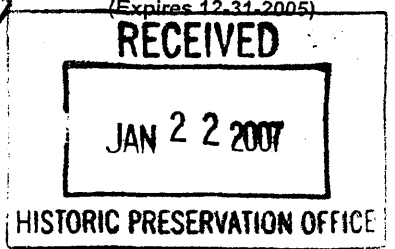


1403



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional 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 Vought, Christoffel, Farmstead
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Immediately east of Gray Rock Road, 600 feet n. of intersection with N.J. Route 31 not for publication N/A
city or town Clinton Township vicinity N/A
state New Jersey code NJ county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08809

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official *Amy Cradic* Date 9/18/07
Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government _____

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper *Patrick Andrews*
Date of Action 1/16/2008

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE animal facility
AGRICULTURE agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial- German

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Stone: Slate
walls Stucco
Wood
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)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X 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.
X 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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Exploration/Settlement
Military
Archeology
Agriculture

Period of Significance 1759-1900

Significant Dates 1759; 1776; 1778

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Vought, Christoffel & Vought, John

Cultural Affiliation German-American

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 25 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing

X 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 Emily T. Cooperman, Ph.D.
organization Cultural Resource Consulting Group date: revised Sept. 2007
street & number 415 Cleveland Avenue telephone 732-247-8880
city or town Highland Park state NJ zip code 08904

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Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 1**I. Summary and Setting**

The Christoffel Vought Farmstead property, located along Grey Rock Road in Clinton Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, encompasses approximately 25 acres, the surviving portions of the 285-acre original 1759 Vought purchase that have not been substantially altered by new construction (see the site plan). The property flanks Grey Rock Road and retains the historic buildings, sites, and a small portion of the open farm fields of the former larger property. The Farmstead consists of eighteenth-century farmhouse and related outbuildings as well as a farmstead landscape and archaeological remains. The property is situated north of the interchange of New Jersey Routes 31 and 173 and to the south of a housing development. Open farm fields surround the farmstead buildings except on the east, where Clinton Township is completing a new school. A small, spring-fed watercourse runs from the northeast corner of the property to the south and is directed through a cut-rock channel to the east of the house corresponding to a former method of field irrigation. The buildings on the property consist of: the farmhouse, which reflects campaigns in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, a nineteenth-century dairy barn, a nineteenth-century hay barn and a wagon shed/garage. These buildings, associated low stone walls to the south of the house, archaeological deposits around the farmhouse, and the stone spring channel should all be considered contributing resources.

The farmhouse stands adjacent to Grey Rock Road and is surrounded by a semi-circular asphalt driveway which passes to the west of the wagon shed/garage. A lane extends east from the northern driveway entrance to the hay barn. The dairy barn, approximately 100 feet north of the house, also stands adjacent to Grey Rock Road. When originally established, the farmstead was located at the end of a long farm lane which extended along the current alignment of Grey Rock Road from the "Great Road," which would later become the Easton and New Brunswick Turnpike and eventually take its current form as Interstate Route 78 (I-78). Conforming to convention of the German-American Bank House type, the farmhouse was sited on a southeast-facing hillside, with one end of the lower floor below grade. The house was sited in close proximity to land that could be developed as stream-irrigated meadows, also according to German-American convention.

II. Buildings**1. Farmhouse****Farmhouse Exterior-summary**

The configuration of the Vought farm house (Photos 1-8) reflects several campaigns of construction relating to the Vought family occupation in the eighteenth century and additions and alterations completed by subsequent owners. These campaigns are principally expressed in the three volumes of the building. The main block, representing construction during the Voughts' occupation, was built soon after the family purchased the property in 1759. This block consists of nineteenth-century stucco applied over eighteenth-century rubble stone masonry construction, and is two and one-half stories surmounted by a gable roof. Built on a center hall plan, this block is oriented conventionally with its

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long façade facing to the south. Placed to the south of sloping ground, and originally built into the slightly rising grade on the northwest, this portion of the house corresponds to the German-American Bank House type, in which the main living floor is elevated above a ground-level floor and accessed by a staircase from grade, the original kitchen is in the lower level, and one end (in this case the eastern) of the basement is below grade for colder storage. To the north of the main block, and on its western end, sits the two-story, secondary volume also built on a rectangular plan with a salt-box like roof falling off to the east. This block corresponds to a ca. 1810 campaign of construction. This added volume re-oriented the entry of the house to the newly laid-out Grey Rock Road on the west. In this building campaign, the main components of the Federal style porch on the south side of the original block were also likely constructed as well as the small porch on the west elevation. Finally, a one-story, shed-roof block was added on the eastern elevation of the original house in the early twentieth century to house a new kitchen. The roof throughout is slate shingle, most probably replacing the original wood shingle on the main block and first addition.

South Elevation

As noted above, the earliest portion of the house is a side-gabled, stucco-over-rubble stone block. Two corbelled brick chimneys are located symmetrically on the roof ridge at the two gable ends (Photo 9). The block is fronted on the south (original main façade) elevation by a partial-width, wood, two-story, hip-roofed porch located off-center to the west on the elevation (Photo 8). The existing porch, which replaced the original in the early nineteenth century and which has had several additions and alterations since then, features regularly spaced, wood Tuscan columns on both levels supported by brownstone blocks on the lower level. On this level, the columns have been infilled by multi-light, wood casement sash and bead-board wainscot (Photo 10). On the upper level, reached by a set of stairs in poor condition at the western end (Photo 11), layers of infill between the columns include a rail with square section balusters, perhaps contemporary with the overall porch construction, and multi-light wood sash above a bead-board wainscot (Photo 9). Overall, the construction is likely contemporary with the north block addition, although the sash and bead board infill likely date between the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth. Notably, both the decking and the porch roof project beyond the column and rail line on the east, perhaps suggesting that the columns do not date to the period of construction of the roof and decking.

The porch shelters and gives access to a central doorway at the main level of the house. Two windows flank the door in a symmetrical composition; the western window is completely covered by the porch, and the eastern is bisected by it (Photo 12). These windows are paired, double-hung, one-over-one wood sash. On the lower level, the building is fenestrated asymmetrically on this elevation, with a door off-center on the east flanked by a two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash window to its east (Photo 13). On the west, a small, two-light casement window sits just to the east of the porch wall (Photo 14). Just to the east of this window, a scar corresponding to a former staircase is visible on the wall. The twentieth-century, one-story, shed-roofed kitchen addition sits to the east of the main block on this elevation. It is fenestrated by a door and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash on the east of the door.

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Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 3West Elevation

The west elevation, which faces Grey Rock Road, encompasses both the original block and the northern addition (Photo 15). The roofline reaches from the north at the end of the addition to the height of the gable of main block on the south. This elevation features an entry in the north addition accessed by a set of steps and articulated by a small, rectangular-plan, shallow hip-roofed porch with wood Tuscan columns at the corners and which rises from a fieldstone base (Photo 16). The elevation is fenestrated by windows which form a balanced composition around the entry, with openings flanking the doorway and surmounting it on the second floor. As on the south elevation on the main floor, the early twentieth-century windows here have one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash, which replaced earlier. A small, double-light, casement window corresponding to an earlier construction phase sits just below the gable on the southern side of the main block.

North Elevation

The three blocks of the house are most clearly seen on this elevation (Photo 11). The north addition is fenestrated on this elevation with one-over-one, double hung wood sash windows corresponding to the sash on the west elevation in this block. The windows on the main floor in the rear of the main block are identical to the paired windows on the south elevation. On the ground floor, the corresponding opening retains paired, two-over-two sash from an earlier construction period (Photo 17). The kitchen addition on the east is fenestrated by a doorway and single window with one-over-one sash to the west. A brick end chimney rises from the rear (east) wall of the north addition.

West elevation

The west elevation (Photo 9) corresponds to the side elevation of the main block, covered on the lower level by the one-story kitchen addition, and the rear elevation of the north addition. On this elevation, the north addition features an entry at grade to the lower level near where the north addition joins the main block, and the central placement of the corbelled, brick chimney on this elevation is evident. The main block is fenestrated on the upper level by small, two-light, casement windows close to the roofline like that surviving on the west elevation. The kitchen addition features three regularly-spaced, double-hung wood sash windows.

Farmhouse InteriorMain Block, lower level

The Vought Farmhouse corresponds to the German Bank House type in the configuration of the lower level. Specifically, the kitchen is located at the eastern end, spanning the full depth of the building. The western end of the main block (Photo 14) is utilitarian in character and probably served as work and storage space, with the northwestern wall below grade. The surviving, nineteenth-century door into the kitchen from the south is raised panel, with upper panels removed (Photo 13). The hardware dates from the mid-nineteenth century. The kitchen features a brick-lined cooking fireplace fronted by paneled doors on the east side, with a mantel on scroll brackets above and a warming oven to the north in the same wall (Photo 18). The western room features a massive rubble stone chimney

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foundation. Massive, hand-hewn joists presumed to date to the original construction are visible throughout the ground floor and support the main floor. A central, replaced, Colonial Revival stair with a large, square-plan newel and rail with square-plan balusters rises along the central partition from a point opposite the main entry. A door to the north of the stair gives access to the basement level of the north addition (Photo 17).

Main block, main floor

The main floor of the main block is organized on a variation on a center hall, double-pile plan that may reflect the German-American *durchgangigen* (or through-hall, literally "pass-through") type, which resembles a full Georgian plan. The most distinctive feature of the main floor rooms are the decorative ceiling plaster treatments which appear in all primary spaces except the northeast (rear) room. Most walls are plastered, with a plaster cove molding marking the juncture of walls and ceilings. Wood trim comprises the other principal finish material. Wide plank flooring survives in most locations, although in some areas it is not in its original location, as is indicated by multiple sets of nail holes.

The central main hall is entered from the south porch through a raised panel door that, like the basement door on the same elevation, has mid-nineteenth century hardware (Photo 19). The upper portion consists of a large glass light, perhaps having replaced some original panels. The hall is roughly bisected longitudinally by the enclosed stair which leads to the upper floor and the lower level (Photo 20). Like most of the other spaces on the main floor, the hall features a decorative plaster ceiling. In this space, the decoration is in the form of a snake whose head is at the southern end of the hall facing the front door, and whose body occupies the length of the hall in regularly-spaced, serpentine curves, with the tail located at the northeast corner of the hall space. At the north end of the hall, a doorway leads to the north addition, accessed by stepping up.

The southwest room (Photos 21-24) is roughly square in plan. It is decorated by a quatrefoil, abstracted raised plaster motif of serpentine curves in the ceiling, echoing the forms of the decoration in the central hall. The westernmost portion of the decoration has been lost and the area has been replaced by later plaster patching. The ghost of a former mantel piece is visible on the western wall of this space, and a ledge in the plaster indicates the probable location of the former chair rail. A scrolled wooden shelf which most likely dates to the original construction survives in the closet in the southwest corner of the room, as does a vestigial portion of the former paneling on the chimney wall adjacent to the closet on the north. The window opening has splayed jambs and a wood sill but lacks casing. A plaster cove articulates the top of the walls except on the north partition, and a string course plaster molding articulates the wall in several locations at the level of the window lintel. A raised-field paneled door with original L-hinge hardware and nineteenth-century box lock survive in the doorway into the hall.

In the northwest room (Photos 25-28), rectangular in plan, with the long axis running east-west, the ceiling decoration resembles a decorative raised field furniture panel, and includes an outer motif with straight lines paralleling the walls and reverse segmental arch returns at the corners. Inside this motif

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is an ellipse. A shallow return on the south partition marks the edge of the chimney breast. The plaster cove is present on all walls except the portion of the southern partition not corresponding to that chimney breast and the section of the east wall above and immediately adjacent to the door, suggesting a repair or other change in this location. Two former window openings are visible in the north wall, as is the former chair rail location on the north, east, and west walls. The plaster string course molding appears in several locations, again, at the level of the window lintel.

The northeast room of the main block (Photo 29), also rectangular in plan and oriented east-west like the northwest room but smaller in scale, was converted to a bathroom by ca. 1930, and does not retain decorative plaster elements if they were present in this space. A ca. 1930s bathtub set in a segmental-arched opening survives in this room.

The southeast room (Photos 30-32) is rectangular in plan, but has roughly the same east-west dimension as the southwest room across the hall. The decorative plaster in this space is the most elaborate, with three concentric figures. The outermost of these is an elaboration of the rectangular motif of the northwest room, with semi-circular forms "protruding" from the mid-point of the sides in addition to the corner segmental arch forms. Inside this, as in the northwest room, is an elliptical form, which in turn surrounds a circle. A bricked-in fireplace sits off-center to the north on the east wall. Chair-rail ghosts are evident on all walls. A closet survives on the southeast corner of the room, mirroring the location of the closet in the southwest room.

Main block, upper floor

The upper floor (Photos 33-38) is accessed by the stair leading up from the main hallway. White-washed planks are visible inside the stair on the west and a chair rail survives on the east. Most of the upper level is an attic space in which the roof structure is clearly visible. This system includes hand-hewn rafters, which are pegged together at the peak and which rest directly on the sill plate, with purlins with vertical saw marks. The space is divided asymmetrically into three by a plank partition at the western end which separates two smaller rooms from the one, large space. This partition is finished with remnants of nineteenth-century wallpaper. The northwest room on this floor has been white-washed and the roof has been sheathed with white-washed planks. An opening in the north wall gives access to the upper floor of the northern addition.

North addition, ground floor

The north addition lower floor (Photo 39) is accessed from exterior on the east wall to the south of the chimney mass. This space was finished in the mid-twentieth century by a linoleum tile, poured concrete floor and by knotty pine paneling and cabinets in order to create a "rec room" or bar space. The chimney mass has been finished by a fireplace opening with veneer stone and a mantel piece.

North addition, main floor

Entered from the small porch on the west wall through a raised panel door and by stepping up through a deep doorway from the central hallway of the main block, the main floor of the north addition (Photos 40-42) consists of a single space articulated by decorative molding panels below the windows. In contrast to the rest of the main floor, the openings feature full casing. A storage closet in

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the northeast corner of the room retains a raised panel door. No mantel piece survives on the east, chimney wall and the walls are covered in twentieth-century wallpaper. Pine plank flooring survives in this room, and has been patched in several locations.

North addition, upper floor

The upper floor of the north addition (Photo 43) is accessed through the attic space of the main block on the northwest. The salt-box roof form is evident on the east side of this garret space, in which the plastered walls have been whitewashed.

Shed roof kitchen addition

The shed-roof, twentieth-century kitchen addition (Photo 44), on the eastern end of the main block, is accessed from at-grade entrances on the north and on the south. Knotty pine cabinets, a tile wainscot, linoleum tile floor, and mid-twentieth appliances articulate this room, which connects to the main block through a doorway on the north side of the chimney mass of that block.

Hay Barn

Accessed from the east by a gravel drive leading from Grey Rock Road to the north of the farm house, the hay barn (Photos 44-46) lies to this building's east. This large, single-space barn is rectangular in plan, and oriented roughly north-south. The exterior is sheathed in wood clapboard, and is surmounted by a slate, gambrel roof with a centrally placed, rectangular plan ventilator that features a slate shingle-clad base, six-over-six, double-hung sash, and a copper lightning rod. The foundation has been parged with concrete. Access to the barn is provided through paired sliding doors that are centrally placed on both the west and east elevations. On the interior, the barn is divided into three bays; the center of these is the largest and the southern bay features a loft level. Both the north and south ends include access openings at the top of the elevations for loading and removal; the northern opening is surmounted by a projecting section of the roof for a hoist. Circular saw marks are visible on the structural members throughout, indicating that the barn was probably built after the Civil War.

Dairy Barn

This building is composed of four blocks reflecting a succession of building campaigns. The blocks include including a large front gable section, a hipped-roof concrete block addition to the north, an octagonal poured concrete block silo to the east, and a side-gable ell added to the southeast corner of the main block. The main block has a rubble stone foundation with a small section of later repair work, wood siding, six-light hopper windows on the west and south elevations, a hay hood on the west gable end and a front gable asphalt shingled roof with several of copper lightning rods. A one story, square concrete block addition with six-light metal windows and an asphalt shingled pyramidal hipped roof with a ventilator at the top is appended on the north elevation of the primary block. The poured concrete octagonal silo located at the rear of the main block has a parged fieldstone base and a conical wood plank roof. The side gable ell addition, located at the southeast corner of the primary block, has a rubble stone foundation similar to that of the patchwork found on the primary block foundation, wood siding, six-over-six light wood sash windows, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

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Wagon Shed/Garage

This small frame building was constructed in two phases on a rectangular plan with a wood shake roof. The north and south elevations have painted wooden plank siding while the rest has painted wood board and batten siding. The front gable section has a foundation comprised primarily of concrete, while the eastern section is composed of fieldstone. The main entrance consists of a large bay with bi-fold wood plank doors. The side gable section of the building has a concrete foundation and six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows.

III. Archaeology and Landscape Sites

Excavations conducted to date have identified both artifacts associated with eighteenth-century occupation and foundations that correspond to former buildings. One set of foundation remains sit to the west of the main block of the farmhouse and likely continue under the bed of Grey Rock Road. A second foundation survives to the southeast of the house. The area around the house should be considered an archaeological site.

The landscape sites include the cut-rock channel already noted, and low stone walls that form a terraced area to the south of the house.

The farmstead retains the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Summary of Significance

The Christoffel Vought farmhouse, built about 1760, is nationally significant under Criterion C in the area of architectural history as the only house in the United States known to still possess German-American ornamental plaster from the colonial period.¹ This surviving ornamental plasterwork, on the main floor of the house in three rooms and a central stairhall, forms nearly the complete, original installation. The Farmstead also possesses state-wide significance under Criterion B in the areas of exploration/settlement and military history for its association with two significant figures, Christoffel and John Vought, as well as significance in the area of military history under Criterion A. The Voughts were a prosperous family who owned a nearly 300-acre farm here, one of the largest in the "Great Tract" of Hunterdon County that was an important settlement region for German-Americans in New Jersey. The size of the Vought house and the presence of the special plasterwork are evidence that Christoffel Vought, the son of impoverished immigrants from the Palatine, went to great lengths to reify and display his rise as a German-American through his house and property. Despite their success in New Jersey, the Voughts chose to align themselves with the British Crown at the outset of the Revolution, against the recently-proclaimed United States of America and State of New Jersey. They participated in efforts to organize an informal loyalist militia to confront the established Hunterdon County patriot militia, which strongly supported American independence. This conflict reached an initial climax in June 1776, when Hunterdon County militia arrested Christoffel Vought on the property. His son John, who escaped capture on that occasion, went on to serve as a captain in a battalion of the loyalist New Jersey Volunteers, affiliated with the British Army. Thus, the Vought farmhouse is one of the only properties in New Jersey to be associated with both the emergence of loyalism in New Jersey and the patriot suppression of that loyalism. Finally, the Vought farmstead is significant under Criteria A and D in the area of agriculture and exploration/settlement history for its high archaeological potential for furthering our understanding of German-American farmsteads in the mid-Atlantic region during the eighteenth century, and of the evolution of Hunterdon County farmsteads during the nineteenth century, and for its association with farming practices in the eighteenth and nineteenth century in Hunterdon County. The period of significance for the Christoffel Vought Farmstead begins in 1759, when the property was purchased by the Vought family, and continues to ca. 1900 with the last major building campaign of the large hay barn.

The form of the Vought farmstead has its origins in complex relationship of the lifeways of the Palatine region of Germany and those that ethnic Germans encountered in the American colonies. This confluence has been broadly characterized as "assimilation" but is perhaps better understood as

¹ The history of the property, its historic contexts, and its National Register eligibility have been extensively investigated in Damon Tvaryanas et al. *Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigation, Christoffel Vought Farm Site [28Hu550], proposed Clinton Township Middle School, Clinton Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey* (Prepared for Turner Construction Company and the Clinton Township Board of Education by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ, 2005), on deposit at NJDEP-HPO, Trenton. For a discussion of the unique character of the plasterwork, see Tvaryanas et al., pp. 4-101 - 4-131.

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the amalgamation of different cultural threads.² In the case of most German-American material culture, it is assumed that immigrants from German-speaking lands encountered a dominant British (English) culture and changed their cultural practices to accommodate those of the dominant group. This model of assimilation assumes that the minority group is relatively powerless to determine their own cultural practices, which is not necessarily the case in regard to the "German-English" interaction in the American colonies in general and the Vought farmstead in particular.³ The process of developing a German-American ethnic identity, however, has often been defined as much by the conservation of pre-immigration lifeways and the resistance to change, particularly in the context of the home: "local culture guarded by family, religious denomination, artisanal competence, and deep suspicion of public authority beyond the local sphere survived transit."⁴ The Christoffel Vought farmstead provides an unusually rich example of the material manifestation of the lifeways of German-Americans in New Jersey in the eighteenth century.

Historical Background

The Vought family⁵ came to the American colonies as part of a large wave of immigration from the Palatine region of what is now Germany at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Numerous war campaigns of the seventeenth century had wrought havoc in the region, particularly those of Louis XIV of France at its close, which in essence forced large masses of Protestants from the region. A vast exodus to England by way of the Netherlands and then to the American colonies took place in 1709. Simon Vought, then about 28 years old, his wife Christina, and her mother joined thousands encamped outside of London who had fled by way of Rotterdam to place themselves at the mercy of Queen Anne.⁶ Many of the emigrants were transported to New York to be employed in a plan to produce "naval stores" (naval manufacturing goods such as tar, spars, and timbers) for the British Crown in the New York northern frontier. This scheme was envisioned by Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland (ca. 1674-1722) and newly appointed royal governor of New York and New Jersey

² The argument for this alternate understanding of the process, which he terms "creolization" is summarized by Charles Bergren, "Pennsylvania German House Forms," in *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920; Twenty-Fifth Annual Conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum* (The Vernacular Architecture Forum 2004; hereafter VAF 2004), p. 23. The general topic of creolization of ethnic lifeways is one that is vast. Bergren's argument derives from a number of sources, including Gabrielle Lanier, *A Region of Regions: Local and Regional Culture in the Delaware Valley, 1780-1830* (Ph.D. diss., University of Delaware, 1998).

³ Bergren, p. 23.

⁴ A. G. Roeber, "Pennsylvania Germans & German Speakers," in VAF 2004, p. 1. An extensive investigation of the early national period can be found Steven Nolt, *Foreigners in Their Own Land: Pennsylvania Germans in the Early Republic* (State College, Pa.: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2002).

⁵ The spelling of the family name both varied and changed over time, beginning as Vogt, and becoming "Vought" by the mid-eighteenth century.

⁶ On the Voughts' journey out of the Rhineland, see Tvaryanas et al., pp. 3:10 ff.; on the general subject, see Walter Allen Knittle, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Migration* (Ph.D., diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1931).

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colonies Robert Hunter (1666-1734), who sailed for the colonies along with some 2,800 refugees (including the Voughts) himself in early 1710.⁷

Unlike many of their unfortunate fellow immigrants who were to suffer from near starvation in the northern part of the colony, the Voughts never left New York City for the manufacturing villages. They left it in 1712 to find work elsewhere after the abortive scheme was concluded by Governor Hunter. By February, 1714, they had taken up residence in the Raritan Valley where their new son, Johannes Christoffel, most often known as Christoffel or Stoffel, was born; he was baptized in August in Franklin Township, Somerset County by the first German Lutheran pastor to be ordained in the American colonies, Augustus Falckner. Their movements have been asserted to have been from Ten Mile Run to Middlebush in the 1710s, and Simon Vought is known to have served in the New Jersey militia in 1715.⁸

The majority of German-speaking immigrants to the American colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth century were either Lutheran or Reformed church members.⁹ The Voughts, as Lutherans, were thus relatively typical. And the Voughts, like many of their German Lutheran cohort that had arrived after the 1709 flight from the Palatine, left the Raritan, where the Dutch had already settled in areas that were most propitious for agricultural use. The Germans moved west in numbers in the 1720s, to establish enclaves on lands that were less developed, but on which many of them were essentially squatters.

The land the Voughts came to occupy by at least 1735 was part of the West New Jersey Society's 100,000-acre "Great Tract," in Hunterdon County east of the Cushetunk Mountain extending west to the Delaware River between Milford and Frenchtown. These lands had already been surveyed and sold speculatively, but had remained largely unsettled by European or British colonists.¹⁰ That year, Lewis Morris (1671-1746), politician, ally of Robert Hunter, and land agent for the West New Jersey

⁷ On Hunter see Mary Lou Lustig, "Hunter, Robert," <http://www.anb.org/articles/01/01-00433.html>; American National Biography Online Feb. 2000. The Naval Stores scheme is recounted in Tvaryanas et al., pp. 3:21-3:22, and in Knittle.

⁸ See Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:23 and Figure 3.5. The authors cite Hubert G. Schmidt, "Germans in Colonial New Jersey," *The American-German Review* 25 (June/July 1958): pp. 4-9. Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:27.

⁹ A. G. Roeber, "Pennsylvania Germans & German Speakers," in VAF 2004.

¹⁰ Tavaryanas et al., pp. 3:35; 3:32-3:33. The authors (pp. 3:33-3:34) repeat the assumption, articulated previously by a number of scholars, including F. J. Turner and S. W. Fletcher, that one of the principal attractions of the Great Tract for the Germans who had originated in the Rhine Valley was the presence of limestone-rich soils. While this is a scholarly commonplace and may have been true in this instance, it should be noted that at least one scholar has disputed the assumed preference of German-American immigrants for limestone regions through systematic case study. Specifically, as Gabrielle M. Lanier has noted, Philip Pendleton has demonstrated that in the Oley Valley in Pennsylvania, at least, that German ethnic groups' settlement patterns did not evince a greater preference for limestone soils than groups with other ethnic origins. See Lanier, "Landscapes" in VAF 2004, p. 13, and Pendleton, *Oley Valley Heritage: the Colonial Years: 1700-1775* (Birdsboro and Oley, PA: The Pennsylvania German Society and the Oley Valley Heritage Association, 1994), pp. 23-4.

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Society, sought leases from the German squatters for the Society lands they occupied. Simon Vought's son Christoffel, who came of age that year, signed a lease for an unlocated tract of 200 acres.¹¹

There is no clear evidence that links the Christoffel Vought Farmstead property to these 200 acres other than the association with the family. Given the fact that German immigrants had begun to occupy areas of the Great Tract in the 1720s, the subject property could have been occupied by one or more of the Voughts at any point in this period. Simon Vought is last documented in the Raritan Valley ca. 1717, providing a *post quem* date.¹² It could be that Christoffel was sent from further east by his family in 1735 to establish the farmstead on the subject property at this point, in the year in which he attained his majority, although other evidence suggests that the entire family was in Tewksbury Township.¹³ Christoffel Vought was again recorded as a tenant of 200 acres of the West New Jersey Society in 1739, paying an annual rent of £1 as before, one of the largest rents paid by any tenant of the Society for lands in the Great Tract.¹⁴ Given this cost, it seems unlikely that the land was not soon occupied and in use by the Voughts in some manner, or at least by Christoffel. In 1741, Simon Vought (whose death date is unknown) is listed as a freeholder of Lebanon Township, the township in which the subject property was located at the time.¹⁵ However, the only known document discovered to date relating to this period suggests that the family was residing in Tewksbury Township after 1717, and not on the subject property. A 1763 Township survey refers to "Stophil Voughts old barn" as a point in boundary description, thus suggesting that Christoffel Vought occupied a property in Tewksbury at an unknown date.¹⁶ Since Tewksbury Township was subdivided out of Lebanon in 1755, it is likely that the acreage leased beginning in 1735 by the Voughts was in Tewksbury.

It is known, however, that Christoffel Vought married a widow, Cornelia Potman Traphagen (b. 1711), in 1749, and that he purchased the Farmstead property, encompassing 285 acres at the time, in 1759. Christoffel and Cornelia's son John was born in 1751. If he were living at the time of the Farmstead property purchase, Simon Vought, who is last documented at his son's wedding, would have been nearly seventy years old. Whether or not he ever occupied it, however, his son and grandson remained on the property until their Loyalist sympathies and activities caused it to be taken from them in 1778 and 1779.

Just as there are no contemporary documents that locate the Voughts with absolute certainty before 1759, meaningful details of the Voughts' development of the property after the purchase, including the

¹¹ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:35; Henry Race, "The West Jersey Society's Great Tract in Hunterdon County," *The Jerseyman* 3:1 (1895). On Morris, see Eugene R. Sheridan, "Morris, Lewis"; <http://www.anb.org/articles/01/01-00629.html>; *American National Biography Online* Feb. 2000. Morris was later named royal governor of New Jersey.

¹² Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:27; Norman C. Wittwer, *The Faithful and the Bold: The Story of the First Service of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Oldwick, New Jersey* (Oldwick, N.J. : Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1984), p. 10.

¹³ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:35, posits the latter.

¹⁴ West Jersey Society Yearly Rents, on file New Jersey State Archives, cited in Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:37.

¹⁵ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:37; Norman C. Wittwer, "Hunterdon County Freeholders, 1741," *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey* 37:2 (May, 1962): p. 50.

¹⁶ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:40.

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construction of the farmhouse itself, only first appear in the records associated with the Voughts' claims to the British government for compensation for the losses of their property seized during the Revolution. It is clear from these records that the Voughts raised an unusually large number of cattle for both milk and meat as one of their principal farming occupations. These records also indicate that the family had cleared 190 acres of the original 285, and that of these, 165 acres were tilled and 25 acres were in meadow.¹⁷ The Loyalist claims documents include a description of the improvements of the property as "a large two-story Stone House, and out Houses and an Excellent Barn." Finally, the Loyalist Claims make it clear that the Voughts prospered, allowing Christoffel to purchase a 2,000-acre rental property near Schenectady, New York.¹⁸

During the near two decades of the Voughts' occupation, Christoffel Vought was elected to the council of the Zion German Lutheran Church and had risen to the position of church elder by 1767.¹⁹ About the time of his son John's marriage in 1772, the elder Vought turned over the operation of the farm to the next generation. The year following his marriage, John Vought purchased an adjacent tract of 203 acres.²⁰

When the fighting broke out that would become the Revolution, the Voughts sided with the Crown. For the Voughts, the legacy of the support by Robert Hunter and Queen Anne of Simon Vought in his family's emigration from the Palatine was clearly remembered vividly by the next two generations. While not all those who left the Palatine in 1709 fared as well as Simon Vought and his successors as a result of their transportation to New York, it was thanks to that transportation that they were able to become prosperous farmers and prominent members of the German-American community that developed in northwestern New Jersey.²¹ Simon Vought's success after settling in New Jersey permitted his son Christoffel to lease one of the more valuable properties in the "Great Tract" in 1735. The adherence to the British powers was surely reinforced by Simon Vought's service in the New Jersey militia.²²

In contrast to pacifist ethnic German sects and other pacifist Protestant sects including the Society of Friends (Quakers), German Lutherans felt no compunction to attempt to remain neutral at the outbreak of hostilities. John Vought had precisely the opposite response, in fact, and his public Tory activities began with his refusal to serve with the local revolutionary militia early in 1776.²³ His actions had already caused him to be singled out by the Provincial Congress by June of that year.²⁴

¹⁷ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:42.

¹⁸ Tvaryanas et al., Appendix A.

¹⁹ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:40.

²⁰ Tvaryanas et al., Appendix A.

²¹ As noted in Tvaryanas et al., the "response of ethnic Germans in Colonial American [*sic*] to the hostilities was . . . complex" (p. 3:42).

²² Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:27.

²³ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:44.

²⁴ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:45.

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The threat that the rebellion apparently represented to the Voughts and others who felt as they did is indicated by the ferocity of the attack on their neighbor, the tavern keeper Thomas Jones, that same month. Jones's later actions as a rebel organizer give some indication of the possible impetus to the attack. John Vought led the group (which included his father) that attacked Jones.²⁵ Despite both Voughts' capture, jailing, and fines in the summer of 1776, John Vought was emboldened by the approach of British forces across New Jersey late that year. He "took up Arms, raised a Company, and [served with] the New Jersey Volunteers . . ."²⁶ Joining General Howe's forces in New Brunswick, he was, in fact, given a commission as a lieutenant for the 6th Battalion, and moved with the British forces to Staten Island. The 6th Battalion made a substantial contribution to the defense of the British line in fighting in August, 1777 and in John Vought was commissioned in July, 1778, joining the 2nd Battalion, which participated in the occupation of Philadelphia. As a Loyalist member of the British ranks, he probably saw fighting as far south as South Carolina, and continued as part of the force until the 2nd Battalion was essentially dissolved in 1782. John Vought thus saw action throughout the war from the British side.

Because of their Loyalist activities, most of the Voughts' possessions were seized and sold in two sales in 1778, and the farmstead property was auctioned early the following year. During the first of these, in June, 1778, most of the livestock was disposed of, and Cornelia Vought was forced to purchase most of her family's hogs and two cows. In all, a remarkably large amount of farm stock was sold, including nearly thirty head of cattle and over fifty sheep. The rest of the Voughts' personal property was auctioned in December, and included household furniture. In April, 1779, the real estate was auctioned, and the family never resided on the property again, and it never again had German-American owners.

The property changed hands a few times during the remainder of the eighteenth century, and was reduced to 197.2 acres, losing ground on the western side of the original oblong lot, in a 1798 transaction in which David Miller was the purchaser. During Miller's ownership, Grey Rock Road was surveyed through the property on his and others' application in 1810. Stylistic evidence indicates that about this time substantial changes were begun to the farmhouse in the form of the addition of the north block and the replacement of the front porch to bring the house more closely into line with Federal taste and reorient it to the new road.

A further reduced property of just under 90 acres was sold by Miller in 1829, and through a couple of brief ownerships was bought by John Race of Readington Township in 1831, who retained the farm for several decades. Race owned the property until his death in 1887, giving up its operation as a farm to his son Nathan in later years. The existing agricultural outbuildings all date to the latter nineteenth century with some later alterations. The property changed hands several times between 1888 and 1945, when 65.6 acres were sold to J. Clifford Johnson and his wife Wilda. A number of changes to

²⁵ Tvaryanas et al., p. 3:45-3:48.

²⁶ American Loyalist Claims, n.p., in Tvaryanas et al., Appendix A.

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the farmhouse can be dated to their ownership, perhaps most notably the kitchen addition on the east. The property continued to be worked by a hired farmer until 2003.²⁷

Significance

The Christoffel Vought Farmstead is particularly significant as an outstanding example of German-American architecture of the eighteenth century as it is embodied in the farmhouse. The farmhouse represents the process of cultural amalgamation vividly; further, its decorative interior plaster is both a remarkable, representative example of period construction methods typical of German-American architecture and an unusual, if not unique surviving manifestation of German-American decorative interests applied to this architectural context.

Aspects of the amalgam of cultural strains can be found throughout the building. First, for example, is the overall form of the main block, which conforms to the Bank House type in which one end of the lower floor is built into a slope for storage and work space, and the other is dedicated to kitchen space. Other characteristics of the Bank House type include access to the slightly elevated main floor by a stair, as can still be seen from the Federal porch on the south elevation. Although the house conforms to the Bank House type, however, it lacks a gambrel or steeply pitched roof, forms frequently found in German ethnic dwellings of the period.

The plan of the main floor provides further evidence of the mingling of traditions. At first glance, the plan might be taken as a conventional full Georgian scheme. The equal size of the southern rooms along the main elevation reinforces this interpretation, particularly from the main, southern elevation. In contrast to the conventional British plan type, however, the central hall is irregularly shaped, and the sizes of the rooms vary more with respect to each other than in the Anglo-American ethnic tradition. Additionally, the lack of cove molding on the partition between the southwest and the northwest room, as well as changes around the hall door on the northwest room, suggest that this partition, and perhaps the doorway, were a later addition, thus indicating that a single, large room spanning the depth of the original building occupied its western portion. If as originally constructed, a single, large room occupied on the western side of the main floor, the plan of this floor corresponds, to a vestigial arrangement of the flurkuchenhaus plan type.²⁸ In this, the large kitchen room, the kuche, served as work and primary living space and entry. The other portion of the building is divided into the "stube," the stove room, often heated by a five-plate cast-iron stove, corresponding to a parlor. Adjacent to the stube lay the kammer, or chamber -- a bedroom. The subdivision of this room brought the plan closer to Georgian convention. "Through hall" or durchgangigen plans are known in ethnic German dwellings, and are, in fact, a known feature of Bank Houses in the region.²⁹ Variations on the flurkuchenhaus type with a central hall are not unknown.³⁰ However, one of the fundamental aspects of this plan type is a centered chimney mass, which provided both heat and

²⁷ Tvaryanas et al., pp. 3:59-3:69.

²⁸ See Bergregren, pp. 27-28.

²⁹ See Bergregren, pp. 32-35.

³⁰ See Bergregren, p. 25.

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cooking on the kuche, and the flue for the stove of the stube. In the Vought farm house, however, the chimneys sit on the exterior walls at the gable ends, following the convention of the Georgian plan.³¹

As much as any other feature of the house, the decorative plaster moldings testify to the lifeways of ethnic German immigrants in the mid-Atlantic colonies. The construction methods used in the original installation of the ceiling motifs is German in character rather than British. The plaster is backed by a system of straw and mud, according to German convention, and was applied to, and held in place by, a structural system of small twigs rather than the lath-and-key system most often used in British tradition (although this method is not unlike wattle and daub method). The form of the decorations is both medieval and neo-classical in character: the hallway serpent corresponding to the former and the side rooms corresponding to the latter. Decorative plaster ceilings in the dwellings of the elite were common to both British and German traditions of the seventeenth century and before. The type of decorative plasterwork in the Vought Farmstead, however, is perhaps a unique survivor of a known number of similar examples, mostly Pennsylvania German, including particularly the Hehn Kerchner House, whose ceiling was relocated to the Winterthur Museum in Delaware in the 1950s.³² The Hehn Kerchner House plasterwork is similar in character to the geometric-motif plasterwork found in the main floor of the Vought farmhouse, particularly that in the southeast room of the main floor in the use of concentric forms. There is no parallel to the snake-form motif in the Hehn Kerchner work, however. The combination in the Vought farmhouse of medieval and neo-classical motifs succinctly embodies the world view of many eighteenth-century ethnic German immigrants. As Charles Bergengren has noted, an "ancient spiritual aspect" is "important to the interpretation of the [ethnic German] built American environment."³³ The location of ethnic German thinking and belief as a combination of the medieval and the Enlightenment is nowhere better embodied in the juxtaposition between the abstracted, rationalist motifs of the side room ceilings of the main floor and central figure of the snake, Lutheran image of redemption as much as of original sin.³⁴

The farmstead property is also significant for its association with the settlement patterns of ethnic Germans in the eighteenth century in New Jersey. From the Voughts' transportation in 1710 to their interim settlement in the Raritan Valley and eventual move to the lands of the Great Tract and permanent settlement there, the property represents key patterns of the establishment of the German-American community in Hunterdon County. Further, the form of the farmstead itself, including the orientation of the original block of the house, and the archaeological remains that are probably associated with German farmstead secondary buildings, represent the lifeways of the German-American community. The siting of the house into a slope is also typical of German-American practices, as is the channelization of the stream to the east of the house in order to irrigate

³¹ As noted in Tvaryanas et al., p. 4:85, the Bouman-Stickney in Readington Township, Hunterdon County conforms to the Bank House type and is roughly contemporary with the Vought Farmstead. While it, too, has gable-end chimneys, it is associated with Dutch ethnic settlers.

³² See Tvaryanas et. al, pp. 4:117-4:128.

³³ Bergengren, p. 24.

³⁴ See Tvaryanas et al., p. 4:117.

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meadowland downslope of the water source.³⁵ Christoffel Vought was among the early settlers of the areas of the "Great Tract," an important area of German-American ethnic settlement in New Jersey. Christoffel was in fact among the first documented members of this community as one of the 97 signers of a 1735 lease with the West New Jersey Society that first legitimated the occupation of that area by ethnic Germans moving west from the Raritan Valley.³⁶ The high value of the land in Vought's 1739 lease indicates Vought's status in this community, as does his ongoing prosperity evidenced by the amount and type of his livestock, his purchase of rental property in upstate New York, and his son's ability to purchase a 203-acre tract adjacent to the original 285 Farmstead acres. Christoffel further stands out within this cohort for his status within the German Lutheran church, which was a key focal point of that community. His election as a Zion German Lutheran Church council member in 1763 was succeeded by his being named an elder of the church in 1767.

The association of the property with New Jersey Loyalism embodied in the activities of both John and Christoffel Vought and the equally extreme response to those activities represents an important aspect of the crucially formative events of the Revolution in the history of New Jersey and the United States. The experiences and actions of the Voughts are akin to many who adhered to the Crown's cause, regardless of their ethnic background. Their Loyalist feelings and activities do not suggest that the Voughts abandoned their sense of German ethnicity to become "English," but rather that they did not forget what and who had enabled their success in the New World.³⁷ The loss of their property in 1778-1779 through seizure represents the final moment in the drama of Loyalist association of the Farmstead.³⁸

The Christoffel Vought Farmstead is significant for its demonstrated ability to provide information about the lifeways of German-Americans as well as agricultural practices in the nineteenth century. Specifically, both artifacts and evidence of former buildings have been discovered through subsurface excavations that are associated with occupation of the property reaching back to the ownership of the Voughts and after. Foundations of buildings to the southeast of the farmhouse and to the west may well represent German-American patterns of farm use and occupation. The foundation to the southeast sits in a position relative to the main farmhouse that is typical for the ancillary house, a German-American building type developed from several European antecedents.³⁹ One of the conventional uses of such buildings, in addition to agricultural activities, is as a "dower" house. In the case of this property, it may have been occupied by Christoffel Vought near the end of the ownership of the property.⁴⁰ Equally, another foundation to the west of the house may indicate another

³⁵ See Tvaryanas et al., pp. 4:74-4:79.

³⁶ See note 11 above.

³⁷ The persistence of the Voughts' ethnic identification is indicated by the inscription on Christoffel's gravestone which described him (inaccurately since he had been born in New Jersey) as a "native of Germany." See Tvaryanas, p. 3-2 and Plate 3.1.

³⁸ Ibid., pp. 3 :44-58.

³⁹ On the Ancillary House as a type, see Philip Pendleton, "Domestic Outbuildings," in VAF 2004, pp. 57-61. Also see Tvaryanas et al., pp. 4:68-70.

⁴⁰ See Tvaryanas et al., p. 4:68.

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conventional secondary building for German-American farms: the summer house. While summer kitchens were not unique to this ethnic group, the location to the side rather than the rear is typical. Typically, German-American farms included multiple secondary buildings and structures for agricultural use and human and animal occupation, depending on the size of the farm, the crops and/or livestock produced, and the processing of that farm production.⁴¹ It is likely, therefore, that other remains survive through the property that correspond to the complex organization of space and functions that are characteristic of German-American farms that will provide even more evidence of the settlement patterns of German-American farms in New Jersey.⁴²

Finally, in its surviving ensemble of buildings, landscape structures, and remains of cultivated fields whose dates span the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Farmstead is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of farming lifeways in Hunterdon County in those two centuries. The hay barn is a particularly fine example of the building type, and represents the substantial success of farming in the area. The additions to the main house and dairy barn continue this association into the nineteenth century.

In conclusion, the Christoffel Vought Farmstead merits listing under all four of the National Register Criteria as a remarkable manifestation of German-American ethnic lifeways and for its associations with Loyalism and the agricultural past of Hunterdon County.

⁴¹ See VAF 2004.

⁴² See Tvaryanas et al., pp. 4:62-70. See also, inter alia, Gabrielle M. Lanier, "Landscapes," in VAF 2004, Pendleton, "Domestic Outbuildings," and Sally McMurry and J. Ritchie Garrison, "Barns and Agricultural Outbuildings," in VAF 2004.

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¹ For a more extensive bibliography, see Tvaryanas et al.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property may be described as follows: **Beginning** at a point in the northernmost line of the so-called "Johnson Farm," also known as Block 60, Lot 56 as shown on the Clinton Township tax map, approximately 650 feet (more or less) easterly from the intersection of the point where the said northernmost line intersects the easterly line of Gray Rock Road, the beginning point also being where the said northernmost line is intersected by the Stream Setback Line as shown on the "Environmental Permitting Plan" submitted to the NJ Department of Environmental Protection by Schoor DePalma Engineers and Consultants for the New Clinton Township 7-8 Middle School on or after February 22, 2005; **thence** along the Stream Setback Line the several courses thereof to a point ten feet easterly from the easterly wall of a large barn (described in Section 7 above) that intersects the Stream Setback Line; **thence** southerly along a line ten feet from and parallel to the easterly line of the barn to a point in the northerly line of a driveway or access road to the Clinton Township middle school that has been recently constructed on the easternmost portion of Lot 56 (outside the nominated area); **thence** westerly along the northerly edge of the access drive to a point in the stream setback line; **thence** southerly along the stream setback line the several courses thereof to a point in the northerly line of Beaver Avenue; **thence** along the northerly line of Beaver Avenue to its intersection with Gray Rock Road; **thence** across the intersection along the line of Beaver Avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of NJ Route 31, said point also being a corner of Block 71.04, Lot 1 of the Clinton Township tax map; **thence** along the said northerly line of NJ Route 31 and the southerly line of Block 71.04 to the southwesterly corner of Block 71.04, Lot 1; **thence** northerly along the westerly line of the said Lot 1 the course or courses thereof to the northwesterly corner of said lot; **thence** easterly along the northerly line of Lot 1 to the point of its intersection with the westerly line of Gray Rock Road; **thence** across Gray Rock Road to the northwesterly corner of Block 60, Lot 56; **thence** along the northerly line of Lot 56 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property was chosen to encompass the historic buildings on the property that currently comprise the farmstead, its associated archaeological features, the stream that flows southwesterly and southerly through the property, and to include the remaining open land not associated with the middle school recently built to the east of the farmstead. It also encompasses Gray Rock Road and the open land west of Gray Rock Road that was historically associated with the farmstead as part of the same farm. The archaeological remains of one of the farmstead's outbuildings extend under the present alignment of Gray Rock Road. The land west of Gray Rock Road and the land south of the Vought farmhouse contribute to the farmstead's historic, rural setting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Christoffel Vought Farmstead
Hunterdon County, New Jersey

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

UTM Coordinates:

Zone 18

1-508331E
4499274N

2- 508931E
4499359N

3- 508926E
4499303N

4- 508785E
4499197N

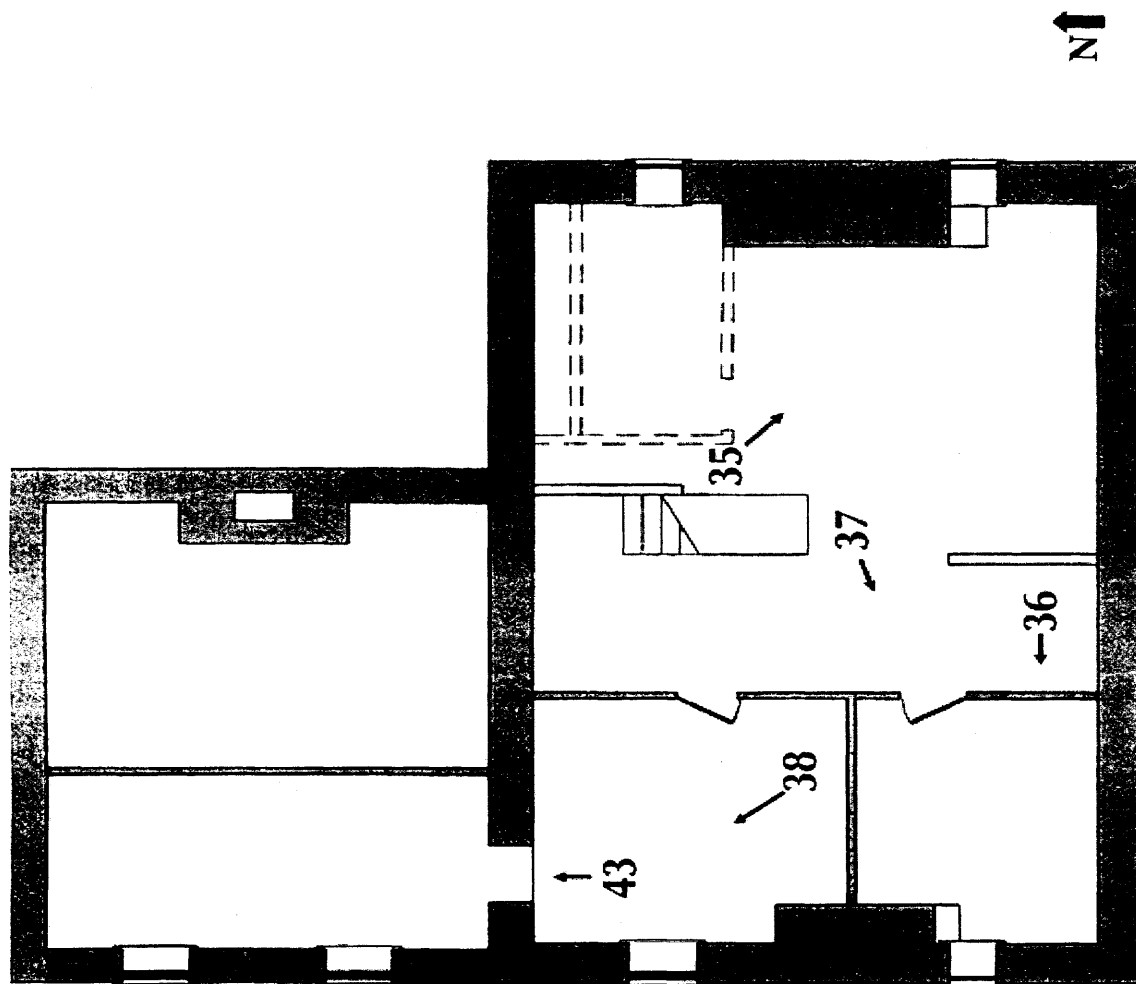
5- 508778E
4498975N

6- 508327E
4499065N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ



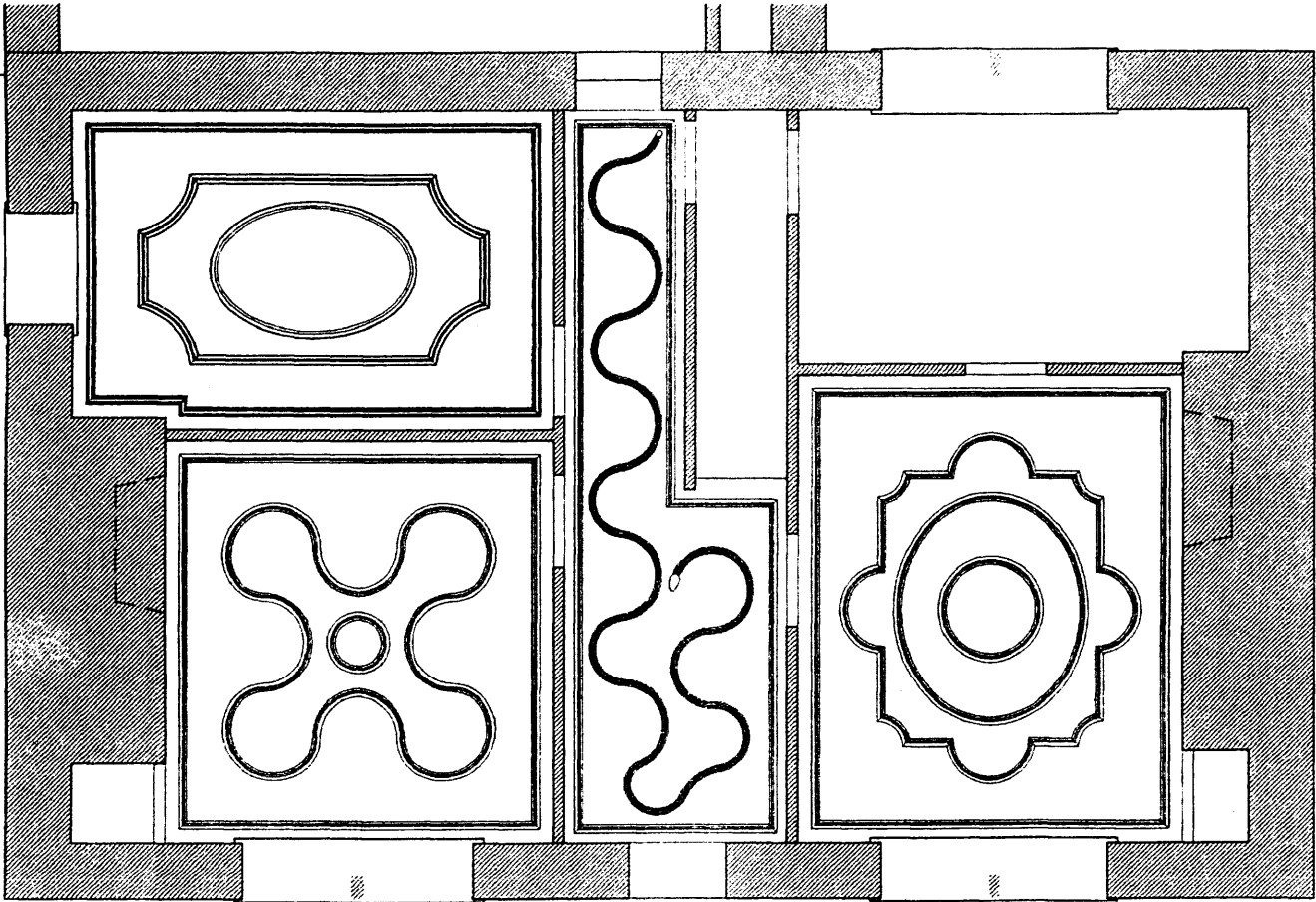
Farmhouse photo key plan – attic floor

NOTE: Dotted lines represent alterations which post-date the Vought Family occupancy.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ

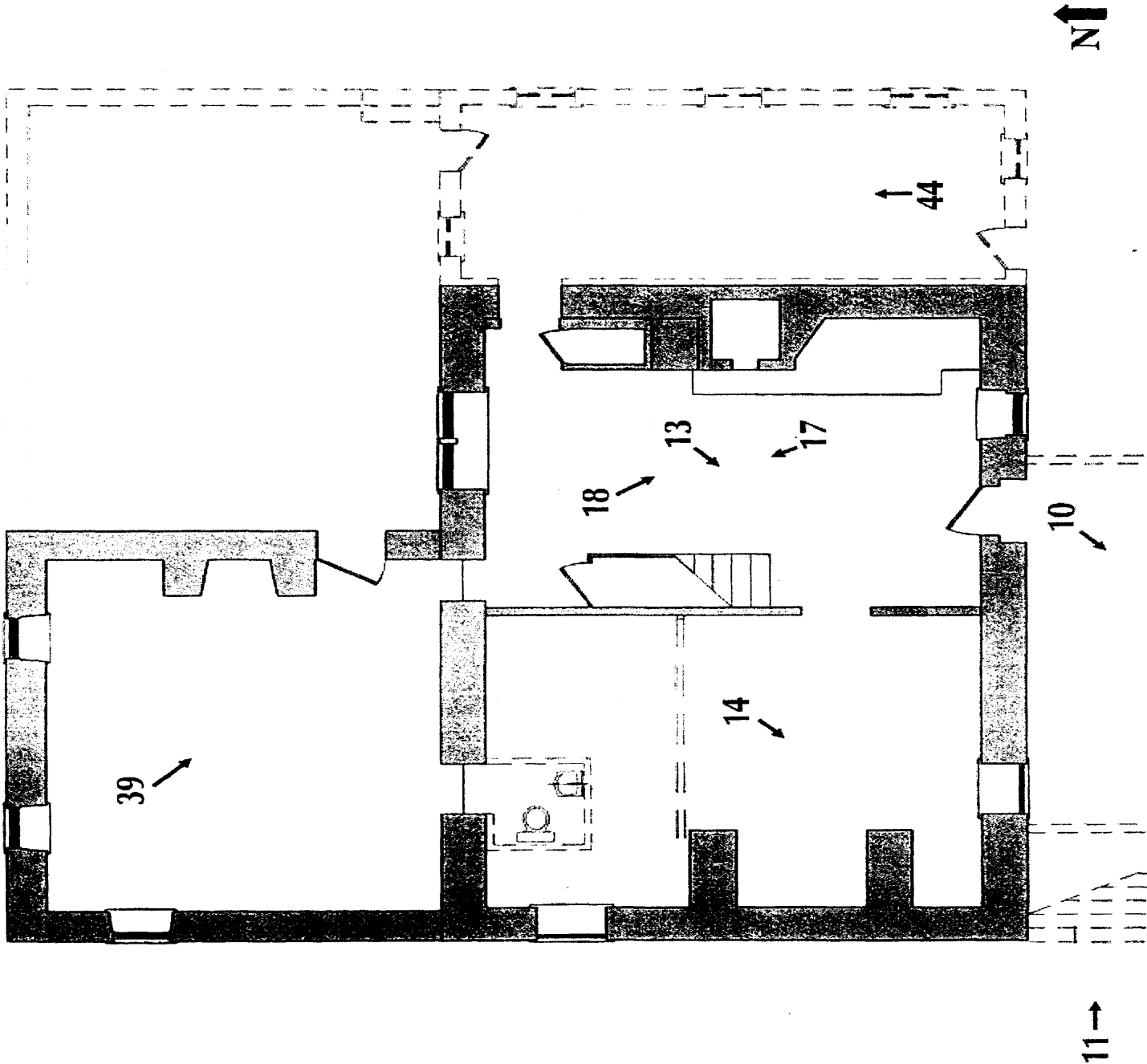


Reflected ceiling plan, main floor, showing plaster decoration. North at top of page

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ



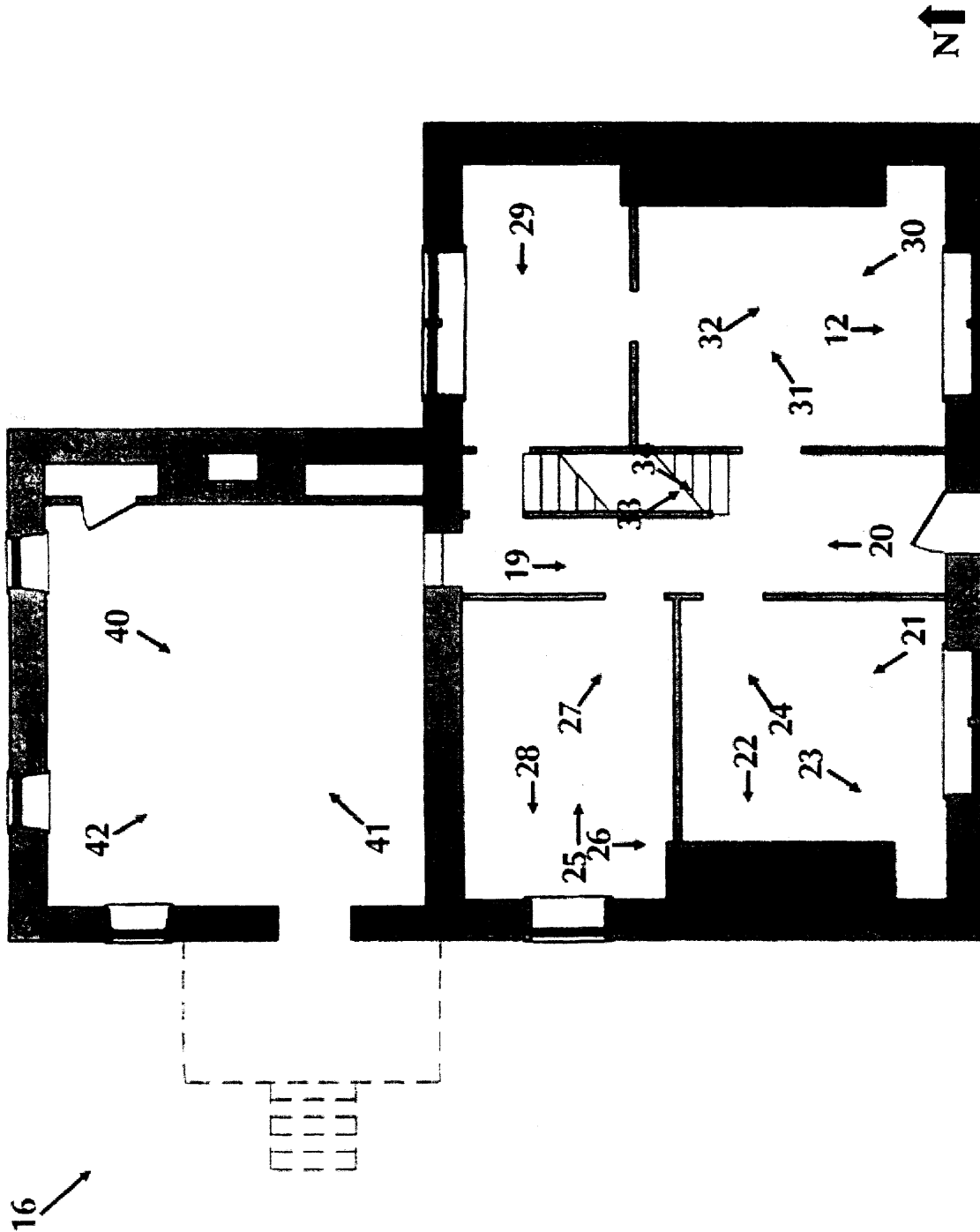
Farmhouse photo key plan – ground floor

NOTE: Dotted lines represent alterations which post-date the Vought Family occupancy.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ



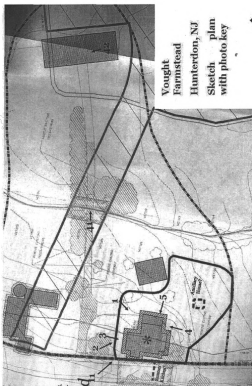
Farmhouse photo key plan – main floor

NOTE: Dotted lines represent alterations which post-date the Vought Family occupancy.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, N



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ

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Photographs

Photo 1
Gregory Dietrich, Photographer
September, 2007
Farmhouse, from west, looking east

Photo 2
Gregory Dietrich, Photographer
September, 2007
Farmhouse, from south, looking north

Photo 3
Gregory Dietrich, Photographer
September, 2007
Farmhouse, from east, looking west

Photo 4
Gregory Dietrich, Photographer
September, 2007
Farmhouse, from north, looking south

Photo 5
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, from northeast, looking southwest

Photo 6
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse and wagon shed, from north, looking south

Photo 7
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse from north, looking south

Photo 8
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, south elevation, looking north

Photo 9
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, east elevation gable, looking northwest

Photo 10
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse porch lower level, looking southwest

Photo 11
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, front steps from west, looking east

Photo 12
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor, southeast room, looking south

Photo 13
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, ground floor, kitchen, looking southwest

Photo 14
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, ground floor, storeroom, looking southwest

Photo 15
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, north addition, looking southeast

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ

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Photo 16
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, north addition, porch detail, looking southeast

Photo 17
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, ground floor kitchen, looking northeast

Photo 18
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, ground floor kitchen, looking southeast

Photo 19
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor hall, looking south

Photo 20
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor hall, looking north

Photo 21
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor southwest room, looking northeast

Photo 22
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor southwest room, looking west

Photo 23
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor southwest room, looking southwest

Photo 24
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor southwest room, looking northeast

Photo 25
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor northwest room, looking west

Photo 26
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor northwest room, cornice detail, looking south

Photo 27
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor northwest room, looking southeast

Photo 28
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor northwest room, looking northwest

Photo 29
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor northeast room, looking west

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ

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Photo 30
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor southeast room, looking northwest

Photo 31
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor southeast room, looking northeast

Photo 32
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, main floor southeast room, looking southeast

Photo 33
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, attic stair, looking southwest

Photo 34
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, attic stair, looking southeast

Photo 35
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, attic, looking southeast

Photo 36
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, attic, framing detail

Photo 37
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, attic, looking southwest

Photo 38
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, attic, looking northwest

Photo 39
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, north block, ground floor, looking southeast

Photo 40
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, north block, main floor, looking southwest

Photo 41
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, north block, main floor, looking northeast

Photo 42
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, north block, main floor, looking southeast

Photo 43
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Farmhouse, north block, attic, looking north from main block

Photo 44
Christine Miller, Photographer
January, 2006
Farmhouse, east kitchen addition, looking north

Photo 45
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006
Hay Barn, west elevation, looking east

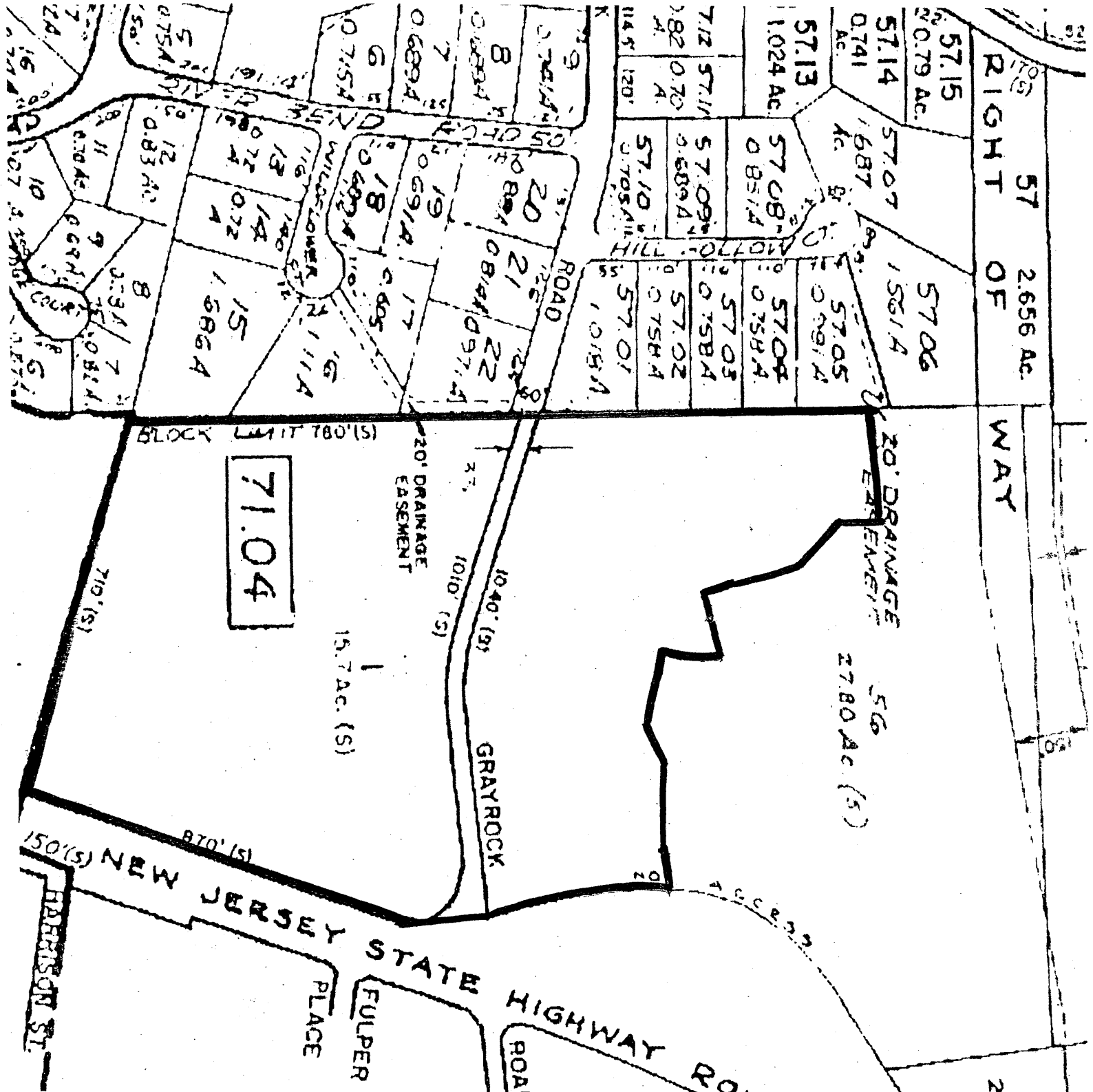
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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Vought, Cristoffel Farmstead
Hunterdon County, NJ

Photo 46
Christine Miller, Photographer
February, 2006

Hay Barn, interior, looking north

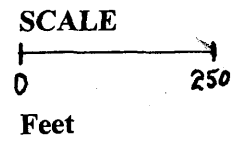


NJ & National Registers of Historic Places

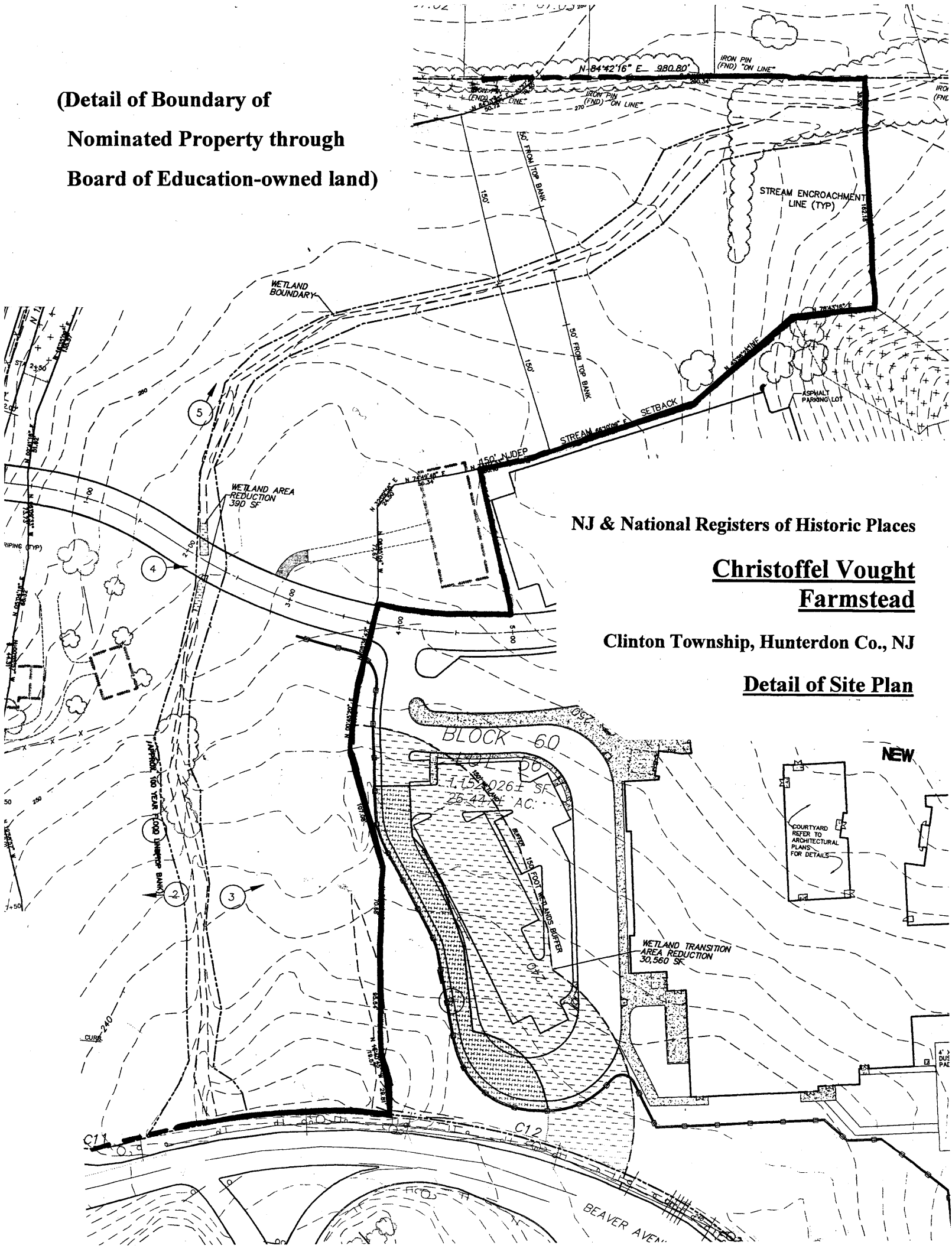
Christoffel Vought
Farmstead

Clinton Township, Hunterdon Co., NJ

Site Plan



**(Detail of Boundary of
Nominated Property through
Board of Education-owned land)**



NJ & National Registers of Historic Places

**Christoffel Vought
Farmstead**

Clinton Township, Hunterdon Co., NJ

Detail of Site Plan