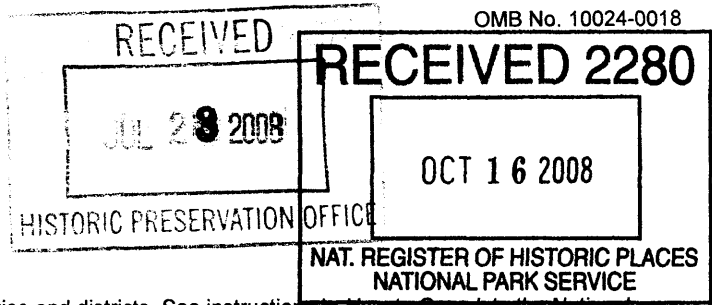


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 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 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 Baker-Duderstadt Farm

other name/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & town 30 DuBois Road  not for publication

city or town Warren Township  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Somerset code 035 zip code 07059

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.)

*Amy Cradic* 9/17/08  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

*Edson R. Beall* 11.26.08  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Name of Property

Warren Township, Somerset County, New Jersey  
City, County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5		Total

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

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

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

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AGRICULTURE/storage

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DOMESTIC/Dwelling

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VACANT

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: GERMAN: Half-Timbered

---

VERNACULAR

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foundation STONE, CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Half-Timbered, Asbestos Shingle

CONCRETE BLOCK, PLANK

roof WOOD, ASPHALT

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Name of Property

Warren Township, Somerset County, New Jersey  
City, County and State

## 8. Description

### 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.)

## 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE

### Period of Significance

1842-1957

### Significant Dates

ca. 1847

### Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Name of Property

Warren Township, Somerset County, New Jersey  
City, County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 24.11 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>542460</u>	<u>4498489</u>	2	<u>1/8</u>	<u>54 26 33</u>	<u>44 98 38 1</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>1/8</u>	<u>54 26 91</u>	<u>44 98 86</u>	4	<u>1/8</u>	<u>54 26 50</u>	<u>44 98 017</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Property Tax No. Block 564, Lot 1

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Nancy L. Zerbe, Tyreen Reuter

organization ARCH<sup>2</sup>, Inc. date October, 2007

street & number 16 Wernik Place telephone 732-906-8203

city or town Metuchen state NJ zip code 08840-2422

**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**

name/title Somerset County

street & number c/o Somerset County Park Commission telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Somerville state NJ zip code 08876

**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.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Warren Township,  
Somerset County, New Jersey

Section number 7 Page 1

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### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Baker-Duderstadt Farm, located on Block 86.01, Lot 44, is situated along the east side of Dubois Road, southeast of the intersection with Reinman Road (see Photograph #1). The current property, acquired by Somerset County from the Duderstadt family, includes a cluster of five buildings on a 24.11-acre parcel of land. Historically, the initial holding by the Bakers contained approximately the same three tracts: a 20.1-acre tract, a 2-acre tract, and a 5-acre tract (a small portion of which has been removed for a right-of-way).

The farm complex is arranged in a "range plan," in which the main house faces the public road and a farm road runs along the south side of the house (see Photograph #2). The farm buildings are set back from the house, lining and/or facing the farm road, with the largest barn positioned furthest from the main road. Open fields flank the farm buildings on the north and south, and a wooded area lines the western border of the property. A small stream to the south of the farm buildings runs east-west through the lot.

#### *Dwelling (Building I)*

The Baker-Duderstadt farmhouse is an early twentieth century, 2½-story, 3-bay dwelling with a moderately pitched front-gable roof and a central brick chimney (see Photograph #3). A 1-story full length porch supported by square columns is located along the main (western) façade, facing DuBois Road, and there is a small shed addition along the rear (eastern end) of the house (see Photograph #4). The foundation is comprised of rubble fieldstone which may pre-date the current building, as an oral history indicates a fire destroyed the original dwelling on the site and the current dwelling was constructed on the previous foundation. The building's original wood clapboard exterior is covered with multiple layers of synthetic siding. The asphalt-shingled roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. One-over-one double-hung storm windows are installed over the original two-over-two double-hung sash windows throughout the house, although the windows and doors on the first floor are currently boarded up with plywood.

The plan of the first floor consists of a double-pile living room, dining room, and side/entry hall leading to a kitchen at the rear of the building. The rear shed addition on the first floor, accessed through the dining room and kitchen, contains a modern bathroom and pantry. Stovepipes in the fireplace of the living room and behind the stove in the kitchen feed into the central brick chimney. The living room fireplace is outlined with a variety of tiles and shows evidence of a large mantelpiece having been removed (see Photograph #5).

There are four rooms and a stairway access to the attic located on the second floor of the house (see Photograph #6). Three of these rooms and the attic staircase open onto a central hallway, while the room at the northwestern corner of the house is accessed through the two adjoining rooms. The house's chimney rises through the center of the attic, which consists of unfinished storage space. The windows in the east and west gable ends of the attic are one-over-two and two-over-two sash, respectively.

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Almost all of the interior walls and ceilings throughout both floors of the house are paneled with beadboard painted white, and simple beaded moldings surround the door and window frames. Several of the interior doors on the first floor have a faux-grain finish with rectangular shaped double sunk panels, and nearly all of the doors in the house have matching patterned hinges. With the exception of a tiled floor in the bathroom and linoleum on the kitchen and dining room floors, the rest of the house has hardwood floors.

The basement, accessible through the kitchen and a set of exterior bulkhead doors, contains storage space and utilities. Much of the house's stone foundation is visible at this level, and has been whitewashed along with the hewn planks which cover the western portion of the basement floor.

*Storage Shed (Building II)*

The storage building is a modern, 1-story cinderblock outbuilding with a standing seam metal front-gable roof (see Photograph #7). The entrance is centered on the western façade, facing DuBois Road, beneath a small window in the gable end. The north and south facades each contain a centered six-over-six double-hung sash window. The slightly off-center door in the eastern gable end opens to a pit, exposing utility pipes and a tank in the northeastern corner of the building's concrete floor.

*Corn Crib (Building III)*

The corn crib is a nineteenth century, 1-story, vertical wood plank outbuilding set on a foundation of three railroad ties. (see Photograph #8). The roof consists of asphalt applied over wood shingles. The western end of the building is in the pentagonal form typical of a corn crib. The eastern half is slightly wider and square in form with a central bay on its gable end. This section is possibly a later addition since the pentagonal form of the western half is still intact where the two sections join. However, it may have also been built in this form to allow wagons to back into the square (eastern) end and unload directly into the slant-sided (western) end. The wide spacing between the thin vertical planks on the north, west, and south sides of the building allowed air to circulate and dry its contents, generally corn.

*Half-Timbered Barn (Building IV)*

Located along the north side of the farm road is a 2½-story, 3-bay German half-timbered barn, measuring approximately 30' by 41'. This mid-nineteenth century barn has been recently stabilized through the use of grooved plywood exterior sheathing (see Photograph #9) and the interior is no longer accessible, but photographs taken in 2002 show the interior and exterior condition prior to stabilization (see Photographs #10 through #14). Shed additions to the eastern and western ends of the barn, shown in a ca. 1925 photograph, have collapsed and been removed. The barn's foundation, patched in some areas by concrete block, consists primarily of rubble fieldstone bound with mortar containing pebbles.

Prior to emergency stabilization, the western and eastern ends of the barn revealed its *standerbau*, or non-cantilevered, type of half-timbered construction, known as *fachwerk* (from the German for "framework"). German half-timbered structural framing generally consists of staggered horizontal and vertical 10" square, hand-hewn heavy timbers joined together by mortise and tenon construction. This German

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technique is evident in the staggered timberwork of the barn, which utilizes diagonal timber beams on the ends of each row, adjacent to the corner beam. Each panel between these heavy timber members is sealed by fieldstone nogging (infill) bonded with mud and straw, then covered with a layer of whitewashed plaster (see Photograph #12).

The north and south façades of the barn consist of vertical board siding covering the timber framework, which most likely replaced deteriorated fieldstone nogging, and feature large central bays that allowed wagons to be pulled through the center threshing area. The center bay on the south façade is open (see Photograph #11), while the north façade features a double-leaf, battened vertical board door hung by wrought iron strap hinges on pintles (see Photograph #10).

The German-style Jerkinhead gable roof has open overhanging eaves and composition shingles applied over wood shakes. The timber framework on the gable ends is covered first by a layer of vertical boards, and second by a layer of synthetic shingles. The interior roof structure (see Photograph #13) utilizes a German heavy timber *Liegender Stuhl* type of truss (see Figure in Attachments), and is divided into three bays, each of which is further delineated by a set of four principal rafters. Four common rafters support the spacing between each of the four principal rafters. The rafters are mitered to rest directly on the wall plate and are connected at the roof ridge by a mortise and tenon joint. Diagonal braces strengthen the purlin/rafter connections and the rafter/plate connections. Non-traditional characteristics of the roof structure include two parallel collar ties and arched corner braces supporting the lower collar tie.

The interior of the barn has an earthen floor and consists of three sections divided by one-story timber framed and nogged walls: the central threshing area, the eastern section, and the western section. The eastern section contains wooden, half-height stalls and the western section is comprised of two rooms partitioned by a 1-story wall with brick nogging bonded with mud and straw and covered with whitewashed plaster (see Photograph #14). A timber ladder attached to the structural framework runs from the ground level of the threshing area at the center of the barn to the hayloft. The hayloft floor consists of untrimmed logs, squared-off on the top and bottom, covered with floorboards.

*Large Barn (Building V)*

The large barn (see Photograph #15) is located furthest from the main dwelling and DuBois Road. The barn measures approximately 30' by 64' and is banked parallel to the farm road to provide lower level entry to five bays open along its south façade. This lower, first floor level has a dirt floor and two small window openings on each of the west, north, and east ends.

A central bay, with vertical wooden plank sliding doors hung on an overhead track, opens on the north side of the barn, facing the farm road, to provide access to the loft level threshing area. The interior of this level has wood floor boards and, similar to the first floor, also has two small window openings on each of the west, north, and east ends. In addition, this level has a door at its northwestern corner and an open bay on its south side, centered above the five open bays on the lower level. Interior structural posts

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support second-story storage space above the western bay and central open bay, which also has a small centered window opening at the storage level (see Photograph #16).

The exterior of the barn is covered with modern vertical standing seam siding over wood boards and the slightly angled gambrel roof is covered with corrugated metal (see Photograph #15). The foundation consists of concrete and cinderblock, and steel I-beams support the loft level (see Photograph #17, taken in 2002 and prior to additional growth of vegetation), but some interior floor members and wood beam framing appear to pre-date the twentieth century construction of the barn and may have been reused from an earlier structure.



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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Baker-Duderstadt Farm is significant under Criterion A for its association with German immigration to the United States during the mid-nineteenth century and as an agricultural property established and farmed continuously by members of the Baker-Duderstadt family for almost 150 years. Under Criterion C, the half-timbered barn is significant as a rare Mid-Atlantic example of German construction featuring *Fachwerk* and a *Liegenderstuhl* roof truss. Although this form of construction was slightly more common in mid-nineteenth century German settlements in Wisconsin, Texas, and Missouri, it is extremely unusual in the Mid-Atlantic and extant examples are unknown in New Jersey.

#### German Immigration to the United States and Warren Township

The Baker-Duderstadt Farm is located in the Washington Valley of the Watchung Mountains in Warren Township, Somerset County. From its first settlement in 1720 by Europeans, predominantly English and Scots-Irish, the area developed a primarily agricultural economy specializing in dairy, fruits, and grain crops.<sup>1</sup> The valley was originally part of Elizabeth Borough in Essex County, but in 1743 the Somerset County border was shifted northward,<sup>2</sup> and in 1806 Warren Township was created from portions of Bridgewater and Bernard Townships.<sup>3</sup> During the 1840s, a number of recently immigrated German families, including the Bakers who established the farm on DuBois Road, settled in and around the Mount Bethel and Coontown areas of Warren Township.

Much of the German immigration to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century was initiated by poor social and political conditions leading up to and following the 1830 and 1848 German Revolutions. The beginning of industrialization in Germany further aggravated already meager living conditions and discontent manifested as political and social unrest in the population. Many Germans who had hoped for the success of the German Revolution were unwilling to return to a life under the restored authoritarian regimes and chose emigration instead.<sup>4</sup>

One such emigrant from Kyowsthal in Prussia, a farmer's son named Michael Friedrich Radke, provided his reasons for leaving his home in northern Germany in his 1848 diary:

During my lifetime I had to fight through severe trials. I worked day and night and walked in many places, spent many a sleepless night, and the money I earned there was scarcely enough to feed my family. At the same time I saw thousands emigrate to different parts of the world, to America and Australia. When thinking about it more closely, I realized that all of these emigrations were nothing more than the fault of the poverty that progressed with gigantic steps. And so within me, too, rose the thought to emigrate!

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It was my desire to bring my children, while they were still with me and not in different places, to a place where they could find work and bread, as long as they would work hard and be frugal, where each of them could prepare for a happy and calm future. In Germany the poor man compared to the rich man is like a despised creature, or like a scarcely noticed creeping worm, who must slither and creep along in the dust in order not to be stepped on to death.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to the political and economic problems during the beginning of the nineteenth century in Germany, and Prussia in particular, religion was another source of unrest. Between 1839 and 1850, as many as 5,000 Lutherans emigrated from Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, Silesia, and other parts of Prussia in reaction to the state mandated unification of the Calvinist and Lutheran sects. In 1817, King Wilhelm Friedrich III had ordered the merger of the Lutheran church, which was the "national" church of Prussia, and the Calvinist Reformed church into a new national church known as the "United" Reformed Church. The Lutherans, who consisted primarily of rural, lower class, laborers and farmers objected based on doctrinal differences concerning the Sacrament of Holy Communion. In subsequent years, efforts to fully integrate the two churches were made, but in 1831 King Wilhelm Friedrich III outlawed Lutheranism entirely, and many Lutherans chose to leave rather than convert. According to Clifford Neal Smith's *Nineteenth-Century Emigration of "Old Lutherans" from Eastern German (Mainly Pomerania and Lower Silesia) to Australia, Canada, and the United States*, these emigrants often shared similar backgrounds:

Those who opposed the merger strongly enough to leave Prussia were almost entirely of the lower classes, there being only one of the lower aristocracy among them.

Excepting for a very few ... almost without exception the emigrants were from rural areas and small towns, with occupations usual in such settings, conservative in their views, frugal, and accustomed to hardships...

As members of organized congregations in Prussia, the emigrants tended to leave together in groups and to settle together in their new homelands.<sup>6</sup>

The height of German immigration to the United States reached a peak of 252,000 persons in 1854. Many of these immigrants retained their culture, language, and traditions by settling in unified communities formed by relatives and friends who came from the same regions of Germany. Many of these cohesive German settlements were established in places such as Wisconsin, Missouri, and Texas.<sup>7</sup> According to William G. Bek's *The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and Its Colony, Hermann, Missouri*, the Society was organized to promote:

...the establishment of a colony in some portion of the United States... which should be characteristically German in every particular. The promoters were enthusiastic enough about their new surroundings and appreciative of its possibilities, but they missed so

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keenly those things dear to the native German. They believed that in partial isolation they could enjoy both the advantages of America and the pleasures of the Fatherland.<sup>8</sup>

Many of the German immigrants in New Jersey settled in Newark and Hudson County.<sup>9</sup> Those who settled outside of the urban areas either bought land or rented individual properties within established communities or settled in small groups, such as was the case in the Washington Valley of Warren Township during the 1840s. Although their specific and individual reasons for leaving Germany are not known, the immigrants who arrived in Warren Township during the mid-nineteenth century did settle in a cohesive and predominantly Lutheran community once there. Warren Township Historical Society records indicate that the nearby communities of Meyersville and Plainfield, both with small existing German settlements, may have made Warren and its relatively inexpensive land an attractive location for immigrating Germans. In addition, the Society points to the "initial success" of Georg Freitag, a German immigrant to Warren in the late 1830s, as a possible catalyst for drawing other Germans to the area.<sup>10</sup>

The Coontown German Lutheran Church, now known as the Trinity United Church, was established in 1846 by the Reverend Frederick Besil.<sup>11</sup> Early church records indicate that all of the founding members of the church were of German descent, including Johannes Becker (John Baker), whose family is attributed with building the Baker-Duderstadt barn.<sup>12</sup> Sunday services at the church were conducted in German and German language classes were offered to members' children on Saturdays. Many members of the founding families are buried in the church's cemetery, marked by stones engraved in German.<sup>13</sup> A history of the church notes that many of its members came from Hamburg,<sup>14</sup> although it is unclear whether they had actually resided there or simply left by way of Hamburg, which was then a major port of departure. It is known that many of the early members arrived first in either New York City or Philadelphia on ships out of Liverpool and Hull in England.<sup>15</sup>

According to the 1850 federal population census, approximately 20% of the families in Warren Township were headed by parents born in Germany, a marked increase from the previous decade: in 1840 only three families with German names are included in the census, whereas there were 55 families headed by German natives in 1850.<sup>16</sup> The majority of these Germans are listed in 1850 as farmers, laborers, shoemakers, and other similar occupations commonly found in rural areas. Four of the township's 27 carpenters are listed as having been born in Germany, as is the township's lone architect: 26 year old Charles Blarkenbrug. According to the records, Charles lived with his parents and seven other siblings, all of whom had emigrated from Germany sometime after 1846.<sup>17</sup>

Names on 1850 and 1873 maps of the Washington Valley are predominantly German, with some of the farm's neighboring properties being attributed to families with names such as Freitag, Grossweiler, Herlich, Kirch, Wagner, Wilhelm, and Zergiebel.

In the 1870s, the *Somerset Unionist* noted the sudden increase in the German population of the Washington Valley in a series of articles entitled "Somerset-Past and Present":

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Thirty years have brought a new race of people into the valley. Within ten years, while the stone walls of the ancient dwellings of the original Scotch Irish settlers were crumbling and falling down on the north side of the valley, the rough cabins of sturdy frugal Germans began to dot the northern slope of the first mountain. This slope, that forty years ago was covered with a dense forest, is now dotted with fifty houses owned and occupied by these German settlers. They commenced by buying a little plot of ground at \$5 per acre and have gradually added to it, till some have little farms of 15 or 20 acres. The men chop wood, work among the neighboring farmers, are stone masons, shoemakers &c., turning their industrious hands to whatever there is to do. The women work their gardens, pick berries, raise poultry and tend a little dairy and sew for the shops. They take German newspapers, for which they look anxiously on the appointed day, save their money, and are bringing up a race of children to go to school as other children, and in the next generation mingle with the descendants of the ancient Dutch in all the walks of life.<sup>18</sup>

It was into this community that Johannes Becker (anglicized to John Baker) relocated his family in the mid-nineteenth century and established the Baker-Duderstadt Farm.

### Baker-Duderstadt Family and Property

Records from the Coontown German Lutheran Church indicate that John Baker was born in 1786, and married Sophia, *nee* Holdin, born in 1792.<sup>19</sup> Although the Bakers had a total of six children, Sophia, Georg (George), Friedrich (Frederick), Catharina, Christina, and Louise, only three of these children are listed in the church records: Catharina (born 1822), Christina (born 1828), and Louise (born 1830).<sup>20</sup> The reason why Sophia, George, and Frederick are not listed is unknown.

In the early 1840s, John Baker and his family emigrated from Germany to the United States, and information from federal population census helps to narrow down the date of their arrival. According to the 1850 federal population census, John Baker is listed as living in Warren Township with his wife and three children, all of whom were born in Germany.<sup>21</sup> As the youngest child was at that time only ten years old, the family could not have emigrated before his birth in 1839 or 1840. In addition, later census information specifies the childrens' birth location as "Prussia."<sup>22</sup> Therefore, it can be estimated that the family emigrated from Prussia sometime between 1840 and 1842, when Baker is known to have purchased land in Warren Township.

Based on a search of passenger lists for ships arriving in New York between 1840 and 1842, an entry was found for a "John Becker," age 57, arriving in New York from Le Havre on May 15, 1841. He is listed as traveling with Georg (age 21), Sophia (age 24), and Catha. (age 22), and Prussia is given as their place of

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origin.<sup>23</sup> Although not all family members are listed, this is the closest matching entry for this two year period.

On August 24, 1842, John Baker is listed in a deed as being "of the State of New York," when he purchased two tracts of land comprising twenty and one-tenth acres and approximately two acres in Warren Township from Joshua and Susan Seaman for \$550.<sup>24</sup> The land, the initial tract of the Baker-Duderstadt farm, was located near the crossroads community of Coontown, which had a handful of stores, a distillery, a cider mill, and blacksmith and wheelwright shops.<sup>25</sup> On April 16, 1847, Somerset County deeds indicate that John Baker bought a third, adjacent five-acre tract from Elizabeth Willet.<sup>26</sup>

According to Baker-Duderstadt family history, the half-timbered threshing barn was built between 1847 and 1849 by John's son, George, who would have been in his early twenties at the time. Although no historic documents have been located which are able to verify this date, two paintings owned by the Duderstadt family depict the half-timbered barn. One of these is dated "1847" on the reverse. The current location of these original paintings is unknown, but they were photographed by archaeologist Richard Veit in the 1990s.

In the 1850 federal population census, John Baker is listed as a farmer in Warren Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, owning \$2,000 worth of property.<sup>27</sup> He is identified as having been born in Germany, 68 years of age, and living with his wife Sophia, age 60, and his children: Sophia, age 30, George, age 26, and Frederick, age 10.<sup>28</sup> According to the *Agricultural Census for Somerset County, New Jersey* for Warren Township the same year, the Baker farmstead was valued at \$1500.<sup>29</sup> John Baker owned 28 acres: 25 improved, and 3 unimproved. His livestock, valued at \$530, included: 1 "Milch" cow, 1 other cow, 2 working oxen, and 1 pig.<sup>30</sup> John Baker's produce for the year ending June 1, 1850, included 25 bushels of wheat, 22 bushels of rye, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 2 bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of Irish Potatoes, 10 bushels of buckwheat, 300 pounds of butter, and 10 tons of hay.<sup>31</sup>

In July of 1850, John Baker sold his three tracts of land to his two eldest children, Sophia and George. In March, 1860, George Baker acquired two additional tracts of land, totaling 50 acres, from John and Isabelle Stryker for \$800.<sup>32</sup> In deeds dated November, 1860, and October, 1861, Sophia Baker Ramsen (then married to Xavier Ramsen of Woodbridge, Middlesex County) conveyed her portion of the original tracts to her brother, George Baker, for \$1000 and \$771 respectively.<sup>33</sup>

In 1865, George Baker sold the three original tracts of land to his sister Catherine and her husband, Andrew Smith.<sup>34</sup> However, it is unclear whether or not the Smiths lived on the property, as records indicate they were residents of Westfield Township in Union County and church records show that they were founders of a congregation in Plainfield.<sup>35</sup> In addition, only three years later, in 1868, George Baker reacquired these three original tracts from his sister and brother-in-law. The 1873 Beers' *Atlas of Somerset County, New Jersey* shows "G. Baker" as owning property just south of Mount Bethel, in the location of the Baker-Duderstadt Farm.<sup>36</sup>

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In 1878, George Baker conveyed the property to his sister, Sophia (now the wife of Charles Zimmer) and her daughter, Kate, from her previous marriage to Xavier Ramsen.<sup>37</sup> Sophia and Charles Zimmer conveyed the property to her daughter, Kate (Catherine) Ramsen Duderstadt (wife of Hugo Duderstadt), as a dower, in two deeds dated 1884 and 1886, respectively.<sup>38</sup>

Kate had married Hugo Duderstadt several years earlier, in 1878<sup>39</sup>. Hugo was a cabinetmaker and part-time farmer who had emigrated from Leipzig to Warren Township in 1871 at the age of 25.<sup>40</sup> He and Kate had three children: Otto, Clara S., and George S. Duderstadt.

Kate and Hugo's son, George, was born in 1879 and later farmed the Baker-Duderstadt property and became active in the local community. He served as a Democrat on the Warren Township Committee for one term in the early 1930s, a member and Chief of the Mt. Bethel Volunteer Fire Company, and a member of the Coontown Church. He married Mary Sanders (1883-1963) and had three children: Clarence (1909-1997), Hugo C. (1912-2000), and George H. (1914-1993). In 1928, George and his wife, Mary, received ownership of the property from his mother, Kate Duderstadt.<sup>41</sup> The 1930 census records indicate that George S., Mary, Clarence, Henry, and Hugo resided in the same house in Warren Township. George S. was employed as a farmer, Clarence was employed as an apprentice in a machine shop, and Hugo C. and George H. worked as laborers on the farm. The census also indicates that both George S.'s and Mary's fathers were born in Germany; they owned their home (valued at \$4500); and they possessed a radio set.<sup>42</sup> According to records found in the house located on the Baker-Duderstadt Farm, Hugo C. was employed in the tool and equipment department and as a timekeeper for the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s.

In 1948, George S. Duderstadt died, leaving the property to his wife, Mary. Hugo C. and George H., both of whom were born in the house on Dubois Road, remained at home with their mother and operated the farm, growing produce and milking cows. In addition, the brothers were known for their "annual 'coon dinners,"<sup>43</sup> and records found in the house indicate that in 1953 Hugo C. was issued a license by the State of New Jersey Division of Fish and Game "to keep raccoon, and the natural production thereof, on his premises located at Mount Bethel, County of Somerset." While George H. and Hugo C. Duderstadt remained on the farm, their brother Clarence, moved out but stayed in the area and served as Mayor of Warren Township in 1956.<sup>44</sup>

In 1958, Mary Duderstadt deeded the property to her sons, George and Hugo<sup>45</sup>, who continued to farm the property into the 1990s. Upon George's death in 1993, the property was conveyed to Hugo, who in 1998 deeded the property to the Somerset County Freeholders. Hugo C. Duderstadt died in 2000.

### Architectural Significance of the Half-Timbered Barn and Farm

The centerpiece of the Baker-Duderstadt Farm is an extremely rare example of a German half-timbered, or *fachwerk*, barn with a *Liegender Stuhl* roof truss. The other structures, including a house, corn crib, barn,

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and storage building, have significance as part of a continuously functioning agricultural complex and represent the changing type and usage of farm structures since the mid-nineteenth century.

According to a 1999 architectural evaluation of the half-timbered barn,

German half-timbered (*fachwerk*) structures are rare in the United States (Perrin 1959:29 and Noble 1995:30), and barns are rarer than houses. Buildings of this type in the United States date from 1830-1880 and are located in isolated pockets in the central part of the country.”

The type of barn located on the Duderstadt property does not fit any of the forms noted to exist in New Jersey, and the construction type does not appear in secondary source material that discusses the Mid-Atlantic states. Secondary source research and interviews of knowledgeable professionals have been conducted regarding this barn type and it appears that there are no recorded secondary source accounts of such a structure east of Ohio.<sup>46</sup>

Although remarkable to find in New Jersey, the Baker-Duderstadt half-timbered barn possesses the key characteristics of a *fachwerk* barn of the *Standerbau*, or non-cantilivered, type of construction: two stories; half-timbered with infilled, plastered walls; and a jerkinhead gable roof.<sup>47</sup>

*Fachwerk*, or half-timbering, consists of a frame filled with wattle and daub or nogging. German half-timbering is usually characterized by a distinctive combination of irregularly placed vertical bracing.<sup>48</sup> German half-timbering is characterized by its heavily framed roofs and massive principal rafters. In contrast, English half-timbering tends to be more reserved, using more elements of lighter framing.<sup>49</sup>

The Museum of American Frontier Culture, which maintains an eighteenth-century *fachwerk* house and barn imported from Germany and reassembled in Virginia, further explains the practice of *fachwerk*:

...the space between the large timber elements is filled with a type of basketwork called wattle, or *Flechtwerk* in German. This can be made of small branches or saplings that are interwoven, or of wattles that have been split from hardwood and woven. The basketwork is covered with a mud known as daub, or *Lehm* in German. It is a mixture of soil, straw, sand, lime, and manure stirred together with enough water to make it into a mud of the consistency to stick to the wattles. The initial rough coat dries thoroughly, then it is covered with a finer layer more like plaster or stucco. Over this is applied a coat of limewash, *Kaltunche*, or whitewash, which seals and protects the building.<sup>50</sup>

*Fachwerk* “was the dominant method of constructing ordinary structures, such as houses and shops, in the Palatinate and adjacent area of Hessen and Baden-Wurtemberg from the middle ages into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.”<sup>51</sup>

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Still found throughout most of Europe, especially in Germany, primitive versions of *fachwerk* shelters were erected as early as the third century B.C., where they may have evolved in response to the limited tools available for shaping wood. By the Middle Ages the technique had become well established. Its popularity continued as the supply of timber across the Germanic states dwindled... In the northern and eastern provinces that constituted Prussia... *Fachwerk* was a widely accepted building tradition.<sup>52</sup>

Although extant examples of *fachwerk* construction are extremely rare on the east coast, German immigrants to areas further west did use this building method slightly more frequently. A number of these structures survive, notably in Wisconsin.

...*Fachwerk* was preferred by many northern German emigrants for a variety of building types – houses and threshing barns (both of which are still rather abundant), stables, woodsheds, granaries, churches, craftsmen's shops, hop barns, and even an occasional house barn... Thus, today these counties contain the nucleus of Wisconsin's surviving traditional German half-timber buildings, and here can be found the largest known concentration of *Fachwerk* in the United States.<sup>53</sup>

Many of the surviving *fachwerk* structures in Wisconsin are known to have been constructed ca. 1849 by recent immigrants from Prussia, and although found more frequently than in New Jersey, there were only twelve known *fachwerk* barns in Wisconsin as of 1999.<sup>54</sup>

Similar to Wisconsin, many German immigrants to Missouri settled in cohesive groups during the mid-nineteenth century. As result, the "Rhineland" region of Missouri, located along the Mississippi River and south of the Missouri River, contains several examples of *fachwerk* structures. One notable example is a ca. 1840 Franklin County *fachwerk* structure built by a German Lutheran family from the Hanover region.<sup>55</sup>

German *fachwerk* structures can also be found in the Hill Country region of Texas, another common mid-nineteenth century settlement area of emigrating Germans.

After the first difficult years of pioneering had passed, Texas Germans, drawing upon their Saxon and Hessian traditions, began building *Fachwerk*, or half-timbered, structures. This second phase ended about the time of the Civil War and few if any half-timbered buildings were erected after 1870. Fredericksburg, Comfort, and New Braunfels retain the most notable concentrations of half-timbering, though individual specimens occur in the area between Austin and Houston.<sup>56</sup>



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While rare and notable in Wisconsin, Missouri, and Texas, extant examples of the type of *fachwerk* construction used in the Baker-Duderstadt half-timbered barn are undocumented in New Jersey.<sup>57</sup> One explanation for the rarity may be that German immigrants to New Jersey in the mid-nineteenth century found themselves in a more established pattern of settlement, with existing construction methods in use, ones which were already altered to fit the terrain and raw materials available here. "Wisconsin, for example, was still only a territory during the mid-nineteenth century. Settlement was newer and there were fewer ingrained construction methods to impress upon the immigrants."<sup>58</sup>

It is known that John Baker and his adult son, George, who is credited with building the Baker-Duderstadt barn in 1847, had emigrated from Prussia, an area known for its *fachwerk* construction. Perhaps building a *fachwerk* barn on their property seemed a more obvious choice than constructing a type of building that they were less familiar with but was more common to Warren Township. However, if George Baker was in fact the builder of the barn, he would have either had to been skilled in *fachwerk* construction, likely learning the craft while still in Prussia, or have employed someone with experience in this type of building. *Fachwerk* construction required a skilled carpenter to make complex mortise-and-tenon joints and to calculate the load on the horizontal beams.<sup>59</sup> Given that it required a craftsman-level carpenter, either George Baker or someone else from the German community in the Washington Valley of Warren Township, who would have constructed the barn, it is possible that other *fachwerk* structures existed at one time in the area.

Also significant is the barn's *Liegender Stuhl* type of truss used in the roof construction. A more common German construction element is the *Stehender Stuhl*, or "standing chair," roof truss. The *Stehender Stuhl* is constructed in the shape of a chair, mounted to purlins to form an "h" shape, which helps to carry the weight of the roof to the walls below.<sup>60</sup> The problems with this design are a lack of open space in the barn below, and inflexibility of room arrangement. The *Liegender Stuhl* carries out the same function of roof support, but frees the space below of posts and braces. The "h" form leans backward. Up braces (or purlins) of the *Liegender Stuhl* are "canted over to become struts placed parallel, or nearly so to the rafters, and springing from a beam resting on the wall plate," allowing the weight of the roof to be transferred to the transverse beam, then through the walls.<sup>61</sup> The Baker-Duderstadt half-timbered barn employs double transverse side-by-side beams for extra bracing and a jerkinhead, a feature commonly found in *fachwerk* buildings, at the roof framing.

While the larger barn on the Baker-Duderstadt farm does not have *fachwerk* construction and likely dates much later than the half-timbered barn, its roof truss system is similar to the *Liegender Stuhl* type and various elements of this larger barn, including some of the beams and flooring, appear to have been reused from an earlier structure. However, this barn, which may date as late as the mid-twentieth century based on its concrete block foundation, is of a much more common type in the Mid-Atlantic region. It is a "bank" or "banked" barn, which is typically a two- or three-story barn built into a hill to allow two direct levels of access, with hay and storage in the upper level, and livestock housed below. This type of barn was particularly associated with German settlements in southeastern Pennsylvania, and therefore often called the "Pennsylvania barn" by nineteenth-century writers.<sup>62</sup>

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The corn crib found on the Baker-Duderstadt farm is also significant as a representative nineteenth century agricultural building. According to the *National Register Nomination for Farms in Berks County, Pennsylvania*,<sup>63</sup> the corn crib became more common during the early nineteenth century due to the increasing need for storage resulting from the expansion of corn and hay farming. In addition, the "wagon shed was often combined with a corncrib and was a multi-purpose structure found on almost every Pennsylvania German farm." This combination of wagon and corn shed may explain the difference between the western and eastern ends of the Baker-Duderstadt corn crib, as the wagon could be backed into the square end of the structure, allowing the corn to be unloaded directly into the slant-sided crib. Various sources indicate that the slant-sided corn crib, or "Connecticut corn house,"<sup>64</sup> was the common type of corn house throughout the eastern United States and Ontario in the late 1800s.<sup>65</sup> The Baker-Duderstadt corn crib also closely resembles a ca. 1850 New England corn crib as illustrated in Eric Sloane's *An Age of Barns*.<sup>66</sup>

The farmhouse, while not individually distinguished for its architectural significance, is a part of the overall farm complex that developed over time. According to Duderstadt family history, the house was constructed on the existing foundation of a previous house which had burned. Newspaper interviews with the Duderstadt brothers in the early 1990s indicate that their grandfather, the cabinetmaker Hugo Duderstadt who emigrated from Leipzig in 1871, was responsible for building the "applewood and cherry" stairs and cabinets in the house.<sup>67</sup>

Some of the other buildings known to have been a part of the farm include three small sheds (one with an attached greenhouse), a work house, a chicken house, and a stables. Although those building are no longer extant, the remaining buildings found on the Baker-Duderstadt Farm are from a wide range of functions, types, and timeframes, and together represent a continuously functioning agricultural site since the mid-nineteenth century.

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<sup>1</sup> Alan A. Siegel, *Warren Township* (Dover, New Hampshire: Arcadia, 1996), 4, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Siegel 1996, 4.

<sup>3</sup> Siegel 1996, 7.

<sup>4</sup> "The German Revolution 1848, A German Perspective," *Der Blumenbaum*, 15, no. 3 (January/February/March 1998, 102, <<http://www.serve.com/shear/germusa/perspekt.htm>>).

<sup>5</sup> L. H. Christensen, "The Immigration Diary of Michael Friedrich Radke, 1848" (translated By Sabine Jordan, 1982, <<http://members.aol.com/lhchristen/1848.htm>>).

<sup>6</sup> Clifford Neal Smith, *Nineteenth-Century Emigration of "Old Lutherans" from Eastern German (Mainly Pomerania and Lower Silesia) to Australia, Canada, and the United States* (McNeal, Arizona: Westland Publications, 1980).

<sup>7</sup> Christensen 1982.

<sup>8</sup> William G. Bek, *The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and Its Colony, Hermann, Missouri* (Philadelphia: Americana Germanica Press), 2.

<sup>9</sup> "Warren's German Americans," *Warren History* IV, no. 7 (Spring 2007), 7.

<sup>10</sup> "Warren's German Americans" Spring 2007, 7.

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- <sup>11</sup> Barbara Tomblin, *Villages at the Crossroads: A History of Warren Township 1806-1976* (Warren, New Jersey: Warren Township Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 28.
- <sup>12</sup> Reverend John Y. Broek, "A Copy of the Original Church Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Warren, Somerset County, New Jersey" (Unpublished document, 1932).
- <sup>13</sup> Alan A. Siegel, *Cemetery Records of Warren Township, Somerset County, New Jersey* (Warren New Jersey: Warren Township Historical Society, 1998).
- <sup>14</sup> George Bebbington, "Trinity United Church of Warren, New Jersey: A Biographical History" (Unpublished document, 1976).
- <sup>15</sup> Bebbington 1976.
- <sup>16</sup> "Warren's German Americans" Spring 2007, 7.
- <sup>17</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*, Roll 463, Somerset County, New Jersey (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1963).
- <sup>18</sup> *Somerset Unionist*, October 13, 1870, as reprinted in *Warren History II*, no. 3 (Spring 1995).
- <sup>19</sup> Broek, "A Copy of the Original Church Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Warren, Somerset County, New Jersey" (unpublished document, 1932).
- <sup>20</sup> Broek 1932.
- <sup>21</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*, Roll 463, Somerset County, New Jersey (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1963).
- <sup>22</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules of the Ninth Census of the United States, 1870*, Somerset County, New Jersey, available online at <<http://www.ancestry.com>>.
- <sup>23</sup> New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957. Microfilm Serial Number M237, Roll M237-45. Ancestry.com
- <sup>24</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book Y, Page 331.
- <sup>25</sup> Bebbington 1976.
- <sup>26</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book F-2, Page 133.
- <sup>27</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*, Roll 463, Somerset County, New Jersey (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1963).
- <sup>28</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*, Roll 463, Somerset County, New Jersey (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1963)..
- <sup>29</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Agricultural Census for Somerset County, New Jersey 1850*, 175.
- <sup>30</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Agricultural Census for Somerset County, New Jersey 1850*, 175.
- <sup>31</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Agricultural Census for Somerset County, New Jersey 1850*, 175-6.
- <sup>32</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book G-3, Page 237.
- <sup>33</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book I-3, Page 158 and Book J-3, Page 529.
- <sup>34</sup> Catharina (Catherine) is one of John Baker's daughters, who married Andreas Schmidt (Andrew Smith) and who founded a branch of the Coontown German Lutheran Church in Plainfield as cited in Bebbington 1976.
- <sup>35</sup> Bebbington 1976.
- <sup>36</sup> Beers, F.W., A.D. Ellis, and G.G. Soule, *Atlas of Somerset County, New Jersey* (New York: Beers, Ellis, and Soule, 1873).
- <sup>37</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book K-5, Page 319, Book K-5, page 322, and Book K-5, Page 325.
- <sup>38</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book E-6, Page 302 sells 4/5ths interest in these six parcels, and Book G-8, Page 405, and Book I-6, Page 521, sells the remaining 1/5ths interest to Kate Duderstadt as a dower.
- <sup>39</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules of the Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*, Somerset County, New Jersey, available online at <<http://www.ancestry.com>>.
- <sup>40</sup> Siegel 1996, 52.
- <sup>41</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book K-21, Page 449.
- <sup>42</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Schedules of the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*, Roll T626\_1384, Somerset County, New Jersey (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1963).
- <sup>43</sup> Michelle Morris, "Lifelong Warren Farmers, now in their 80s, nix land purchase offer," *Echoes-Sentinel* 28 July 1993.
- <sup>44</sup> Siegel 1996, 53.

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<sup>45</sup> Somerset County Deeds Book 914, Page 296.

<sup>46</sup> Stacy E. Spies, "An Architectural Investigation of the Duderstadt Barn, Warren Township, Somerset County, New Jersey" (Richard Grubb & Associates, July, 1999).

<sup>47</sup> Spies July, 1999.

<sup>48</sup> Bernard L. Herman and Gabrielle M. Lanier, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 82-91.

<sup>49</sup> Herman and Lanier 1997, 82-91.

<sup>50</sup> "Museum of American Frontier Culture Guidebook to Research and Collections" (<<http://www.frontiermuseum.org>>).

<sup>51</sup> "Museum of American Frontier Culture Guidebook to Research and Collections" (<<http://www.frontiermuseum.org>>).

<sup>52</sup> William H. Tishler, "Fachwerk Construction in the German Settlements of Wisconsin," *Winterthur Portfolio* 21 (Winter 1986), 277.

<sup>53</sup> Tishler Winter 1986, 277.

<sup>54</sup> Jim Draeger (Architectural Historian, Wisconsin State Historical Society), correspondence with Stacy E. Spies (June 17, 1999).

<sup>55</sup> Howard Wight Marshall, *Vernacular Architecture in Rural and Small Town Missouri: An Introduction* (Columbia, Missouri: Department of Environmental Design, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1994).

<sup>56</sup> Terry G. Jordan, "German Vernacular Architecture," *The Handbook of Texas Online* (Austin, Texas: The Texas State Historical Association and the General Libraries at the University of Texas at Austin, <<http://www.lib.utexas.edu>>).

<sup>57</sup> Spies July, 1999.

<sup>58</sup> Spies July, 1999.

<sup>59</sup> Spies July, 1999.

<sup>60</sup> "German Frame Typology," *Timber Framing* 49, no. 4 (September, 1998), 7.

<sup>61</sup> "German Frame Typology" September, 1998, 7.

<sup>62</sup> Herman and Lanier 1997, 181.

<sup>63</sup> Phoebe L. Hopkins and Louise Emery, *National Register Nomination for Farms in Berks County, Pennsylvania* (June 30, 1991).

<sup>64</sup> Byron Davis Halsted, *Barn Plans and Outbuildings* (New York: Orange Judd, 1881), 128.

<sup>65</sup> Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995).

<sup>66</sup> Eric Sloane, *An Age of Barns* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Company), 77.

<sup>67</sup> Morris 28 July 1993.

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**Maps**

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Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Warren Township,  
Somerset County, New Jersey

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Baker-Duderstadt Farm property is based on the existing tract of land as delineated by boundaries on the Warren Township tax map, particularly Block 86.01, Lot 44.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary has been drawn to include the existing 24.11-acre tract that was recently deeded to Somerset County by Otto Duderstadt, the property's most recent owner. The tract includes part of the original property deeded to John Baker by Joshua and Susan Seaman on August 24, 1842.

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***Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Somerset County, NJ***

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**UTM coordinates continued**

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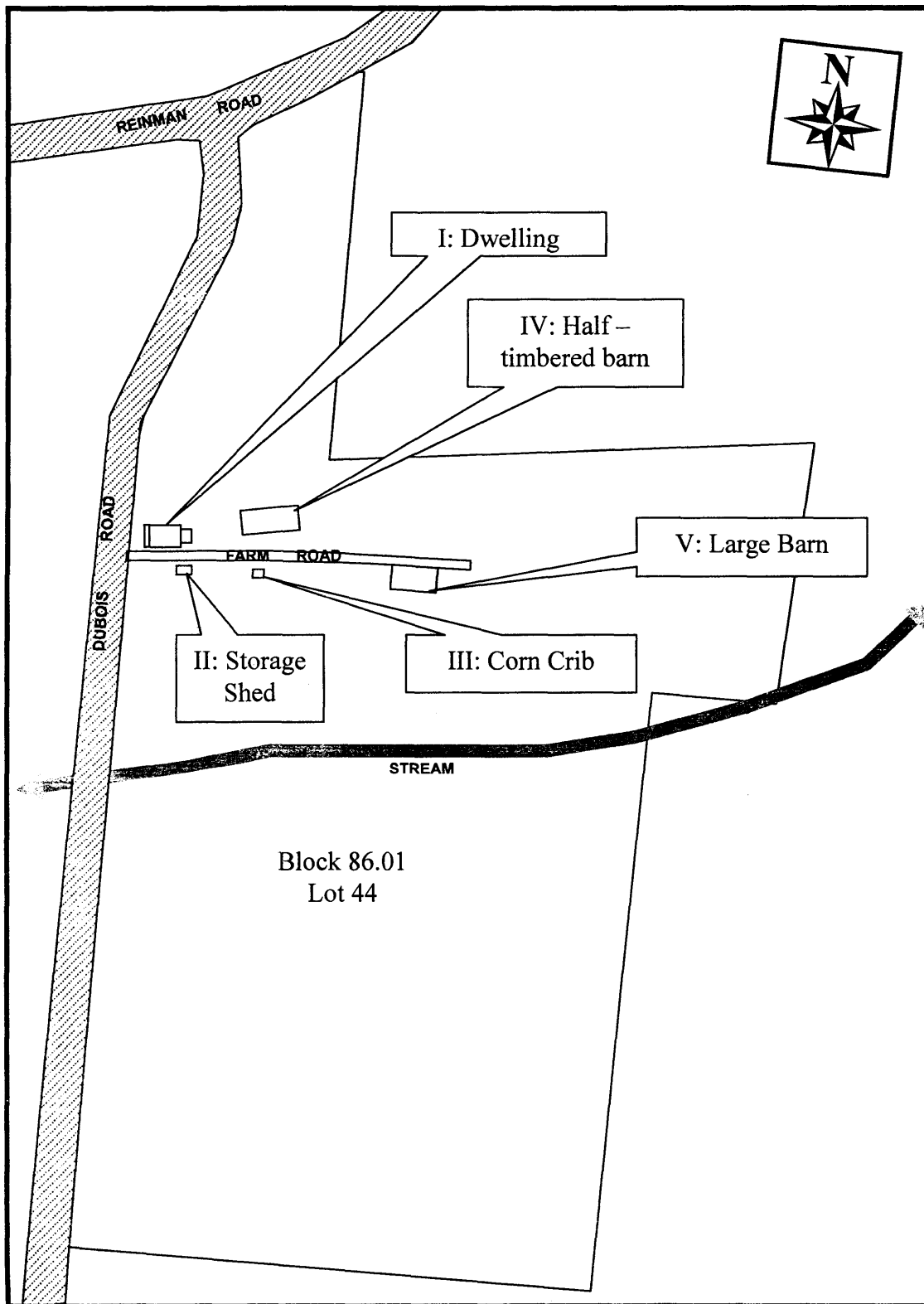
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Baker-Duderstadt Farm,  
Warren Township,  
Somerset County, New Jersey

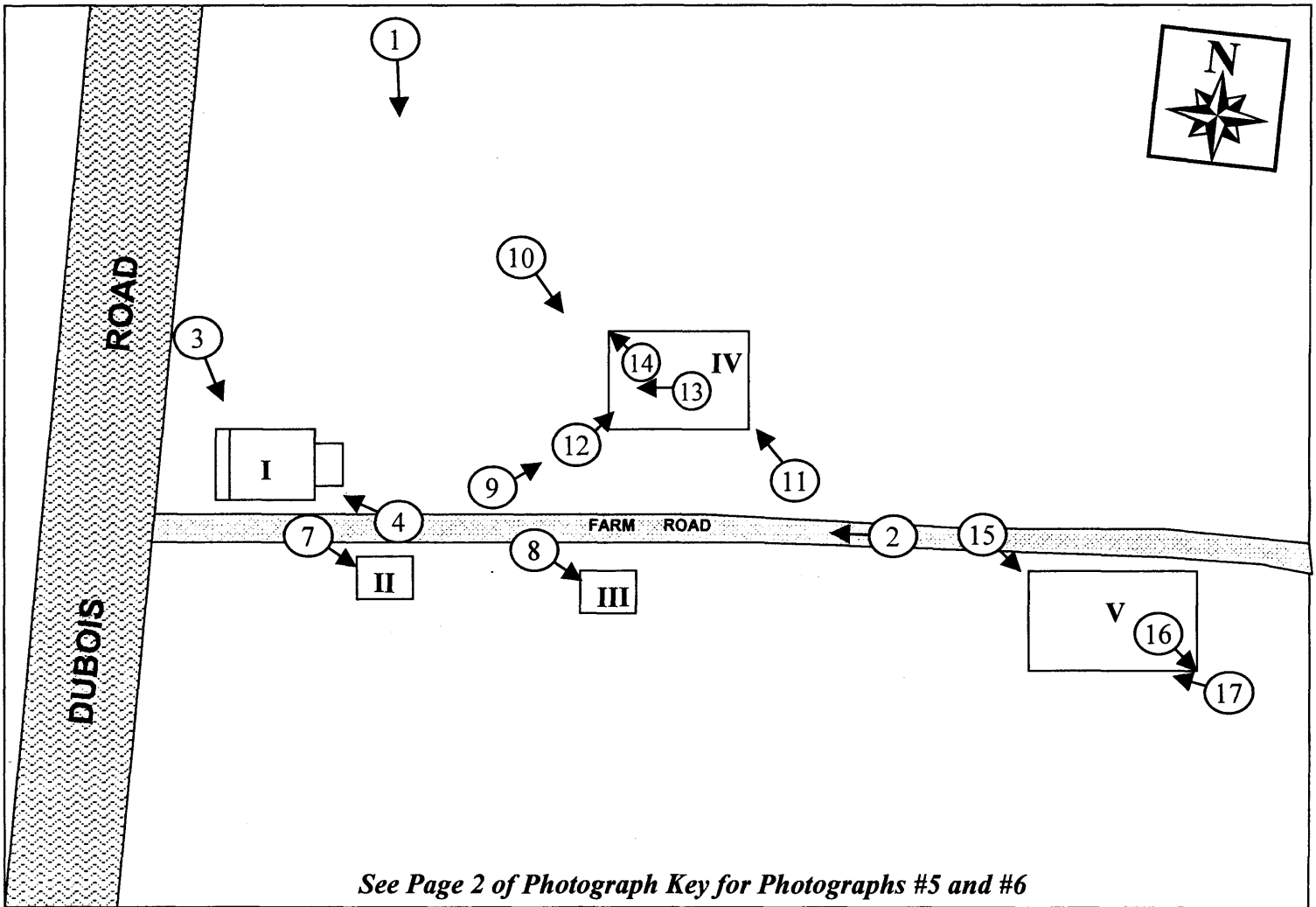


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Baker-Duderstadt Farm,  
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Somerset County, New Jersey

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- I: Dwelling**
- II: Storage Shed**
- III: Corn Crib**
- IV: Half-Timbered Barn**
- V: Large Barn**

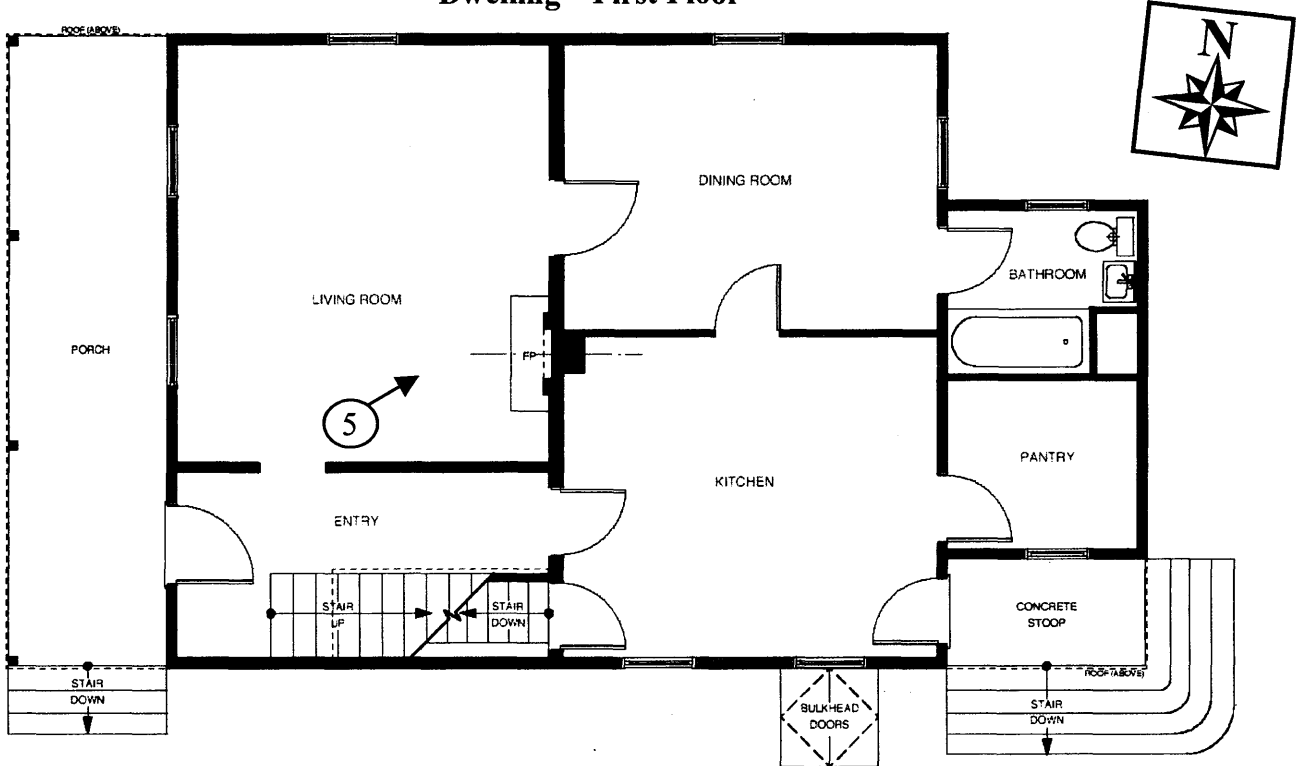
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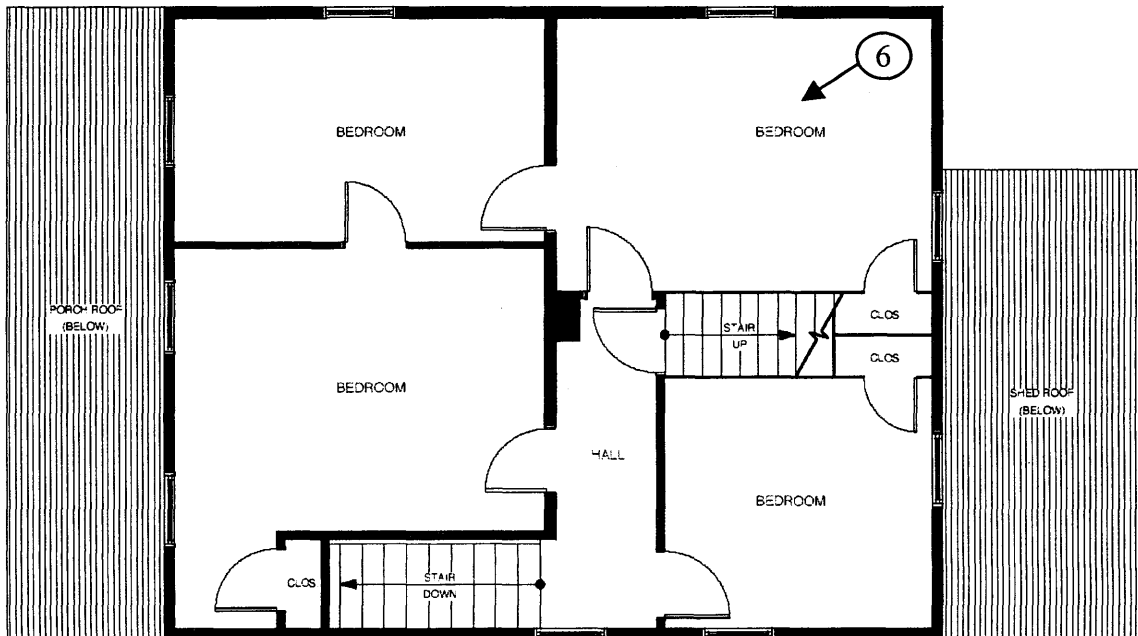
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photograph Key \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

Baker-Duderstadt Farm,  
Warren Township,  
Somerset County, New Jersey

Dwelling – First Floor



Dwelling – Second Floor





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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Warren Township,  
Somerset County, New Jersey

Section number      Photographs Page   1  

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### Photographs

Property Name: Baker-Duderstadt Farm  
Property Location: Warren Township, Somerset County, New Jersey  
Location of Negatives: ARCH<sup>2</sup>, Inc., 16 Wernik Place, Metuchen, New Jersey 08840-2422  
Photographer: Tyreen A. Reuter  
Date(s): October, 2002 (Photographs #10 through #14 and #17) and June, 2007  
(Photographs #1 through #9, #15, and #16)

Photograph #0001: View looking south towards the Baker-Duderstadt Farm complex.

Photograph #0002: View looking west along the farm road through Baker-Duderstadt Farm complex.

Photograph #0003: View looking southeast towards the north and west (main) façades of the dwelling.

Photograph #0004: View looking northwest towards the south and east (rear) façades of the dwelling.

Photograph #0005: View looking northeast within the living room of the dwelling.

Photograph #0006: View looking southwest within the northeastern room on the second floor towards the entrances to the northwest room (on the right) and hall (on the left).

Photograph #0007: View looking southeast towards the north and west façades of the storage shed.

Photograph #0008: View looking southeast towards the north and west façades of the corn crib.

Photograph #0009: View looking northeast towards the west and south façades of the Half-Timbered Barn.

Photograph #0010: View looking southeast towards the north and west façades of the Half-Timbered Barn.

Photograph #0011: View looking northwest towards the south and east façades of the Half-Timbered Barn.

Photograph #0012: Detailed view looking northeast towards the western façade of the Half-Timbered Barn.

Photograph #0013: View looking west towards the interior roof structure of the Half-Timbered Barn.

Photograph #0014: View looking northwest within the interior northwestern bay of the Half-Timbered Barn.

Photograph #0015: View looking southeast towards the north and west façades of the Large Barn.

Photograph #0016: View looking southeast within the interior of the Large Barn.

Photograph #0017: View looking northwest along the south side of the Large Barn.

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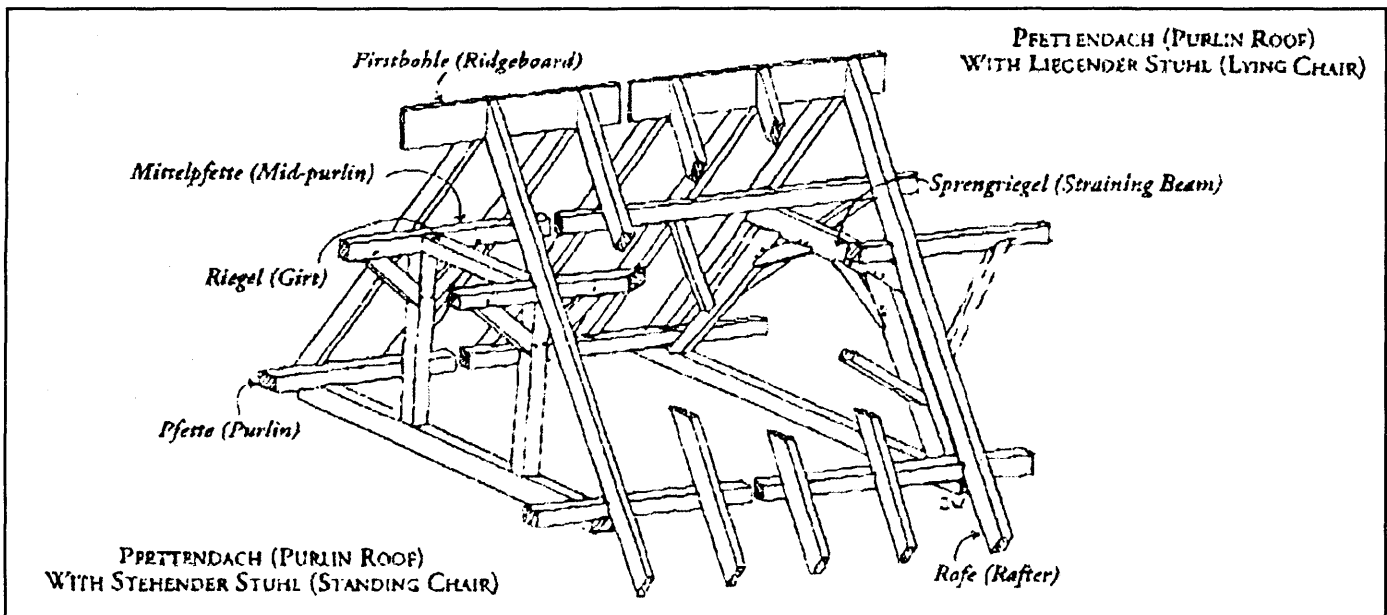


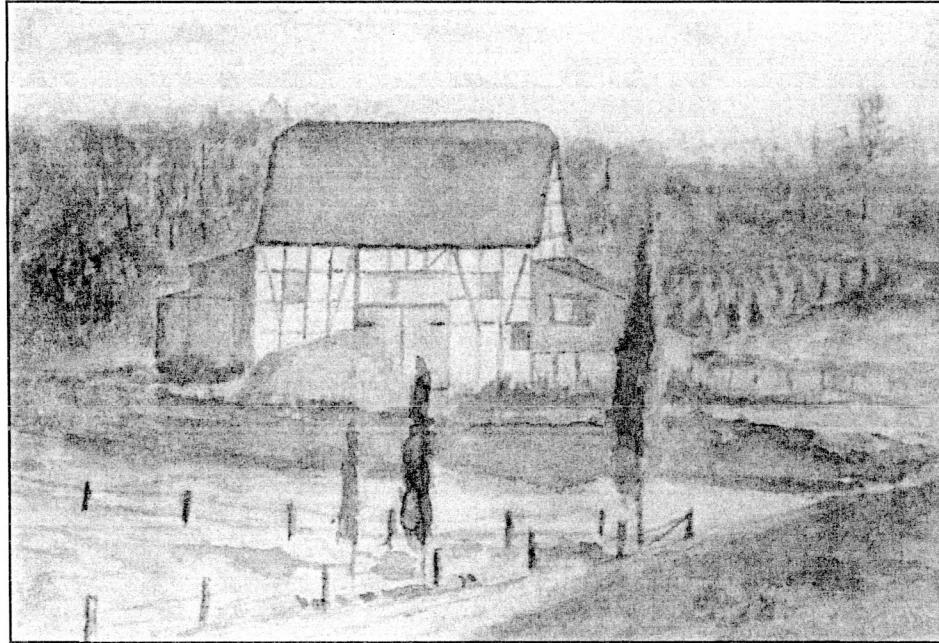
Diagram of the *Stehender Stuhl* and *Liegender Stuhl*. From "German Frame Typology" in *Timber Framing* 49, no. 4 (September, 1998).

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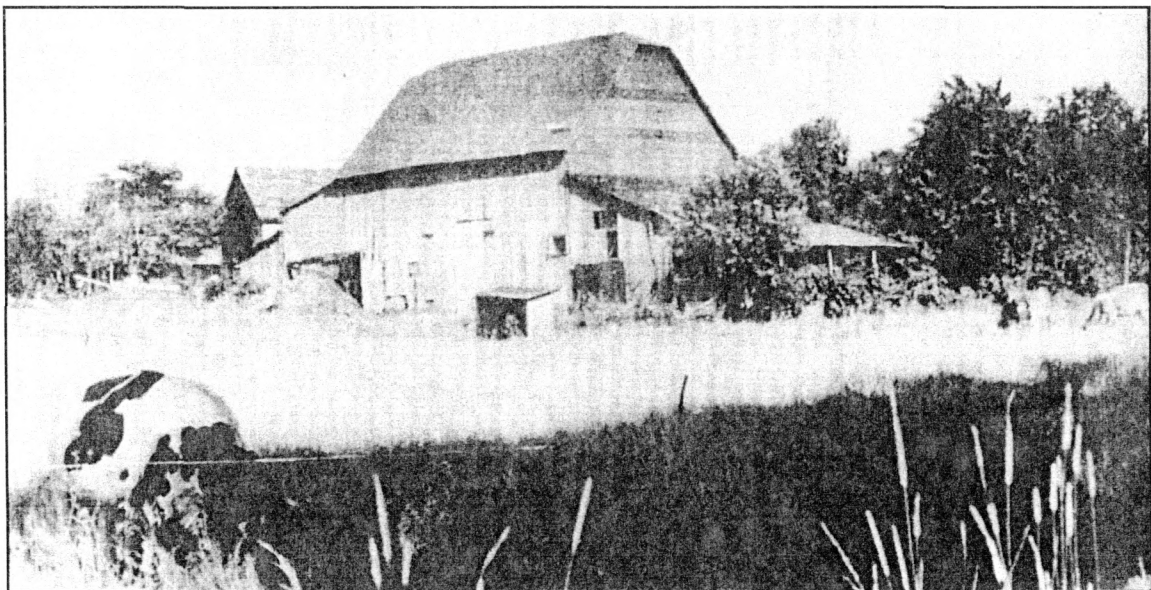
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Baker-Duderstadt Farm,  
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Watercolor of the Baker-Duderstadt half-timbered barn, photographed by Richard Veit. The date "1847" is on the reverse.



Photograph of the Baker-Duderstadt half-timbered barn, ca. 1925.  
Warren Township Historical Society Collection.

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Baker-Duderstadt Farm,  
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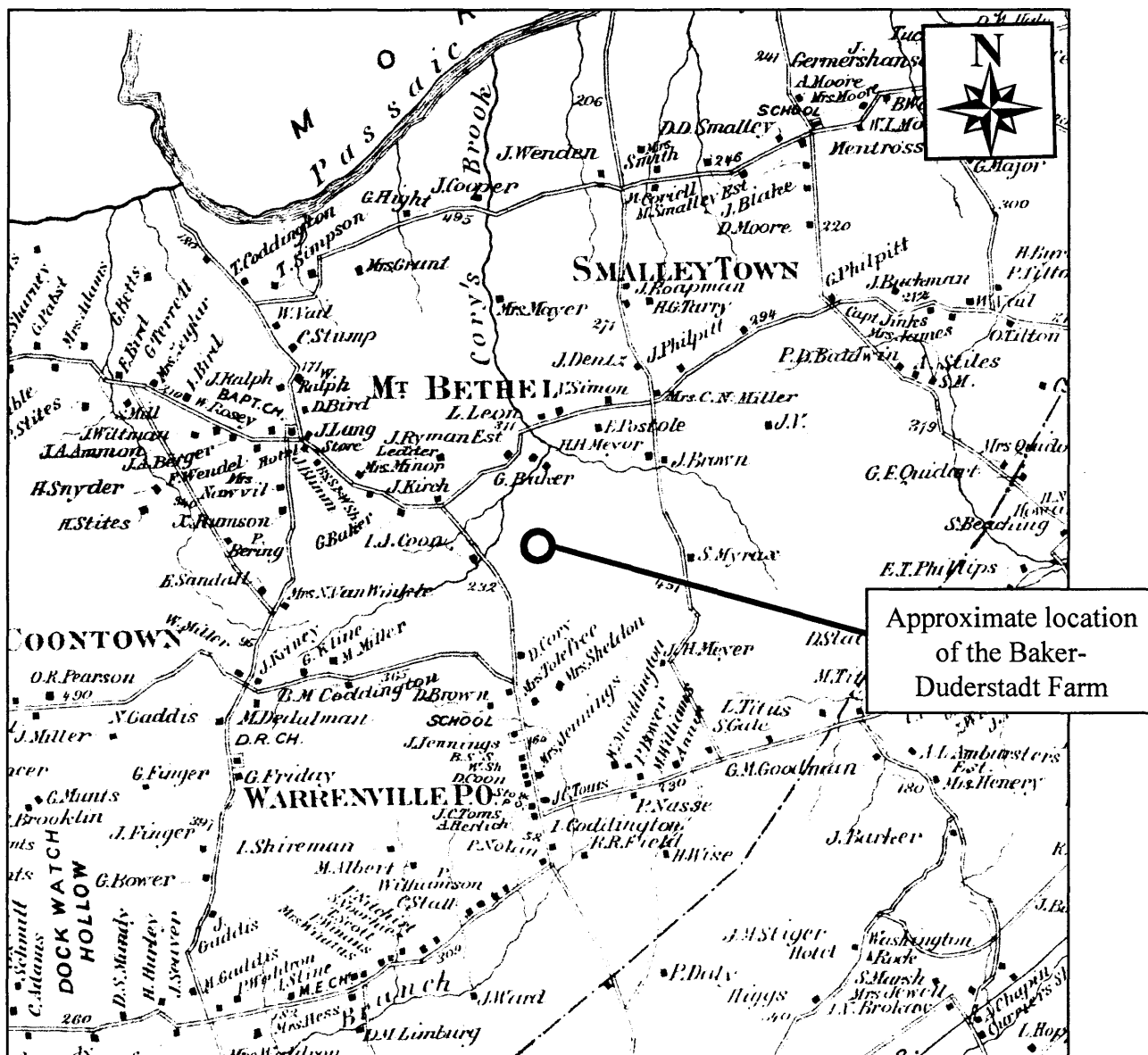
1850 Lloyd Van Derveer Map of Somerset County.

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Baker-Duderstadt Farm,  
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1873 Beers Atlas of Somerset County, New Jersey.