the northeast parlor of the house, to which can stains on the floor attest. Between 1902 and 1909 she had moved the operation as well as herself, into the city of Salem (probably when she sold the farm to her son William in 1906). "Mrs. F. Hancock's Canning Factory" utilized an old livery and African American church building on Hancock Street. By 1915, "Flora L. Hancock, Fancy Hand Packed Fruit & Vegetables" was located at 125 Griffith Street, where her workforce peaked at 200. Flora procured a government contract during World War I, but when the war ended, the government reneged and she was left owing thousands of dollars to area farmers for their tomatoes. Over time, she repaid them everything and earned great respect as a tough, enterprising woman of integrity. She retired and closed the cannery sometime before 1920.⁶⁵

Flora's son, William C. Hancock Sr., assumed ownership of the farm in 1906. He and his first wife, Ida Fogg, were responsible for the extensive changes made to the kitchen.⁶⁶ They removed the original brick fireplace and

⁶² 1850 Federal Census, Mannington Township, Agricultural Schedule.

⁶³ Everts & Stewart., *Combination Atlas Map of Salem & Gloucester Counties, New Jersey : Compiled, Drawn and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys.* (Philadelphia: Everts & Stewart, 1876). Mannington Township.

⁶⁴ Deed Books 49-175, 49-442, 67-472, 71-150, Salem County Clerk's Office.

⁶⁵ William B. Vanneman, "The Hancock Cannery," *Salem Standard & Jerseyman*, December 10, 1969. Vanneman interviewed William Hancock; Joseph G. Hancock, "Flora L. Hancock—My Grandmother," possibly a Cumberland County Antique Show booklet, n.d.. Joseph Hancock was a farmer in Greenwich, Cumberland County, NJ. (Collection of the owners); Sanborn maps 1902, 1909, 1915; 1920 Federal Census, Salem City.

⁶⁶ Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 14

bake oven, probably truncated the shed from the south elevation, and added windows. The kitchen originally contained a straight staircase along the north wall into the servants' chamber above. It appears that the shed was extended over the rear cellar entrance, and a new kitchen staircase was inserted into the shed. The idea may have been to convert the original, interior kitchen to a different use. In 1913, their 120 acres was planted exclusively in potatoes.⁶⁷

After William and his second wife Irene passed on (William in 1973) the house was converted to a rental property until their granddaughter and her husband purchased the property and began an extensive historic rehabilitation in 1988.

⁶⁷ *The Farm Journal Farm Directory of Salem County New Jersey* (Phila: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1913), 54.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Primary sources

- Allinson, Samuel. *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey* (Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1776)
A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849. <http://www.loc.gov/item/2012586902>.
- Beers, F. W. 1872 Atlas of New Jersey, "Topographical Map of Salem County." Rutgers University Special Collections, http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/1872Atlas/SalemCounty_1872.jpg.
- Benjamin, Asher. *The American Builder's Companion; or, a System of Architecture Particularly Adapted to the Present Style of Building*. New York: Dover Publications, 1969.
- Boyd's Directory of Salem and Gloucester Cos., N. J. 1895-'96. Philadelphia: C. E. Howe Co., 1895.
- Brown, Joseph E. "A Survey and Plot of Caspar Wistar's Farm in Mannington: made in August 1833." *Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876.
- Franklin Insurance Survey Collection #3137. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory for 1880. Phila: James Gopsill, 1880.
- Gordon, Thomas, *A Map of the State of New Jersey*. Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833. <http://gallery.njpinebarrens.com/showphoto.php/photo/3788/title/thomas-gordons-1833-ma/cat/250>
- Historic Aerial Photography, <http://www.historicaerials.com/> USDA aerial photos 1931, 1940, 1963, 1970, 1995, 2002, 2006.
- Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates, 1803-1915. FamilySearch.org.
- Salem County Deeds, Mortgages, and Miscellaneous Records, Salem County Clerk's Office.
- Salem County Wills and Inventories, Salem County Surrogate's Office.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, Salem, New Jersey, 1902-1915. New York: Sanborn map Company. Princeton University Firestone Library Collection. <http://library.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbcs/aids/sanborn/salem/salem.html>
- Survey map of division of land of Bartholomew Wyatt to Richard Wistar, 1765. (Salem County Historical Society).
- Survey No. 3137, Caspar Wister, April 10, 1835, Franklin Insurance Surveys, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- The Farm Journal Farm Directory of Salem County, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Co, 1913.
- The Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. 1754-60. 19th Assembly*. Woodbridge, NJ: James Parker, 1754. <https://archive.org/stream/votesproceedings1754newj#page/n3/mode/2up> (accessed February, 2014).
- United States Geographic Survey. 1948 Topographic Map. Salem Quad. <http://historical.mytopo.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Salem&state=NJ&series=15>.
- United States Geographic Survey. 1890 Topographic Map. Salem Quad. <http://historical.mytopo.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Salem&state=NJ&series=15>.
- United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos. Historic Aerials.Com <http://www.historicaerials.com/Default.aspx>.
- United States Federal Censuses, 1830-1930, Ancestry.com.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 2

Wyatt, Bartholomew. Account Book and Minutes (Salem County Historical Society MN70, 000.070.0240).

Secondary Sources

- Ardrey, R. L. *American Agricultural Implements; a Review of Invention and Development in the Agricultural Implement Industry of the United States*. Chicago: R. L. Ardrey, 1894.
- Berkey, Joan. "A Survey of the Early Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cumberland County, New Jersey." Cumberland County Historical Society: 2011.
- Chiarappa, Michael J. "The First and Best Sort Quakerism, Brick Artisanry, and the Vernacular Aesthetics of Eighteenth-Century West New Jersey Pattern Brickwork Architecture," Diss. University of Pennsylvania, 1992.
- Cook, George H. *Geology of New Jersey by the Authority of the Legislature*. Newark: The Daily Advertiser office, 1868.
- Craig, H. Stanley, compiler. *Genealogical Data: The Salem Tenth in West Jersey*. Merchantville, NJ:H. S. Craig, 1926.
- Cushing, Thomas and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883; repr. Woodbury, NJ: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1974.
- Davids, Richard Wistar. *The Wistar Family: A genealogy of the Descendants of Caspar Wistar, Emigrant in 1717*. Philadelphia, 1896.
- Endersby, Greenwood and Larkin, *Barn Preservation & Adaptation*. Universe: 2003, Repr 2008.
- Frandsen, J. H. and W. B. Nevens. "Dairy /Barn and Milk House Arrangement" Circular 6. Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. October, 1919.
- Garrison, J. Ritchie. "Remaking the Barnyard: The Archaeology of Farm Outbuildings in the Connecticut River Valley of Massachusetts, 1770-1870," in De Cunzo, Lu Ann, and Bernard L. Herman. *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture*. Winterthur. Del: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1996.
- Glassie, Henry. "Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972), 36.
- "Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, Part A: How to Complete the National Register Application Form." U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1997.
- Hagar, Samuel F. and George J. Bigelow, *The Biographical Cyclopedia of New Jersey, Being an Account of the Lives of Individuals Who Have Contributed to the Advancement of the Intellectual, Moral and Material Interests of the Commonwealth*. New York City: National American Society, 1909.
- Hamlin, Talbot, Sarah Hull Jenkins, Simpson Hamlin, and Dean Leopold Arnaud. *Greek Revival Architecture in America*. New York: Dover Publications, 1964.
- Hancock, Joseph G. "Flora L. Hancock—My Grandmother." (source unknown, possibly a Cumberland County Antique Show booklet, n.d.). Collection of David and Suzanne Culver.
- Hayden, Philip Aldrich. "The Cow and the Calf : Evolution of Farmhouses in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1720-1820." Master's Thesis, University of Delaware, 1992.
- Herman, Bernard L. "Eighteenth-Century Quaker Houses in the Delaware Valley," in *Quaker Aesthetics: Reflections on a Quaker Ethic in American Design and Consumption*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 3

- Hinshaw, William Wade, Thomas Worth Marshall, John Cox, Harlow Lindley, and Douglas Summers Brown. *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Baltimore [Md.]: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1991
- Hood, John. *Index of Colonial and State Laws of New Jersey Between the Years 1663 and 1903*. Camden, NJ: Sinnickson Chew and Sons Co, 1905.
- "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1991.
- Hubka, Thomas C. *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn : The Connected Farm Buildings of New England*. Hanover [N.H.]: University Press of New England, 1984.
- Hutchinson, Elmer T. ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 35, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc, Vol. VI, 1781-1785*. Trenton, NJ, 1939.
- Jones, Edson Salisbury. "The Lefevre and Pledger Tract," Early Salem County, a Paper Read Before the Salem County Historical Society. December 10. 1907. Salem: Sunbeam Publishing, 1911, 6-8.
- Kummer, Insa. "Caspar Wistar." In *Immigrant Entrepreneurship: German-American Business Biographies, 1720 to the Present*, vol. 1, edited by Marianne S. Wokeck. German Historical Institute: Last modified June 19, 2012.
- Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic : Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.
- Leaming, Aaron and Jacob Spicer. *Grants, Concessions, and original Constitutions of the Province of New Jersey, etc*. Phila: W. Bradford, repr Honeyman & Co, 1881.
- McAlester, Virginia and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.
- Mercer, Henry C. *The Dating of Old Houses*. Doylestown, Pa: Bucks County Historical Society, 1923.
- Nelson, William, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 22, Marriage Records, 1665-1800*. Patterson, NJ, 1900.
- Nelson, Lee H. "Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings," American Association for State and Local History Technical Leaflet 48, *History News* Vol 24, No 11., November 1968.
- New Jersey Archive, *New Jersey Colonial Conveyances*.
- Nylander, Jane C. *Our Own Snug Fireside: Images of the New England Home, 1760-1860*. New York: Knopf, Distributed by Random House, 1994.
- Ortho imagery. 1930, 1995/97, 2002. iMap NJ. <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/depsplash.htm>.
- Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends. *Salem Quarter: The Quakers of Salem Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends in Southern New Jersey from 1675-1990*. Salem Quarterly Meeting, 1991.
- Salem County Cultural Resource Surveys, 1984, 2004, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.
- Salem County parcel data, NJGIN Information Warehouse https://njgin.state.nj.us/NJ_NJGINExplorer/IW.jsp?DLayer=Parcels%20by%20County/Municipality.
- Salem County Tax Maps, Mannington Township, Salem County Tax Office.
- Sebold, Kimberly R. *From Marsh to Farm : The Landscape Transformation of Coastal New Jersey*. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 4

-
- Sebold, Kimberly R., and Sara Amy Leach. *Historic Themes and Resources Within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail: Southern New Jersey and the Delaware Bay : Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties*. Washington, DC: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1991.
- Sheridan, Janet L. "'Their House are Some Built of Timber': The Colonial Timber Frames of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey." Master's Thesis, University of Delaware, 2007.
- Shourds, Thomas. *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey*. Bridgeton, N.J.: G.F. Nixon, 1876.
- Sickler, Joseph S. *The History of Salem County, New Jersey; Being the Story of John Fenwick's Colony, the Oldest English Speaking Settlement on the Delaware River*. Salem, N.J.: Sunbeam Publishing Company, 1937.
- Splain, Shelby Weaver. *Guidelines for Architectural Survey*. Trenton: Historic Preservation Office, n. d.
- Simler, Lucy. "Tenancy in Colonial Pennsylvania: The Case of Chester County." *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser. 43:4 (October 1986),
- Sobon, Jack A. *Historic American Timber Joinery: A Graphic Guide*. Timber Framers Guild, 2004. Edited by Kenneth Rower.
- Streeter, Donald. "The Historical Development of Hand-forged Iron Builders' Hardware," in H. Ward Jandl, ed., *The Technology of Historic American Buildings: Studies of the Materials, Craft Processes, and the Mechanization of Building Construction*. Washington, D. C.: APT, 1983, 1-34.
- Thompson, Maria M. and John M. Dickey. "Salem County Cultural Resource Survey Phase I." Salem County Cultural & Heritage Commission, August, 1984.
- Vanneman, William B. "The Hancock Cannery." *Standard & Jerseyman*, December 10, 1969. Salem County Historical Society.
- Wistar Files. Salem County Historical Society.
- Woodward, Raymond *The Development of Agriculture in New Jersey, 1640-1880, a Monographic Study in Agricultural History*, Bulletin 451. New Brunswick, N.J.: New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, 1927.
- Wyatt Files. Salem County Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

Verbal boundary Description

The boundary consists of the enclosing perimeter lines of tax parcels Block 38 Lot 4, Block 38 Lot 4.01, and Block 50 Lot 13.

Boundary Justification

These tax parcels comprise the "Homestead Farm," of Caspar Wistar, as willed to his son Caspar Wister, Jr. in 1869 (Will Book G Page 37), and first described in Deed Book 49 Page 172 (16 Dec 1876), minus 2 small lots totaling 6.4 acres along the eastern edge which were sold by the farm owner in the 1880s, Andrew A. Griscom.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number _____ Page 1

Photographs

Name of Property:	Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm
City or Vicinity:	Mannington Township
County:	Salem
State:	NJ
Photographer:	Janet L. Sheridan
Date of Photographs:	August 2012, September 2013, July 2013, May 2015
Location of Original Digital Files:	159 Seventh St., Salem, NJ 08079

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0001
View of the farm looking northeast from Pointers-Auburn Road.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0002
View of the farmstead looking east along the Belgian block-paved driveway.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0003
West (main) and south elevations of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0004
South elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0005
East elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0006
North elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0007
North and west elevations of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0008
West (main) elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0009
Front door of the house, looking east.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0010
Side door entry into dining room, looking north.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0011
Dormer window detail, west roof, looking east.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0012
Dated scupper at southwest corner of house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0013
Detail of tooled stone window sill, south window, looking north.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0014
Interior view, first floor, looking west at front door in central hall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number _____ Page 2

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0015
Interior view, first floor, looking north at staircase and rear door in central hall.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0016
Interior view, first floor, looking southeast at staircase.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0017
Interior view, looking southeast from central hall to dining room door.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0018
Interior view, first floor, detail of hall door paneling and original grain painted finish, typical.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0019
Interior view, first floor, fireplace and marble mantel in northwest parlor.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0020
Interior view, second floor, detail of wood fireplace mantel in southwest bedroom.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0021
Interior view, second floor, staircase.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0022
Interior view, second floor, central hall, looking west.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0023
Interior view, second floor, fireplace and mantel in northwest chamber.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0024
Interior view, deep cellar, looking west at stair entry.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0025
Interior view, third floor, roof rafter bearing on timber false plate at southeast corner of house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0026
Crib barn/wagon house, south elevation, showing asymmetrical aisles.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0027
Crib barn/wagon house, north and west elevations.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0028
Crib barn/wagon house, south elevation, detail of south barn doors, wrought iron strap hinges, and stone foundation.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0029
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking southwest in central drive bay, showing crib walls and hewn overhead tie beams.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0030
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking north, detail of gable end framing beyond overhead tie beams.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0031

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number _____ Page 3

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking south at canted west crib wall and original overhanging rafter tails.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0032

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, detail of original oak crib slats, hewn, carved rafter tail, and original aisle rafter pockets cut into crib slats.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0033

Crib barn/wagon house, detail of oak crib slats and early 19th century nails.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0034

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking northeast, detail of timber framing inside the north crib, showing hewn post, girt and tie beams, sawn braces and rafters .

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0035

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking north, detail of timber framing inside the north crib, showing hewn post, girts sawn braces and exterior crib door.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0036

Crib barn/wagon house, looking south at hewn and sawn east aisle timber wall framing.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0037

Carriage shed, looking southwest at east and north elevations, with crib barn/wagon house beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0038

Carriage shed, looking south at north elevation.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0039

Carriage shed, looking southeast at east and south elevations, and well house beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0040

Carriage shed, looking northeast at west elevation, with well house beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0041

Carriage shed, looking northwest at north and east elevations.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0042

Interior of carriage shed, looking southwest at cantilevered framing bents.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0043

Well house, looking northwest at south and east elevation, with carriage shed beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0044

Well house, looking southeast at north and west elevations.

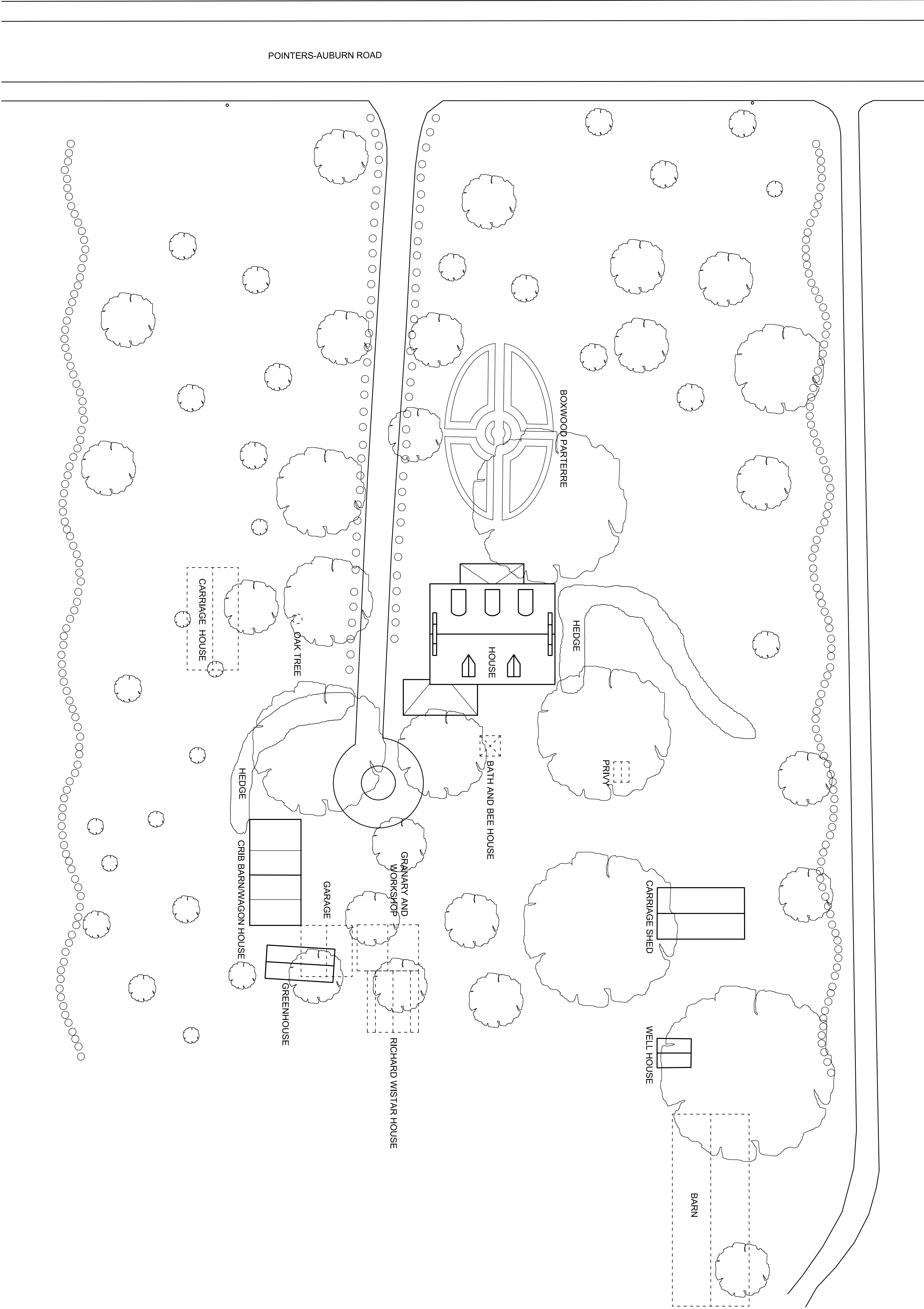
NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0045

Well house, looking south at north elevation and concrete horse trough.



Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. 39°36.935109'N, 75°26.891753'W 2. 39°36.957765'N, 75°26.432946'W 3. 39°36.227042'N, 75°26.228542'W 4. 39°36.191919'N, 75°26.684407'W



SITE PLAN, FARMSTEAD



- NON-EXTANT HISTORIC BUILDING
- BOXWOOD SHRUB
- TREE
- UTILITY POLE

DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN REV. 2/25/2016

SALEM COUNTY FARMS RECORDING PROJECT
JANET L. SHERIDAN, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN
SALEM, NEW JERSEY

84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

SALEM COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

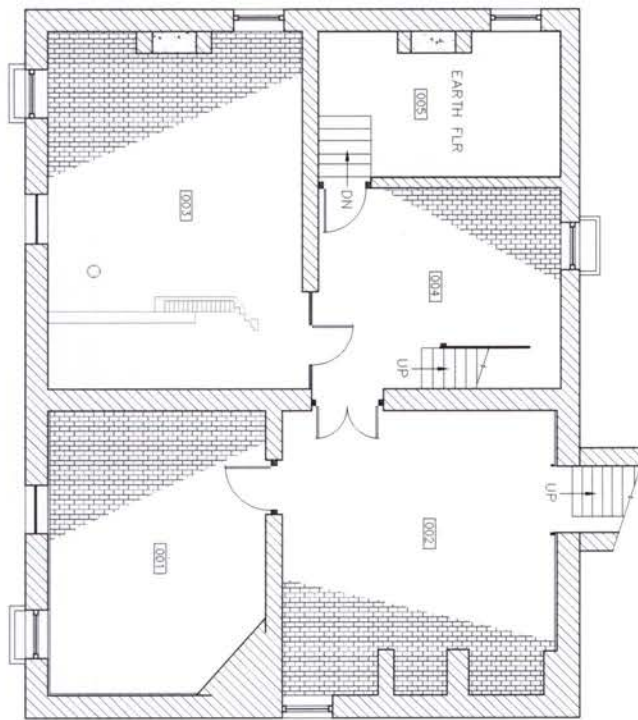
FUNDED BY GRANTS FROM THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE FORUM, AND IN-KIND FIELDWORK SUPPORT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE CENTER FOR HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

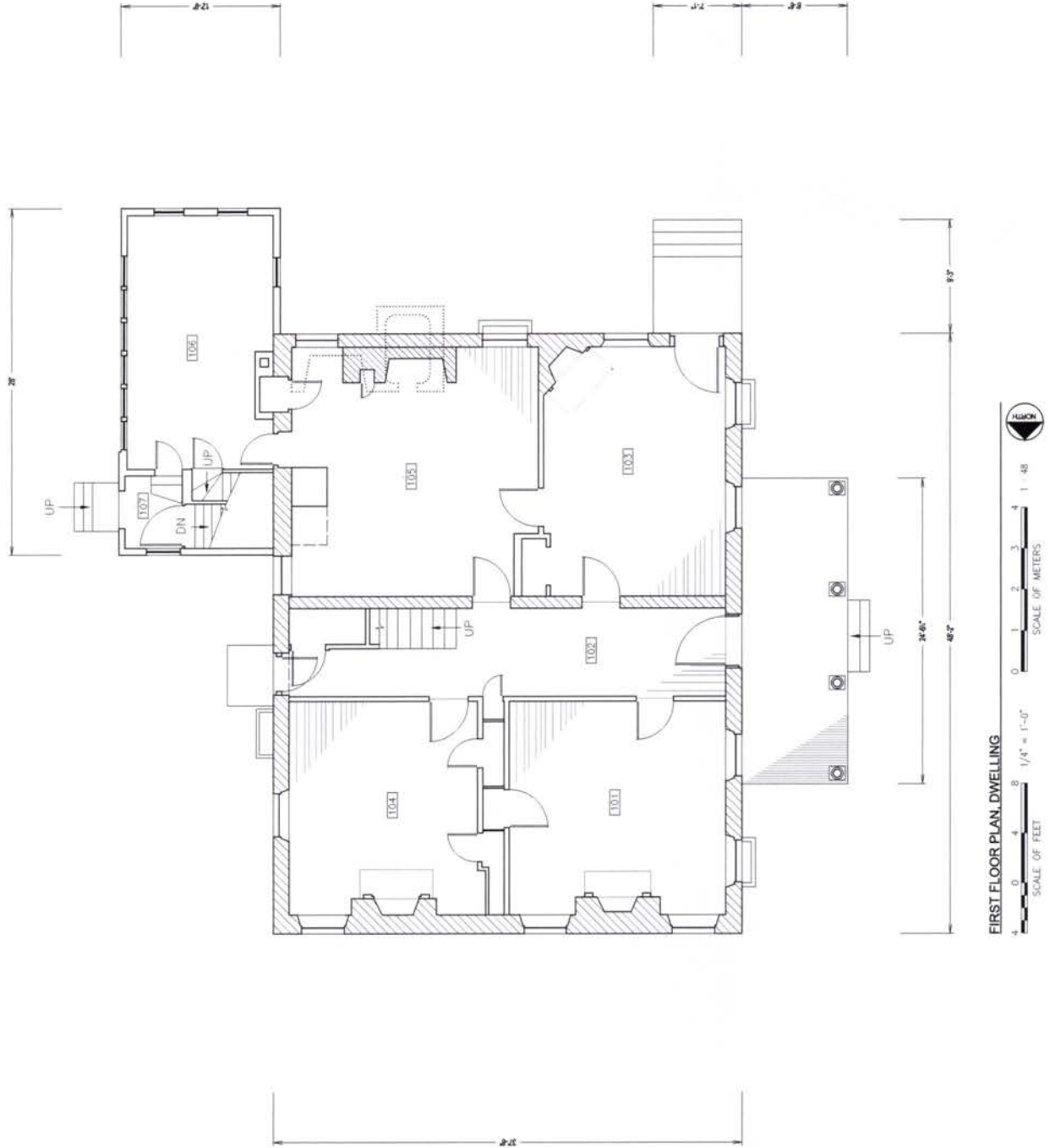
BASEMENT PLAN, DWELLING

SCALE OF FEET
 0 4 8
 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE OF METERS
 0 1 2 3 4
 1 : 48

 NORTH





SECOND FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING

SCALE OF FEET

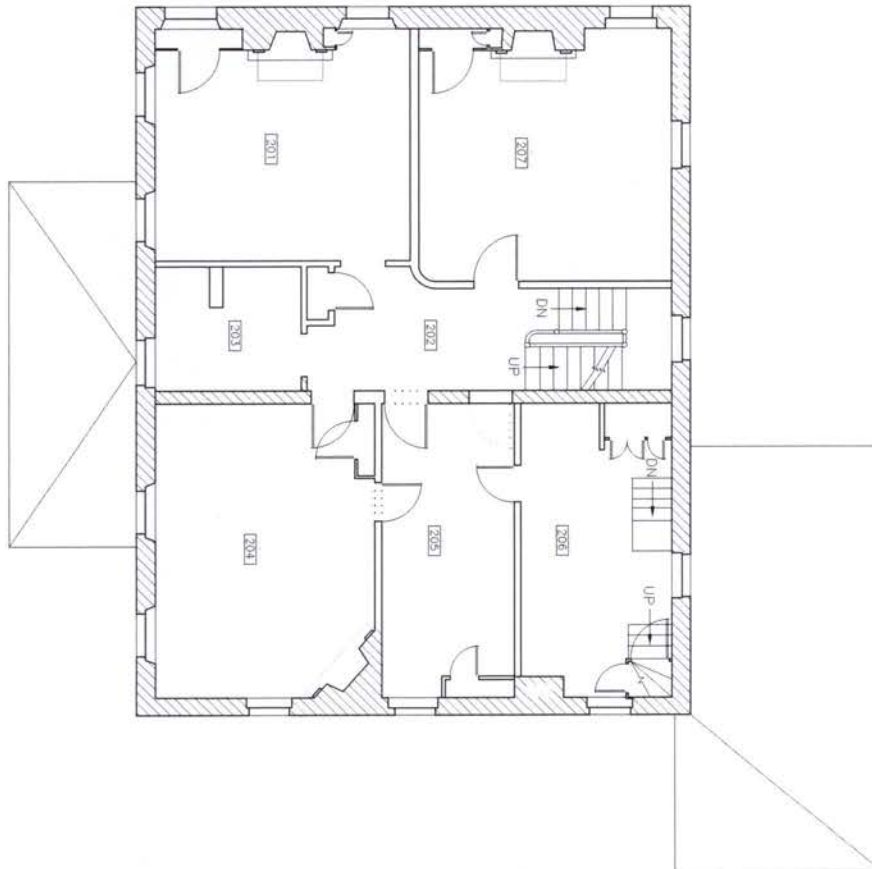
0 4 8

1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE OF METERS

0 1 2 3 4

1 : 48



DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN AND MARIA CERDA-MORENO

SALEM COUNTY FARMS RECORDING PROJECT
JANET L. SHERIDAN, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN
SALEM, NEW JERSEY

84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

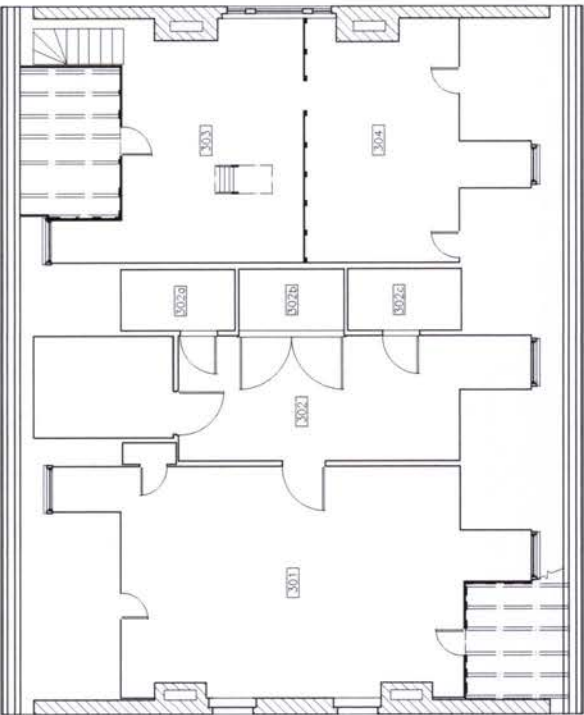
SALEM COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

FUNDED BY GRANTS FROM THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL
COMMISSION AND THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE FUND
AND GRANTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF
DELAWARE CENTER FOR HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

SHEET
4 OF 7

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT PROJECT NAME, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING



NOTES:

1. CUTTING PLANE IS ON THE FLOOR EXCEPT FOR AT WINDOWS.
2. _____ SIGMIFIES OVERHEAD FEATURES.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING

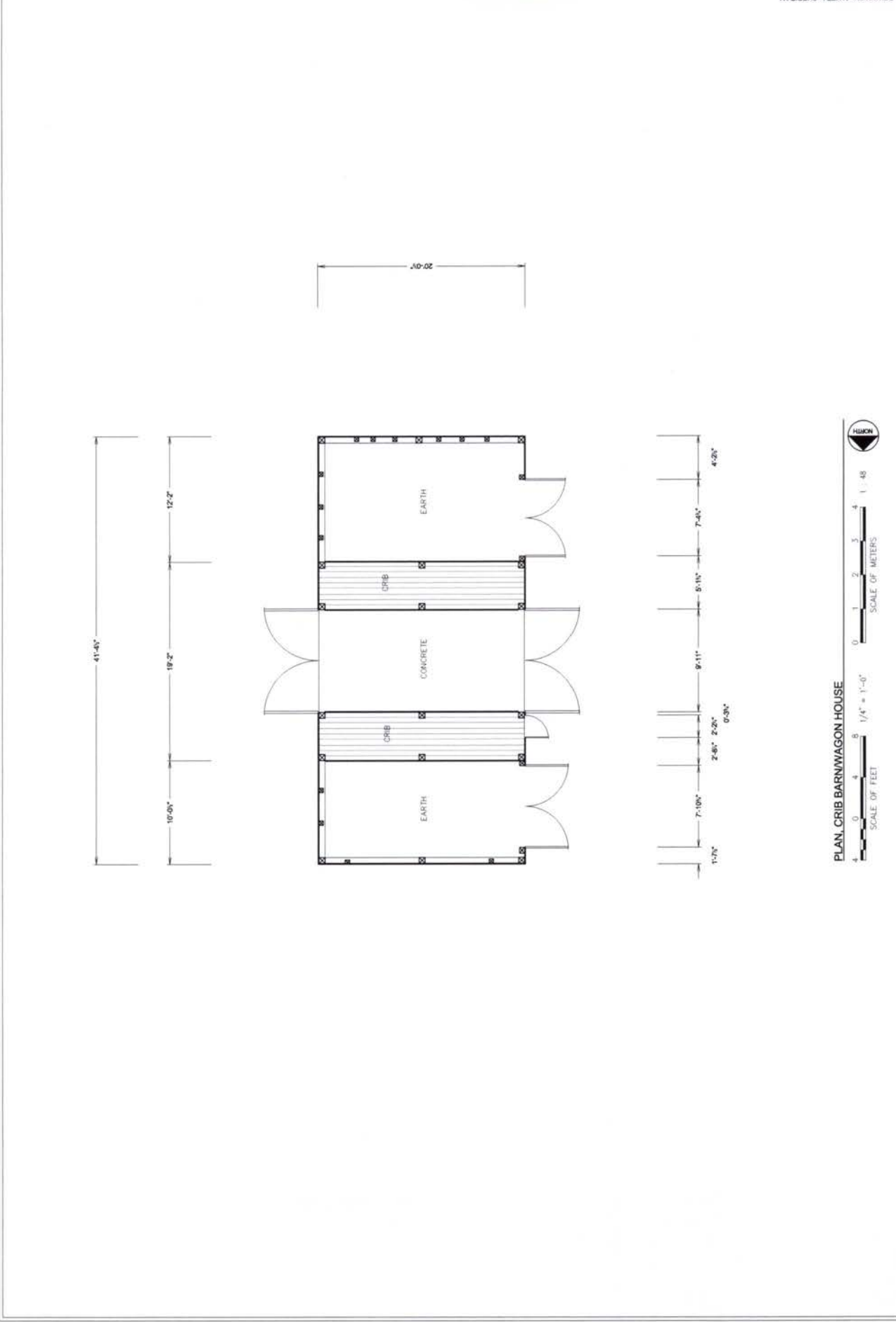


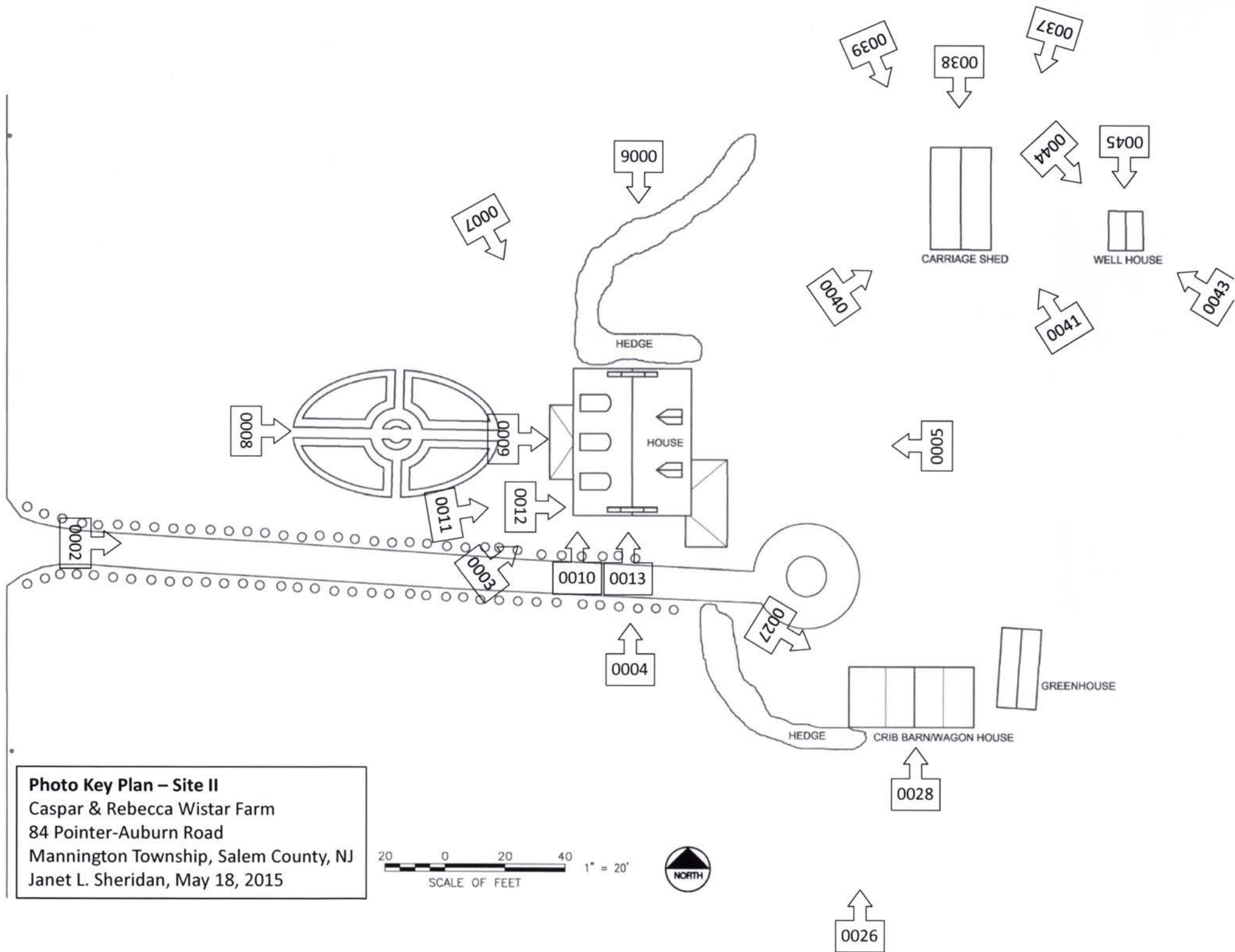


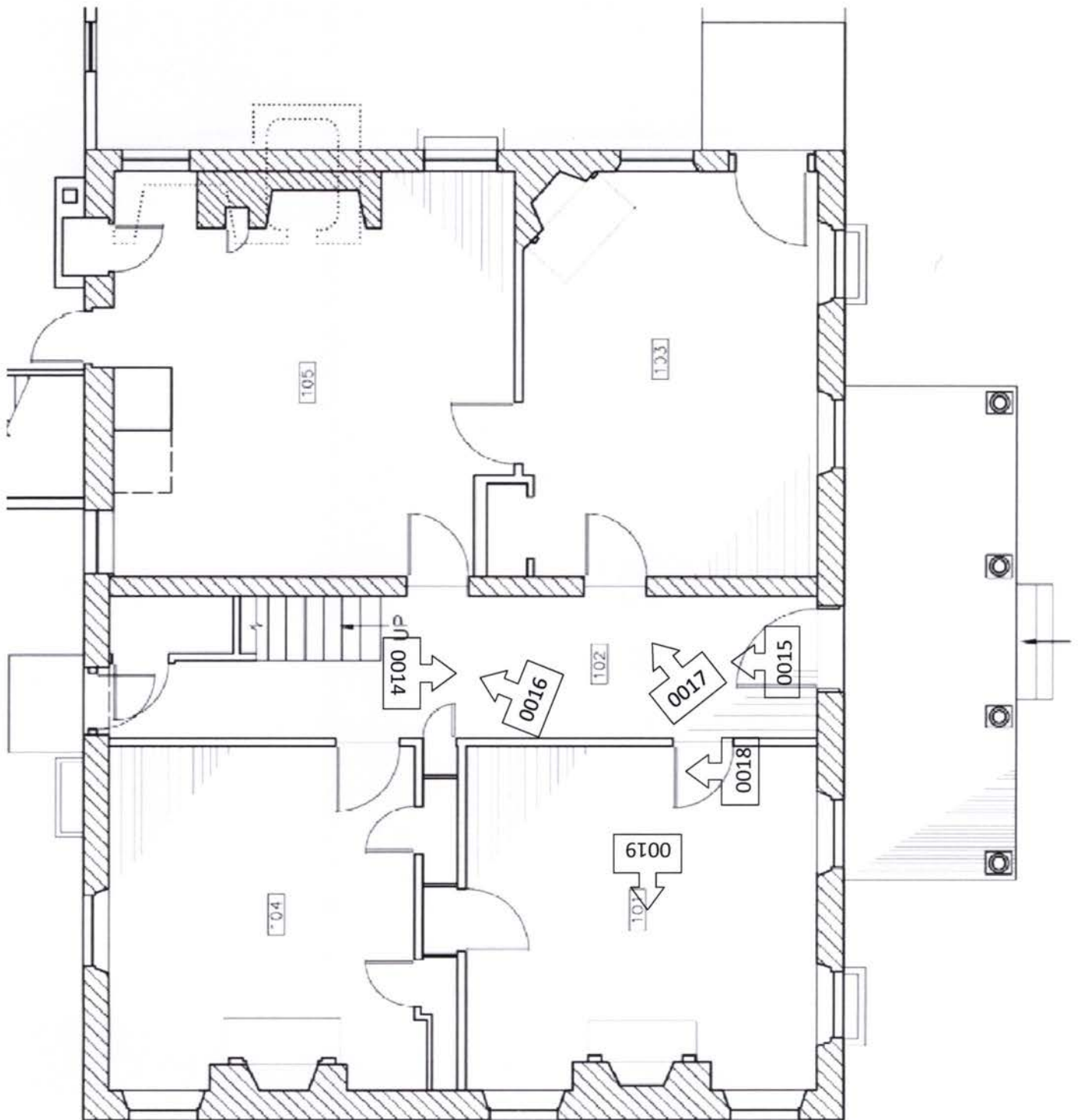
Photo Key Map – Site I

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, New Jersey

84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, April 9, 2015





FIRST FLOOR

Photo Key Plan – House, First Floor

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House
84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township,
Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015

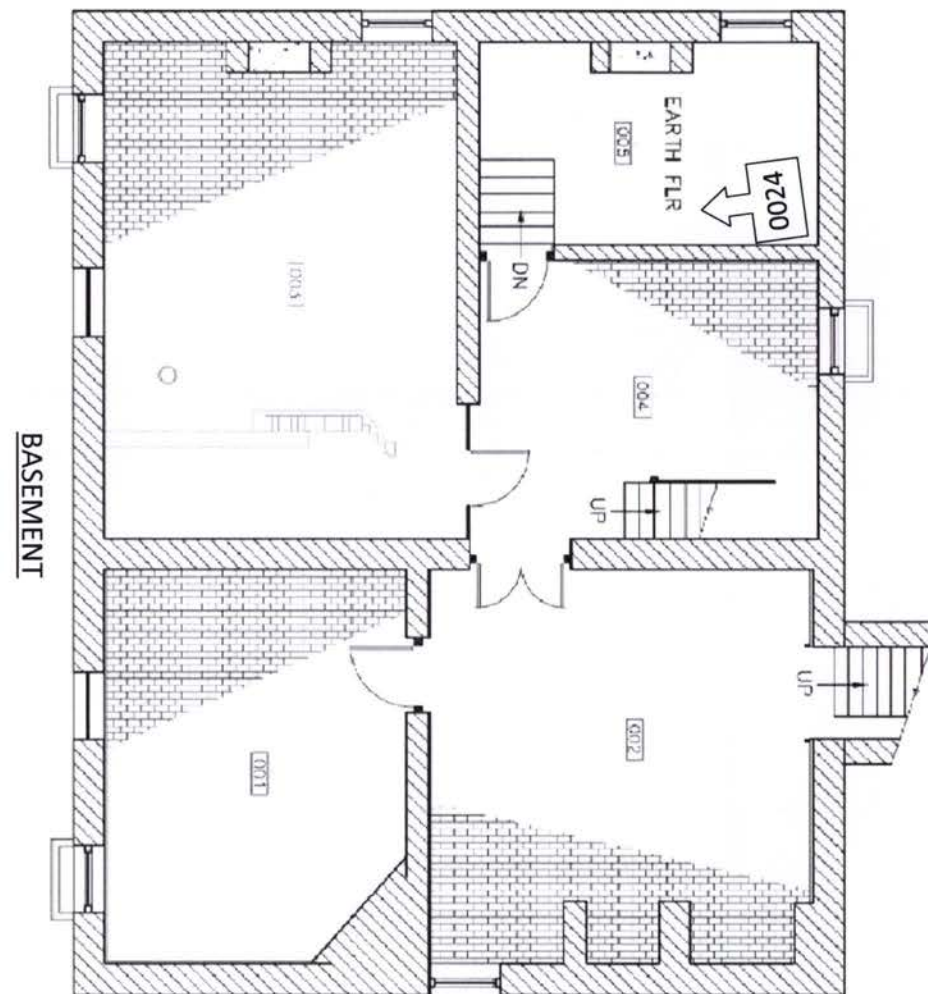
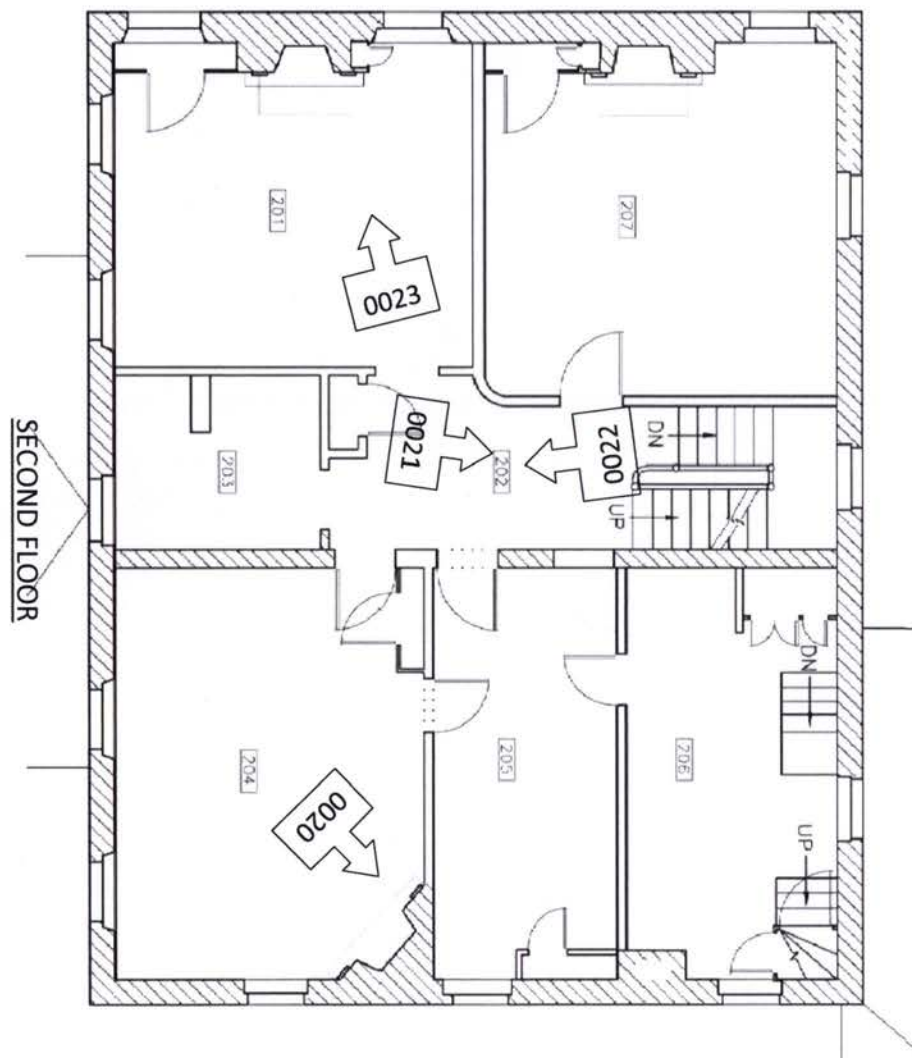
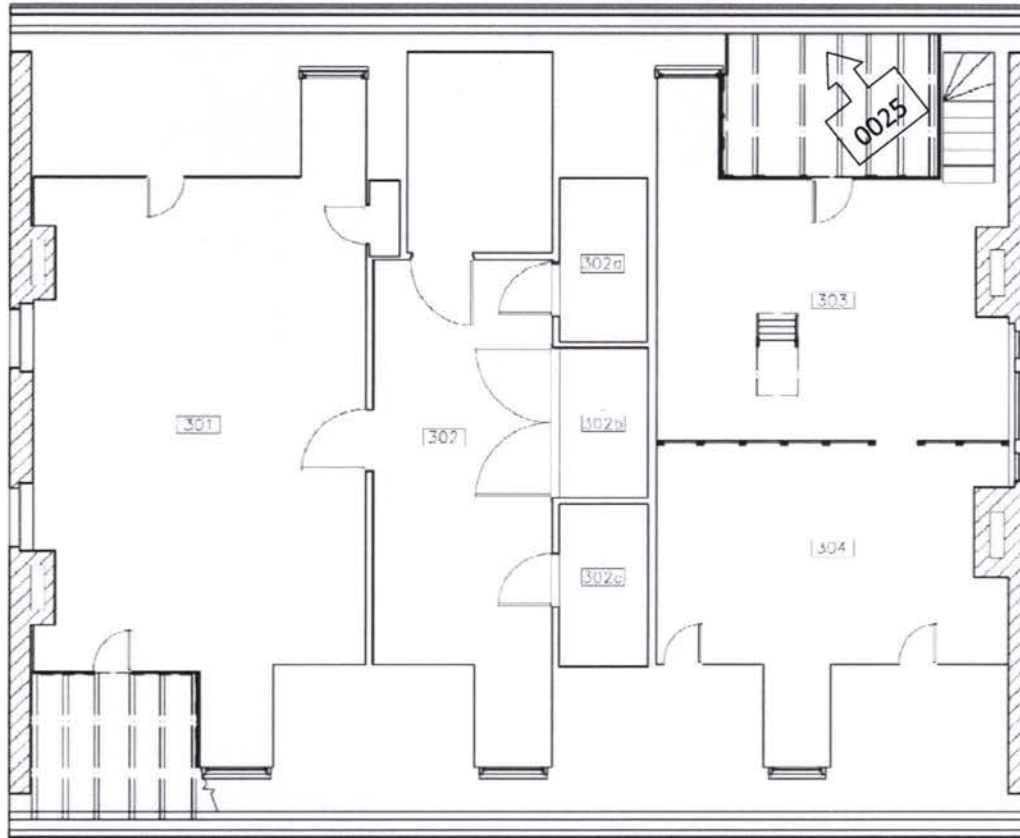


Photo Key Plans – House, Basement and Second Floor

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015



GARRET

Photo Key Plan – House, Garret

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015

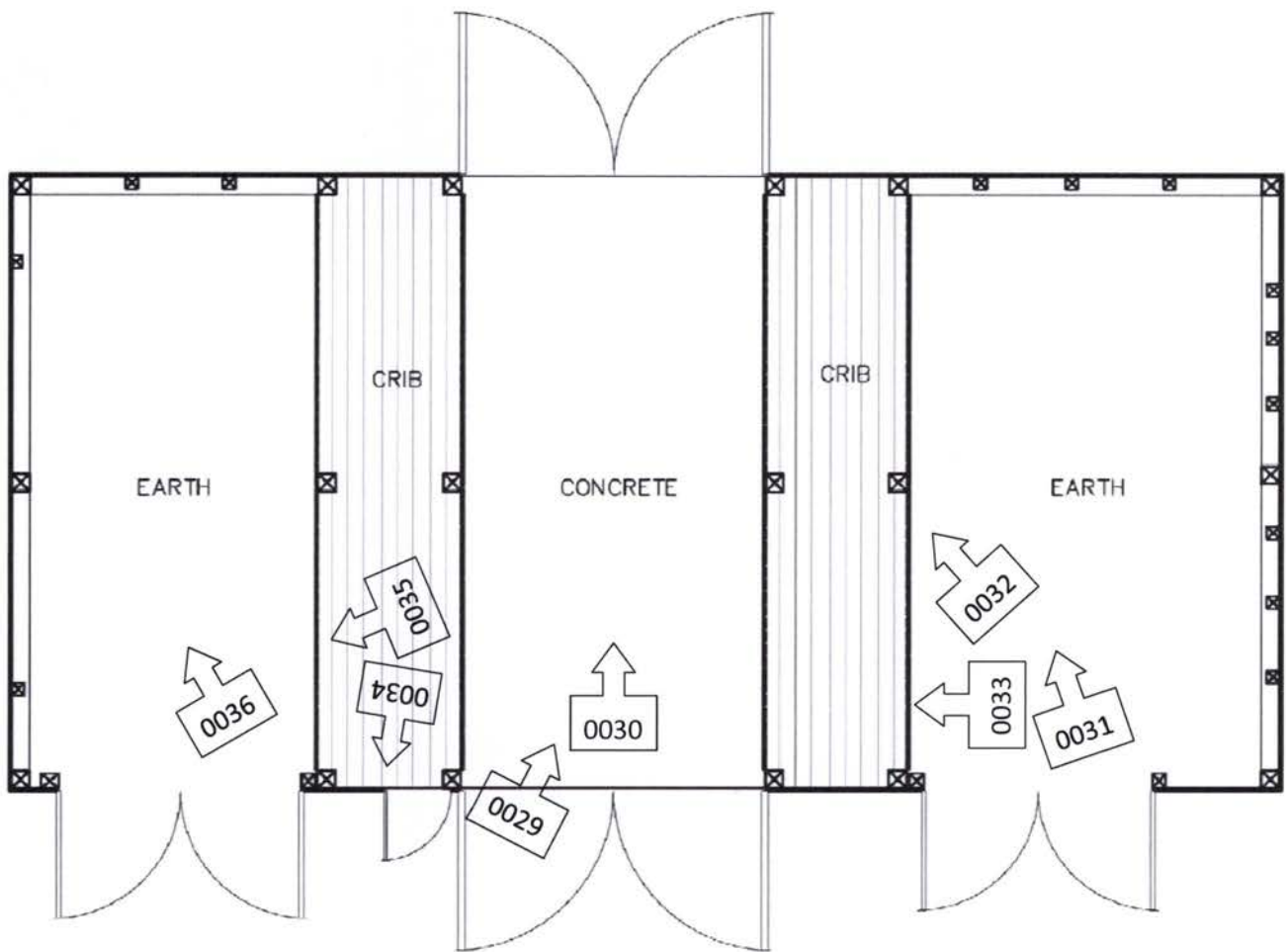


Photo Key Plan – Crib Barn/Wagon House

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015

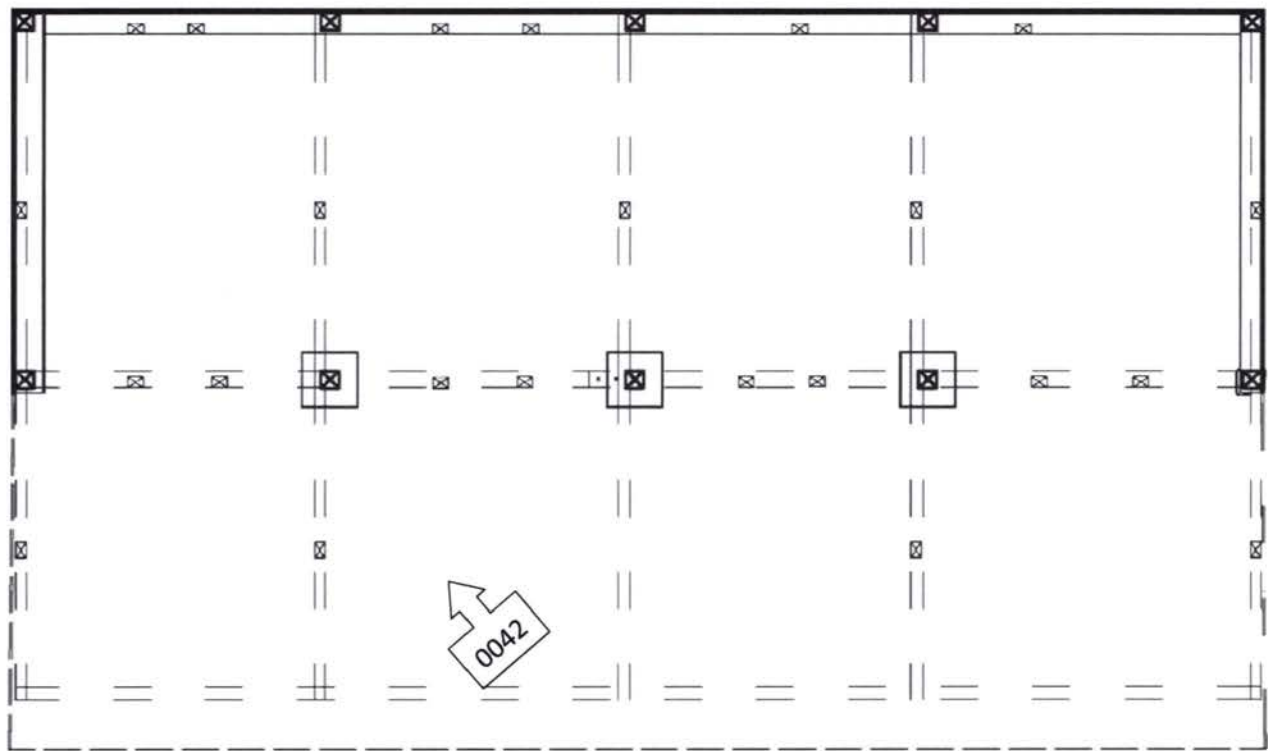


Photo Key Plan – Carriage Shed

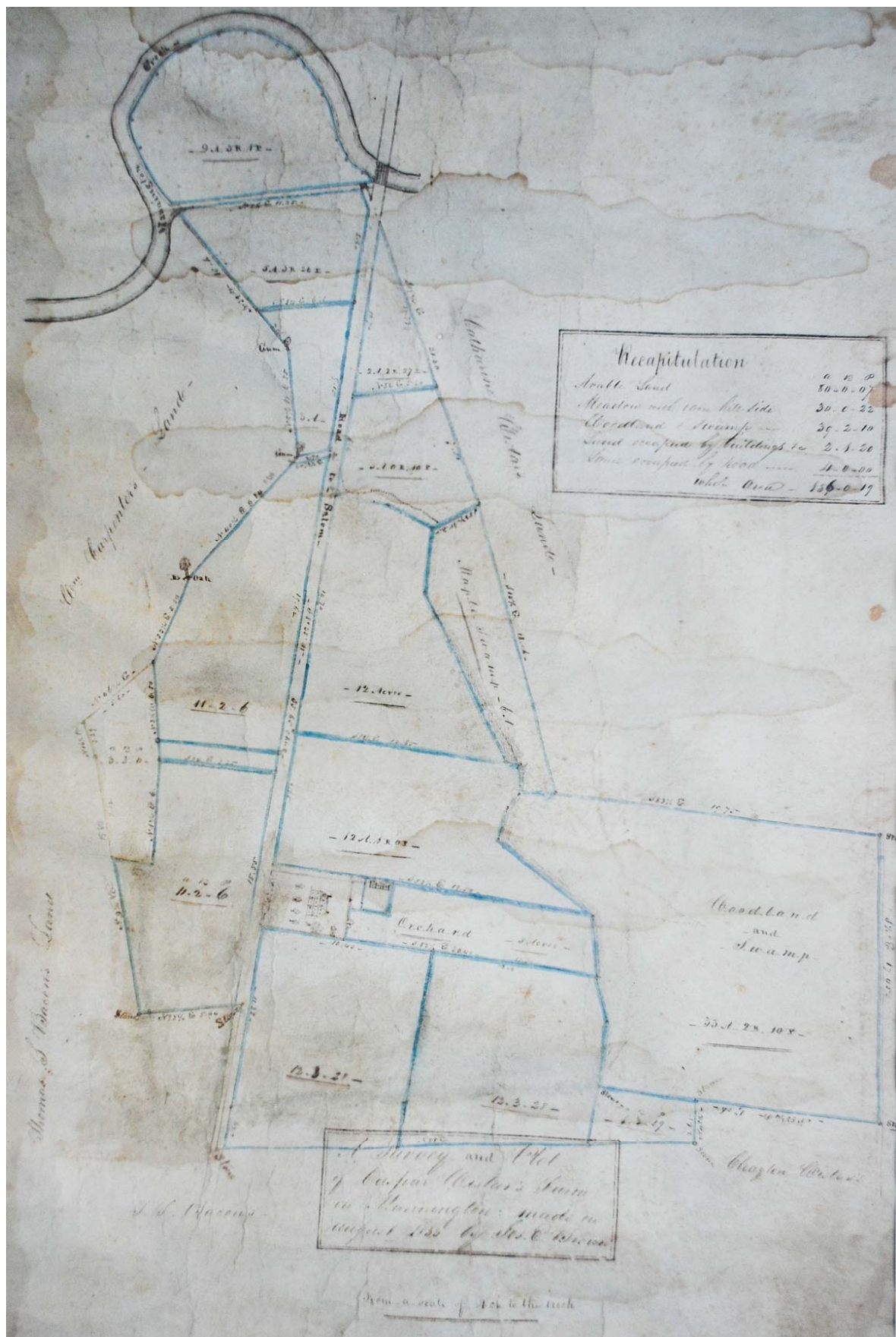
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015



1765 Survey map of division of land of Bartholomew Wyatt to Richard Wistar (Salem County Historical Society). White "X" marks the approximate location of Caspar Wistar's 1825 farmstead.



Caspar Wistar's Farm in 1833. (Joseph E. Brown, "A Survey and Plot of Caspar Wistar's Farm in Mannington: made in August 1833." Collection of David and Suzanne H. Culver).

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan

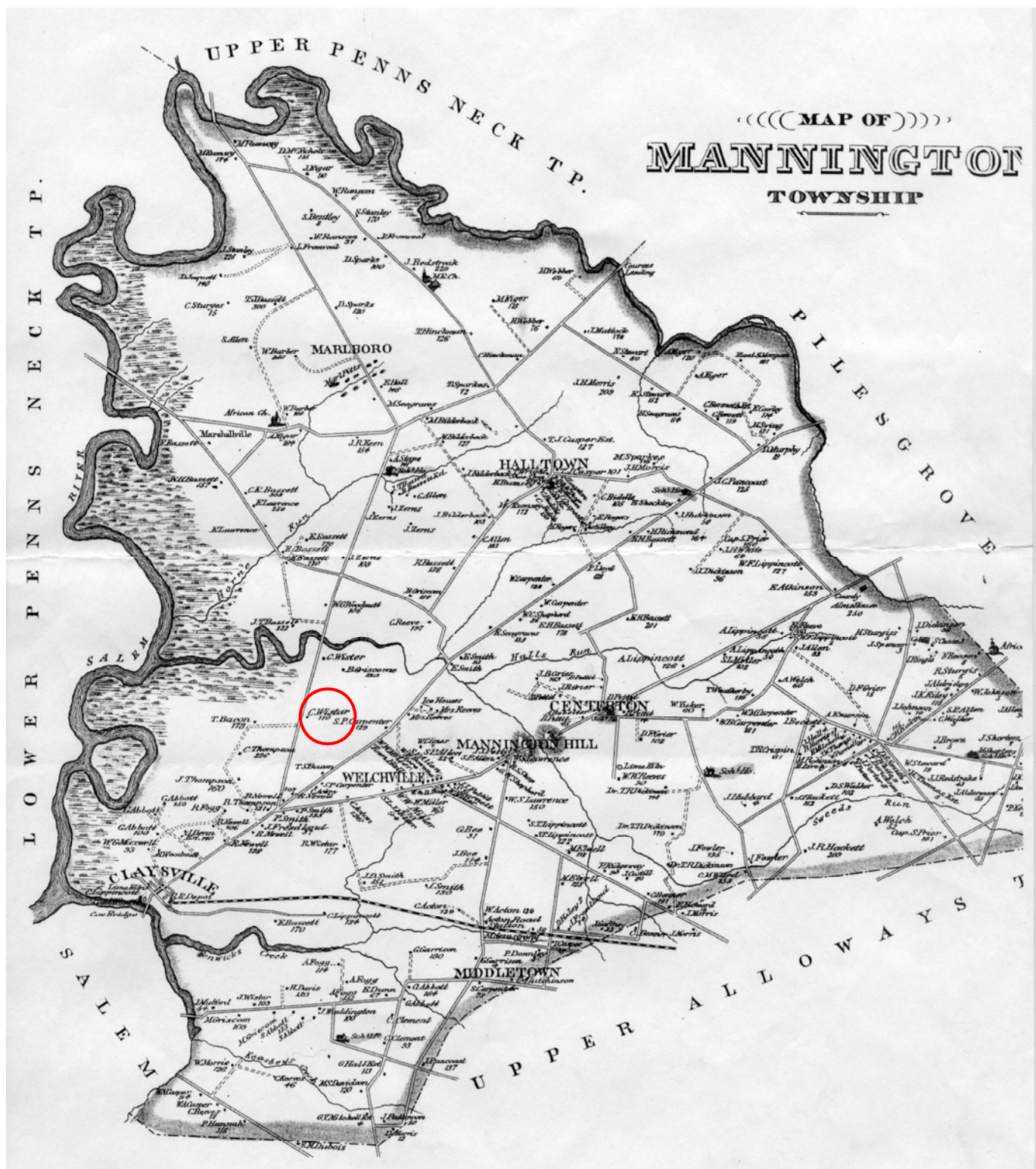
May 27, 2015



Mannington Township in 1849. Cropped from *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea*. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849. (Library of Congress <http://www.loc.gov/item/2012586902>) Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm is circled.

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan

May 27, 2015



Mannington Township in 1876. (*Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey.* Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876.) Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm is circled.

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan

May 27, 2015



1930 Aerial Photo. (New Jersey State Atlas <http://njstateatlas.com/1930/>). Wistar Farm stead is circled. Note the extent of banked meadows.

Banks are apparent along the edges of the creeks.

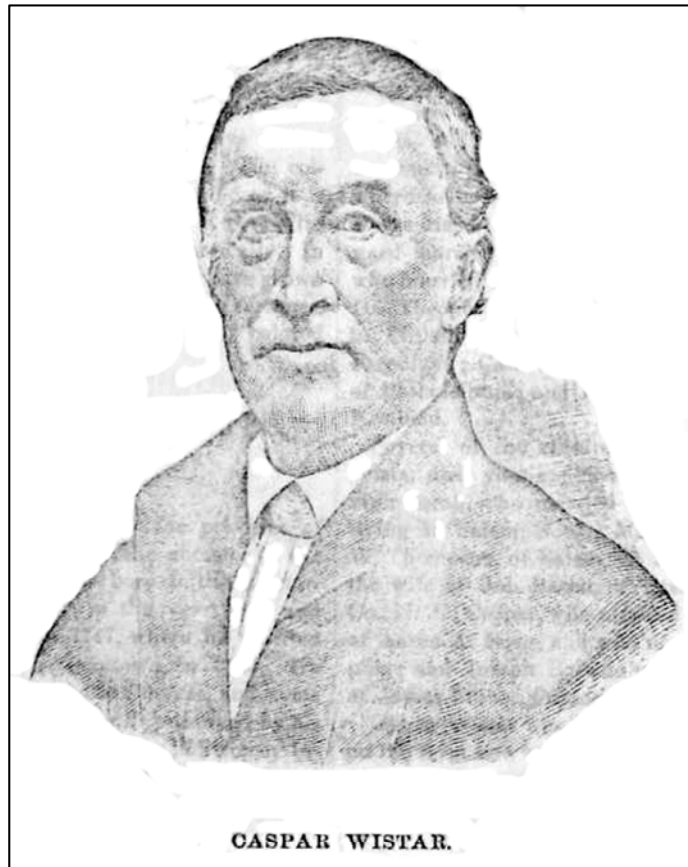
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan.

May 27, 2015



2011 Imager. (Google Earth). Wistar Farmstead is circled. Note the integrity of farms north of Route 45, the loss of banked meadows, the change in field patterns, and the suburbanization along Route 45 since 1930. Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan.



Caspar Wistar.
(Cushing and Sheppard, *History of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties, New Jersey*, 1883.)

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015

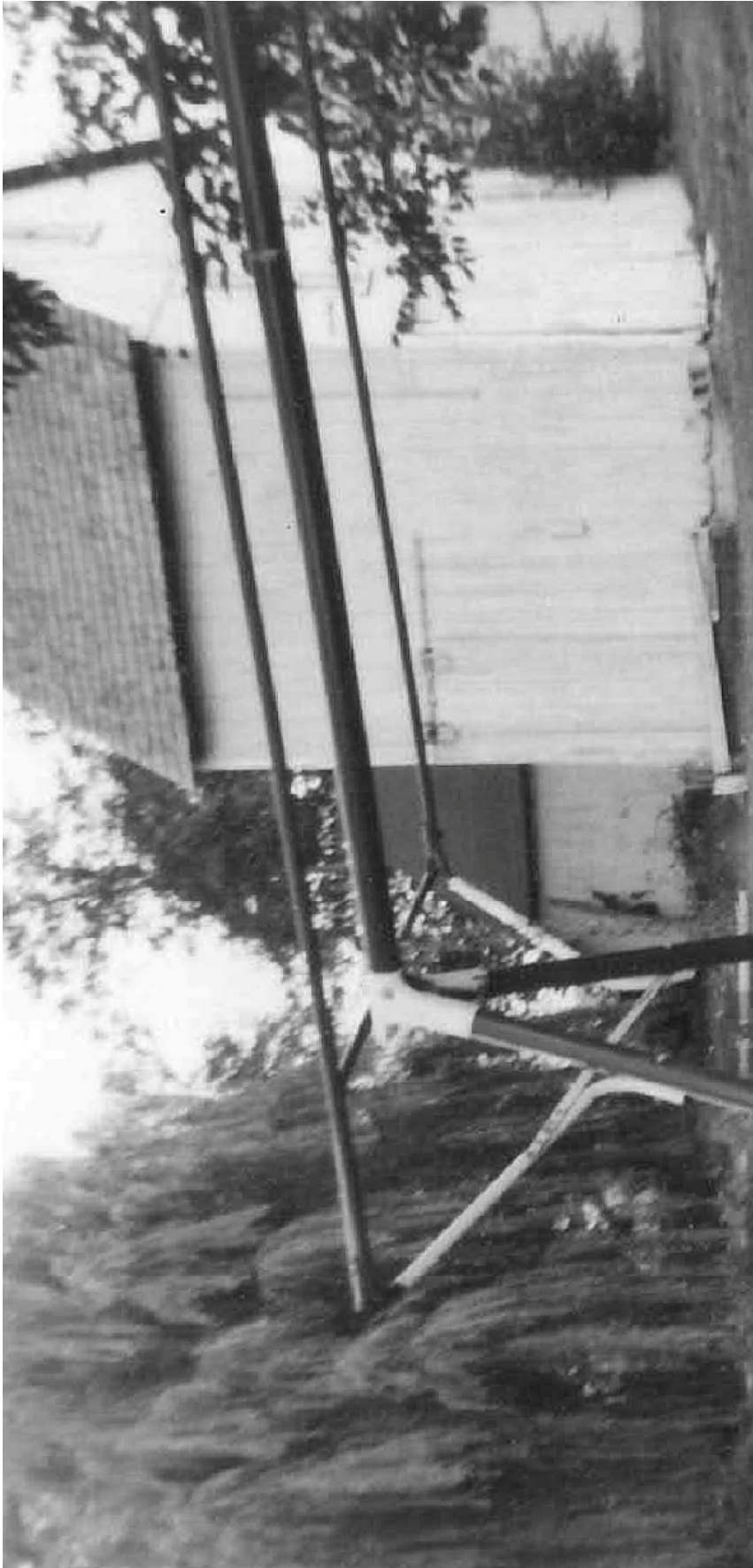


**This photo is labeled, "Caspar Wistar and the original hip-roof Wistar house." It stands on the east side of the granary/shop. The date is unknown, but if this is Caspar Wistar, Jr. it was probably taken by the Hancocks before 1910. View is looking southwest.
(Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015



Ida and William C. Hancock, Sr. at the dining room door on the south façade of the house. Note the wood stoop, brick bake oven with shed roof beyond, and the Gothic-trimmed trellis. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)



Caspar Wistar's granary/shop in the 1960s at the east edge of the farmyard, looking southeast. A 20th century garage stands to the left. The granary/shop was removed in the 1970s, and the garage circa 2002. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015



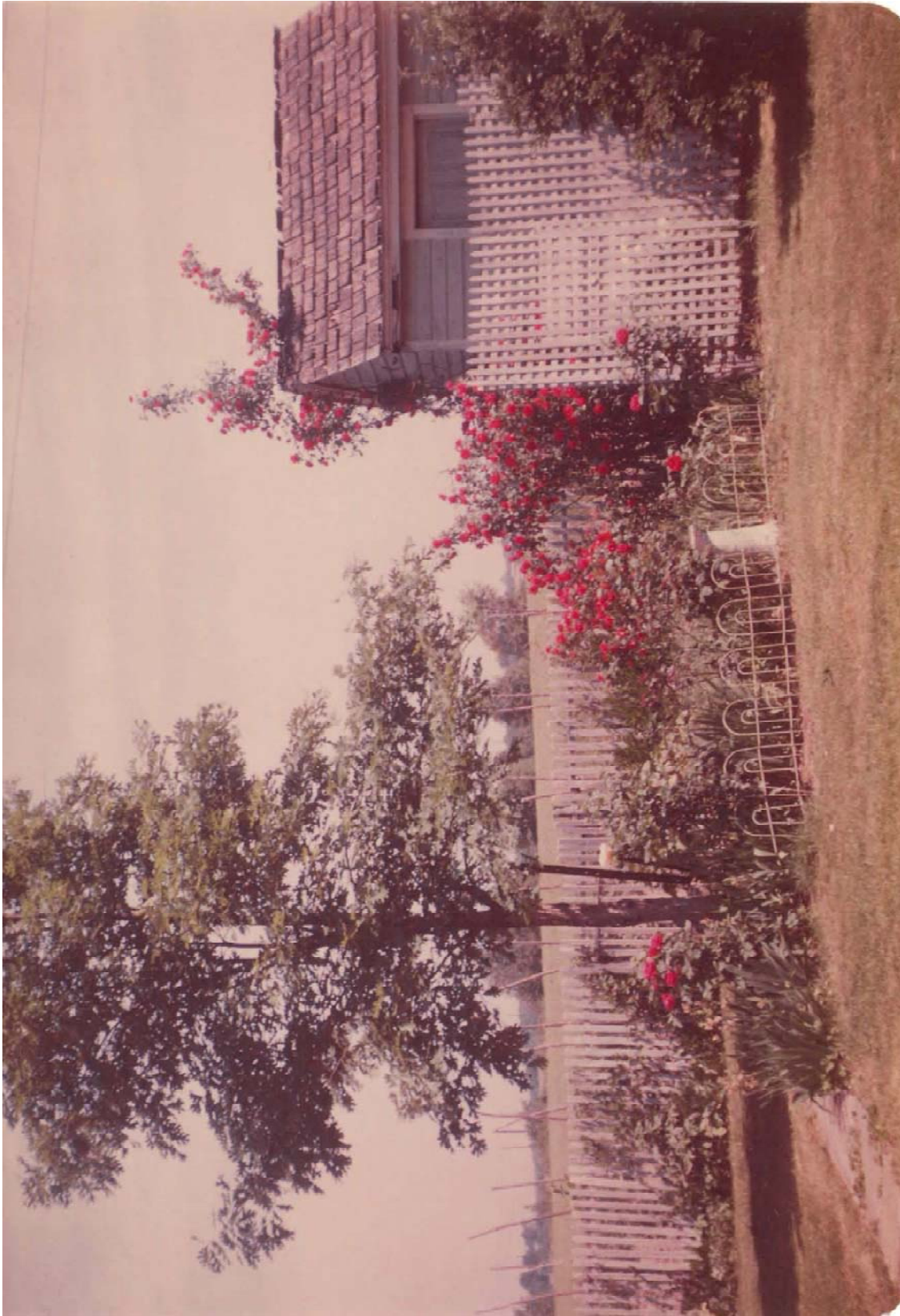
West elevation of granary/shop 1960. It was taken down in the 1970s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015



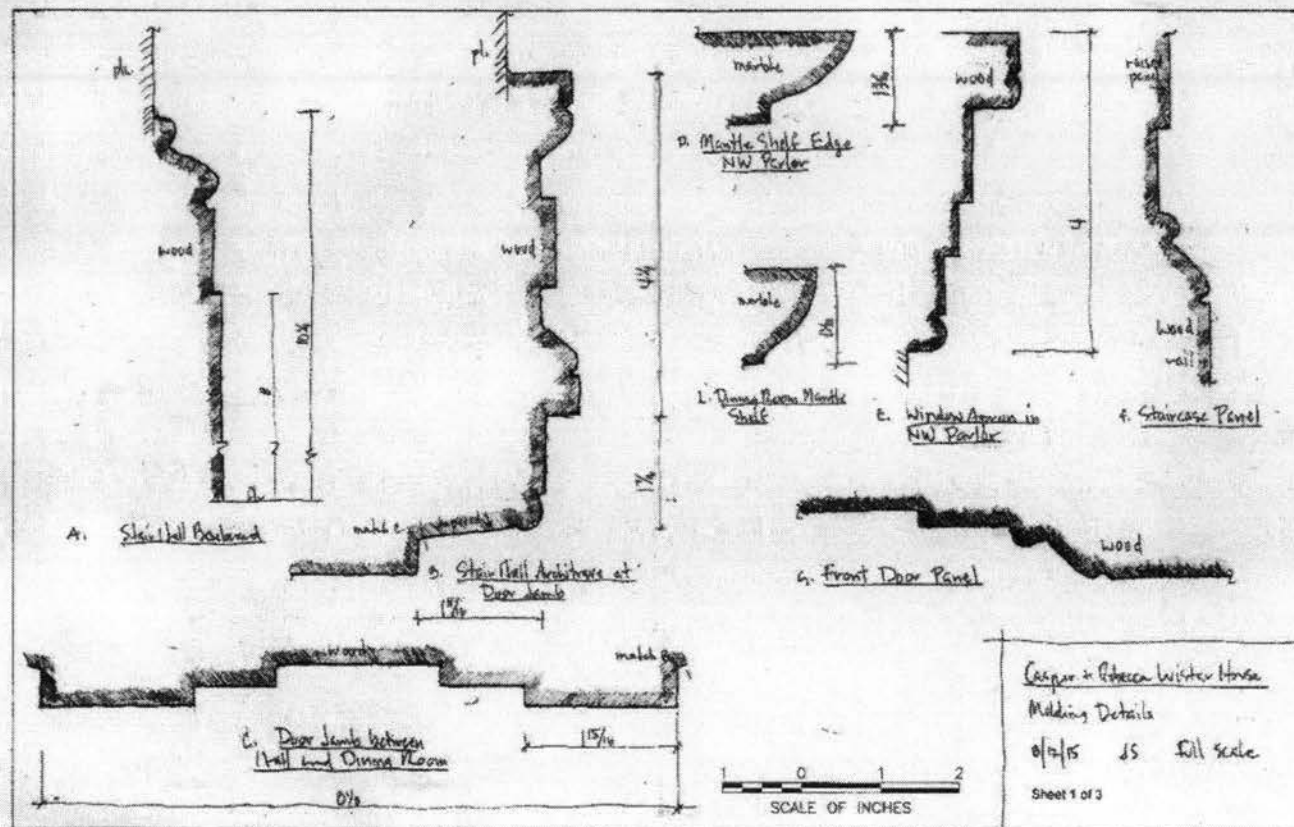
View of board-fenced barnyard looking northwest in the 1960s, with barn at right, and well house and carriage shed in the distance. The barn was taken down in the 1970s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

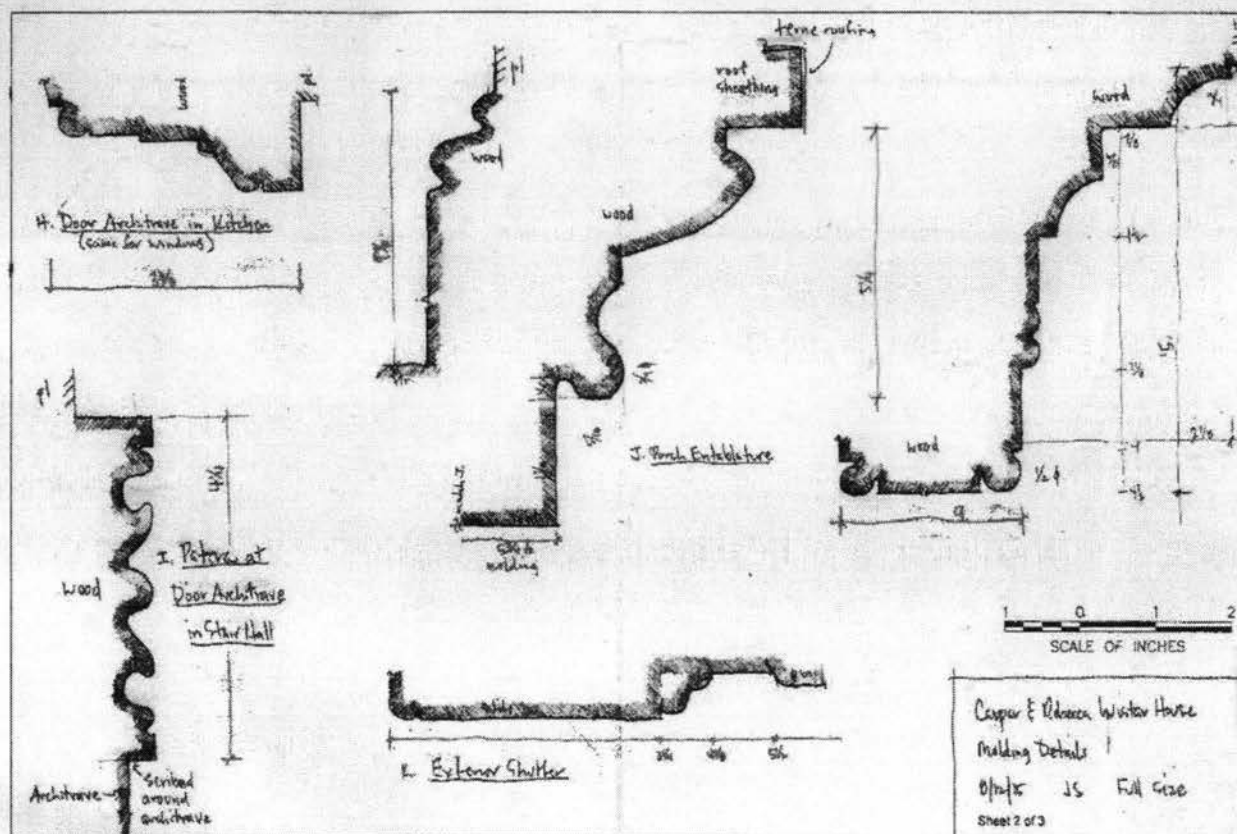
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015

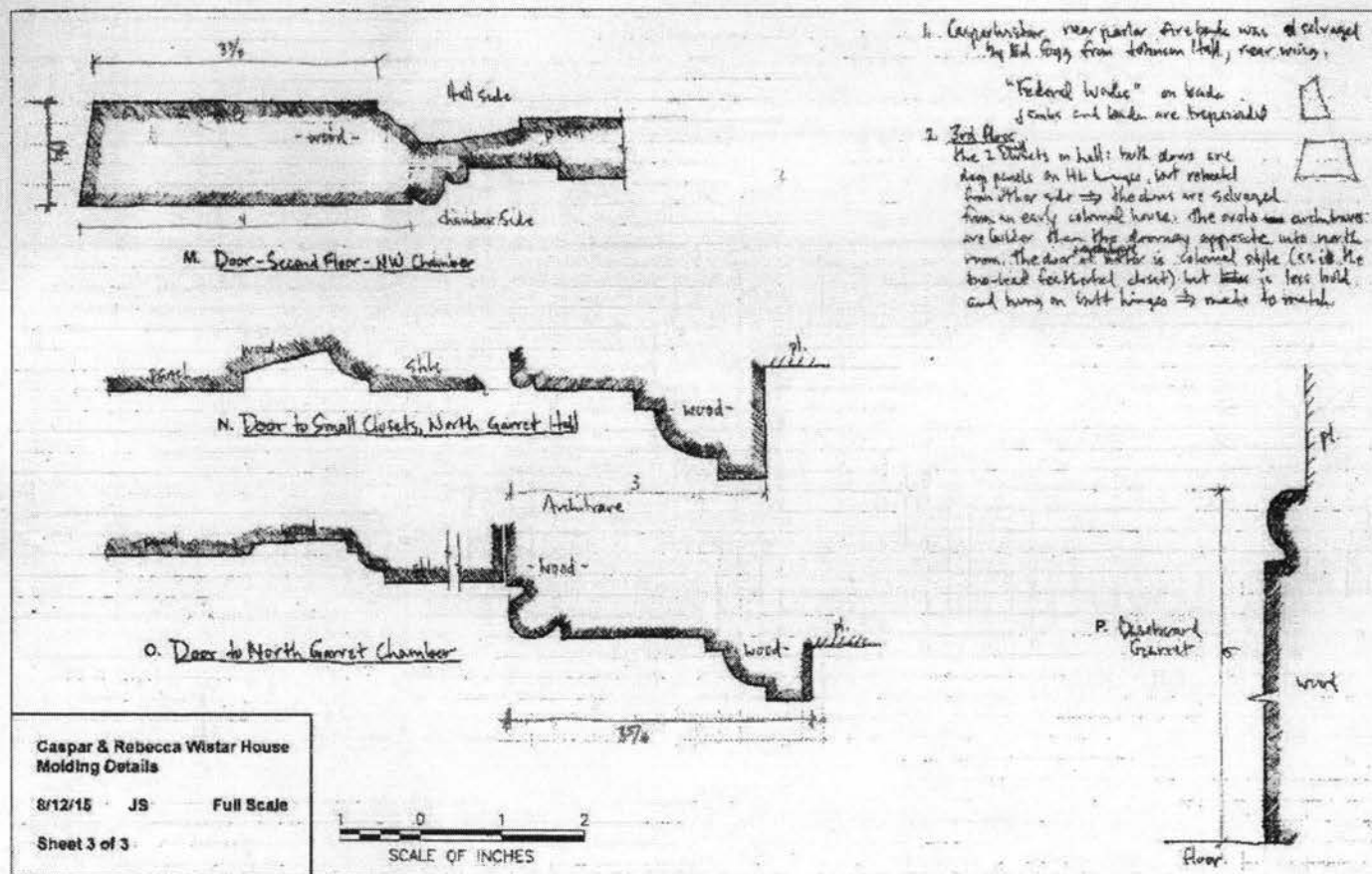


Privy, looking north, 1960s. Removed 1970s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015































1825































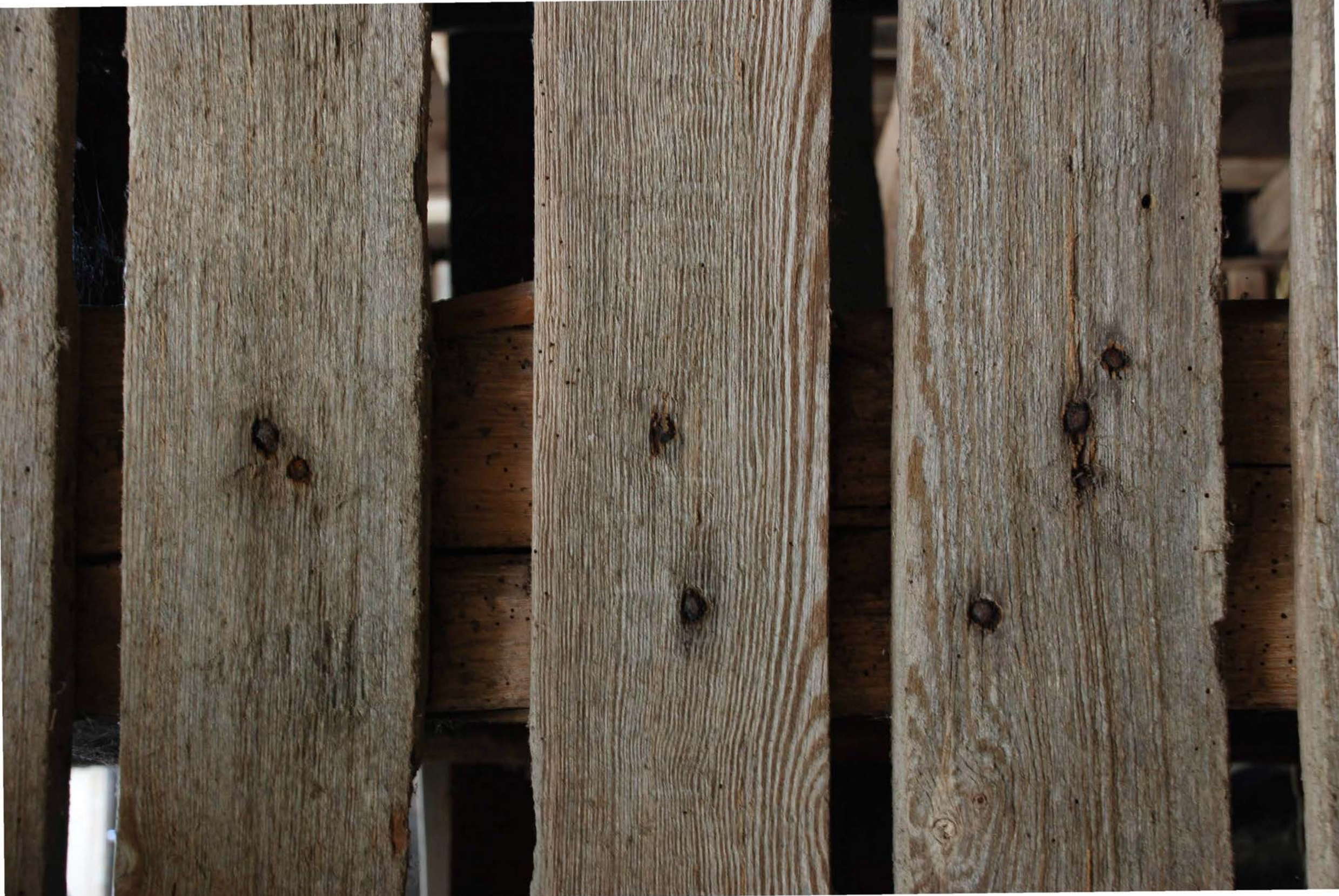




































National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



Project # 14-4760
HPO-L2015-050

RECEIVED 2280

DEC 18 2015

**Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service**

BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

State of New Jersey

MAIL CODE 501-04B

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

P.O. Box 420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

TEL. (609) 984-0176 FAX (609) 984-0578

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

December 4, 2015

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, New Jersey.

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

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

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

DEC 18 2015

1020

National Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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

1. Name of Property

historic name CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMother names/site number OAKLAND, HOLLYHOLME

2. Location

street & number 84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD☐ not for publicationcity or town MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP☐ vicinitystate NEW JERSEYcode 034county SALEMcode 033zip code 08079

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ 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:)

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)☐ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

4

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

4

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURAL/agricultural outbuilding

Returned

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

WOOD

roof WOOD, METAL

other

Narrative Description

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

8 Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1825-1965

Significant Dates

1825, 1876, 1890, 1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Returned

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository: _____

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 116

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1 Latitude: 39°36.935109'N, Longitude: 75°26.891753'W 3 Latitude: 39°36.957765'N, Longitude: 75°26.432946'W

2 Latitude: 39°36.227042'N, Longitude: 75°26.228542'W 4 Latitude: 39°36.191919'N, Longitude: 75°26.684407'W

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title JANET L. SHERIDAN

organization JANET L. SHERIDAN

date MAY 22, 2015

street & number 159 SEVENTH ST

telephone 856-469-4116

city or town SALEM

state NJ

zip code 08079

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 1

Description Narrative

Summary paragraph

The Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm consists of a four-acre farmstead on which are four contributing buildings and one non-contributing building, and 112 acres of cropland. The centerpiece building on the farmstead is a large, five-bay, brick Georgian-plan house built in 1825 in the Federal style (photo 3). Contributing outbuildings include a nineteenth-century crib barn/wagon house (photo 27), a nineteenth-century open carriage shed (photo 37), and a small, twentieth-century, gable-roofed well house (photo 43). A greenhouse built in 2011 is non-contributing (photo 26). A contributing site is the agricultural fields surrounding the house. The house faces west on Pointers-Auburn Road (County Route 540) (photo 1) amid a designed landscape of boxwood hedges, specimen trees and shrubs, and a straight driveway which was paved with Belgian blocks in the early 1990s (photo 2). The entire farm lies along the west side of County Route 540 (Pointers-Auburn Road), just south of Mannington Creek and Meadow, a tidal flat which was banked and drained beginning in the early eighteenth century, providing pasture and grain fields until the early twentieth century. Croplands of this and other working farms, growing grains, hay, corn, and vegetables, lay east, south and west of the farmstead. Visible nearly a mile to the south is the Memorial Hospital of Salem County surrounded by commercial and housing development lining State Route 45.

The Farmstead

The farmstead contains a center-hall, brick, late Federal-style house, three wood-sided historic outbuildings, and a modern greenhouse in a setting of lawn and specimen trees and shrubs. The farmstead is arranged courtyard-style with the outbuildings lying east and southeast of the house. The crib barn/wagon house faces north along the southern edge of the farmstead, and consists of a central keystone-shaped double crib with drive-bay, and two shed additions. The three-sided, four bay carriage shed faces east in the farmyard. These two outbuildings are both hewn-framed of oak and could date from the establishment of the farm in 1825. A third outbuilding, likely built in the early twentieth century, is a small wood gable-roofed former well house that now houses an oil tank that services the house. The green house constructed in 2011 stands east of the crib barn on a concrete slab built in 2003. The granite, Belgian-block-paved driveway, constructed by the owner between 1990 and 1995, terminates in a circle in front of the crib barn. An elliptical garden lies on the west side of the house, in the front yard, on the central axis of the house. A sinusoidal curve of boxwood planted between 1990 and 2000 lines the south boundary of the farmstead. A symmetrical such line of boxwood lined the north boundary until 2013.

Non-extant buildings include buildings described in an 1835 insurance survey (distances are from the house): a "Bath and Bee house" 8 feet square and two stories high, 26 feet east, a "Carriage house" 20 x 40 feet, 74 feet south, a "Granary and workshop" two stories high and 18 x 28 feet, 94 feet southeast, a barn 30 x 75 feet, 174 feet northeast, and a white oak tree 12 feet in circumference reaching twenty feet above the house, 51 feet due south.¹ An 1876 auction ad describes the farmstead with a large brick mansion, a well in the kitchen, a lawn containing ornamental and shade trees, a large barn with stabling for 40 head of stock with an attached machine house, a wagon house, a granary, shedding for stock, other outbuildings, a well at the barn, and a "nearly new"

¹ The carriage house may survive as the same-sized extant crib barn, or as the extant carriage house, which is the same width but shorter by six feet, and reputed to have been moved. See discussion in Section 8, Page 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 2

four-room, story-and-a-half tenant house with an enclosed shed and a well at the door.² Of these, the animal barn/machine house, granary, and tenant house do not survive. (See site plan attachment.)

A small two-story barn that could have been the granary/workshop, a story-and-a half former dwelling, and a twentieth-century garage once stood together on the southeast side of the farmstead. The former dwelling disappeared at an unknown time, and the granary, barn and a twentieth century garage were taken down in the 1970s. A large orchard stood to the east beyond the farmyard. A privy stood on the north side of the farmyard until sometime in the late twentieth century.

The House (Photos 3-13)

Exterior Description: This two-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed, double-pile brick house (photo 3) presents mainly Federal but also Greek Revival stylistic features (see Molding Details Attachments [MD1-3]). Its steep gable roofline with segmental-arch dormer roofs, a gable-end Diocletian window, tall floor heights, regular five-bay façade with mediating center hall, lack of a roof overhang on the rakes, and double-chimney stacks in both gable ends convey the characteristics of the Federal-style. The one story, hip-roofed front porch (photo 8) trimmed with an intricately molded entablature (MD2-J) supported on thin Tuscan columns suggesting a temple-front is more Federal in style, but the rectangular front-door transom, and Grecian ovolo molding profiles found throughout convey the Greek Revival. The main roof is clad in sawn cedar shingles (installed ca. 2000) and is pierced by three dormer windows on the front, two dormers on the rear, and a set of two chimneys at each gable end wall which are bridged to each other above the roofline with a horizontal brick parapet. A brick stoop, historically wood (see historic photo), accesses a dining room door on the south (photo 10), and an enclosed one-story frame shed is attached to the rear, east wall (photos 4, 5).

Throughout, the windows are mostly original six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and the frames are trimmed with an ovolo molding above a decoratively incised marble sill (photo 13) and below an iron bar lintel. Many historic panes of glass survive. Original paneled shutters, four-paneled on the first floor and three-paneled on the second with an applied ogee molding (MD2-K, same construction as some interior doors), are hung with original iron pintels, rings, surface bolts, and shutter dogs. Triple-track storm windows protect all but the dormer windows.

West Elevation: The main (front) elevation (photos 3, 7, 8) is organized into five bays with a central front door (photo 9). The wall is laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the corners. The fenestration is regular in that the first- and second-story openings line up, but the bays are not evenly spaced. The front door is off-center but its south edge aligns with the window opening above, which is centered in the elevation. The irregular spacing seem to stem from a spatial asymmetry in the floor plan—the north pile of rooms is 17 feet wide, and the south pile is 20 feet wide, pushing the central stair hall to the north. Efforts to enforce symmetry pushed the front door to the south wall of the hall, enough to align it with the window above but not enough to center it under that window. Why the north and south piles were made different widths is unknown, but may have been driven by the need for a large kitchen and servants' quarters above on the south side.

² *National Standard*, November 29, 1876; *Salem Sunbeam*, November 3, 1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 3

All windows on the first and second floors contain shutters. The three dormer windows have segmentally-arched roofs and upper sashes, and are decorated with an entablature resting on two fluted pilasters punctuated with a frieze of round corner blocks or paterae (photo 11). The dormer side walls are clad with wood clapboard. The roof overhangs the wall with a plain box cornice trimmed with a bold cove and round molding. A half-round gutter hangs from the roof edge which drains into a decorative sheet metal scupper with the date "1825" painted in black (photo 12).

The front porch (photo 8), which existed in 1835 and may be original, extends across the central three bays, and has a low-slope hip roof clad with flat-seam terne metal. The roof rests upon a classical entablature (MD2-J) that bears on four slender, round Tuscan columns (which have an entasis). Each column bears on a base and a short square plinth. The roof has a ceiling of beaded, tongue and groove wood boards from which hangs, in the center, a glass-paned electrified lantern of recent vintage. The porch is floored with 2½ inch wide tongue-and-groove wood boards and is accessed from grade by a set of two wood steps. A wood lattice skirt covers the space under the porch floor.

The eight-paneled front door (photo 9), with brass doorknob and key escutcheon, is surmounted by a rectangular transom sash containing muntins in a simplest design, and flanked by a set of louvered shutters. The door is trimmed with a header of three stepped fasciae crowned with a beaded elliptical ovolo, and a flat architrave with a grooved flat and round door stop. The door panels are trimmed in a Greek Revival style: a flat step molding surrounded by an applied Grecian ogee molding (MD1-G). The door sill is marble. A pair of distinctively designed louvered shutters is mounted over the door opening, providing ventilation of the hallway while preserving privacy. Each leaf contains three panels of louvers: in the upper two the blades are horizontal, and in the lower one they are vertical.

In the window bays are basement windows, but two are hidden under the porch. The east and west basement windows have brick masonry wells at grade. Beyond the main façade is the one-bay west elevation of the frame rear addition, clad in wood clapboard.

South Elevation: The (right side) gable-end wall (photos 3, 4) is laid in six to ten-course common bond. The fenestration is regular but not symmetrical. There are four bays at the first floor level, but the first bay from the west holds a door to the dining room (Room 103) at the southwest corner, which may have served business visitors. The next two bays moving east have windows in both first and second floor. The fourth bay on the first floor is a window constructed in the twentieth century in a space formerly occupied by the original chimney. The second floor window above that, but not aligned with it, appears to be original, one of two in the large servants' quarters. Centered in the third floor is a Diocletian window: a semicircle with three sashes divided by wide wood mullions (photo 4). This window design is seen in several area houses of this period. Above that is an "S" shaped iron wall tie that connects to the attic collar ties above the third floor ceiling. The two gable-end chimneys interrupt the roof rake crown molding. Each chimney has a two-course band of corbelled brick just under the top course. Such a band is carried across the parapet between the two chimneys, and is there capped with copper flashing.

The side door design (photo 10) is like the front door but its header architrave contains five stepped fasciae, not three. The window next to the door retains its original shutters and shutter hardware. The middle window is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 4

missing its right hand shutter. The east most window was not original to the house, so has no shutters or shutter hardware. The brick stoop, fitted with wood facing benches, is not original and replaced a wooden one that appears in an early twentieth century photo. At that time, there was a wood trellis decorated with a Gothic fascia over the side entrance and stoop.

Also present on the south elevation is the end wall of the frame one-story rear addition (photo 4), with two late-twentieth-century, wood double-hung windows with insulating glass units and 6/6 grids evenly spaced in the wall. It is clad with wood clapboard and trimmed with flat boards. Seen in the historic photo, and articulated by Caspar Wistar in his 1835 survey description of the house, was a shed roof that sheltered the bake oven, though the extent of it is not clear. It may been continuous with the shed on the east elevation, as a wraparound shed. The shed roof and brick oven were removed, along with the interior oven and kitchen fireplace, probably by William C. and Ida Hancock (son of Joseph G. and Flora Hancock) in the early twentieth century. They placed three new windows in that wall (one survives).³ The brickwork on the outside of the kitchen fireplace was repaired and replaced in 1987, so evidence of the extent of the original shed is gone.

North Elevation: The (left side) gable-end wall (photos 6, 7) is laid in 7-11 course common bond. The fenestration is regular but asymmetrical at the first and second floors. There, three windows are arranged with the end two equidistant from each corner, and the middle one on the west side of center. The placement was apparently driven by the decision to light the front parlor and master bedroom with two windows, and with one in the northeast parlor and northeast bedroom. In the third floor, two double-hung windows are symmetrically placed between the two chimneys. An "S" shaped iron tie is embedded in the parapet wall above. The chimneys and parapet have the same corbelled band as on the south side. Basement windows are situated in the east two bays.

East Elevation: The rear of the house (photo 5) is laid in 6-8 course common bond. The fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. The first floor has four openings including two windows and two doors: one into the center hall, and one into the shed addition. At the second floor, two windows are located at the north and south ends directly above first floor openings. A stair landing window occupies the middle of the stair hall up a half-level, but accordingly off-center in the entire wall. Piercing the roof are two symmetrically-placed dormer windows. In contrast to the west dormers, these are gable-roofed with a crown molding under the rake. Small eave returns are in keeping with the Greek Revival style. The sashes are rectangular. The dormer side walls are clapboarded.

On the surface of the wall above the shed addition is the scar of a removed chimney that was likely built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to service a cook stove in the shed that was associated with a commercial canning operation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (see Room 105 below). The chimney was removed and the roof cornice (where the chimney had pierced it) restored after 1990 by the present owners.

The frame shed addition is clad with wood clapboard and fenestrated with a bank of six, late-twentieth-century wood thermal casement windows with insulating glass units with 12-light grids, and a door accessed by a set of

³ Personal communication, Suzanne Hancock Culver.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 5

wooden steps. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles placed in 2013. A flower garden surrounds the shed.

Interior Description (see drawings for room numbers)

Basement: There are five rooms in the basement with a stair from within the rear shed and a blocked off stair that once descended from under the main stair in the center hall. The basement is divided east-west with a stone foundation wall under the south stair wall, which is brick shear wall rising to the eaves. Brick walls divide the other rooms from each other. All the floors are brick paved (4x8½) in running bond running east-west, except Room 005 which has an earthen floor. The first floor framing is exposed, sash-sawn, with consistent joist sizes of 3x10 oak spaced on an average 19 inches. The walls are whitewashed, but the floor framing is not. The floorboards above are gauged and ploughed (to create a flush top surface from boards of inconsistent thickness).

Room 001 is the southwest room. A whitewashed board and batten door hung with strap hinges on pintels and fitted with a box lock and forged hook evidence a secure room. In the southeast corner stands a triangular brick fireplace support. It is unlike most period corner supports in that it rises from the floor instead of corbelling out from a point halfway up the wall, and the brickwork is not tied into the adjacent walls. The timber framing around the hearth bears evidence of twentieth century alteration, and at the wall is a fragment of original corbelling for the brick hearth (the triangular brick support hides other evidence in the wall), so the extant construction apparently represents a repair and alteration to the hearth support. There are two basement windows in the west wall: one has two lights with pinned rail and stile hung on H and HL hinges in a replaced frame. The other (under the porch) has a board and batten door on strap hinges. Such use of wrought surface mounted hinges, normally not used after the Revolutionary War, may be evidence of 1825 salvage or a retardataire manufacture, as there are such hinges also used on third floor doors (see North Garret below).

Room 002 houses the house boiler, oil burner and water softener systems, and a shop. The most prominent feature is the original kitchen fireplace supports running 12 feet along the south wall configured in two brick arches with shelf ledges. Arched hearth supports spring from the wall above the arches. The larger east arch supported the fireplace and the smaller west arch supported bake oven(s). An original basement window occupies the south wall west of the fireplace support. The 2-light sash is a pinned rail and stile and hangs on wrought iron HL hinges. Another feature is the exterior cellar entrance in the east wall. An empty timber pocket on a slope to grade in the brick bulkhead wall indicates a former door frame when entry was directly from the exterior. The cellar entry is 4'-6" wide, adequate for moving farm products in and out of the cellar. The walls of the shed above the stairs are lined with 2½-inch horizontal tongue and groove product labeled "OCKHARTAIA." The doorway into Room 004 is a timber frame on which one pintel survives from a set of double doors that swung inward.

Room 003 occupies the space under the northwest parlor and stair hall. It has an outward-swinging board and batten door with a Blake's patent handle and latch on a wood partition built in the twentieth century. The stair hall joists are pinned to a 4½-inch wide beam. Every east-west floor joist is fitted with small and large iron hooks and wood pins for hanging food items—perhaps meats, herbs and root crops. The east brick partition contains three large holes that were made for piping. The floor paving was disturbed and patched with timber, brick, and concrete, possibly for a fuel oil line. A 10½-inch diameter earthenware crock is embedded in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 6

floor. There is no known consensus on the use for such a crock, but they are quite common in early area houses. Ideas include keeping pickles or butter. There are three windows, one of which has the early sash described above, and two are three-light sashes hung on butt hinges laid flat in a replaced frame.

Room 004 occupies the space under the rear stair hall. It contains a former stair under the main staircase that lead to a cross-passage to the kitchen. It was blocked off when a bathroom was built in the cross-passage under the stair. The stair case is enclosed by a vertical, tongue-and-groove beaded board wall. The whitewashed, beaded board-and-batten door to Room 005 hangs on modern strap hinges but the iron strap hinges and upper pintil are still attached. This apparently original door is in a pinned timber frame, and is fitted with a wooden latch. There is window hung on butt hinges laid flat in the east wall. In the middle of the room is a set of shelves hanging from the joists above, which appears historic.

Room 005 (photo 24) is very different from the others. It has an earthen instead of brick-paved floor, which is 4'-4" lower than the rest of the basement. It may have been purpose-built to store root and orchard crops. Sometime in the twentieth century it became a boiler room. The fireplace arch support is filled in with concrete block and brick in which is a flue opening and a clean out below it. In the north wall is a basement window sash hung on H hinges.

Interior treatments

Throughout the first and second floors, consistent finishes include original lath and plastered walls and ceilings, panel doors, baseboards, yellow pine flooring, Greek Revival moldings at architraves and baseboards (MD1-3), lack of crown moldings or ceiling ornament. Many period brass door knobs are replacements for various porcelain ones extant in 1987 when the current owners began their rehabilitation. The heating system is oil fired hot water, using early twentieth-century cast iron radiators.

First Floor: The front door opens to a wide plastered hall through the house (Room 102) in which rises an open staircase with a delicate rail and turned tiger maple newels and balusters (photos 14, 15). The stair rises to the east along the south wall (a plastered brick shear wall that rises to the eaves) to a landing at the east wall, and from there turns west and rises by a short flight to the second floor hall (photo 16). The upper newels penetrate the ceiling and terminate with a pendant. The wall under the stair is finished with a field of rectangular and triangular raised panels trimmed with applied quirked Grecian ovolo moldings (MD1-F), framed with a quirked bead and reeded molding. The ends of the treads and risers are trimmed with a flat molding. A tall baseboard all around the hall is capped with the same quirked ovolo molding as the wall panels (MD1-A). There are six doors on the hall, five to rooms with eight raised panels and one to a closet with four raised panels, all with identical moldings (MD1-F, photo 17). The doors are pine but painted to simulate mahogany (photo 18). The original paint remains in relatively good condition and has never been overpainted. The front door differs in having flat panels framed with both a flat molding and the ovolo molding (MD1-G), and a large, 12-inch wrought iron box lock. The massive original brass front door key survives. All the door edges are beveled for exceptional fit into the frames. The door architraves are fluted or reeded with opposing quirked ogees and a central flat (MD1-B), and terminate at the upper corners with a "bull's eye" corner block with concentric circles made of a round and a Grecian "bird's beak" profile around a central conical point (MD2-I, photo 17). The trim wraps around the door jambs with a Grecian stepped panel (MD1-C). At the floor the architrave terminates in a plain plinth the height of the baseboard. Four rooms communicate with the hall: two each on the north and south walls. Under the stair

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 7

is a modern rest room occupying a space that was formerly a passage from the kitchen to the hall and a stairway to the basement. The flooring runs east-west and ranges 4 to 8 inches in width, as it does uniformly on the first floor.

Room 101 is the northwest parlor, and would have been the most formal public space in the house. The door and window architraves match those in the hall (MD1-B). It has two west (front) windows and two side windows which flank the fireplace and chimney breast in the north wall. Their plastered jambs taper out into the interior, the stool has a quirk-beaded edge, and the aprons have two stepped fasciae terminated with a quirked bead (MD1-E). The six-over-six sashes hang with chains and pulleys, have a typical period muntin profile, and the vertical pieces are pinned. The fireplace is adorned with a marble (possibly from King of Prussia, Pennsylvania) mantle configured with a shelf supported by two fluted pilasters on plinths capped with arched brackets and edged with a Grecian ovolo (MD1-D), photo19). A fluted frieze or truss spans the firebox between the brackets. Within the mantle are flat marble fasciae surrounding the firebox. Lining the firebox are cast iron fire backs decorated with six panels of elliptical and circular sunbursts divided by classical columns and topped with a frieze of hexagonal flower motifs (paterae) and the inscription, "Cumberland Furnace." (The mantle and fireback are identical to that in the best parlor at the nearby John and Charlotte Wistar farmhouse.) The hearth is laid with (possibly) schist surrounded by a frame of marble, and the front edge is trimmed with a narrow mitered board. The corners of the chimney breast are trimmed with a large bead. A tall baseboard, more elaborate than the one in the hall, consists of a stepped plinth trimmed at the floor with a cyma reversa and round ovolo and capped with a quirked Grecian ovolo and bead. The floor boards run north-south. The plastered walls and ceilings are unadorned. A closet is centered in the east wall. Its door is the eight-panel type seen elsewhere, but cut in half, possibly as an alteration since the two surface latches are of different periods.

Room 103 is the dining room, which communicates with the hall, the kitchen and the exterior on the south wall. In addition to the side exterior door and the hall door, a door in the east wall leads to the kitchen. North of that, a China cabinet is built into the east wall. It has an open upper section with three shelves, and a lower section with a pair of raised panel doors and two shelves. A keyed latch is missing. The windows, doors and trim are the same as the northwest parlor (101) (MD1-B) but the baseboard is not stepped (MD2-Q), and the mantelpiece at the corner fireplace in the southeast corner is plainer, though it is marble (MD1-L). It features plain pilasters with a bulls-eye patera in the capital. The firebox contains the same cast iron fireback as in Room 101.

Room 104, in the northeast corner of the house is the back parlor, used as a music room and a play room in recent generations. It is where Flora Hancock stored cans of tomatoes produced by her business while it operated on the farm, and can marks on the floor show this use. The room is identically finished as the front parlor (101). The firebox contains a cast iron fireback that was taken from the demolished kitchen wing of the Robert Gibbon Johnson House in Salem in 1968. Additionally, there are two closets in the west wall. One closet has a full-height, eight-panel door, and the other has an upper door of six panels, and a lower door of four panels, evidently original. The interior of the full height closet is plastered on the west side, but on the east side a vertical beaded-board wall is exposed.

Room 105 is the kitchen. It was originally the kitchen and was fitted with a cooking fireplace and a bake oven on the south wall. These were totally removed in the early twentieth century, three windows were added in the south wall, and the room was used as a dining room (this event may have coincided with changes made to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJSection number 7 Page 8

attached shed). Also, sometime before 1987, a galley kitchen partition was constructed. It was removed in a 1987 rehabilitation in which the extant fire place/oven was built by local mason George Ahl using bricks from the nearby John and Charlotte Wistar House smokehouse (destroyed in a storm). The fireplace was configured conjecturally and smaller than the original, because details of the original were not available, and in order to retain the southeast window. It, and the east window, lack tapering jambs and pinned muntins. The fireplace is trimmed with a quirk-beaded fascia and topped with a shelf. The corners of the chimney breast have corner beads. The brick hearth, also reconstructed, is laid in running bond. The other window in the south wall is original, and is hung with rope. The original finishes in this room are less elaborate than those in the other rooms on this floor. The baseboard is plain, quirk-beaded and shorter than the others. The architraves are molded with a quirked bead, two stepped fasciae, and a quirked Grecian ovolo MD2-H). The window apron differs only in having a plain fascia. The original southwest window also lacks tapering jambs. All the trim was disassembled, stripped offsite and reassembled in 1987. The flooring is consistent with the other rooms; it was restored with the removal of a parquet floor laid over top. A closet in the east wall is probably not original. Also on the east wall protrudes the stair and landing from a service stair relocated to the shed from the north wall of the kitchen, possibly during the early twentieth century renovation. A modern six-panel wood door in the east wall accesses the rear shed.

The attached shed is divided into three portions: the sun room on the south side (106), an enclosed stair to the second floor, and the rear entry and basement stair (107). The shed housed a workspace with a brick stove chimney as early as the late nineteenth century (possibly a relocated kitchen and/or the site of a commercial canning operation). The walls and ceiling of the sunroom are drywall which replaced older drywall in 1987. The floor is carpeted plywood. There are two twentieth-century wood double hung windows in the south wall, one in the west wall, and a salvaged, older one of the same type in the north wall that is from elsewhere (contains a hold-open pin in the stile, but there is no corresponding hole in the frame). A bank of thermal glazed casement windows installed in the 1990s occupies the east wall. The architraves and baseboards match those in the kitchen and were milled by Ralston Dorrell from Alloway in 1987. Opening to the back stair and to the entry (107) are four-panel doors that could date from the colonial period, and were obtained from the collection of Gerald Watland, a prominent historical architect who at one time owned the 1754 Dickinson House in Alloway Township.⁴ The door to the basement stair is a 3'-6" wide, whitewashed and very weathered colonial period six-panel door that was relocated from a doorway in the basement. It was in the house, but not installed, before 1987, and bears evidence of several periods of use and re-use in changes in hardware locations. The floor of the entry is two steps lower than the main room and is laid in 12-inch slate installed in the 1990s. The north wall is finished in the same horizontal wood material found in the basement stairway: probably early-mid twentieth century. The exterior door is a modern steel, six-paneled type. The shed roof was raised according to the evidence of a rafter pocket in the main house wall that is 11 brick courses lower than the present rafter bearings, visible from the basement stairway.

Second Floor: The second floor contains seven rooms, a living room, three bedrooms, a bath room, an office, and the central staircase and hall. The southeast rooms (205 and 206) appear to have been servant quarters, and possibly were one large room originally. A small room occupies the space between the two front rooms, and is now a bathroom.

⁴ Irene Hancock, "In the Shade of the Old Oak," 44.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 9

The hall (Room 202) contains six doors, five to rooms and one to a closet, and the open staircase from the first floor continuing to the third floor (photos 21, 22). The pendanted upper newels penetrate the sloping stair ceiling as on the first floor. A curved wall marks the southeast corner of Room 207. The stair landing between the first and second floors contains a window without tapered jambs. The south wall bears evidence of a doorway which was removed before 1987, and may have been to a closet or an earlier entry into the servant quarters. The closet is at the west end; its door has no moldings on the inside face. The hall doors at all the rooms are distinguished by having different panel moldings on the two sides in a more conservative, Federal style (MD3-M). On the hall side, the panel has a sloped outside surface with an integrally molded ogee edge on the frame, while that on the chamber side is flat with an applied ogee molding, i. e., a hierarchy of finish with the better work on the chamber side.

The "living room," "library" or "TV room" (Room 201), a family gathering place upstairs, occupies the northwest corner of the second floor. It has the highest level of finish of any room on this floor. As such, it may have been the master bedroom or an upper best room for more private entertaining. Two windows occupy the west wall, and the north wall once had two windows flanking the centered fireplace, but the northwest window is now within a closet constructed possibly in the late nineteenth century. All windows have tapered jambs. The finishes are consistent with the first floor except the doors, which are six-paneled with a smaller, Federal-style ogee molding (MD3-M). A closet occupies the northwest corner of the room, but was an alteration. The interior of the closet is not plastered and consists of beaded vertical painted boards, which also covers an exterior window contained within. The six panel closet door has no moldings. The baseboard matches that in Room 103. The fireplace, centered in the north wall, is adorned with a plain, Federal-style wood mantle and shelf, which steps back around the pilasters (photo 23). Though the pilasters, fascia and frieze areas are undecorated, the moldings of the classically ordered entablature are fairly complex with a cavetto at the shelf edge, a round bead bed mold under that, a cornice with stepped fasciae, an architrave with a cap, ovolo bed mold and stepped fasciae, and a pilaster capital. The firebox lacks a fireback. The herringbone bond brick hearth is trimmed like that in Room 101.

A mid-twentieth century bathroom occupies Room 203. Until 1987, a door passed through the south wall into Room 204. This small, originally unheated room may have originally been what was termed a "trunk room," for storage, at the head of a hall.

The southwest chamber (Room 204) contains two tapering jamb windows in the west wall and a straight jamb window in the south wall. A wood-mantled corner fireplace stands in the southeast corner, an original closet in the northeast corner, and a late Victorian door opens into Room 205 on the east side, suggesting an alteration. The window and door trim matches that of the kitchen. The fireplace mantle is identical to the one in Room 201 but lacks the pilaster capitals (photo 20). There is no fireback. The brick hearth matches that in Room 201. Overall, the finishes signal a lower rank, or a more private space, than Room 201 or the hall.

East of Room 204 is Room 205. The baseboard is a ¾-inch diameter beaded flat board (similar to MD3-P). The architraves match Room 204 and the kitchen. Marks in the ceiling of 205 suggest a former closet at the north wall. The window in the south wall has straight jambs. The four-raised panel door with molded edges to Room 206 appears to be twentieth century vintage though it was fitted with a purchased Norfolk latch in 1987. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 10

door to the hall has raised panels but no moldings on the room side, and may be relocated from the former hall closet location. A closet with three raised-panels with ogee edges but plain on the inside occupies the south wall.

Room 206 is an office and laundry. It may have been one with Room 205 at one time or a stair passage and common room for servants. A straight stair ascended from the kitchen on the north wall until it was relocated to enter from the east wall. There it ascended from the shed to a landing inside the east wall, from where it ascended both north and south to the room. The present owners removed the south flight and floored over the opening. They installed cabinets and laundry machines along the north wall. In the southeast corner, four steps approach an original enclosed winder stair at a raised panel door with ogee molded edges, which climbs to the third floor. Under it is a closet which partially obstructs a straight-jamb window in the south wall which has been retrofitted with spring balances.

The northeast room (207) is the largest bedroom, and contains a fireplace and closet like Room 201 and straight-jamb windows, one each in the east and north walls.

Third Floor: The third floor is plastered and divided into two garrets separated by a solid partition. The northern two-thirds is accessed by the central staircase, including one room, three knee-wall spaces, the stair hall and three large closets. The southern one-third is reached via a closed winder staircase from Room 206 and contains one plastered room with three knee-wall spaces. The flooring at this level may be a softer species of pine and ranges wider than the floors below, 5 to 12 inches. The woodwork is a lesser, almost retrograde, level of finish in the round ovolo door architraves (MD3-N,O), surface-mounted wrought hinges, and round-ovolo molded door panels and simple beaded baseboards embedded in the plaster (MD3-P). These finishes are typical of the colonial period, but here, like the basement hardware, may evidence a cheaper grade of finish, still made, but less stylish, or use of some salvaged materials. If salvaged, the source may be the colonial-period Richard Wistar house which once stood in the farmyard (see discussion in Section 8, Page 5).

North garret: The tiger maple-balustrade staircase doglegs up to the third floor where it terminates at a plastered partition and doorway. On the south stair wall within the stair well is an access door into the knee-space under the roof. Visible here is the top of the brick shear wall and roof rafters. The reason for the access door is not apparent. At the top of the stair is a six-panel door; the stair side has ogee molded raised panels, but the garret side has no moldings around flat panels. It is fitted with a straight lift Norfolk latch and hangs on H and L hinges.

In the garret hall (Room 302) is a dormer window in the west wall, wallpapered plaster walls, and a bank of three large plastered closets along the south wall. Closet 302b is a rare example of a featherbed closet. It has double-leaf six-raised-panel doors with round ovolo moldings (similar to MD3-O) hung with 5-knuckle hinges. Five lattice frames constructed of half-lapped 3-inch boards, mortised and tenoned at the perimeter with half being pinned, rest on beaded ledgers secured to the three unfinished walls. The other two closet doors (302a and 302c) differ in having deeper panels and bolder ovolo architraves (MD3-N), and being hung with H and L hinges. The doors, with plainly visible plane marks, appear to be salvaged from an older house: the hinges are secured to the doors with wrought nails, but to the door frames with cut nails. They are fitted with wrought iron

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 11

English spring latches which could date from the late 18th or early nineteenth century.⁵ On the interior, closet 302a has an old white painted finish and is fitted with a high shelf on beaded ledgers and pegboards. Closet 302c has wallpapered walls, beaded baseboards (MD3-P), and places for several shelves on beaded ledgers. The window, with a segmentally arched upper sash, is original, very weathered, and contains a spring sash fastener in the jamb, which differs from the rope and pulley method in the lower floors—another cost reduction.⁶

Room 301 takes up most of the area in the north garret. The lath and plastered room contains two plastered chimney stacks, two six-over-six double hung gable end windows, two dormer windows, two knee-wall doors, and a closet in the south wall next to the stair well. The hall and knee-wall doors are six raised-panel with round ovolo applied molded edges on the hall side of the door (MD3-O), and flat-paneled with no moldings on the room side. They do not appear recycled like the hall closet doors, but original to the house. The closet and knee-wall door architraves are embedded in the plaster. The front (west) dormer window upper sash is segmentally arched, but the rear (east) window is rectangular. Exposed lath is riven, not sawn.

South Garret: The southeast winder stair enters the finished south garret, which up until the 1920s was one room. It was divided with a lumber stud wall and U. S. Gypsum Co. "Sheetrock" labeled with a 1921 patent. Together, the rooms contain two plastered chimney stacks, a gable-end Diocletian window, an east and a west dormer window, three accessible knee-wall spaces (two on the west, one on the east), a ladder and hatch to the attic above, and a grooved wood hook board on the north wall. The white-painted north wall is an original plastered wall which separates the north and south garrets. The absence of a passage through signals a social spatial separation, with servants at one time dwelling on the south side, as in the room below. In the stairway at the level of the eave, a flat board covers the top of the exterior wall as it diminishes in thickness in the gable end. The closet doors match those of the north garret (similar to MD3-O). The southwest chimney, rising from the corner fireplace stack, corbels to the west to penetrate the roof at a point to achieve exterior symmetry with the southeast chimney.

Attic: The attic is a wide open space from the rafter collar ties to the ridge. The attic hatch door consists of three tongued or grooved boards, and slides in a board frame built between two collar ties. The ladder to the hatch is wood and well-jointed (probably original).

Roof framing details: (Seen from within the knee wall space at eave level and from the attic at collar tie level) The rafters rest on a 4x4 timber false plate embedded in 1½ inch-deep notches in the floor joists which rest on and pass over timber plates on top of the exterior brick wall (photo 25). The false plate is joined to the joists with wood pins. The rafters are sash-sawn oak, ranging 2½ to 3 inches wide, tapering from 5¾ inches deep at the plate to 4 inches at the ridge. Lookouts 2½ inches wide nailed to the rafters continue past the false plate to carry the roof edge and box cornice. Each rafter pair is marked at the ridge with matching Roman numerals and joined with an open, pinned, central mortise and tenon, but the rafter pairs are lined up in random numerical order. Each rafter pair has a 2-inch wide collar tie joined with a pinned, central mortise and tenon, with south

⁵ Donald Streeter, "The Historical Development of Hand-forged Iron Builders' Hardware," in H. Ward Jandl, ed., *The Technology of Historic American Buildings: Studies of the Materials, Craft Processes, and the Mechanization of Building Construction*, (Washington, D. C.: APT, 1983), 23.

⁶ Ibid, 27.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 12

surfaces flush. The collar ties carry the third floor ceilings. Three collar ties (from the south, #2, #6 and #14) are convex on their top surfaces in elevation. The 14th joist is over the shear wall, but #2 and #6 do not correlate with any other structure, and the reason for the shape is unknown. There are none over the north garret.

The Crib Barn/Wagon House (photos 26-36)

Setting: The crib barn or wagon house faces north into the farmyard at the end of the driveway southeast of the house (photo 27). Behind it, to the south, are crop fields. On its east side is a new greenhouse (a non-contributing building) on a concrete slab. On its north side is a cobblestone paved area, and lawn surrounds the west and south sides.

Exterior: The drive-through crib barn is composed of a central gabled section flanked by two shed additions with shallower roof slopes (photo 26). It has a footprint of 20 x 41 feet. It is slightly asymmetrical because the west shed is wider than the east shed by two feet. The central section stands on a low foundation of gneiss (rock of probable Delaware origin) less than a foot off the ground (photo 28). The sheds stand on poured concrete foundations, which might be retrofitted. The siding is nine-inch wide horizontal wood weatherboards on north, west, and south with newer vertical board siding on the east. The roof is clad with cedar shingles laid on plywood sheathing. The roof rakes and eaves are trimmed with a flat board.

The north elevation contains three sets of board-and-batten double-doors hang on wrought iron strap hinges and pintels at the central drive bay and both sheds (photo 27) which face into the farmyard. There is also a passage door with the same early hardware hanging between the east and central double doors, which enters into a crib. The siding to the west of the center door is cut on the line of the canted outside crib post, revealing the shape of the crib. This siding evidently predates the door of the west shed. The side elevations (east and west) have no openings. The south elevation contains only a center drive-bay double door hanging on historic iron strap hinges and pintels (photos 26, 28).

Interior: The frame is exposed on the interior. The central portion is keystone-shaped drive-through corn crib of box-framed hewn oak posts and beams and sash-sawn braces composed of two cribs flanking the central drive bay (photo 29). The cribs are framed with two levels of girts running north-south from the posts and tied overhead with four internal tie beams notched over the upper girt (photos 30, 34, 35). The outer crib walls cant outward and are each topped with a 4x6 plate that bears the rafters (photo 31). There are two types of rafters in the central section: four are hewn with carved rafter tails, and five, placed alternately, are sawn without rafter tails (photo 32). It appears that the latter were either added in between the hewn ones to supplement them, or are replacements. At the ridge the rafter pairs are joined with a pinned, central mortise and tenon. At the plate, the rafters are birdsmouthed. The hewn rafter tails pass over the plate through a sloped notch.

The central doors hang from the plumb inner crib posts; the outer crib posts are canted. The cribs are enclosed with 1x3 vertical oak slats secured with irregularly-headed nails, suggesting early nineteenth century construction (photo 33). Above the doors, sawn studs form the gable end to which the siding is nailed. The cribs are floored with wood boards, but the drive bay has a concrete slab.

The sheds are built of hewn and sawn timbers (photo 36), some recycled, such as the west shed sill with its empty mortises. The door posts are creosoted salvage, attached to the crib posts. The shed rafters lay on top of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 13

the upper rafters with a tapered end (photo 32). At every rafter, below the plate notch, is a rectangular cutout in the crib slats. It is not clear what the cutouts were for, but they may have been shed rafter pockets, since it appears that the upper rafter tails, being carved for visual effect, were formerly exposed to view. In 2014 the framing and siding of the east wall was repaired in kind.

Carriage shed (Photos 37-42)

The second surviving outbuilding is a one-story, four-bay "carriage shed" open on the east side. It bears evidence of rebuilding and repairs. The carriage shed faces east in the farmyard northeast of the house (photo 37). It faces the well house and the site of the former hay barn and the fields to the east. To the north are other crop fields. It is surrounded by lawn.

Exterior: The gable roofed shed is rectangular in plan, measuring 20 x 34 feet, clad with ship-lapped, center-beaded vertical boards nine inches wide, and roofed with cedar shingles. The gable roof is asymmetrical, with the longer slope on the west side. It rests on a wood sill on a low stone foundation. The east (main) elevation is open to the interior (photos 37, 41). The shorter roof slope faces east. The south (photo 41) and north elevations (photos 38, 39) are the side walls, which have no openings. The west (rear) elevation (photo 40) has no openings but shows the longer roof slope, which overhangs the wall.

Interior: It is framed with five hewn oak structural bents, consisting of a central post and transverse beam up-braced in both directions (photo 42). The post and beam are pinned and secured with a large bolt. Each center post east face has a cut-off brace tenon and pin in the mortise. The extant braces are nailed (with wire nails) replacements (one is missing). The original braces on the west side are intact. The central posts support the ridge beam to which each post is braced on both sides, but at this level the original pinned mortise and tenon connections are intact and in use. The ridge beam is in two pieces, lapped and pinned, near the center of the shed. The east slope rafters are 1¾ x 5¾ inches (nominal 2x6 lumber likely from the 1930s), and form an overhang that bears on a front plate let into the cantilevered transverse beams at each bent. The west slope rafters are from an earlier build, measuring 3x3½ inches. The long side wall on the west side is a braced frame of braced posts and a wall plate. The roof is clad with cedar shingles.

Well House

The well house is a small gable-roofed, wood-sided building that stands east of the carriage shed (photo 43). It stands adjacent to a mature sycamore tree surrounded by lawn in the farmyard. To the east is a flower garden on the site of the hay/livestock barn. On the north side stands a poured concrete water trough (photo 45).

With its foundation of poured concrete and its braced lumber framing, it appears to date from the early twentieth century. It is sided with vertical boards and roofed with corrugated metal over lumber rafters laid flat. It has one opening—a passage door—in the west wall, hung on modern steel strap hinges (photo 44). It houses a 1800-gallon oil tank that serves the house. In the middle of the building is an old brick-lined well that provided water to the work horses. The well was filled in and covered by the oil tank.

Integrity Analysis

The house retains integrity of *location* in that it stands where it was built; of *design* in the surviving elements of Federal and Greek Revival style, brickwork, fenestration, massing, millwork, fireplaces, staircase, the Georgian

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 14

floor plan and organization of space, and the hierarchy of finishes throughout the house on both the exterior and interior; of setting in that the surrounding landscape features, such as the road, the driveway, the meadow (minus the structures controlling the tide), the surrounding farm fields, and nearby farmhouses are intact with little change or infill since the nineteenth century; of materials in the original or historic exterior brick, wood sidings, shutters, windows, doors, and hardware; of workmanship in the Grecian profiles of cornices, window and door architraves, and baseboards, the styles and grain painting of door paneling, the tiger maple stair balustrade, and the joinery of flooring, roof and floor framing; of feeling in the overall aesthetic effect of the house as an example of its period and style, one relating to agricultural life, and as the home of a prosperous and weighty Quaker farming family; and of association with its historic identity as a farm by the presence of several farm outbuildings in the original farmstead and by its agrarian surroundings.

The crib barn/wagon house retains integrity of design in its keystone-shaped or canted crib walls with vertical crib slats, central drive bay and flanking aisles; of setting in its relationship to the farmstead, the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; of materials in its frame, crib slats, nails, doors, hardware, and stone foundation; of workmanship in the methods of framing a canted crib, adding aisles, raising their roofs, and joining hewn timbers and flooring; of feeling of nineteenth century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.

The carriage shed retains integrity of design in its form defined by the cantilevered structural bents, earthen floor, and open front, in its alterations due to moving and re-sizing to suit a new farm use; of setting in its situation in the farmstead, relationship to the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; of materials in its wood shingle roof, wood board siding, and hewn timber framing; of workmanship in the hewing and joining of timbers for the frame; feeling of nineteenth century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.

The well house retains integrity of location in that it has not been moved; in design in its fenestration, form, and braced stud wall framing; setting in its relationship to the farmstead, the former barn, the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; materials in its twentieth century lumber framing, wood board cladding, door and hardware; workmanship in its nailed stud wall construction; feeling of early twentieth-century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; and association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.

Therefore, the property retains most aspects of integrity that pertain to the ability of the property to convey its significance under Criterion C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 1

Narrative Statement of Significance

Significance Statement

The Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm features an exemplary late Federal style house significant for its early usage of Greek Revival decoration, fine workmanship, hierarchy of finishes, and material evidence of farm life, including the presence of servants. It also expresses the social status and “plain” architectural tastes associated with weighty Quakers in Salem County. The gable-fronted, drive-through, canted crib barn with lateral sheds provides an early nineteenth-century example of the agricultural property type called a crib barn or wagon house, a multi-use building which stored corn fodder to feed livestock, and farm vehicles. The three-sided, cantilevered, open-fronted carriage shed represents a typical shelter built for domestic means of transportation as well as farm implements. The more recent appearance in the farmyard of a small, gable-roofed well house evidences the ever-evolving adaptations to farming and domestic needs. All the outbuildings depict changes over time in local agricultural economy, markets, and technology, and contribute to scarce documentation of agricultural buildings in New Jersey. The farm’s period of significance is 1825 to 1906: 1825 is the date of initial construction of house and farmstead, and 1906 is the year of a major kitchen alteration. Within this period the property achieved its significance. Specific significant years include 1825, the year of construction of the house and possibly the wagon house and carriage shed; 1876, the year the farm was sold out of the Wistar family; 1890, the year the Joseph and Flora Hancock bought the farm, ran a tomato canning operation there until 1906 and altered the service area of the house; and 1906, when William Sr. and Ida Hancock moved in and altered the kitchen. The house retains integrity of late Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles, and the outbuildings are significant examples of their types. For its association with the distinctive characteristics of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, and with types of agricultural buildings from the early Republic, along with modifications required by agricultural changes in succeeding periods, the Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm meets Criterion C with local significance for architecture and agriculture.

Architecture: The house

Caspar and Rebecca Wistar were members of prominent Quaker families who settled early in Mannington Township, a very productive agricultural landscape in Salem County. Caspar Wistar grew up on the adjacent farm on the south side of Mannington Creek in a frame colonial house that had been converted to a Georgian plan house by his parents after the Revolutionary War. Rebecca Bassett was a daughter of Joseph Bassett, a large landholder on the north side of the creek. Once vested with a farm of their own, Caspar and Rebecca built a polite, late-Federal style house with a full Georgian plan in brick using trending Greek Revival decorative ideas in 1825. By 1835, a farm of 156 acres was fully developed into an orchard, cropped fields, and a farmstead including the house and several outbuildings.

The Wistars executed the Georgian idea largely, and in brick, a performance fitting for one named Caspar Wistar, of the landed Quaker family originally of Philadelphia. In its presentation, it recalls the colonial brick houses of the weighty Quakers of West New Jersey—a landscape expression of cultural authority. Over the course of the eighteenth century, esteemed Quakers had built impressive patterned brickwork architecture to establish geographic presence and a “regional consciousness” for Quakerism, mapping tribal social, economic,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 2

and political power.¹ The Wistars, however, unlike most of the Salem-area Quakers, arrived late to the county, and the family lacked an ancestral brick house to express the family imprint on its “home farm.” Caspar and Rebecca’s 1825 house served this purpose, albeit in a new style and form. Like the earlier Quaker-built houses, this one, though originating in wealth and replete with elevated workmanship, is certainly polite, but not ostentatious. As such, it is a good example of Quaker “plainness” writ early Republic. The esteemed Caspar Wistar was in fact described as “plain in his habits and tastes, and an earnest and consistent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.”² With this house he and his wife continued Quaker architectural tradition.

Federal, or Adam, style is seen in the five-bay fenestration, tallness (stemming from high interior ceilings), an absence of string courses and water tables, segmental-arch roof dormers, bridged end chimney pairs, a Diocletian gable end window, and a rounded wall in the stair hall (photos 3, 4, 8, 11). Greek Revival finds expression in myriad woodwork profiles containing Grecian elliptical ovolos and stepped fasciae on exterior and interior millwork, and in the Tuscan-columned front porch (photos 8, 9). With four-over-four rooms bisected with a generously proportioned central hall decorated with an impressive and delicate tiger maple staircase (photo 15, 16), it departed from a pure expression of Georgian plan only in a slight asymmetry of plan and elevation, apparently driven by more practical concerns with space needs on the kitchen side.

Although the house is Georgian in plan (or modern, closed formal, Renaissance), the façade fenestration departs from the strict symmetry one might expect from a classically-derived house. The almost-centered front door hides an even less symmetrical interior layout—the south pile is 17 feet wide, and the north pile is 20 feet wide. The second-floor fenestration achieved a better symmetry, but the three segmentally-arched attic dormers achieved full symmetry. What drove this imbalanced arrangement might be related to a desire for a large kitchen and servants’ quarters on the south side. The large size of the room and its cooking structures—fireplace, hearth and bake ovens extending over a width of 12 feet—implies large-scale cooking, and perhaps the need for a large space to prepare food and to sit a large crowd of servants and laborers at mealtimes.

As in the nearby house of Caspar’s parents’ (John and Charlotte Wistar), and in another one in the vicinity (the Wyatt Miller House), the construction of such a large kitchen and cooking fireplace could have been driven by the ongoing development and farming of the extensive system of banked, reclaimed lands in Mannington Meadow. These cooking structures compare well in overall size and configuration with that of ironmaster Samuel Richards’ mansion in Atsion, New Jersey, built in 1826, where the original kitchen hearth and bake oven survive. The Wistar bake oven, separate from the fireplace, had its own arch support in the basement and a one-story exterior flue on the house exterior capped with a shingle roof. Likely the oven door was situated forward into the room as it is at Atsion, a technological advancement over having the bread oven open at the back of the fireplace, which presented a danger to cooks who had to step across embers to reach it.

¹ Michael J. Chiarappa, ““The first and best sort”: Quakerism, brick artisanry, and the vernacular aesthetics of eighteenth-century West New Jersey pattern brickwork architecture,” Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1992, 325. Chiarappa quotes Robert Blair St. George regarding regional consciousness in his study of the Connecticut River Valley, 352-360.

² Cushing and Sheppard, Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland New Jersey: With Biographical Sketches of Their Prominent Citizens* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883), 441.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 3

The interior is spacious, gracious, highly crafted, but not overly decorated. In the most formal spaces, a crown molding is lacking, for example, but the marble mantelpieces and cast iron firebacks (both also strikingly like those in the Atsion mansion) evidence taste and respectability without ostentation. The delicate tiger maple stair balustrade is a concession to the idea of displaying wealth to impress visitors who enter the spacious stair hall, which is lined with mahogany grain-painted paneled doors. Fine workmanship is evident in the corner block detailing at the architraves—scribed around the fluted pilasters instead of simply abutting them. Caspar Wistar appears to have perpetuated his father's Quaker sensibility to "finish it in a plain substantial way."³ His house exhibits conservatism in its outward Federal appearance, but the latest architectural trends of Greek Revival come through in the carpenters' workmanship of interior and exterior woodwork, the front entry, and columned fireplace mantles.

The house, though modern in other respects, expressed one rather antiquated, even Colonial, feature—the corner fireplace. A stack of these rises in the southwest cell. It may have been, however, a practical solution to fitting a fireplace into a wall that was to have both a door and a window. The fireplaces in the north parlors, on the other hand, stand in the middle of each parlor end wall, more typical of Federal-period architecture.

Because the house was built of a piece and has such good integrity from 1825, it offers a good study in hierarchy of finishes and hence room function. Differences in woodwork (complexity of baseboards, door panels and moldings, and window jamb design) and mantelpieces (materials and elaboration) are detectible from side to side, front to back, from lower level to upper level, and between the family quarters and the servant quarters over the kitchen. High end spaces contain flared window jambs, taller, capped baseboards, and broad, applied panel moldings. At the lower extreme is the woodwork in the finished attic which is reminiscent of the colonial period; some of the doors with their wrought H and L hinges might have been salvaged from elsewhere for a cost-savings, or such hardware and woodwork was still made for low-end spaces. An exterior side door into the less formal southwest parlor may be a sign of a special use that required segregating visitors from the formal entry altogether—for business, perhaps, or even as a more convenient egress to the driveway and carriage shed, which once stood opposite. There is also a mix of door panel molding profiles: some molded integrally, and others applied, often on the opposite sides of the same door, signaling a difference in the formality or public/private nature of the spaces.

Several unique historic features of this elite house stand out. Practical as well as well-built, special amenities like the many closets, illustrate a household life designed to give order to its material trappings. The attic contains a rare featherbed storage closet with joined, wood lattice racks. A deep basement room and an array of iron hooks and wooden pegs embedded in the floor joists above the northwest basement room may relate to food storage, such as potatoes, orchard products, and meat. The roof structure rests upon a timber false plate which seems unusual for this time period, when most seem to be the board type.

The Wistars idea for their house was consistent with the observation that mid-Atlantic builders' response to the onset of the Greek Revival style was a lack of full embrace of the building form, rather, opting to apply selected Grecian features and ornamentation, such as the elliptical moldings, columned front porches and rectangular front door transom (in lieu of Adamesque round or elliptical transoms) seen on the Wistar house. Though the

³ Will of John Wistar, Wills Book B-231, Salem County Surrogate's Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 4

porch with its slender columns is Federal-style, its entablature is Grecian, and it serves as a portico for the understated front door surround, with its Grecian rectangular transom. Here, the builder combined new and old ways of applying classical elements that befitted the relative monumentality of this house and the status of his client. Greek Revival was most popular across the United States between 1830 and 1850, so the millwork found in this house was on the cutting edge of this architectural trend in 1825.⁴

Greek Revival was called "the National Style" at the time, and was most prevalent in the fastest-growing areas of the country, as people migrated west, New Jersey not among them. The side-gabled subtype with a one story porch, such as the Wistar's house, represents about 20% of all Greek Revival buildings. The style was spread by builders' pattern books, such as by Asher Benjamin and Minard Lafever.⁵ Asher Benjamin of Boston was the first to publish designs and details for builders in America, but he did not introduce Grecian details until 1827, two years after this house was built.⁶

Talbot Hamlin, a historian of American Greek Revival architecture, defines the period as 1820-1860. Philadelphia led the nation in the development of the Greek Revival style and produced a number of pioneering architects. Philadelphia architect John Haviland wrote *The Builder's Assistant* in 1818-1821, which was heavily Grecian in its details, and the first American pattern book to introduce the Greek orders. By the time of his second book, 1837, popular taste had fully embraced Greek Revival.⁷

Put into this context, Caspar and Rebecca Wistar must have hired a sophisticated builder who was familiar with Haviland's book, published only four years before he built the Wistar's house. Whoever he was, he skillfully adapted and executed myriad Grecian molding profiles to Federal classically-fluted architraves around doors and windows, and in the porch entablature, door panels, mantles, and eave cornice. This forward-looking carpenter would have needed new planes with new steel blades ground to the new elliptical shapes in Haviland's book, representing a significant investment in his architectural competence and ability to attract wealthy clients.

The house expressed emergent Greek Revival as decoration, on the cusp of its appearance in the United States. The proximity of Philadelphia, and the Quaker and familial connections the Wistars (and likely also their builder) had with that city brought trending Grecian tastes to bear on this house. The Wistars, who had Philadelphia cousins of high social standing to visit and Quaker yearly meetings to attend, undoubtedly had opportunities to witness first-hand the architectural transformations taking place there and to carry this influence home, perhaps in the form of a suitable carpenter. At the same time, they clung to traditional taste in house form, perhaps expressing a conservatism rooted in their agrarianism or the Quaker ideal of plainness.

⁴ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic : Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 138-139.

⁵ Virginia McAlester and A. Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 179-182.

⁶ William Morgan in Asher Benjamin, *The American Builder's Companion; Or, A System of Architecture Particularly Adapted to the Present Style of Building*. (New York: Dover Publications, 1969, Repr. Boston: R. P. & C. William, 1827, 6th ed.), vii.

⁷ Talbot Hamlin, Sarah Hull Jenkins. Simpson Hamlin, and Dean Leopold Arnaud, *Greek Revival Architecture in America* (New York: Dover Publications, 1964; Repr. Oxford University Press, 1944), 68-71.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 5

Architecture: The Farmstead

In 1833 Caspar Wistar undertook a survey of the property. The survey map drawn by surveyor Joseph E. Brown in August of that year depicts 156 acres divided into farmstead, orchard, fields ranging from two to thirteen acres, a 33-acre woodland and swamp, Mannington Creek, the road to Salem, and adjacent property owners.⁸ In 1835 Wistar wrote a description of the house and outbuildings, with dimensions and locations relative to the house, in a letter requesting a policy from the Franklin Fire Insurance Company in Philadelphia.⁹ His insurance survey describes a "Bath and Bee house" eight feet square and two stories high, 26 feet east, a "carriage house" 20 x 40 feet, 74 feet south, a "granary and workshop" two stories high and 18 x 28 feet, 94 feet southeast, a barn 30 x 75 feet, 174 feet northeast, and a white oak tree twelve feet in circumference reaching twenty feet above the house, 51 feet due south. The latter, obviously an important feature on his farm, is presumably the namesake for Wistar's farm, which he called "Oakland" on the survey application (See site plan drawing).

Calling out the tree and the consequent naming of the plantation may be significant. This landscape feature, a white oak with a diameter of nearly four feet, may have carried a symbolic meaning for the Wistars. The Friends Cemetery in Salem is crowned with a legendary giant oak more than 500 years old, which became emblematic of the Quakers and the county (and is to this day). Under the Salem Oak, the story goes, colony founder John Fenwick signed a treaty with the local Indians, and there the Quakers built their first and second meeting houses. Such a large oak tree, standing on John Wistar's farm, could have reminded Caspar Wistar of the Salem Oak and by association, his Quaker heritage, and was therefore a fitting location for his farmstead.

An 1876 auction ad describes the farmstead thus: a large, two-story barn with stabling for 40 head of stock, a wagon house, a granary, shedding for stock, "other necessary outbuildings," and a "nearly new" four-room tenant house, which may have been elsewhere.¹⁰

An old Hancock family photograph (see historic photo attachment) shows a one-story frame gambrel-roofed house standing next to a small, two-story outbuilding, which is possibly the granary in the southeast corner of the farmyard described in Caspar Wistar's 1835 survey. The roof ridge was sway-backed, the weatherboard in the gable end was in disarray, the lower, shingled roof slope was heavily stained, and the upper roof slope was re-roofed with standing seam metal. Where the roof overhung the wall, a missing soffit exposed the overhanging joists. Three asymmetrical bays contained replacement sash windows, but no door, suggesting it had been altered. An unidentified, plainly dressed old man with hat in hand stood in front of the house facing the camera. Handwriting on the back of the photo identifies him as Caspar Wistar, and the house as "the original hip-roof Wistar house." The house in the photograph looks very much like gambrel roof houses built in the county in the early eighteenth-century, though most known examples are brick.

Passed down in the Hancock family is an oral account telling of a gambrel-roofed house that once stood across the road from the farmstead.¹¹ That memory, and the 1765 Wyatt-Wister survey showing Richard Wistar's house in that vicinity, suggests a sequence of events: Richard Wistar, or even his father-in-law, Bartholomew

⁸ Joseph E. Brown, "A Survey and Plot of Caspar Wistar's Farm in Mannington: made in August 1833." Collection of David and Suzanne H. Culver.

⁹ Survey #3137, Franklin Insurance Survey Collection (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

¹⁰ *National Standard*, November 29, 1876; *Salem Sunbeam*, November 3, 1876.

¹¹ Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 6

Wyatt, built the house, perhaps upon Richard's marriage to Sarah Wyatt in 1751, or it was an even earlier tenant house of Wyatt's. As the landscape evolved with succeeding generations and new houses, it fell into a secondary use. Sometime after 1815, Caspar Wistar moved the ancestral Richard Wistar House from his brother John's farm across the road to his inherited farm allotment on the east side of the road. Perhaps it housed Caspar and his family until his new brick house was built. Apparently annexed to the farmyard after 1835, it may have housed free-black laborers like Susan Green, Ebenezer Duck, Isaac York, and Lucy Oliver, who lived on Caspar's property in 1850.¹² Since this is a Hancock family photo, it is possible that Caspar Wistar, Jr., before his death in 1908, nostalgically visited the old homestead, then owned by the Hancocks, where he was pictured.¹³ Perhaps the occasion of the photograph was to document the relic on the eve of its demolition, and to stand for the last time with the dwelling of his ancestor.

Architecture: The Outbuildings

The lack of developed statewide or local context for farm architecture hampers interpretation of the Wistar outbuildings, and the ability to use a consistent nomenclature. However, the author's study of three farms in 2013, and a 1984 partial county survey offer some context and comparisons, albeit limited.¹⁴ The New Jersey SHPO has an unillustrated list of outbuilding types for surveys, as well.¹⁵

The farmstead as Wistar described it, and as it is today in its fragmented state, represents the courtyard plan, in which the buildings are laid out in a hollow square, one that dates to Saxon times in England. It predominates in southern New Jersey.¹⁶ It is the most common farmstead plan in the county, as well, the others found being the cluster, the linear, and the bisected.¹⁷

The Wistar crib barn/wagon house is an example of an outbuilding still present on many farms in the county. Henry Glassie stated, "In New Jersey the drive-in corn crib is a major farm building located in a position of importance with the farmyard; it is fitted with doors and sheds and serves multiple purposes, such as implement storage."¹⁸ Thompson and Dickey also refer to this type of outbuilding as a drive-in corn crib, and add that the Salem County terms are wagon shed or crib house. Of the 50 farms in Mannington Township surveyed in 1984, 26 had drive-in corn cribs. The most common type has laterally added sheds and a broken-slope roof. But there was no detail on the interior configurations.¹⁹ The state architectural survey guide offers only "corn crib," which implies one without a drive bay.

¹² 1850 Federal Census, Mannington Township.

¹³ "Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates, 1803-1915," index and images, *FamilySearch*

(<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/JDP5-YWL> : accessed 27 February 2015), Caspar Wistar, 02 May 1908; citing cn 11607, Philadelphia City Archives and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; FHL microfilm 1,402,945.

¹⁴ Maria M. Thompson and John M. Dickey, "Salem County Cultural Resource Survey Phase I," (Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1984), 18-23; Janet L. Sheridan, "Salem County Farms Recording Project," 2014, (archived at Salem County Historical Society, Salem Community College, Rutgers Library, New Brunswick, and online at <https://app.box.com/s/pb1258570gm1mem5pm0e>).

¹⁵ *Guidelines for Architectural Survey* (Trenton: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, n.d.), 100.

¹⁶ Henry Glassie, "Eighteenth Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972), 51.

¹⁷ Thompson and Dickey, *Ibid*, 21.

¹⁸ Glassie, *Ibid*, 33.

¹⁹ Thompson and Dickey, 19.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 7

There are many variations on the drive-in corn crib. On just three Salem County farms there were three entirely different variations, but all with one or more drive-bays, and cribs located in the outer walls. They differed in having shed additions, cellars, number of drive bays, and being drive-in or drive-through. Only the Wistar example had shed additions.²⁰ Subsequent fieldwork has revealed even more types, such as one that appears similar to the so-called Dutch Barn of northern New Jersey and New York, and the gable-fronted barn of the lower mid-Atlantic.²¹ But the most unique aspect of the Wistar crib barn is that the central crib portion has a keystone or pentagonal shape in cross-section, that is, the walls are canted outward. One other example in Mannington has this shape.²² So in this respect, the Wistar crib barn may be an uncommon type. The keystone-shaped, drive-in corn crib was known in mid-nineteenth-century southeastern Pennsylvania.²³ Examples in the farms literature date from the 1860s.²⁴

The Wistar cant-walled crib could have been free-standing, with or without doors, originally. The canted design prevents settling and protects the stored corn from rain. This one, having hewn posts and beams, hewn rafters, and sash-sawn braces and studs, and what appear to be early cut nails, could date to the early part of the century, even to establishment of this farmstead. The sheds may have been added later by pocketing rafters into slots cut into the crib slats below the rafter tails, followed even later by raising the roof line by laying the shed rafters on top of the crib rafters. It appears that the sheds were originally open to the north without doors until the twentieth century.

Open-fronted sheds such as the Wistar carriage shed was recognized as one of several specialized types of outbuildings.²⁵ The Wistar carriage shed shares its design (gable-roofed in the long dimension, footprint long compared to depth, and constructed with several timber frame bents cantilevered at the front to support the roof plate) with a study farm in Alloway Township.²⁶ This type of open shed was typically used to house wheeled vehicles and equipment, whether domestic or agricultural. Some are attached to or near barns, and some are situated close to houses. This design is also seen in the extant horse sheds at the Salem and Lower Alloways Creek Quaker meeting houses which sheltered the horses and carriages during worship.

According to the family, the 20x34 foot shed was moved from within the farmstead, but from where and when exactly is unknown.²⁷ Caspar Wistar described a 20x40 foot "Carragehouse" [sic] in his 1835 survey which stood south of the house. It is conceivable that the 1835 shed was moved but erected six feet shorter in length by changing the spacing of the bents. The degree of reworked and/or re-used framing supports this idea. Its historic proximity to the house supports a domestic use to house carriages and horses, particularly on the site of such an elite property. Moving the shed closer to the barn may mean it was needed less for carriages than for wheeled

²⁰ Sheridan, Ibid, 14-15.

²¹ Lanier and Herman, 188-189.

²² Thompson and Dickey, #1705-124

²³ "Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960, Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region, c. 1750-1960," 69. At "The Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project"

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/agricultural_history_project/2579, The example shown is free-standing without sheds.

²⁴ Falk, 116-118.

²⁵ Thompson and Dickie, 20-21.

²⁶ Sheridan, 15. The Watson Farm in Aldine, Alloway Township.

²⁷ Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 8

farm implements. Although the Wistars' appears to have been re-purposed for equipment and materials, its name stuck.

The well house, added in the early twentieth-century, protected a brick-lined well, from which the concrete trough was filled to water the horses as they came in from working the fields. The team was chained to the sycamore tree as they drank. A piece of that chain is still embedded in the tree trunk. The well dried up after William and Ida Hancock, in order to make ends meet during the Great Depression, dug the nearby gravel hole to supply local WPA road projects. In 1984, the well house was surveyed as a tool shed.²⁸ Today it houses an oil tank. This well may be the one described in the 1876 auction ad as "a well of good water at the barn."²⁹

The crib barn gained sheds, the carriage shed was moved and altered, and the well house appeared later and had a succession of uses. The expansions and changes seen in these three outbuildings evidence shifts in farm technology and needs over time, and how farm outbuildings were ever-changing in response. "The farm complex was forever in a state of flux. Buildings became obsolete, are abandoned or collapse; barns burn; new structures are constructed to take their place."³⁰ For example, with increasing farm mechanization during the nineteenth century, farmers bought horse-drawn implements with which to plow, seed, cultivate, and harvest, and hence needed to expand storage space to protect them. If the old carriage shed was re-purposed for farm implements, the crib sheds could have been used for carriages and the road horses who pulled them.

Historical Background

The Caspar Wistar (1795-1872) of this farm is one of several such namesake descendants of the well-known German immigrant who arrived in Philadelphia in 1717. His great-grandfather Caspar (1696-1752) became one of the wealthiest men in Pennsylvania from his button making, mercantile, and glassmaking businesses, but mostly from his shrewd land speculations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.³¹ Penniless upon emigrating, he joined the region's dominant religion, Quakerism, tapping into a powerful social and economic network that served him well. His wealth, business acumen, and civic-mindedness trickled down through the American generations, and expressed itself in the Casper and Rebecca Bassett Wistar House of 1825.

The immigrant Caspar Wistar brought one line of his prolific family to Salem County through his son Richard (1727-1781), who ran the glass works at Wistarburgh in Alloways Creek established by his father in 1739. Wistarburgh is known as the first successful glassworks established in the American colonies. Like his father, Richard invested heavily in land, and acquired nearly 1500 acres of his own in Salem County (building a grist mill on one Alloways Creek parcel) in addition to inheriting the 1500-acre glassworks.³² Richard Wistar's presence in the area and his Quaker social ties led to his marriage to Sarah Wyatt at the Salem Friends Meeting

²⁸ Thompson and Dickie, Ibid, Form #1705-120.

²⁹ *National Standard and Salem Sunbeam*, Ibid.

³⁰ Thompson and Dickey, 21.

³¹ Insa Kummer, "Caspar Wistar." In *Immigrant Entrepreneurship: German-American Business Biographies, 1720 to the Present*, vol. 1, edited by Marianne S. Wokeck (German Historical Institute: Last modified June 19, 2012.)

<http://immigrantentrepreneurship.org/entry.php?rec=1> (accessed November 2013).

³² Will of Richard Wistar (fully transcribed) in Elmer T. Hutchinson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 35, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc*, Vol. VI, 1781-1785 (Trenton, NJ, 1939), 450.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 9

in 1751. Her parents, Bartholomew Wyatt II (1697-1770) and his wife Elizabeth Tomlinson, sat on an estate of 1200 acres known as "Quietitty," or "Sandy Burr Woods," bounding on the broad inland tidal flat called Mannington Meadow. The Caspar and Rebecca Wistar farm is a portion of that tract.

Of this estate, 850 acres had descended to Wyatt from his father Bartholomew Wyatt (1669-1726), a Quaker from Worcestershire, England, who arrived around 1690 and bought the parcels between 1692 and 1708 at "Quietitty," the Indian place name for this vicinity. Besides amassing a large tract of land, he was a merchant in Salem town.³³ He and his wife Sarah were active members of Salem Friends Meeting, contributing one of the largest sums of money for, as well as overseeing, the construction of the second meeting house in the town of Salem. Active in local civil affairs, Wyatt also served in the New Jersey colonial legislature in 1707.³⁴

Bartholomew II (1697-1770) was instrumental in the management of the Mannington Meadow Company. His minute book begun in 1753 followed a state act "to enable the Owners of the Meadows and Marshes adjoining to and on both sides of Manneton [sic] Creek, to keep out the Tide from overflowing them." Over a two-year period, Wyatt recorded expenses for the construction of a new dam and sluices over the creek: labor, boarding workers, getting and hauling timber, digging, and of course, rum.³⁵ They may have been expanding upon what was built subsequent to an identical law enacted in 1713/14.³⁶ Indicative of ongoing banked meadow development in Mannington, another act was passed in 1758 "to enable the Owners and Possessors of some Meadows, Marshes and Cripples in Manington [sic], in the County of Salem, to keep the Tides from overflowing the same."³⁷

Richard Wistar, an astute land speculator like his father, no doubt understood the value of his father-in-law's land and the opportunity it afforded him and his heirs for profit. Meadow land, banked to keep the tide from flooding in, was a valuable agricultural asset to the owners of the adjacent fast lands. It was used to grow hay, grain, seeds, and livestock, and was naturally extremely productive. Annually, during the winter, the meadows were opened to the tide to flood in fresh nutrients. The process of "stopping the tide" and meadow farming began with European settlement in the Delaware Valley, and proceeded through the early twentieth century.³⁸

³³ Bartholomew Wyatt Daybook 1703, Salem County Historical Society Manuscripts MN70.

³⁴ Samuel F. Hagar, George J. Bigelow, *The Biographical Cyclopedia of New Jersey, Being an Account of the Lives of Individuals Who Have Contributed to the Advancement of the Intellectual, Moral and Material Interests of the Commonwealth* (New York city: National American Society, 1909), 175.

³⁵ Samuel Allinson, *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, etc.,* (Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1776), 197.

³⁶ Ibid, 34.

³⁷ Ibid, 224. According to *The Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. 1754-60. 19th Assembly*, one of the petitioners was John Goosling, and there were objections from Samuel Hedge and Samuel Mason who owned 245 acres that would have been affected. In the session, John Goosling was present to argue against their assertion of harm, but neither Hedge nor Mason showed up to answer Goosling's testimony. The bill was passed with unrecorded amendments which may have altered the original plan.

³⁸ Kimberly R. Sebold, *From Marsh to Farm : The Landscape Transformation of Coastal New Jersey* (Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1992), 30, 57-65.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 10

Roughly half of Wyatt's estate, or 641 acres, "I partly purchased and partly was given to me by my father-in-law" to satisfy a debt in 1765.³⁹ Richard and Sarah did not settle on Quietitty, however, but remained residents of Philadelphia where they held membership in the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, and owned numerous town houses.⁴⁰ Wistar owned a house of unknown age on his Wyatt allotment which predated the time of the sale, and was probably tenanted like many landholdings of that period.⁴¹

Richard Wistar wrote his will on October 5, 1780 and died the following year. He left properties in Salem County to his four sons, Bartholomew, Richard, John, and Thomas. To John, he left the 641-acre plantation at Quietitty, where John and his wife Charlotte (nee Newbold) of the Chesterfield Quaker Meeting in Burlington County settled in 1782. They also maintained a town house and social ties in Philadelphia.

John and Charlotte Wistar raised ten children on the farm now at 120 Harris Road which lay a quarter-mile to the southeast. Their sixth child and third son was Caspar Wistar (1795-1872).⁴² When John Wistar died in 1815, he left Caspar, who was then twenty years old, "the part of my plantation now in the occupancy of John Knight," along with three lots of meadow and a parcel of woodland. John Wistar also devised a nearby tenanted plantation he had purchased to his son Clayton, and the home plantation (now 120 Harris Road) to his son John, Jr., then a minor.⁴³

John Wistar's 1814 bequests to his sons of tenanted farms point out the tenancy pattern discerned in southeastern Pennsylvania. The need to supply one's children with land was cited as one factor in stimulating the rise of farm tenancy in the mid-eighteenth century. It was a way "to hold, to improve, and to earn a return on land until it was needed for the use of the family or to raise capital." By John Wistar's time, however, tenancy was in decline—upward mobility to landowning for tenants became more limited, and the land supply was diminishing.⁴⁴ So the tenants on the Wistar land in 1814 were a dying breed, and were displaced by Wistar's children. Richard Wistar's holdings were so vast that one son could inherit 600 acres in 1782, a very large parcel. In turn John Wistar was able to leave sustainable parcels to his children, all with pieces of meadow and woodland to support family and yield profits.

The Wistars no doubt had access to the best education (John's brother Caspar (1761-1818) was the eminent physician of Philadelphia), and moved in Philadelphia social circles. John was probably exposed to ideas of "experimental agriculture" adopted by gentleman farmers, which had roots in the European rise of science. In fact, Caspar's brother Clayton Wistar was one of two Salem County farmers who joined the Philadelphia

³⁹ Will of Richard Wistar, Ibid; Shourds, 361.

⁴⁰ William Wade Hinshaw, et al, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Baltimore [Md.]: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1991, Salem Monthly Meeting Records, 111; Lucy Simler, "Tenancy in Colonial Pennsylvania: The Case of Chester County," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser. 43:4 (October 1986), 545, 550-552.

⁴¹ Survey of Division of Land of Bartholomew Wyatt and Richard Wistar, by Ebenezer Miller, Jr., Surveyor, Run out 12th month 1764, Divided 5th month, 1765 (Salem County Historical Society Map Collection).

⁴² Richard Wistar Davids, *The Wistar Family: A genealogy of the Descendants of Caspar Wistar, Emigrant in 1717* (Philadelphia, 1896), 9.

⁴³ Will of John Wistar, Wills Book B-231, Salem County Surrogate's Office. John Knight was a tenant who also appeared in the Mannington Meadow Company minutes as a member and manager of water works.

⁴⁴ Lucy Simler, "Tenancy in Colonial Pennsylvania: The Case of Chester County," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser. 43:4 (October 1986), 545, 551-552, 557.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 11

Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in the second decade of the century, so John Wistar would have been apprised through him. The other was Robert Gibbon Johnson, a vigorous promoter of agriculture and Salem County's first historian. At that time, there was no statewide agricultural society, as New York and Philadelphia attracted the interested farmers from New Jersey.⁴⁵ John Wistar provided a "liberal education" at his own expense to a poor non-family member in the township who showed uncommon abilities, so presumably he gave the same or better to his own children.⁴⁶ Casper himself received "an ordinary English education, but it is not known where."⁴⁷

Caspar Wistar not only inherited a 125-acre farm, he was a beneficiary of his great aunt Sarah Wistar (1738-1815), who died the same year as his father. She bequeathed £11,000 to each of her three grand-nephews named Caspar Wistar.⁴⁸ Caspar Wistar "succeeded him [his father] on the old Wyatt homestead."⁴⁹ This may imply that he and John Jr. both occupied the family homestead prior to 1825, when Caspar commenced the construction of his brick mansion on Pointers-Auburn Road (formerly Sculltown Road). Caspar married Rebecca Bassett, the daughter of Quakers Joseph and Mary Bassett, a major landowner on the north side of Mannington Creek, on April 2, 1817.⁵⁰ It is possible that if Caspar and Rebecca did not share his parents' homestead with his brother John, they may have occupied a story and a half frame house that stood west of the homestead, later identified as the ancestral house of Richard Wistar. This gambrel-roofed house later appeared in the farmyard of Caspar and Rebecca Wistar as an outbuilding.⁵¹

Pointers-Auburn Road was not mapped as a public road until sometime between 1833 and 1849.⁵² But John Wistar's 1814 will refers to "the road from Salem into Haines Neck," so a local road existed on the earthen dam across Mannington Creek built by Mannington Meadow Company. The upstream meadow areas were farmed by company members since 1714, one of the earliest authorized in the colony to build such waterworks. Bartholomew Wyatt hosted company meetings 1756-1786, with his grandson John Wistar appearing in the minutes in 1783 and active until 1814. "Wyatts new drain meadow Company" began meeting in 1818 with Caspar Wistar, Clayton Wistar, and, when he came of age, John Wistar, Jr. among the members.⁵³ The Wyatt Meadow lay south of Mannington Creek and east of Salem Creek, the wild marsh on Bartholomew Wyatt's "Quietitty" that he divided between himself and Richard Wistar in 1765.

1825 was a pivotal year. Casper, at age 30, began construction of his capacious new house, while John, Jr. who reached majority age, undertook selected stylistic upgrades at the family homestead at about the same time. In

⁴⁵ Raymond Woodward, *The Development of Agriculture in New Jersey, 1640-1880, a Monographic Study in Agricultural History*, Bulletin 451 (New Brunswick, N.J.: New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, 1927), 11, 57.

⁴⁶ Shourds, 450. John Wistar provided ten or twelve acres and a tenant house to Henry Firth, a debtor in Mannington. Wistar provided the education to his eldest son, Stubbins Firth, then he prevailed upon his brother Dr. Caspar Wistar in Philadelphia to teach Firth medicine.

⁴⁷ Cushing and Sheppard, 441.

⁴⁸ Shourds, Thomas. *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey*, Bridgeton, N.J.: G.F. Nixon, 1876, 361.

⁴⁹ Cushing and Sheppard, 441.

⁵⁰ Hinshaw, 111.

⁵¹ Hancock family photo, Suzanne Culver collection (see attachments).

⁵² *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea*. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849; Gordon, Thomas, *A Map of the State of New Jersey*. Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833.

⁵³ Bartholomew Wyatt Daybook 1703, Salem County Historical Society Manuscripts MN70 (000.070.0240).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 12

1825 Caspar chose a transitional Federal and Greek Revival mode for his brick mansion. His Georgian plan, four-over-four house with some 5,000 square feet of living space, not to mention outbuildings, perhaps manifests the generosity of his great-aunt Sarah Wistar's in her legacy to him ten years earlier. He called it "Oakland" and also "the Homestead Farm."⁵⁴

Casper Wistar's status in Mannington earned him an extensive biography and portrait engraving in Cushing and Sheppard's 1883 county history (one of two biographies for the township, the other being Samuel Abbott, who married Caspar and Rebecca Wistar's daughter Sarah). It paints a picture of an upright, exemplary, and conservative Quaker:

About 1825 he built the house now occupied by Andrew Griscom, where he resided until his removal to the city of Salem in 1861, successfully pursuing the business of a farmer, his place being a pattern of neatness and comfort. He was a man of decided convictions, a warm and sympathetic friend, exerting a strong influence in the locality in which he passed a long, useful, and exemplary life; plain in his habits and tastes, and an earnest and consistent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.⁵⁵

He participated in township governance, serving as the Commissioner of Appeals 1821-1825 and the Surveyor of the Highways in 1824 and 1833-34.⁵⁶

Caspar and Rebecca Wistar had thirteen children, of whom only five lived to adulthood: Sarah, Mary, Catharine, Caspar, and Joseph Bassett. Caspar, Jr. married Mary Emma Fogg in 1867.⁵⁷ Caspar Wistar, Sr. died in 1872, leaving the farm to Caspar, Jr.⁵⁸ At 40, he was already residing there and farming (his parents had moved into Salem in 1861 to live with their daughter Mary and her husband Caspar Wistar Thompson on West Broadway). Apparently Caspar Jr. did not find farming profitable, or perhaps the financial Panic of 1873 reversed his fortunes, for late in 1876, Caspar assigned the farm to Josiah Wistar and Caspar W. Acton for public sale in order to satisfy debts.⁵⁹ Caspar and Mary Emma thereafter moved to Philadelphia where they ran boarding houses and where Caspar later worked as a clerk at the Friends Institute.⁶⁰

The 1876 auction ad describes the farm in its prime. A large, two-story barn with stabling for 40 head of stock stood at the northeast corner of the farmyard. In addition, there was a wagon house, granary, shedding for stock, "other necessary outbuildings," and a "nearly new" four-room tenant house. The farm contained 120 acres, including 34 acres of meadow and the balance upland "in a high state of cultivation" divided into 12-acre fields, and a 5-acre "prime-bearing" orchard with a "well-selected variety of fruit." A 7-acre tract of white and black oak timber "suitable for posts and cord-wood" lay adjacent.⁶¹ Like his father and brother, he seemed quite

⁵⁴ Franklin Insurance Company Surveys Collection #3137 (Pennsylvania Historical Society); Will Book G-37 (Salem County Surrogate's Office).

⁵⁵ Cushing & Sheppard . 441.

⁵⁶ Ibid, 437-438.

⁵⁷ Richard Wistar Davids, *The Wistar Family: A Genealogy of the Descendants of Casper Wistar, Emigrant in 1717* (Philadelphia, 1896), 12.

⁵⁸ Will Book G-37, Salem County Surrogate's Office.

⁵⁹ Deed 49-172, Salem County Clerk's Office.

⁶⁰ 1880 and 1900 Federal census, Philadelphia. *Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory for 1880* (Phila: James Gopsill, 1880).

⁶¹ *National Standard*, November 29, 1876; *Salem Sunbeam*, November 3, 1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 13

focused on livestock, which would have pastured well in the meadows. Corn in the crib and hay in the large barn would have fed Wistar's 20 head of cattle, 20 of swine, 5 milk cows and 4 horses over the winter.⁶² The large orchard may explain the deep cellar under the house. The abundance of meat produced on this farm for the family and for market may explain the many hooks in the basement room. The presence of a new "tenant house" may suggest the absence of the owner from day-to-day farming activities, or the anticipation of a new gentleman farmer occupant, for whom a tenant would rent and work the farm. A building just north of the farmstead, close to the meadow, shows as "C. Wistar" on an atlas map of the time, and could be that tenant house.⁶³

Edward Lawrence, of an old Mannington family, was the high bidder on the farm in 1876. He sold it in three months to Andrew A. Griscom, a major landowner who held it for eleven years. In 1888, Griscom sold it to Richard Bassett, who sold it two years later to Joseph G. Hancock. All of these owners were Quakers. From 1890 to the present, the property has been retained among Hancock heirs.⁶⁴

Joseph and Flora Lippincott Hancock established a commercial canning operation on the farm in 1890. Joseph died in 1894 at the young age of 43, but Flora, undaunted, continued the business alone. The canning business began "in a building in the rear of their house," according to an account by their son, William. The wording does not make it clear whether this was the attached shed "in the rear of their house," or a separate "building" to the rear of the house. An account written by her grandson Joseph G. Hancock related that her cold pack canning began on her kitchen range, and then expanded to a wagon shed in which she installed six ranges, hiring six women. She specialized in tomatoes selected for frying, built up a considerable local reputation, and sold her excess product in Philadelphia. She also hired African American workers from Marshalltown, an antebellum free black community three miles away, who walked to her farm daily. For a time, Flora stored her product in the northeast parlor of the house, to which can stains on the floor attest. Between 1902 and 1909 she had moved the operation as well as herself, into the city of Salem (probably when she sold the farm to her son William in 1906). "Mrs. F. Hancock's Canning Factory" utilized an old livery and African American church building on Hancock Street. By 1915, "Flora L. Hancock, Fancy Hand Packed Fruit & Vegetables" was located at 125 Griffith Street, where her workforce peaked at 200. Flora procured a government contract during World War I, but when the war ended, the government reneged and she was left owing thousands of dollars to area farmers for their tomatoes. Over time, she repaid them everything and earned great respect as a tough, enterprising woman of integrity. She retired and closed the cannery sometime before 1920.⁶⁵

Flora's son, William C. Hancock Sr., assumed ownership of the farm in 1906. He and his first wife, Ida Fogg, were responsible for the extensive changes made to the kitchen.⁶⁶ They removed the original brick fireplace and

⁶² 1850 Federal Census, Mannington Township, Agricultural Schedule.

⁶³ Everts & Stewart., *Combination Atlas Map of Salem & Gloucester Counties, New Jersey : Compiled, Drawn and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys.* (Philadelphia: Everts & Stewart, 1876). Mannington Township.

⁶⁴ Deed Books 49-175, 49-442, 67-472, 71-150, Salem County Clerk's Office.

⁶⁵ William B. Vanneman, "The Hancock Cannery," *Salem Standard & Jerseyman*, December 10, 1969. Vanneman interviewed William Hancock; Joseph G. Hancock, "Flora L. Hancock—My Grandmother," possibly a Cumberland County Antique Show booklet, n.d.. Joseph Hancock was a farmer in Greenwich, Cumberland County, NJ. (Collection of the owners); Sanborn maps 1902, 1909, 1915; 1920 Federal Census, Salem City.

⁶⁶ Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 14

bake oven, probably truncated the shed from the south elevation, and added windows. The kitchen originally contained a straight staircase along the north wall into the servants' chamber above. It appears that the shed was extended over the rear cellar entrance, and a new kitchen staircase was inserted into the shed. The idea may have been to convert the original, interior kitchen to a different use. In 1913, their 120 acres was planted exclusively in potatoes.⁶⁷

After William and his second wife Irene passed on (William in 1973) the house was converted to a rental property until their granddaughter and her husband purchased the property and began an extensive historic rehabilitation in 1988.

Returned

⁶⁷ *The Farm Journal Farm Directory of Salem County New Jersey* (Phila: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1913), 54.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Primary sources

- Allinson, Samuel. *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey* (Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1776)
- A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea.* Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849. <http://www.loc.gov/item/2012586902>.
- Beers, F. W. 1872 Atlas of New Jersey, "Topographical Map of Salem County." Rutgers University Special Collections, http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/1872Atlas/SalemCounty_1872.jpg.
- Benjamin, Asher. *The American Builder's Companion; or, a System of Architecture Particularly Adapted to the Present Style of Building.* New York: Dover Publications, 1969.
- Boyd's Directory of Salem and Gloucester Cos., N. J. 1895-'96.* Philadelphia: C. E. Howe Co., 1895.
- Brown, Joseph E. "A Survey and Plot of Caspar Wistar's Farm in Mannington: made in August 1833." *Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey.* Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876.
- Franklin Insurance Survey Collection #3137. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory for 1880.* Phila: James Gopsill, 1880.
- Gordon, Thomas, *A Map of the State of New Jersey.* Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833. <http://gallery.njpinebarrens.com/showphoto.php/photo/3788/title/thomas-gordons-1833-ma/cat/250>
- Historic Aerial Photography, <http://www.historicaerials.com> USDA aerial photos 1931, 1940, 1963, 1970, 1995, 2002, 2006.
- Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates, 1803-1915. FamilySearch.org.
- Salem County Deeds, Mortgages, and Miscellaneous Records, Salem County Clerk's Office.
- Salem County Wills and Inventories, Salem County Surrogate's Office.
- Sanborn Insurance Maps, Salem, New Jersey, 1902-1915. New York: Sanborn map Company. Princeton University Firestone Library Collection. <http://library.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbcs/aids/sanborn/salem/salem.html>
- Survey map of division of land of Bartholomew Wyatt to Richard Wistar, 1765. (Salem County Historical Society).
- Survey No. 3137, Caspar Wister, April 10, 1835, Franklin Insurance Surveys, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- The Farm Journal Farm Directory of Salem County, New Jersey.* Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Co, 1913.
- The Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. 1754-60. 19th Assembly.* Woodbridge, NJ: James Parker, 1754. <https://archive.org/stream/votesproceedings1754newj#page/n3/mode/2up> (accessed February, 2014).
- United States Geographic Survey. 1948 Topographic Map. Salem Quad. <http://historical.mytopo.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Salem&state=NJ&series=15>.
- United States Geographic Survey. 1890 Topographic Map. Salem Quad. <http://historical.mytopo.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Salem&state=NJ&series=15>.
- United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos. Historic Aerials.Com <http://www.historicaerials.com/Default.aspx>.
- United States Federal Censuses, 1830-1930, Ancestry.com.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 2

Wyatt, Bartholomew. Account Book and Minutes (Salem County Historical Society MN70, 000.070.0240).

Secondary Sources

Ardrey, R. L. *American Agricultural Implements; a Review of Invention and Development in the Agricultural Implement Industry of the United States*. Chicago: R. L. Ardrey, 1894.

Berkey, Joan. "A Survey of the Early Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cumberland County, New Jersey." Cumberland County Historical Society: 2011.

Chiarappa, Michael J. "The First and Best Sort Quakerism, Brick Artisanry, and the Vernacular Aesthetics of Eighteenth-Century West New Jersey Pattern Brickwork Architecture," Diss. University of Pennsylvania, 1992.

Cook, George H. *Geology of New Jersey by the Authority of the Legislature*. Newark: The Daily Advertiser office, 1868.

Craig, H. Stanley, compiler. *Genealogical Data: The Salem Tenth in West Jersey*. Merchantville, NJ: H. S. Craig, 1926.

Cushing, Thomas and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883. Repr. Woodbury, NJ: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1974.

Davids, Richard Wistar. *The Wistar Family: A genealogy of the Descendants of Caspar Wistar, Emigrant in 1717*. Philadelphia, 1896.

Endersby, Greenwood and Larkin, *Barn Preservation & Adaptation*. Universe: 2003, Repr 2008.

Frandsen, J. H. and W. B. Nevens. "Dairy /Barn and Milk House Arrangement" Circular 6. Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. October, 1919.

Garrison, J. Ritchie. "Remaking the Barnyard: The Archaeology of Farm Outbuildings in the Connecticut River Valley of Massachusetts, 1770-1870," in De Cunzio, Lu Ann, and Bernard L. Herman. *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture*. Winterthur. Del: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1996.

Glassie, Henry. "Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972), 36.

"Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, Part A: How to Complete the National Register Application Form." U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1997.

Hagar, Samuel F. and George J. Bigelow, *The Biographical Cyclopedia of New Jersey, Being an Account of the Lives of Individuals Who Have Contributed to the Advancement of the Intellectual, Moral and Material Interests of the Commonwealth*. New York City: National American Society, 1909.

Hamlin, Talbot, Sarah Hull Jenkins, Simpson Hamlin, and Dean Leopold Arnaud. *Greek Revival Architecture in America*. New York: Dover Publications, 1964.

Hancock, Joseph G. "Flora L. Hancock—My Grandmother." (source unknown, possibly a Cumberland County Antique Show booklet, n.d.). Collection of David and Suzanne Culver.

Hayden, Philip Aldrich. "The Cow and the Calf : Evolution of Farmhouses in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1720-1820." Master's Thesis, University of Delaware, 1992.

Herman, Bernard L. "Eighteenth-Century Quaker Houses in the Delaware Valley," in *Quaker Aesthetics: Reflections on a Quaker Ethic in American Design and Consumption*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 3

- Hinshaw, William Wade, Thomas Worth Marshall, John Cox, Harlow Lindley, and Douglas Summers Brown. *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Baltimore [Md.]: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1991
- Hood, John. *Index of Colonial and State Laws of New Jersey Between the Years 1663 and 1903*. Camden, NJ: Sinnickson Chew and Sons Co, 1905.
- "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1991.
- Hubka, Thomas C. *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn : The Connected Farm Buildings of New England*. Hanover [N.H.]: University Press of New England, 1984.
- Hutchinson, Elmer T. ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 35, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc, Vol. VI, 1781-1785*. Trenton, NJ, 1939.
- Jones, Edson Salisbury. "The Lefevre and Pledger Tract," Early Salem County, a Paper Read Before the Salem County Historical Society. December 10. 1907. Salem: Sunbeam Publishing, 1911, 6-8.
- Kummer, Insa. "Caspar Wistar." In *Immigrant Entrepreneurship: German-American Business Biographies, 1720 to the Present*, vol. 1, edited by Marianne S. Wokeck. German Historical Institute: Last modified June 19, 2012.
- Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic : Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.
- Leaming, Aaron and Jacob Spicer. *Grants, Concessions, and original Constitutions of the Province of New Jersey, etc*. Phila: W. Bradford, repr Honeyman & Co, 1881.
- McAlester, Virginia and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.
- Mercer, Henry C. *The Dating of Old Houses*. Doylestown, Pa: Bucks County Historical Society, 1923.
- Nelson, William, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 22, Marriage Records, 1665-1800*. Patterson, NJ, 1900.
- Nelson, Lee H. "Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings," American Association for State and Local History Technical Leaflet 48, *History News* Vol 24, No 11., November 1968.
- New Jersey Archive, *New Jersey Colonial Conveyances*.
- Nylander, Jane C. *Our Own Snug Fireside: Images of the New England Home, 1760-1860*. New York: Knopf, Distributed by Random House, 1994.
- Ortho imagery. 1930, 1995/97, 2002. iMap NJ. <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/depsplash.htm>.
- Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends. *Salem Quarter: The Quakers of Salem Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends in Southern New Jersey from 1675-1990*. Salem Quarterly Meeting, 1991.
- Salem County Cultural Resource Surveys, 1984, 2004, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.
- Salem County parcel data, NJGIN Information Warehouse https://njgin.state.nj.us/NJ_NJGINExplorer/IW.jsp?DLayer=Parcels%20by%20County/Municipality.
- Salem County Tax Maps, Mannington Township, Salem County Tax Office.
- Sebold, Kimberly R. *From Marsh to Farm : The Landscape Transformation of Coastal New Jersey*. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 4

- Sebold, Kimberly R., and Sara Amy Leach. *Historic Themes and Resources Within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail: Southern New Jersey and the Delaware Bay : Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties*. Washington, DC: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1991.
- Sheridan, Janet L. "'Their House are Some Built of Timber': The Colonial Timber Frames of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey." Master's Thesis, University of Delaware, 2007.
- Shourds, Thomas. *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey*. Bridgeton, N.J.: G.F. Nixon, 1876.
- Sickler, Joseph S. *The History of Salem County, New Jersey; Being the Story of John Fenwick's Colony, the Oldest English Speaking Settlement on the Delaware River*. Salem, N.J.: Sunbeam Publishing Company, 1937.
- Splain, Shelby Weaver. *Guidelines for Architectural Survey*. Trenton: Historic Preservation Office, n. d.
- Simler, Lucy. "Tenancy in Colonial Pennsylvania: The Case of Chester County." *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser. 43:4 (October 1986),
- Sobon, Jack A. *Historic American Timber Joinery: A Graphic Guide*. Timber Framers Guild, 2004. Edited by Kenneth Rower.
- Streeter, Donald. "The Historical Development of Hand-forged Iron Builders' Hardware," in H. Ward Jandl, ed., *The Technology of Historic American Buildings: Studies of the Materials, Craft Processes, and the Mechanization of Building Construction*. Washington, D. C.: APT, 1983, 1-34.
- Thompson, Maria M. and John M. Dickey. "Salem County Cultural Resource Survey Phase I." Salem County Cultural & Heritage Commission, August, 1984.
- Vanneman, William B. "The Hancock Cannery." *Standard & Jerseyman*, December 10, 1969. Salem County Historical Society.
- Wistar Files. Salem County Historical Society.
- Woodward, Raymond *The Development of Agriculture in New Jersey, 1640-1880, a Monographic Study in Agricultural History*, Bulletin 451. New Brunswick, N.J.: New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, 1927.
- Wyatt Files. Salem County Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

Verbal boundary Description

The boundary consists of the enclosing perimeter lines of tax parcels Block 38 Lot 4, Block 38 Lot 4.01, and Block 50 Lot 13.

Boundary Justification

These tax parcels comprise the "Homestead Farm," of Caspar Wistar, as willed to his son Caspar Wister, Jr. in 1869 (Will Book G Page 37), and first described in Deed Book 49 Page 172 (16 Dec 1876), minus 2 small lots totaling 6.4 acres along the eastern edge which were sold by the farm owner in the 1880s, Andrew A. Griscom.

Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number _____ Page 1

Photographs

Name of Property: Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm
City or Vicinity: Mannington Township
County: Salem
State: NJ
Photographer: Janet L. Sheridan
Date of Photographs: August 2012, September 2013, July 2013, May 2015
Location of Original Digital Files: 159 Seventh St., Salem, NJ 08079

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0001
View of the farm looking northeast from Pointers-Auburn Road.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0002
View of the farmstead looking east along the Belgian block-paved driveway.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0003
West (main) and south elevations of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0004
South elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0005
East elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0006
North elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0007
North and west elevations of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0008
West (main) elevation of the house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0009
Front door of the house, looking east.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0010
Side door entry into dining room, looking north.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0011
Dormer window detail, west roof, looking east.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0012
Dated scupper at southwest corner of house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0013
Detail of tooled stone window sill, south window, looking north.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0014
Interior view, first floor, looking west at front door in central hall.

Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number _____ Page 2

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0015

Interior view, first floor, looking north at staircase and rear door in central hall.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0016

Interior view, first floor, looking southeast at staircase.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0017

Interior view, looking southeast from central hall to dining room door.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0018

Interior view, first floor, detail of hall door paneling and original grain painted finish, typical.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0019

Interior view, first floor, fireplace and marble mantel in northwest parlor.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0020

Interior view, second floor, detail of wood fireplace mantel in southwest bedroom.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0021

Interior view, second floor, staircase.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0022

Interior view, second floor, central hall, looking west.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0023

Interior view, second floor, fireplace and mantel in northwest chamber.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0024

Interior view, deep cellar, looking west at stair entry.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0025

Interior view, third floor, roof rafter bearing on timber false plate at southeast corner of house.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0026

Crib barn/wagon house, south elevation, showing asymmetrical aisles.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0027

Crib barn/wagon house, north and west elevations.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0028

Crib barn/wagon house, south elevation, detail of south barn doors, wrought iron strap hinges, and stone foundation.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0029

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking southwest in central drive bay, showing crib walls and hewn overhead tie beams.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0030

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking north, detail of gable end framing beyond overhead tie beams.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0031

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Wistar, Caspar and Rebecca, Farm
Salem County, NJ

Section number _____ Page 3

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking south at canted west crib wall and original overhanging rafter tails.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0032

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, detail of original oak crib slats, hewn, carved rafter tail, and original aisle rafter pockets cut into crib slats.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0033

Crib barn/wagon house, detail of oak crib slats and early 19th century nails.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0034

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking northeast, detail of timber framing inside the north crib, showing hewn post, girt and tie beams, sawn braces and rafters .

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0035

Interior of crib barn/wagon house, looking north, detail of timber framing inside the north crib, showing hewn post, girts sawn braces and exterior crib door.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0036

Crib barn/wagon house, looking south at hewn and sawn east aisle timber wall framing.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0037

Carriage shed, looking southwest at east and north elevations, with crib barn/wagon house beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0038

Carriage shed, looking south at north elevation.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0039

Carriage shed, looking southeast at east and south elevations, and well house beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0040

Carriage shed, looking northeast at west elevation, with well house beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0041

Carriage shed, looking northwest at north and east elevations.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0042

Interior of carriage shed, looking southwest at cantilevered framing bents.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0043

Well house, looking northwest at south and east elevation, with carriage shed beyond.

NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0044

Well house, looking southeast at north and west elevations.

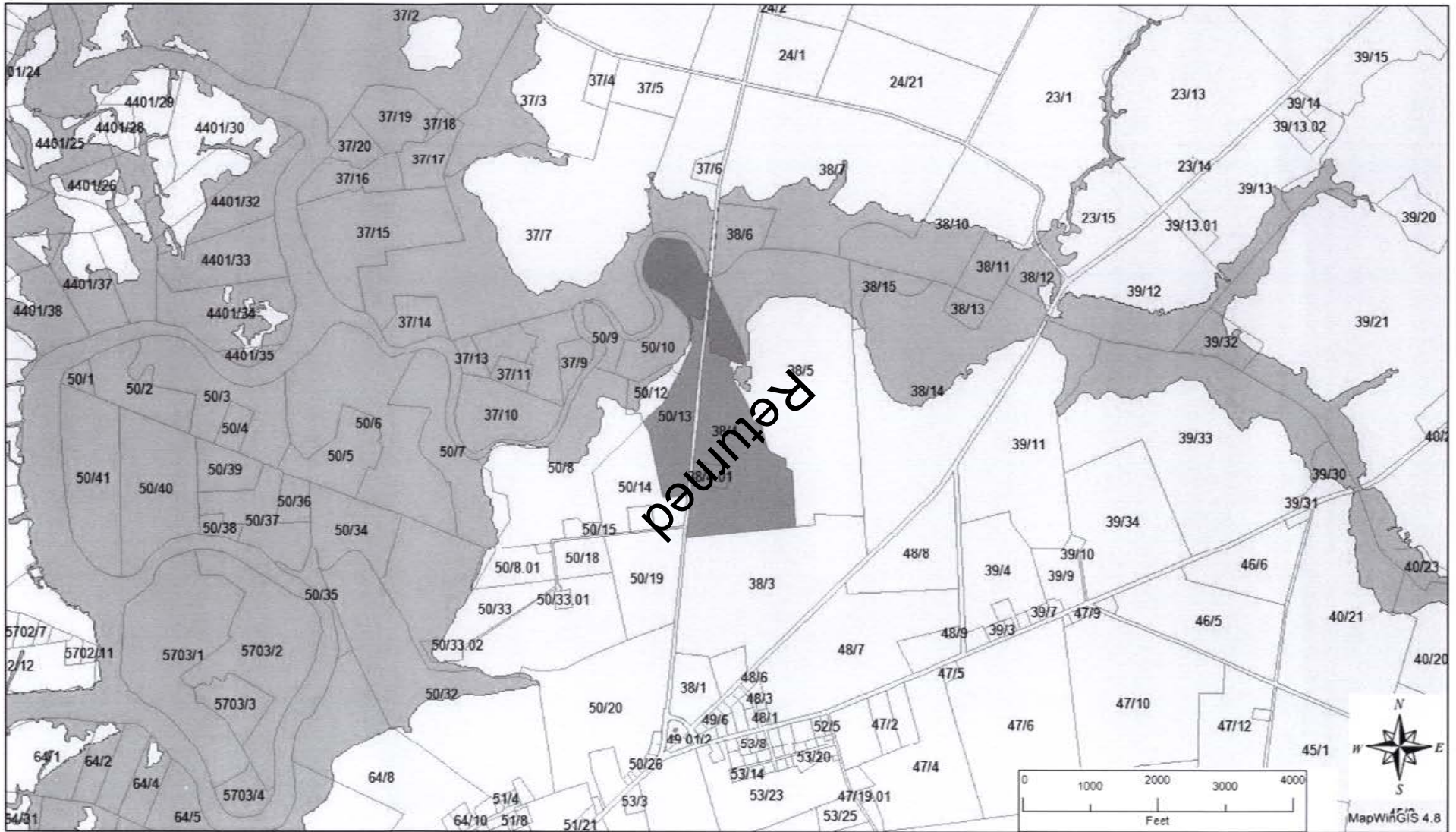
NJ_Salem County_Caspar&Rebecca Wistar Farm_0045

Well house, looking south at north elevation and concrete horse trough.



Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. 39°36.935109'N, 75°26.891753'W 2. 39°36.957765'N, 75°26.432946'W 3. 39°36.227042'N, 75°26.228542'W 4. 39°36.191919'N, 75°26.684407'W



TAX MAP (Source: Parcels of Salem County, New Jersey State Plane NAD83, dated 20140828, https://njgin.state.nj.us/NJ_NJGINExplorer/DataDownloads.jsp)
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, 84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015

BASEMENT PLAN, DWELLING

SCALE OF FEET

0 4 8

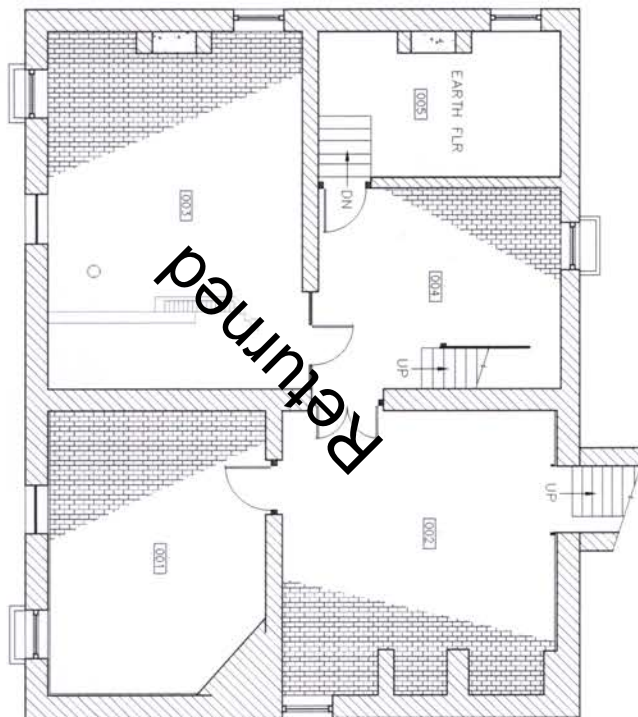
1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE OF METERS

0 1 2 3 4

1 : 48

NORTH



DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN AND MARIA CERDA-MORENO

SALEM COUNTY FARMS RECORDING PROJECT
JANET L. SHERIDAN, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN
SALEM, NEW JERSEY

84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

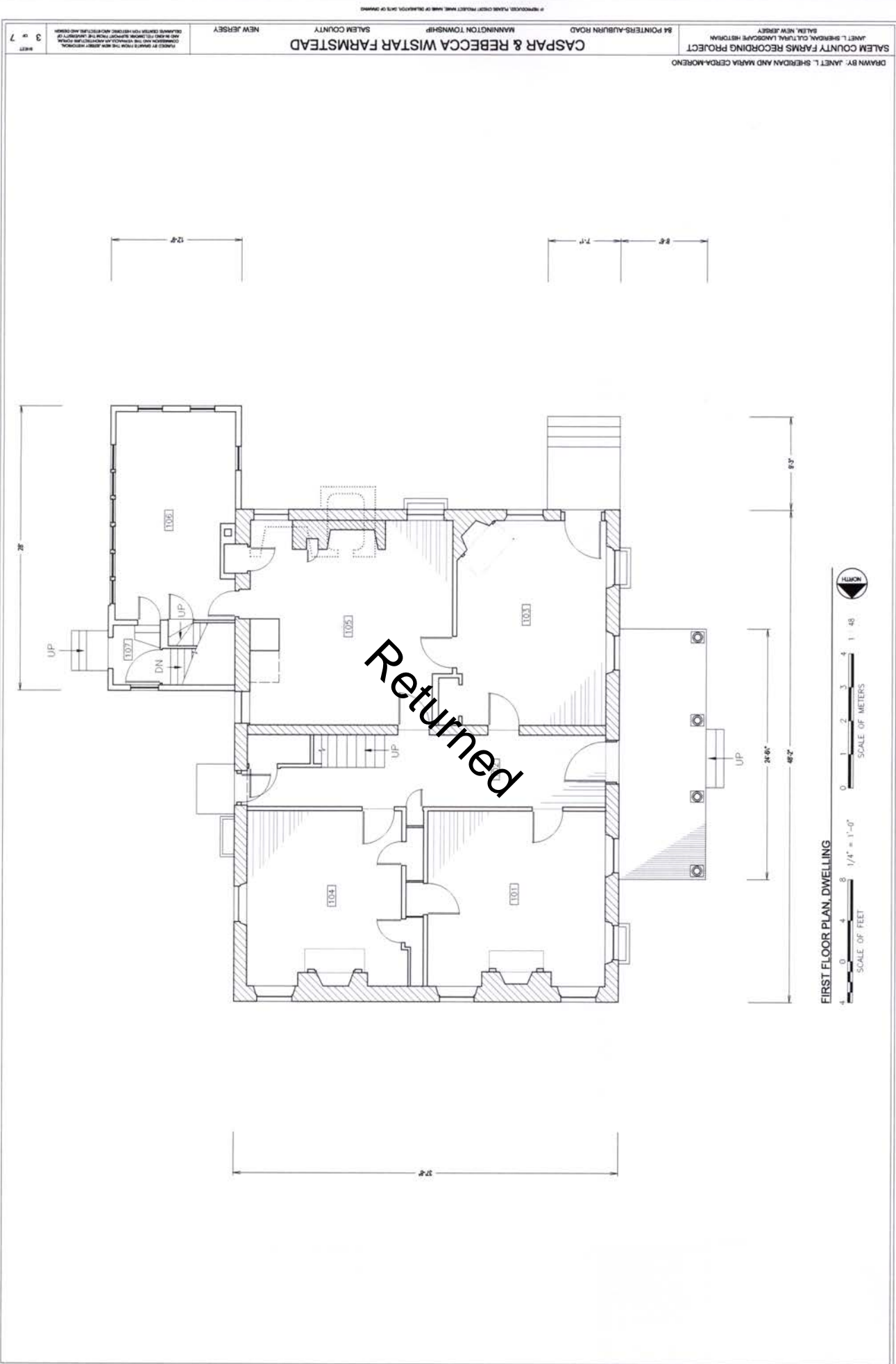
SALEM COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

FUNDING BY GRANTS FROM THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND THE VERMONT ARCHITECTURE FORUM AND IN KIND TOWNSHIP SUPPORT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE CENTER FOR HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

SHEET
2 OF 7

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT PROJECT NAME, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING

SCALE OF FEET
1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE OF METERS
1:48



DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN AND MARIA CERDA-MORENO
SALEM COUNTY FARMS RECORDING PROJECT
JANET L. SHERIDAN, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN
SALEM, NEW JERSEY

84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

SALEM COUNTY

CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD

NEW JERSEY

SECOND FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING

SCALE OF FEET

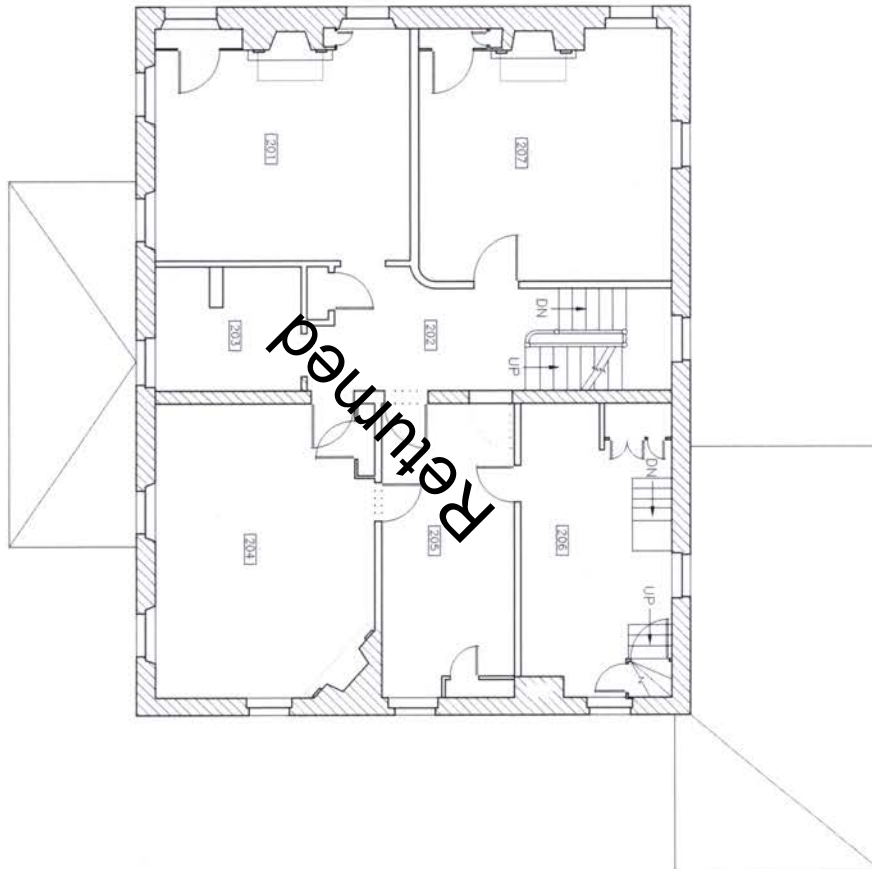
0 4 8

1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE OF METERS

0 1 2 3 4

1 : 48



DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN AND MARIA CERDA-MORENO

SALEM COUNTY FARMS RECORDING PROJECT

JANET L. SHERIDAN, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN
SALEM, NEW JERSEY

84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

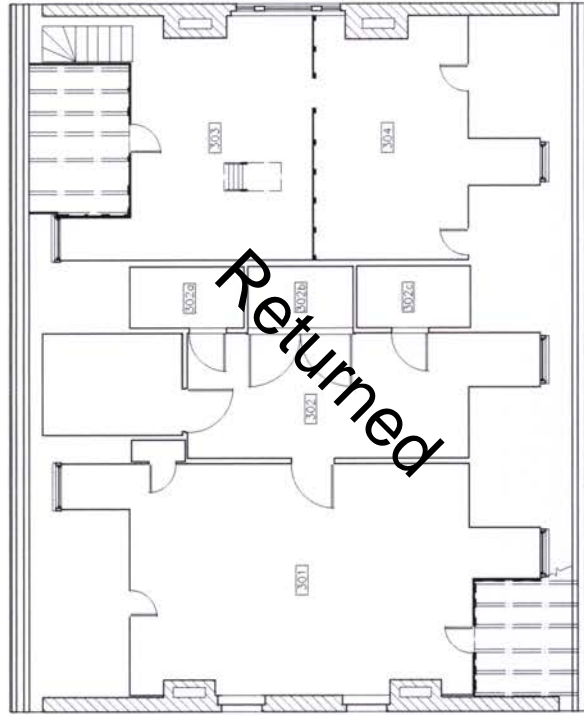
SALEM COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

FUNDED BY GRANTS FROM THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION. THE DRAWING IS A REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL DRAWING. THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE CENTER FOR HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN.

SHEET

4 OF 7



THIRD FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING



NOTES:

1. CUTTING PLANE IS ON THE FLOOR EXCEPT FOR AT WINDOWS.
2. ———— SIGNIFIES OVERHEAD FEATURES.

DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN AND MARIA CERDA-MORENO

CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD

84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP
SALEM COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

PLANNED BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN AND MARIA CERDA-MORENO
DESIGNED BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN AND MARIA CERDA-MORENO
DRAWING NUMBER: 302-304

DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN

SALEM COUNTY FARMS RECORDING PROJECT
JANET L. SHERIDAN, CLT, FALM, LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN
SALEM, NEW JERSEY

84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

CASPAR & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD

SALEM COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

PLANNED CENTER FOR HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE
AND THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE
AND THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE

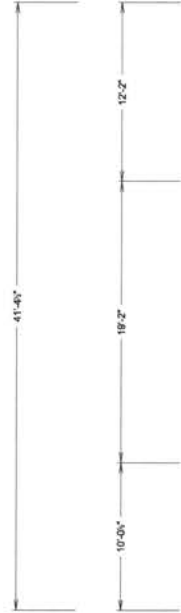
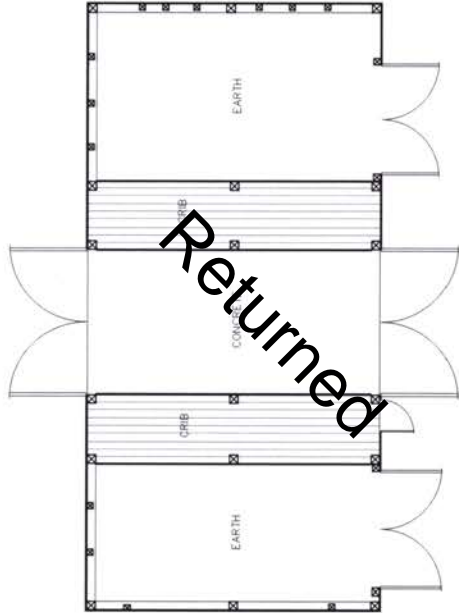
6 of 7



SCALE OF METERS
0 1 2 3 4

PLAN, CRIB BARN/WAGON HOUSE

SCALE OF FEET
0 4 8 1/4" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: JANET L. SHERIDAN

SALEM COUNTY FARMS RECORDING PROJECT
JANET L. SHERIDAN, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HISTORIAN
SALEM, NEW JERSEY

CASPAS & REBECCA WISTAR FARMSTEAD
SALEM COUNTY
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP
84 POINTERS-AUBURN ROAD

NEW JERSEY

1. CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AGAINST THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND THE NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL RECORD FOR CORRELATION WITH HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

7 of 7



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF METERS
1:48

PLAN, CARRIAGE SHED

0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET
1/4" = 1'-0"

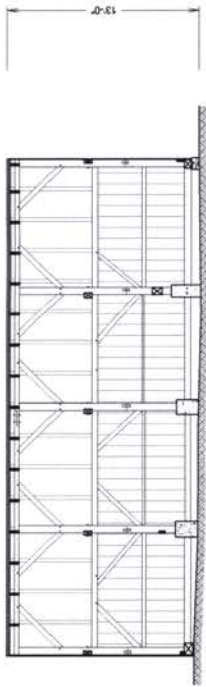


Returned

SECTION B-B, CARRIAGE SHED

0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF METERS
1:48

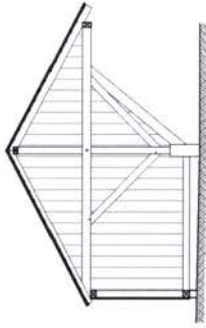
0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET
1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A, CARRIAGE SHED

0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF METERS
1:48

0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET
1/4" = 1'-0"



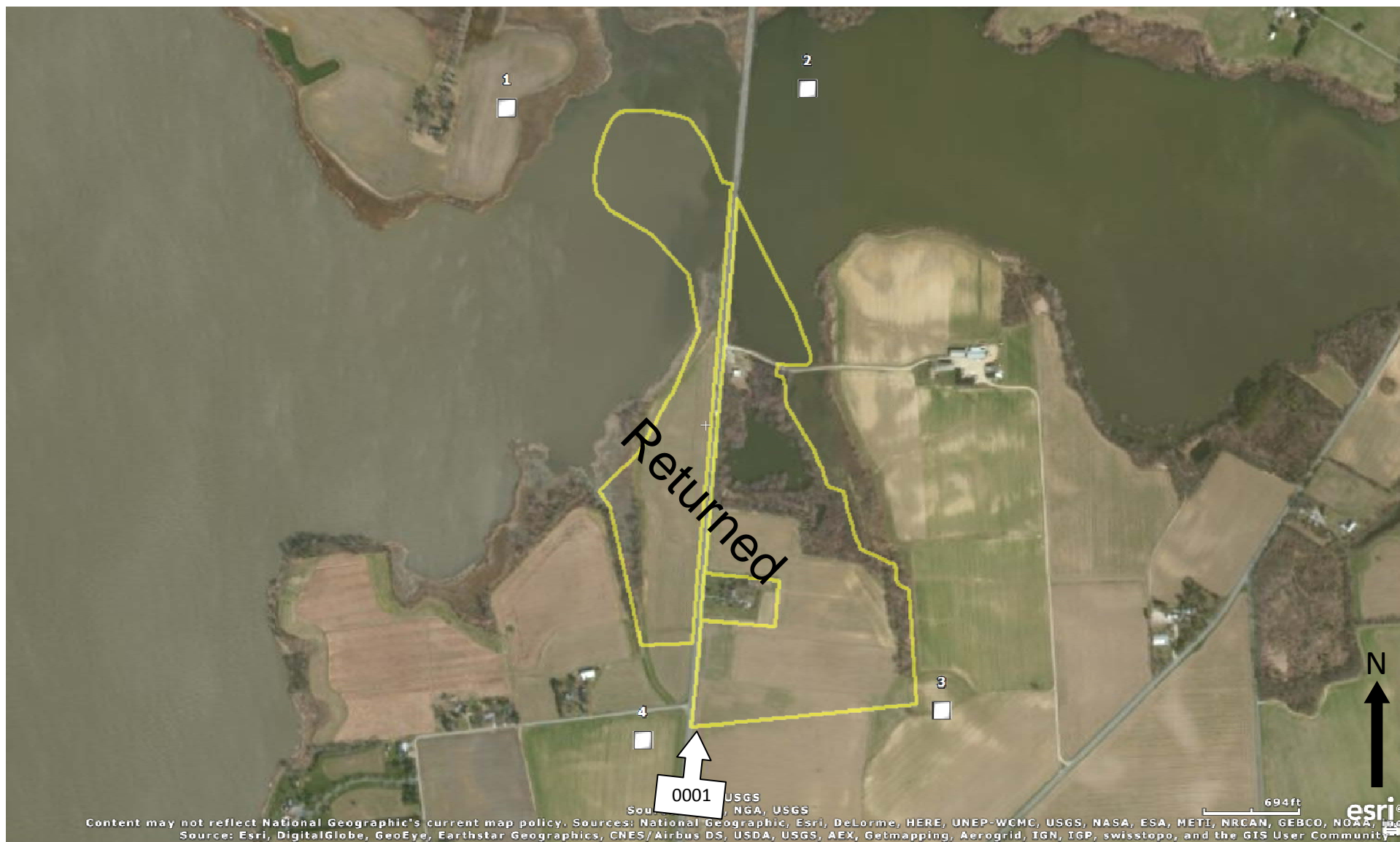
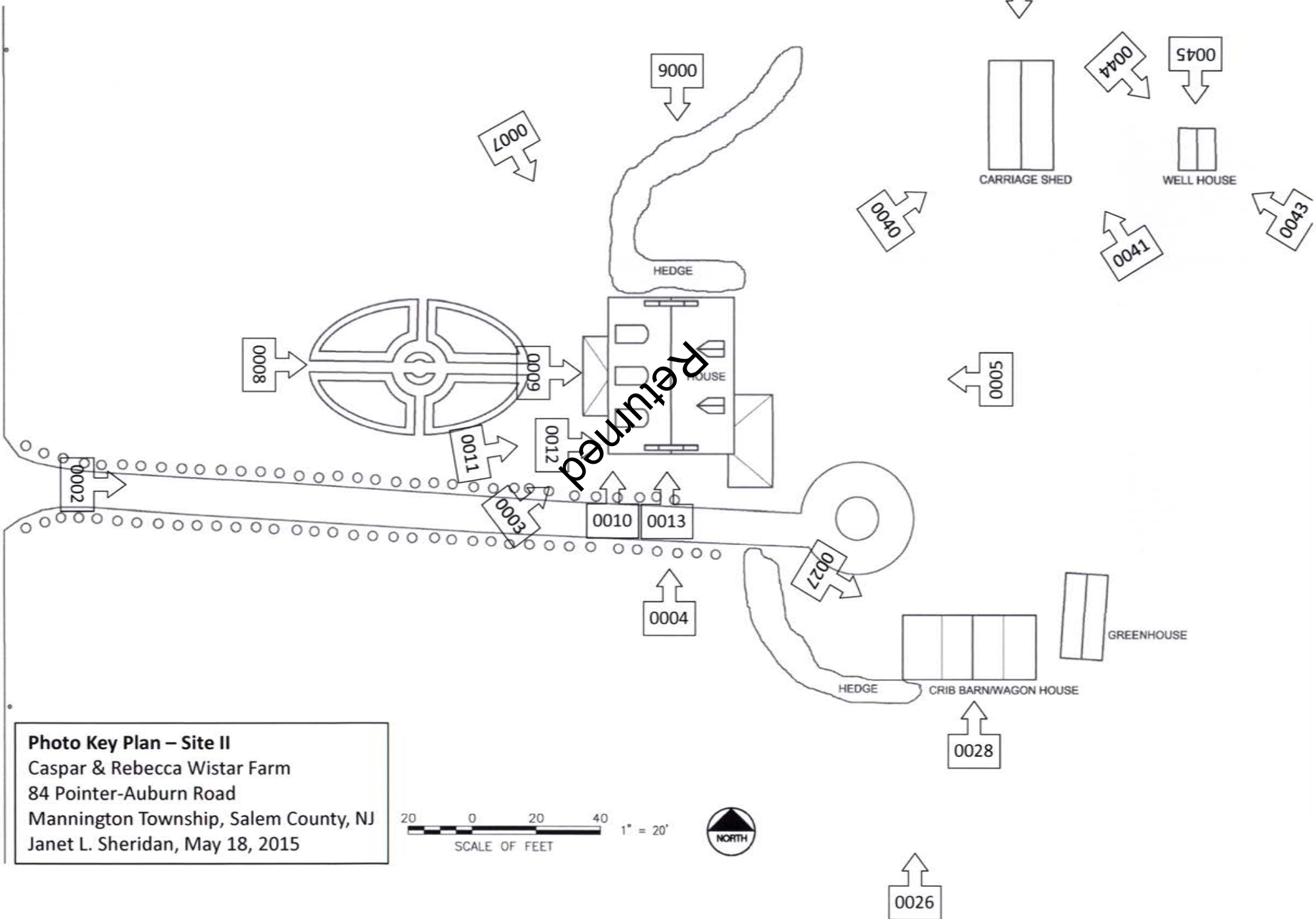


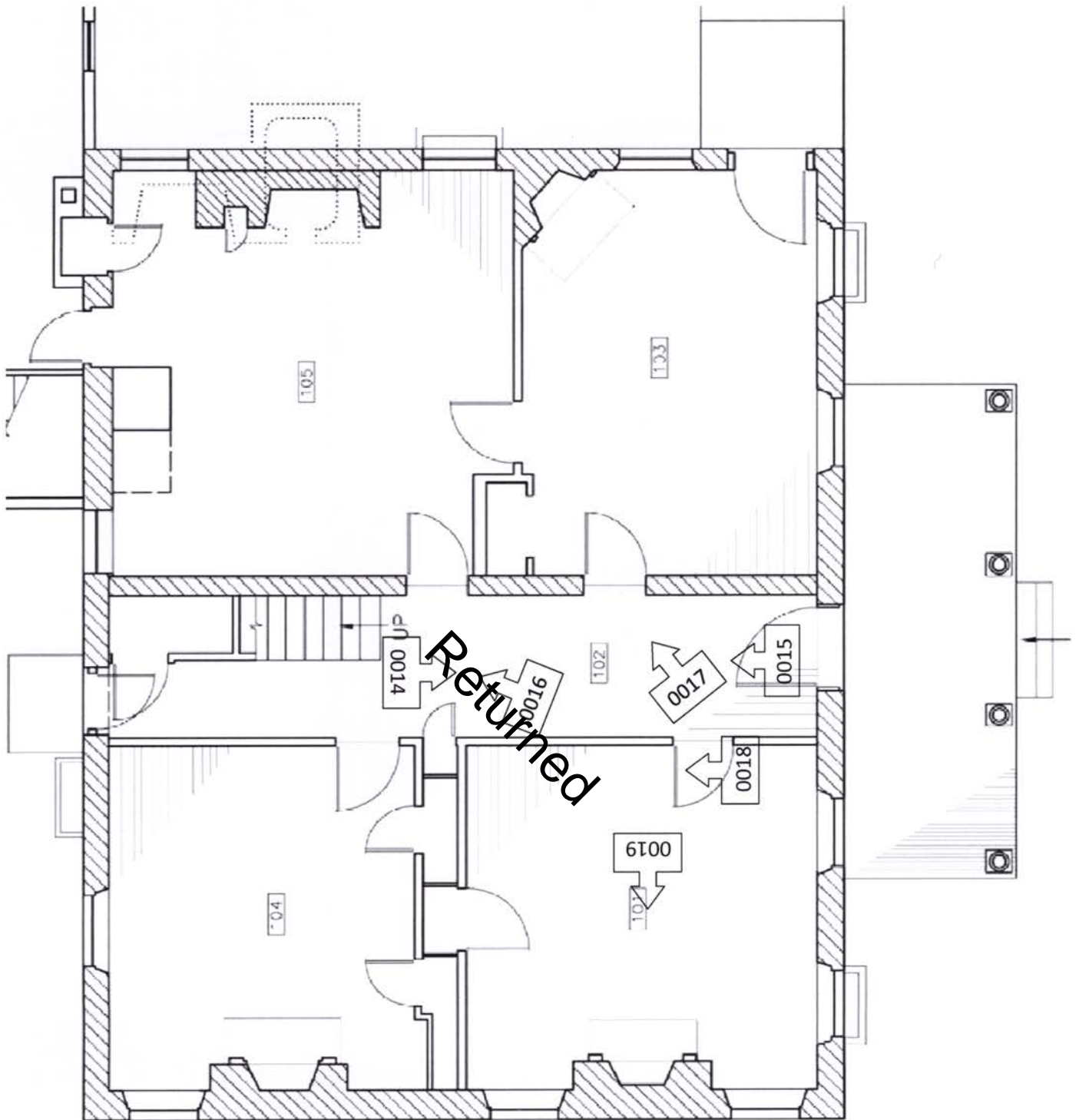
Photo Key Map – Site I

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, New Jersey

84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, April 9, 2015





FIRST FLOOR

Photo Key Plan – House, First Floor

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House
84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township,
Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015

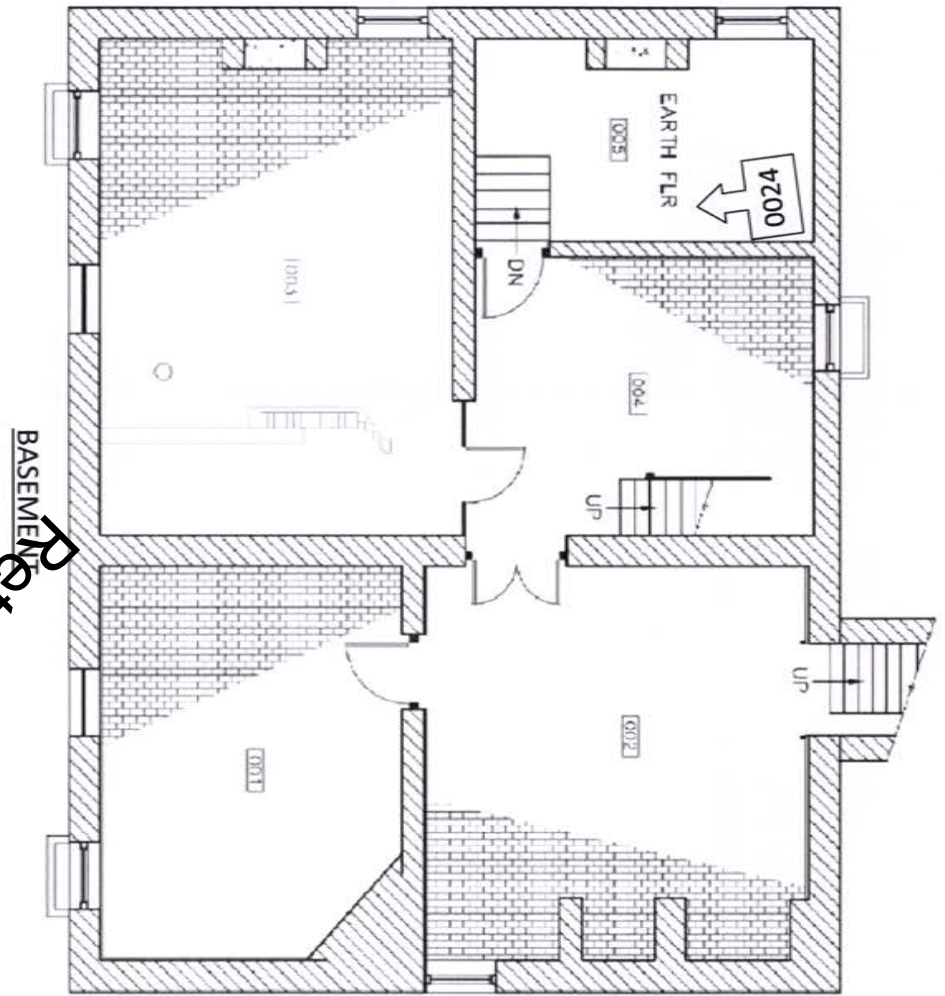
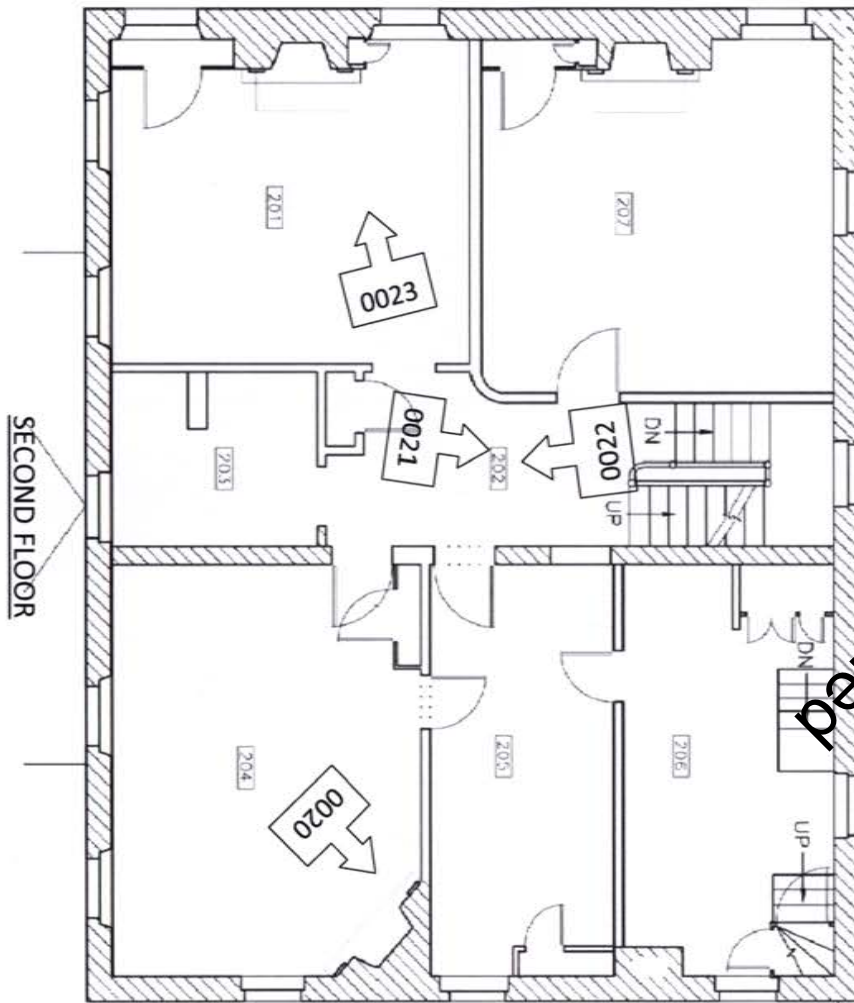
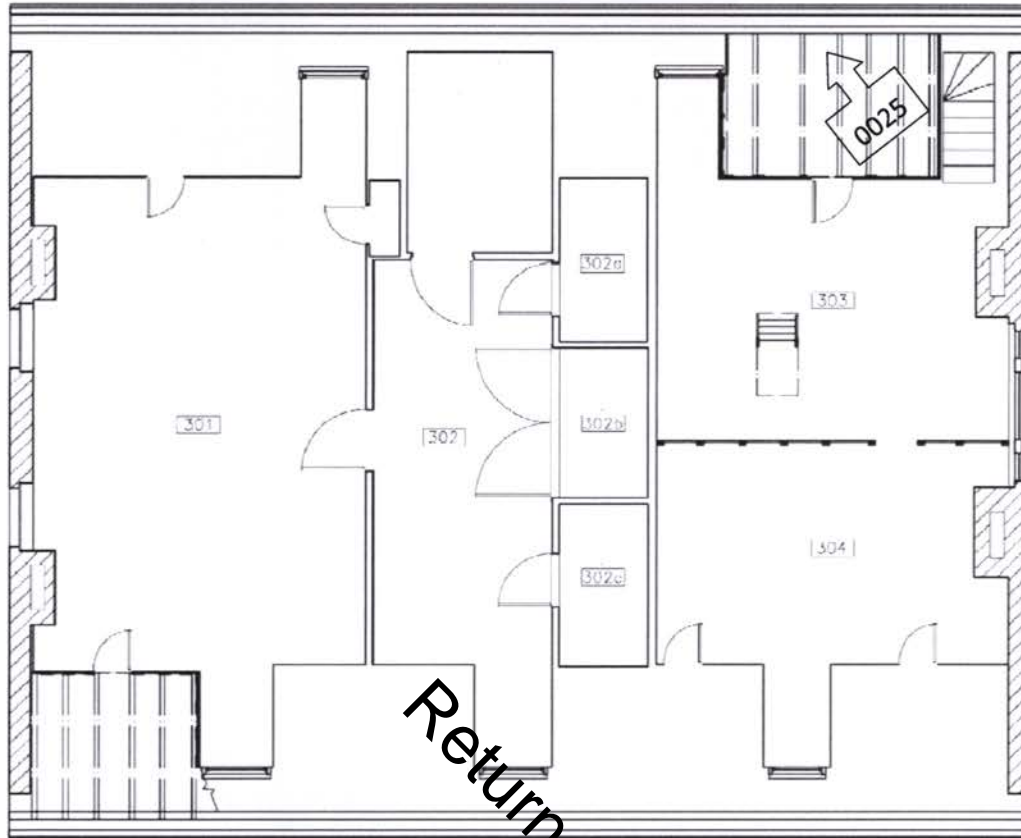


Photo Key Plans – House, Basement and Second Floor

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015



Returned

GARRET

Photo Key Plan – House, Garret

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015

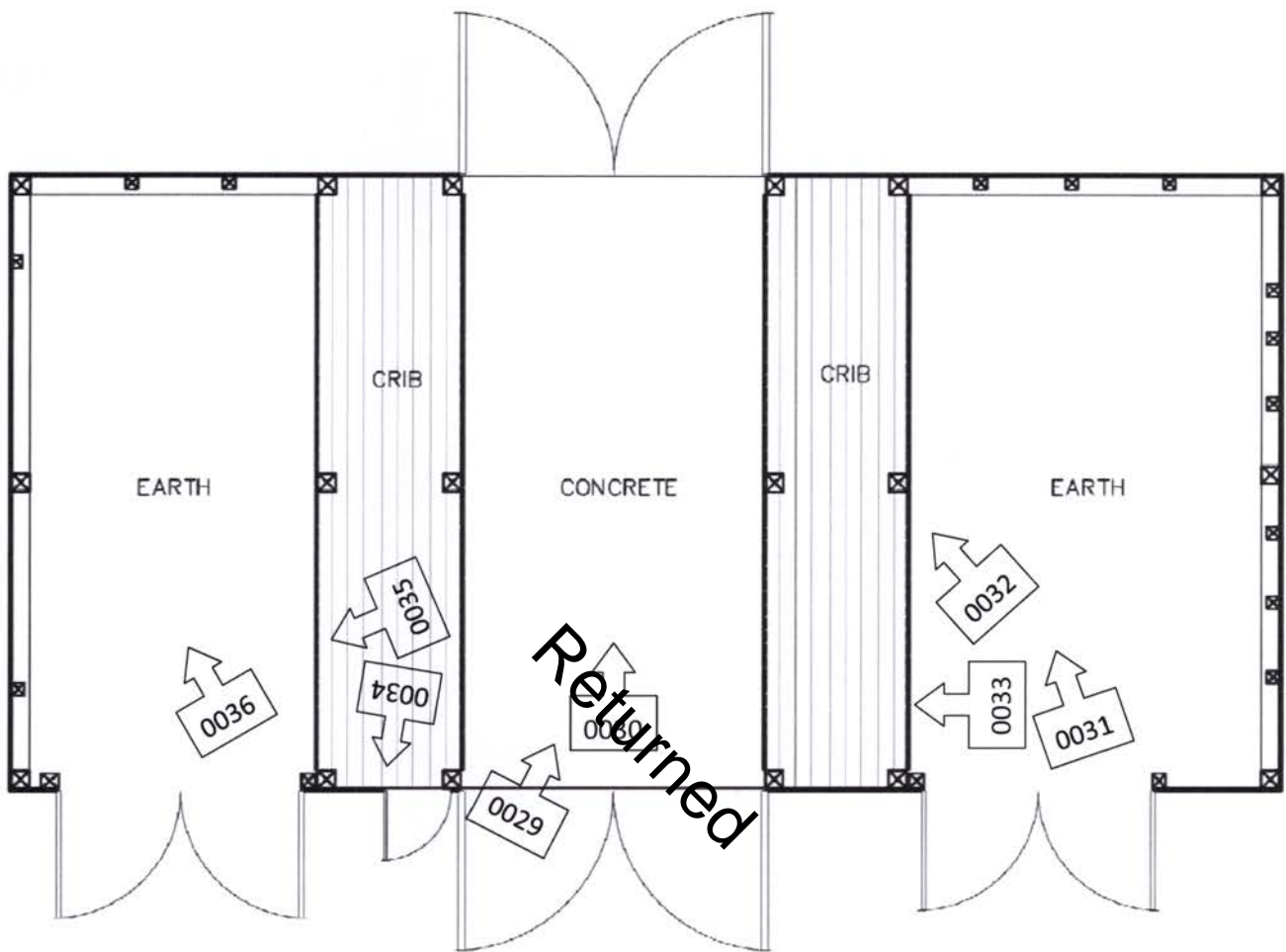


Photo Key Plan – Crib Barn/Wagon House

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015

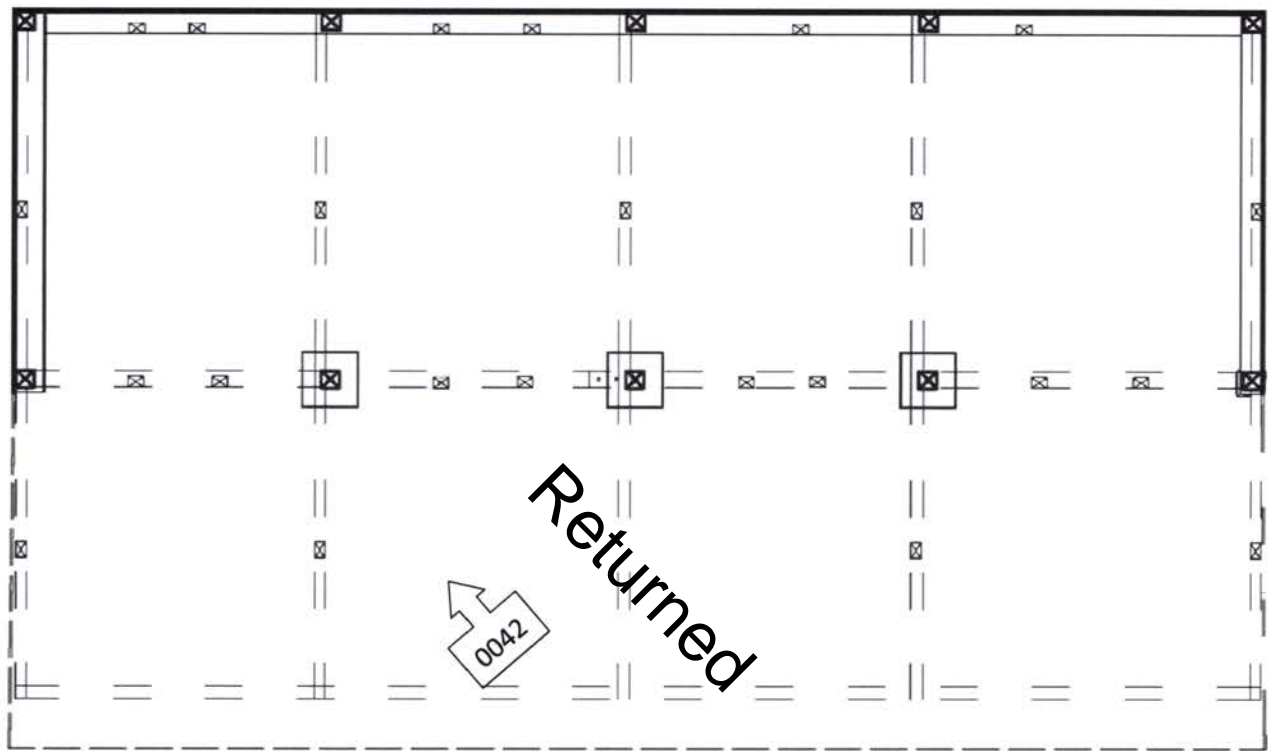


Photo Key Plan – Carriage Shed

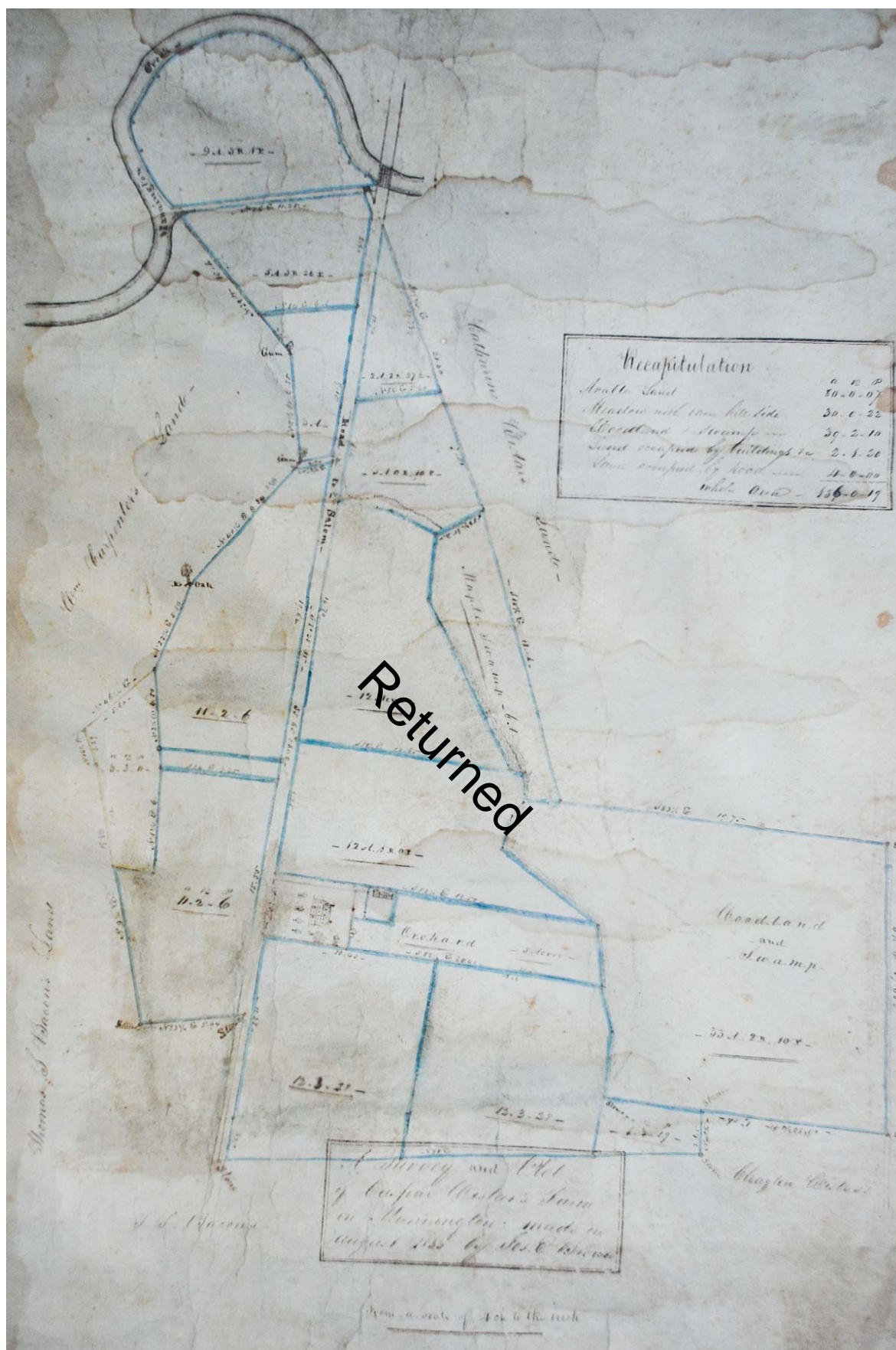
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House

84 Pointers-Auburn Rd, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 27, 2015



1765 Survey map of division of land of Bartholomew Wyatt to Richard Wistar (Salem County Historical Society).
 White "X" marks the approximate location of Caspar Wistar's 1825 farmstead.



Caspar Wistar's Farm in 1833. (Joseph E. Brown, "A Survey and Plot of Caspar Wistar's Farm in Mannington: made in August 1833." Collection of David and Suzanne H. Culver).

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan

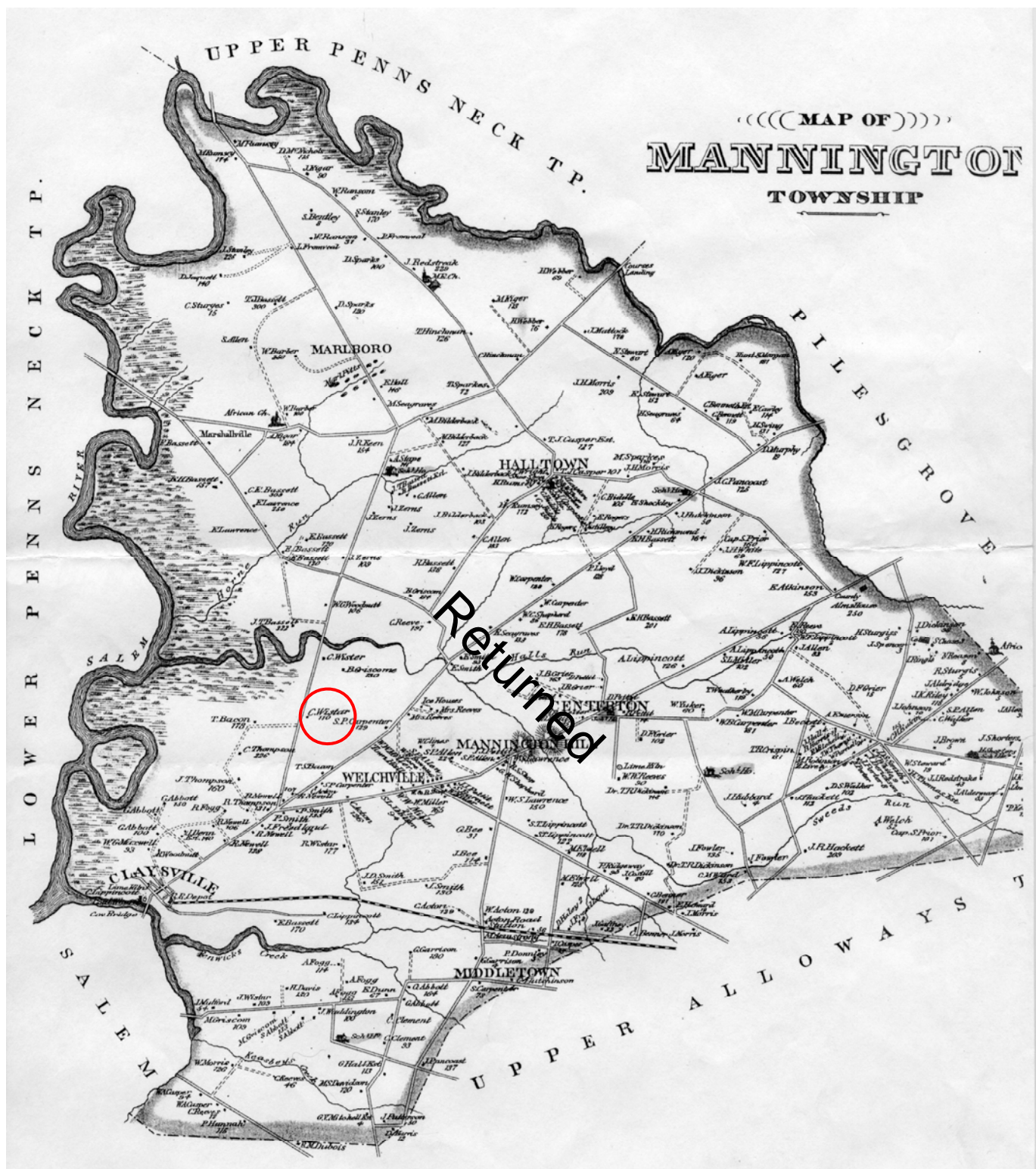
May 27, 2015



Mannington Township in 1849. Cropped from *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea*. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849. (Library of Congress <http://www.loc.gov/item/2012586902>) Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm is circled.

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan

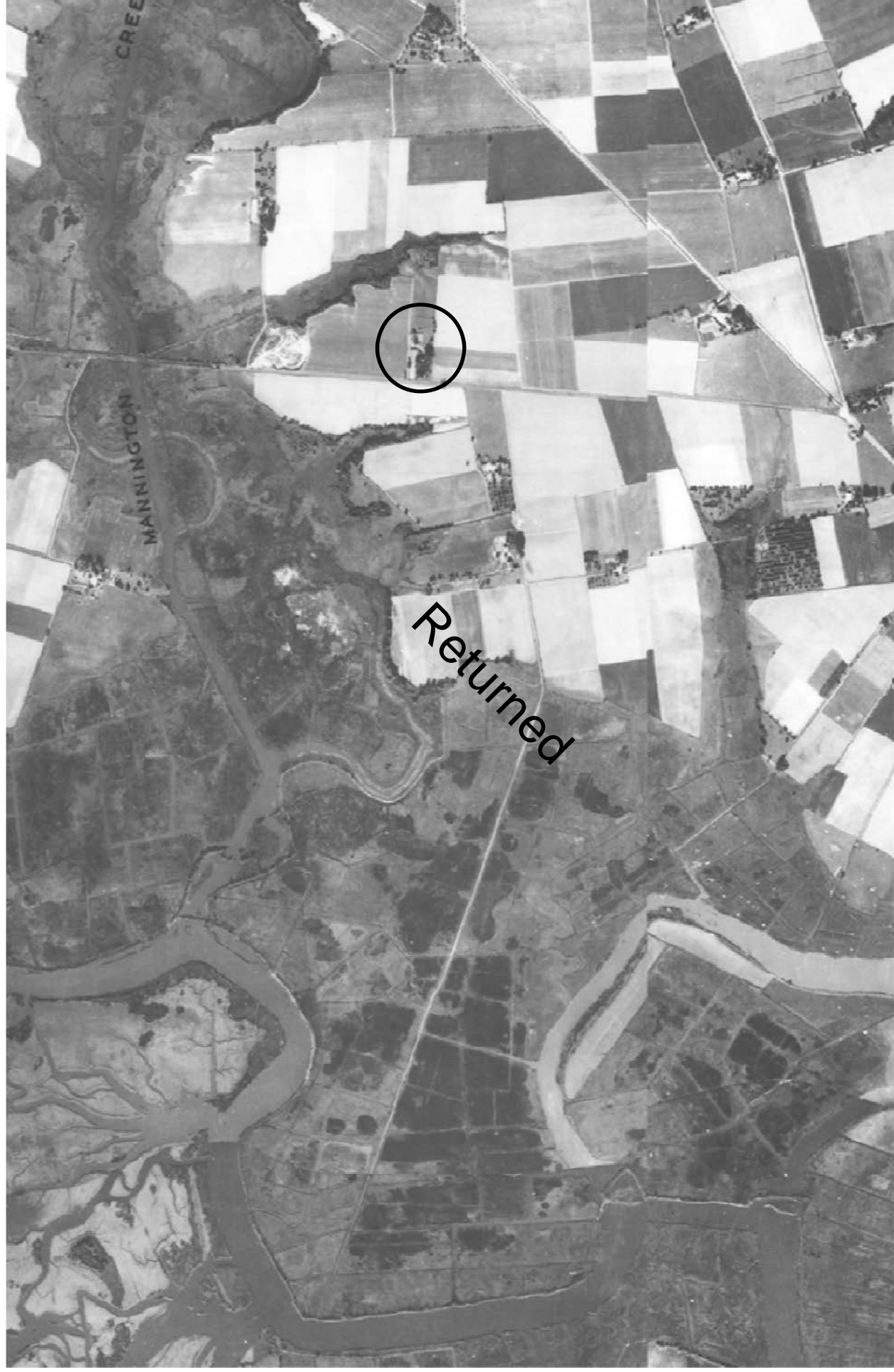
May 27, 2015



Mannington Township in 1876. (*Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey.* Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876.) Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm is circled.

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan

May 27, 2015



1930 Aerial Photo. (New Jersey State Atlas <http://njstateatlas.com/1930/>). Wistar Farm stead is circled. Note the extent of banked meadows.

Banks are apparent along the edges of the creeks.

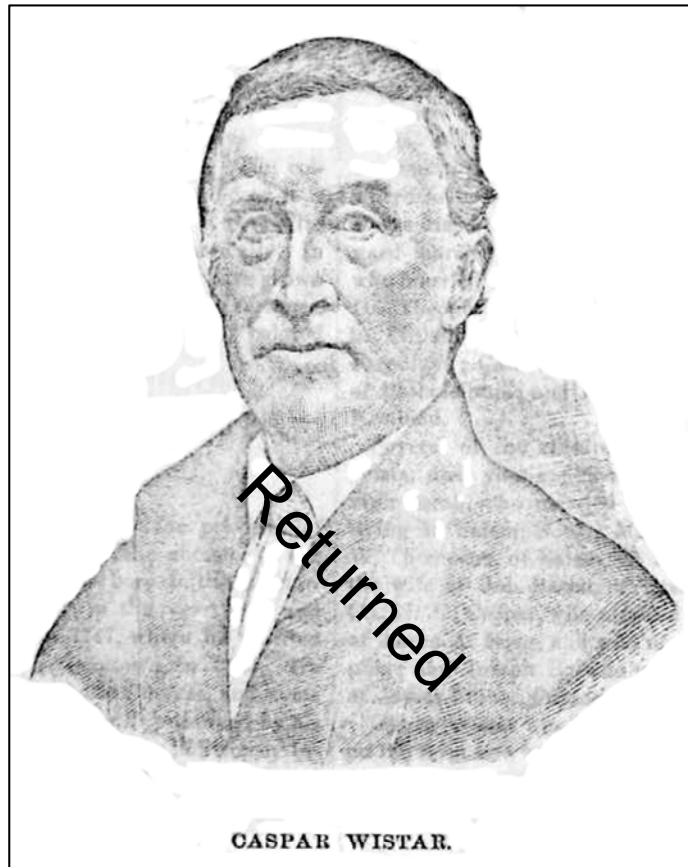
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan.

May 27, 2015



2011 Imager. (Google Earth). Wistar Farm stead is circled. Note the integrity of farms north of Route 45, the loss of banked meadows, the change in field patterns, and the suburbanization along Route 45 since 1930. Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan.

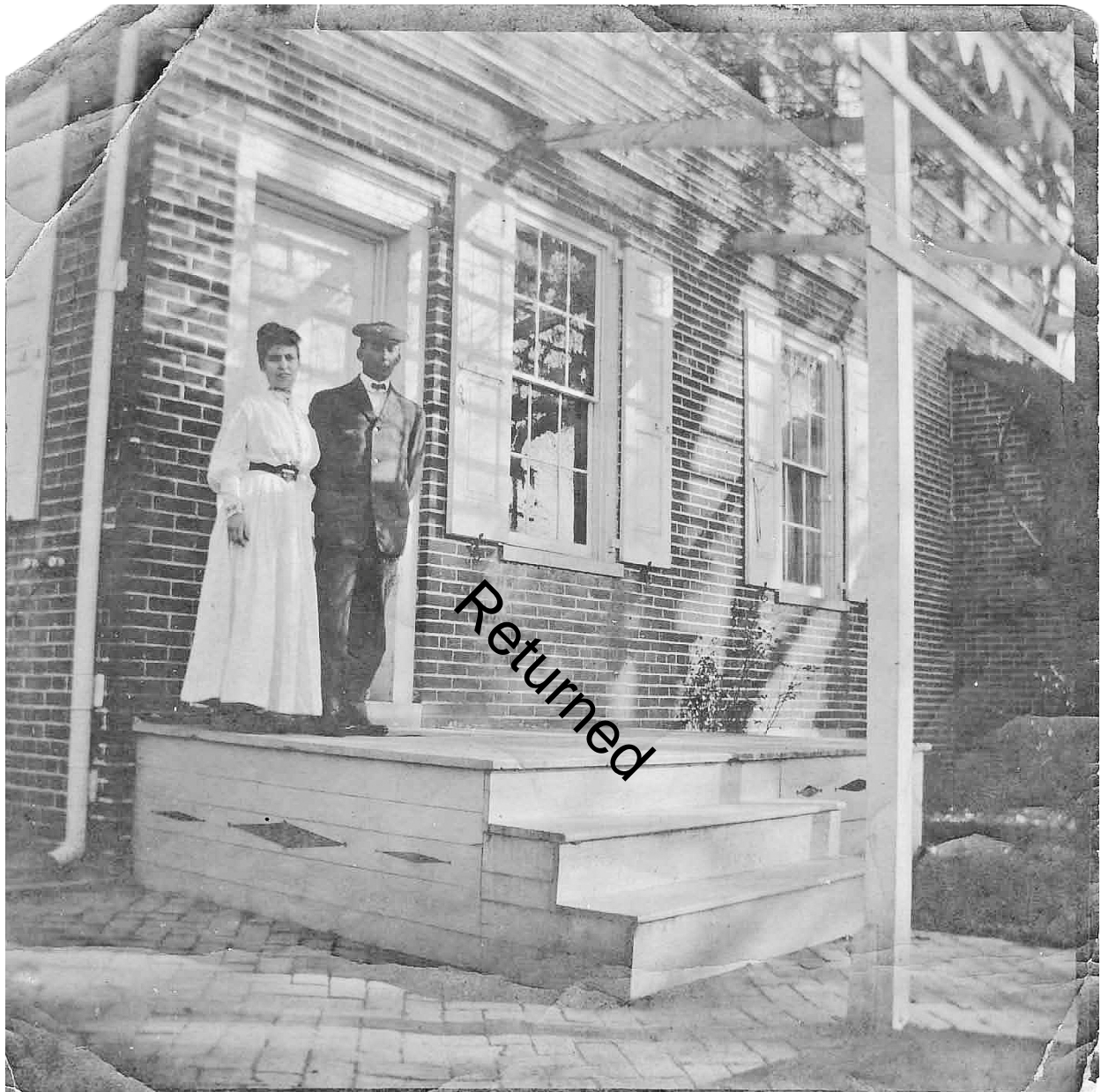


Caspar Wistar.
(Cushing and Sheppard, *History of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties, New Jersey*, 1883.)

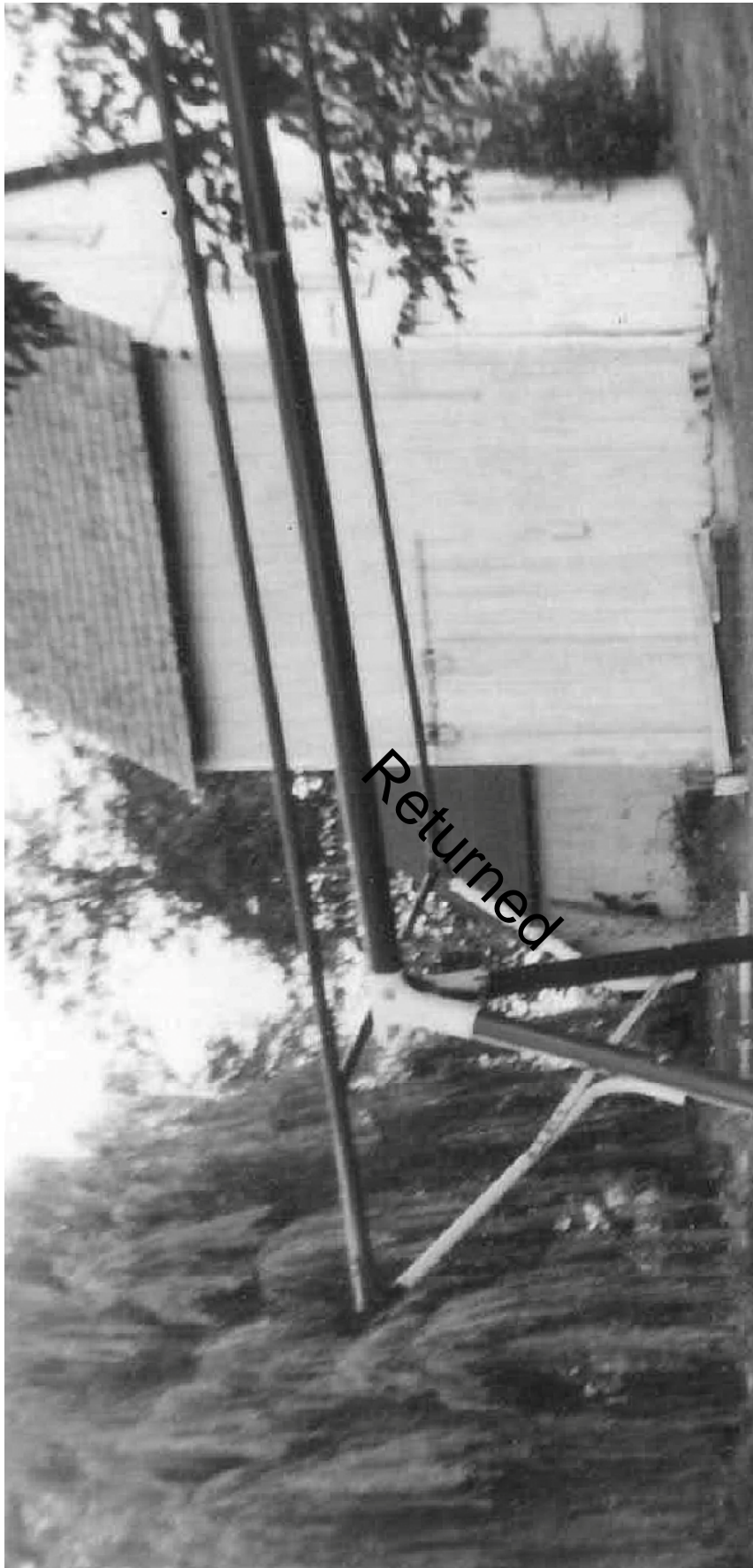
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015



**This photo is labeled, "Caspar Wistar and the original hip-roof Wistar house." It stands on the east side of the granary/shop. The date is unknown, but if this is Caspar Wistar, Jr. it was probably taken by the Hancocks before 1910. View is looking southwest.
(Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



Ida and William C. Hancock, Sr. at the dining room door on the south façade of the house. Note the wood stoop, brick bake oven with shed roof beyond, and the Gothic-trimmed trellis. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)



Caspar Wistar's granary/shop in the 1960s at the east edge of the farmyard, looking southeast. A 20th century garage stands to the left. The granary/shop was removed in the 1970s, and the garage circa 2002. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015



West elevation of granary/shop 1960. It was taken down in the 1970s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015



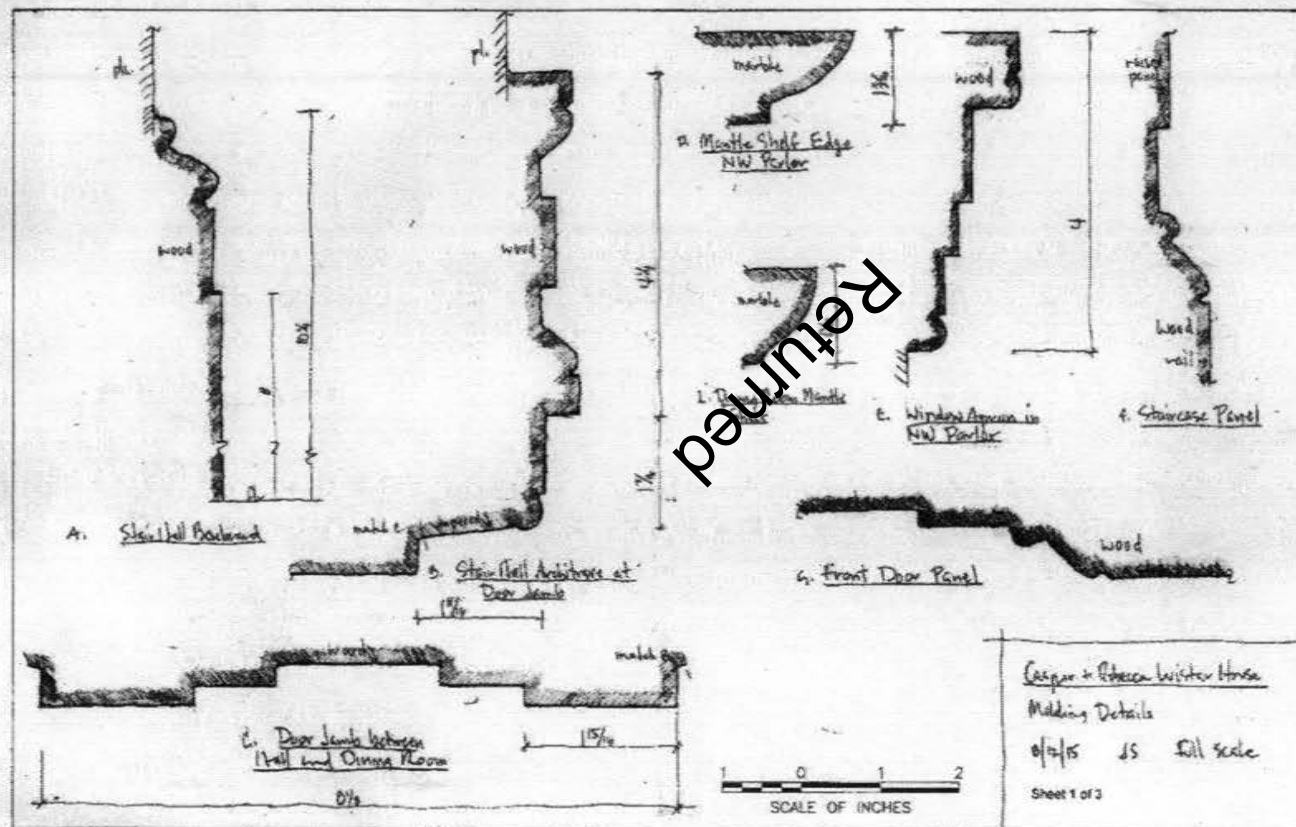
View of board-fenced barnyard looking northwest in the 1960s, with barn at right, and well house and carriage shed in the distance. The barn was taken down in the 1970s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

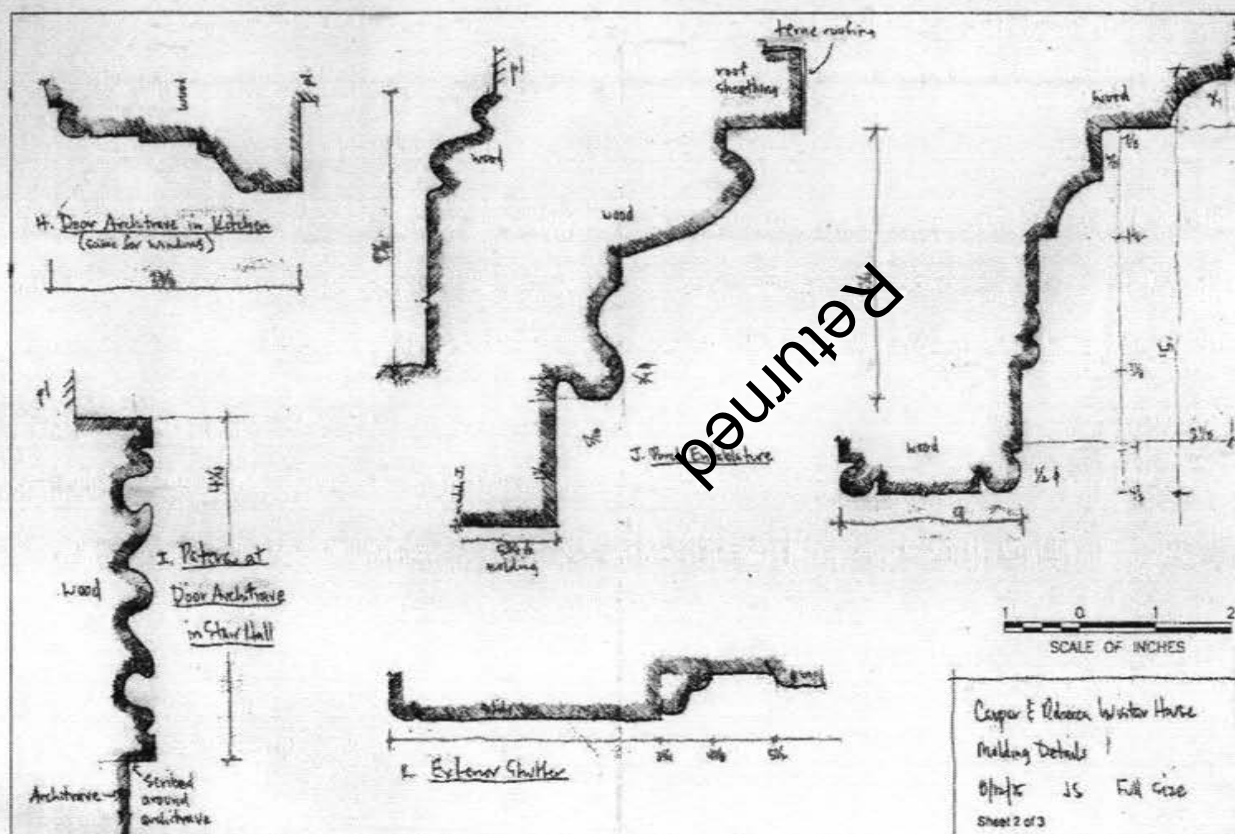
Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015

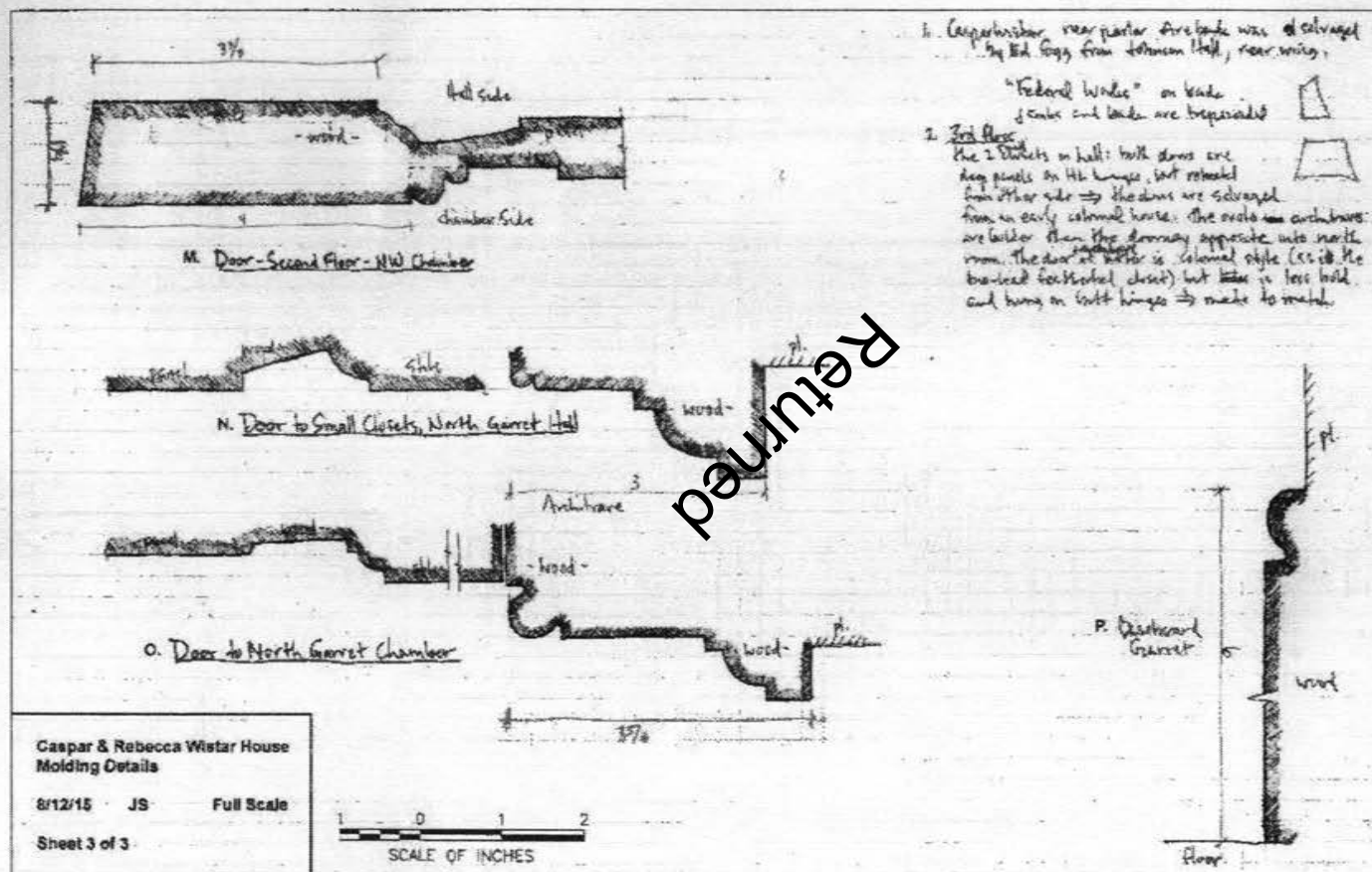


Privy, looking north, 1960s. Removed 1970s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm
84 Pointers-Auburn Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Wister, Caspar & Rebecca, Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Salem

DATE RECEIVED: 12/18/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/01/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/02/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15001020

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ☒ RETURN ___ REJECT 2/2/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Wister

DISCIPLINE HD

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 2/2/16

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Comments
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Casper and Rebecca Wistar Farm

Property Location: Salem County, NJ

Reference Number: 15001020

Date of Return: 2/2/16

Nomination Summary:

The Caspar and Rebecca Wistar Farm nomination is being returned for substantive and technical reasons. The nomination was submitted under Criterion C, at the local level of significance with the areas of significance in Architecture, Agriculture, and Industry. The period of significance is 1825-1965.

Issues:

The summary paragraph in Section 8 and subsequent statement of significance paragraphs do not address the significance of this farm under Criterion A for the areas of significance of agriculture and industry. The nomination does describe the features of the ancillary farm buildings and evaluates them as examples of important vernacular types of agricultural buildings; however, this supports more of a Criterion C argument. The statement of significance for agriculture should describe the significance of the farm production, the farm fields, and the agricultural use of farm buildings throughout the period of significance within the local level context. The area of significance in industry is unclear and needs to be further explained. Please provide a summary paragraph, for each area of significance, as suggested in the guidance found on pages 45 and 46 in the National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

The NR Bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, page 13, may also provide additional guidance on evaluating historic rural resources under National Register Criterion A.

In Section 7, the narrative description describes the agricultural fields as a contributing site but it is not indicated in the resource counts. The narrative also mentions non-extant buildings with known locations that perhaps should be evaluated as contributing sites. It is also unclear if the designed landscape is a contributing resource and the site map shows an agricultural building several feet north of the house within the district boundaries. This building needs to be considered in the resource count. As stated on page 28, of the *Rural Historic Landscapes* Bulletin, "A rural property containing a collection of sites, structures, buildings, or objects is classified as a district." Please correct the category of property in Section 5.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Lisa Deline, Historian
Lisa_Deline@nps.gov



State of New Jersey

MAIL CODE 501-04B

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

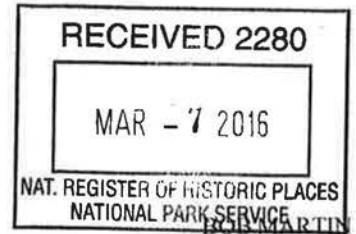
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

P.O. Box 420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

TEL. (609) 984-0176 FAX (609) 984-0578

HPO Project # 14-4760
HPO-C2016-029



Commissioner

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

March 4, 2016

Lisa Deline
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington , DC 20005

Dear Ms. Deline:

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office is re-submitting the National Register nomination for the Caspar & Rebecca Wistar Farm Historic District, in Salem County, New Jersey—National Register reference number 15001020, for National Register consideration. The nomination was returned for substantive and technical reasons. Changes have been made in order to comply with your review comments.

If you have any further questions or comments, please contact Bob Craig of the Historic Preservation Office staff by email at bob.craig@dep.nj.gov or by phone at (609) 984-0541.

Sincerely,

Daniel D. Saunders
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Wister, Caspar & Rebecca, Farm

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Salem

DATE RECEIVED: 3/07/15

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY:

4/22/15

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15001020

DETAILED EVALUATION:

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4/22/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Architecture
East level
1825-1906

RECOM./CRITERIA C

REVIEWER W. H. H. H.

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 4/22/14

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