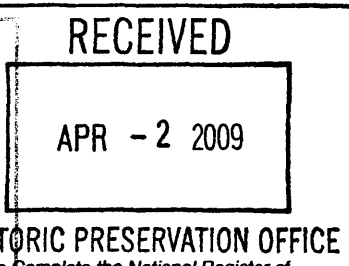
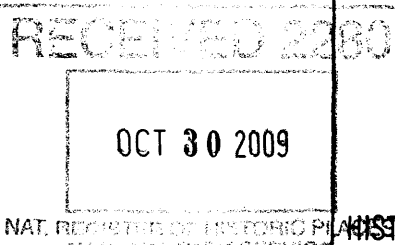


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1076



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
other names/site number John H. Vreeland Outkitchen

2. Location

street & number 52 Jacksonville Road, Towaco not for publication
city or town Montville Township vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07082

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.
Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 9/10/09
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 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 Edson H. Beall Date of Action 12-11-09

Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Name of Property

Morris, NJ
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.)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	_____	_____	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	2	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____	objects
		2	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, NJ

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>DOMESTIC/secondary structure</u>	<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>COLONIAL/ Dutch Colonial</u>	foundation <u>stone</u>
_____	walls <u>stone</u>
_____	_____
	roof <u>wood</u>
	other <u>earth floor</u>

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

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[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.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
[Blank lines for additional categories]

Period of Significance

ca. 1780-1891
[Blank lines for additional periods]

Significant Dates

ca. 1780
[Blank lines for additional dates]

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

[Blank line for significant person]

Cultural Affiliation

NA
[Blank lines for additional affiliations]

Architect/Builder

Unknown
[Blank line for additional architect/builder]

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
[X] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[] designated a National Historic Landmark
[X] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # NJ-493
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen

Name of Property

Morris, NJ

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .66 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	555340	4531530	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

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 Patty S. Chrisman, Consultant, 53 South Pierson Road, Maplewood, NJ 07040 and Kathy Fisher, Chair.

organization Montville Twp. Historic Preservation Review Commission date September 4, 2008

street & number 49 Rockledge Road telephone _____

city or town Montville state NJ zip code 07045

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Township of Montville

street & number 195 Changebridge Road telephone 973-331-3300

city or town Montville state NJ zip code 07045-9498

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJ

Section number 7 Page 1

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen, also known as the John H. Vreeland Outkitchen, is a one-story stone domestic out building dating from ca. 1780.¹ The outkitchen, constructed of a combination of coursed and uncoursed rubble sandstone, is located at 52 Jacksonville Road in the Towaco section of Montville Township, Morris County, New Jersey (Photo 1). The outkitchen occupies part of Block 40, Lot 7.01. There are two non-contributing buildings associated with the property—a two-story house that likely dates to the mid-19th century and a contemporary two-car garage (1975). The house was either constructed on the foundation of the original Nicholas Vreeland house, dating from the third quarter of the 18th century, or it may incorporate the original house.² The nominated property also includes the site of a historic sawmill. The outkitchen falls within, and contributes to, the domestic architecture theme of the *Dutch Stone Houses in Montville, Morris County, New Jersey* Multiple Property Nomination.³

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is a rare surviving example of an 18th-century detached kitchen, or outkitchen, in northern New Jersey and may be the only such building remaining in Morris County.⁴ The building retains a high degree of physical integrity and represents the cultural legacy of Dutch settlement, which was considerable in this part of Morris County, as well as a specific type of domestic outbuilding that is increasingly rare. The outkitchen is one of two in Montville Township recorded by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) in 1938. Its close counterpart, the no longer extant Abram Jacobus Outkitchen, was located a little over a half mile to the south of the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen.

Throughout the last decades of the 20th century, the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen suffered from deterioration due to age, weathering and settling. In 1999 the chimney was damaged by the impact of a tree limb during tropical storm Floyd. As a result of this storm, the brick chimney collapsed. Other deterioration included a loss of mortar throughout, and a structural crack caused by a tree root at the northeast corner of the building. The window had also deteriorated due to stress caused by the structural crack. In 2004, the Montville Township Historic Preservation Review Commission successfully nominated the outkitchen to the Morris County Top Ten Endangered sites list. Subsequently, the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen was restored with funds from two Morris County Historic Preservation Trust Fund Grants.⁵

¹ When the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) recorded the out kitchen in 1938, it was given the name "John H. Vreeland Out Kitchen." John H. Vreeland was the grandson of Nicholas Vreeland, the builder of the outkitchen. The outkitchen received a Determination of Eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. It is also a locally designated site (1990). Its eligibility was re-affirmed by a Certificate of Eligibility for listing in the National and New Jersey Register of Historic Places by the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office in 2004.

² Louis Berger and Associates, *Historic Architectural Analysis and Historic Archaeological Survey, Environmental Impact Study for Proposed Extension of Route 287, Montville, New Jersey to Suffern, New York*, 1977, n.p.

³ Janet Foster, *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, New Jersey*, Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (1990), New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, N.J. The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen fits within, and contributes to, the associated historic contexts of 1.) Dutch Settlement and Culture in 18th century Montville, and 2.) Dutch Architecture in 18th and early 19th century Montville.

⁴ Certificate of Eligibility, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, 2004; and Louis Berger and Associates, n.p.

⁵ The preservation architect for the project was HJGA Consulting—Architecture and Historic Preservation, of Montclair, New Jersey.

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Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJ

Section number 7 Page 2

Setting

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is located in a residential neighborhood in the semi-rural setting of the "Towaco" section of Montville Township, in the northeast portion of Morris County. Montville Township is bounded on the north by Pequannock Township; on the east by Pequannock Township and the Passaic River; on the south by Hanover and the Rockaway River; and on the west by the Rockaway River, Parsippany and Boonton Township. Montville Township is home to approximately 21,000 citizens. Besides the Towaco area, Montville Township includes "Upper Montville," "Lower Montville," and "Pine Brook." Highway 202 and Route 46 become Main Road through the Township. Two major Interstate Highways bisect the township—Hwy 287 extends across Towaco and Montville, and Route I-80 bisects the Pine Brook section. The Towaco area is roughly the northern section of the Township. It is bordered along the north by Kinnelon and Lincoln Park; along the east by the Passaic River; the west by Route 202. The historic Morris Canal bisects the Towaco and Montville sections of the Township.

Historically a small farming community, Montville Township is characterized by rolling hills and winding roads. Despite the close proximity of major highways, portions of Montville Township retain a "village" atmosphere. The township has an impressive number of vernacular Dutch stone houses dating from the 18th century that reflect the Dutch settlement history of the area.⁶ Several of these houses have been listed in the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Dutch Stone Houses of Montville" Multiple Property nomination.

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is sited adjacent to a private drive off Jacksonville Road. It was an integral part of what was once a 180-acre farm complex owned by Nicholas "Claes" Vreeland and his wife Catrina Van Duyne. A two-story house, likely dating from the early 19th century, with a series of later additions, is located directly north of the outkitchen (Photos 2 & 3). This house may incorporate the original Nicholas Vreeland house (dating to the third quarter of the 18th century) or at the very least, its foundation.⁷ The house consists of a two-story, three-bay, side-gable wood frame main block that faces north. There is a two-story wing, with gable roof, to the west of the house, with an additional one-story wing to the west (added ca. 1988). A wood frame porch at the rear of the house was enclosed in 1982. Visual inspection of the cellar of the house has determined that the rubble stone foundation, and heavy application of mortar beyond the joints, are consistent with an early Dutch-American building. Based on a cursory visual inspection, there is no evidence of a hearth in the cellar, indicating the lack of a cellar kitchen. Inspection of the first floor of the house for evidence of a large kitchen hearth was inconclusive. The upper two floors are wood frame. Further architectural investigation and archeological testing are needed to determine the date of the house and its additions. A contemporary two-car garage (constructed in 1975) is located to the west of the house. To the north of the house and outkitchen, Beaverdam Brook feeds Danner's Pond, a small body of water. An *allee* of walnut trees along the remnants of the original farm road remains. Visible evidence of a sawmill, consisting of a series of iron bars that protrude

⁶ *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, Morris County, New Jersey.*

⁷ Louis Berger and Associates.

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Continuation SheetNicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJSection number 7 Page 3

from the ground, remains to the north along Beaverdam Brook. Tax records, wills, and historic maps indicate that a sawmill was in operation at this site by 1782.

The mid-19th century Henry J. Vreeland House (Henry J. Vreeland was the great grandson of Nicholas) is located to the south. A small family cemetery is sited on a slight rise to the rear of the Henry Vreeland House. The cemetery, consisting of the graves of Martin N. (a son of Nicholas Vreeland) and his wife Eleanor, was originally located to the rear of the outkitchen, but was evidently moved to its present location in the 1920s when an access road was cut through.⁸

Historic Setting

The Towaco area of Montville Township retains much of its historic rural appearance. Known originally as Waughaw (from *Waughhaw* Mountain located to the north), it was renamed Whitehall in the late 19th century, becoming Glenview in 1887 to distinguish it from other towns named Whitehall. In 1905, Towaco returned to its original name. Towaco is nestled in a valley, surrounded by the Highlands (locally known as Waughaw Mountain) to the northwest and the "Hook" or Towakhow Mountain to the southeast. Glacial drift provides optimum soil for farming.⁹ Beaverdam Brook, a tributary of the Pompton River, runs through the Bog and Vly Meadow.¹⁰ Historic maps show small farms and residences along Jacksonville Road, many with the Vreeland name.

During the American Revolution, the area was an important link to Morristown. What is now Route 202 was the main route between West Point, in New York, and Morristown, where General Washington had winter camp in 1777 and 1779-80. Revolutionary war claims reveal significant activity in the area as soldiers used local produce, confiscated household goods, and burned fencing to keep warm.

In its current configuration, the Vreeland house faces north (Photo 2). It is likely that the original orientation of the house was to the south, to take advantage of the heat and light of the sun. The area between the house and the outkitchen would have been used as a work area for a variety of domestic tasks.

Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is a one room, one-story, vernacular outbuilding dating from ca. 1780. The outkitchen measures 14' x 12.' The walls are constructed of a combination of random coursed and uncoursed sandstone rubble, with large, dressed stones at the corners forming structural "quoins." The pitched gable roof is surfaced with wood shingles. The stone wall of the south elevation forms the gable end and the fireback for the interior fireplace, while on the north elevation the gable end has clapboard siding. It is a simple structure, with an earthen floor, stone hearth, a single window on the west elevation, and a vertical board and batten door on the east elevation. The gable ends face north and south.

⁸ Louis Berger and Associates, n.p. Halsey Van Duyne, a later occupant of the Henry Vreeland House, had the cemetery re-located when the access road was cut through.

⁹ John B. Dodd, Historic Structure Report, Henry Doremus House, Montville, Morris County, N.J., 1992.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
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East Elevation

The main façade faces east towards Jacksonville Road (Photo 1). The wall consists of coursed and uncoursed rubble sandstone. Large dressed stones form the corners of the building. Several stones at the southern end of the wall project slightly. This may have been caused by settling of the structure over time. At the lower edge of the wall, there is some sense of horizontal coursing of the stone, with a variety of large stones placed in the wall and smaller stones filling in the “gaps.” There is a single wood door, with a wood lintel and a massive stone step (Photo 1 & 4). The wood door is original. It is constructed of three vertical boards set within a wood surround. The wrought iron door handle is also original. The handle is attached by nails in the two pads. The fascia consists of a simple wood board. The roof is surfaced with new wood shingles.¹¹ A small chimney, of stone and brick construction, projects at the ridgeline at the southern gable end. The bake oven, with its signature projecting “beehive” form, no longer exists. A photograph taken in 1962 clearly shows a patched area where the beehive oven would have projected.

North Elevation.

The north elevation is of randomly coursed rubble sandstone with larger, dressed stones at the corners (Photo 5). The wall is un-fenestrated and the gable end of the pitched roof consists of clapboard siding with a flush, raking cornice and no overhang.¹² A paved patio abuts the outkitchen.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of a combination of coursed and uncoursed rubble sandstone, with large dressed blocks forming the northwest corner (Photo 6). A six-over-six double-hung wood sash window that replicates the window that was extant (but deteriorated) at the time of restoration is located at the north end (Photo 7). A large roughly dressed stone forms the sill and a long, narrow stone forms the lintel. There is a simple board fascia. A large *Black Walnut* tree is located close to the kitchen at this elevation (the tree was removed in late 2008 as the roots were impacting the outkitchen). A grassy area, with low rubble stone wall, extends from the outkitchen on this elevation.

South Elevation

The south elevation consists of a random coursed rubble wall that forms the gable end of the building (Photo 8). The raking cornice is a simple board. The chimney projects from the ridgeline close to the gable end. The wall of the structure abuts the sloping hillside, created by a grade change when a private access road was constructed to the south. Large, dressed stones form the corners and several stones at the southeast corner project slightly beyond the wall where the original beehive oven projected. Shrubs, a picket fence and a terraced garden, are located directly behind the outkitchen and below the access road.

Interior

¹¹ The shingles were replaced during the 2007 restoration.

¹² A note on the 1938 HABS drawings indicated “new” siding at the time.

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The interior of the outkitchen, with earthen floor, stone hearth and exposed structural elements, is remarkably un-changed. The interior of the brick beehive oven set within the stone wall of the south elevation, was filled in with brick and stone prior to the time the outkitchen was recorded by HABS (Photo 9). The structural system of the out kitchen is typical of Dutch building technology, with wood beams (four) running parallel to the gable ends.¹³ The beams are set into the stone wall. Boards atop these beams create a loft space that was likely used as storage space. The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen has a rare surviving example of an un-altered variant of a *jambless* fireplace.¹⁴ A jambless fireplace literally has no walls, or *jamb*s. It is a type associated in the United States exclusively with the Dutch. Most jambless fireplaces were modified into the English-type of enclosed firebox by the end of the 18th century.¹⁵ The upper section of the chimney is brick, which forms a hood over the stone hearth. This brick hood had partially collapsed prior to restoration. The *hood beam* defines the depth of the brick hood. The outkitchen retains its original hardware—wrought iron strap hinges, latch, lock on the door (Photo 10), iron bars attached to brick hood for hanging meat or fowl, and the 4' 4" cooking crane, *in situ*. Iron hooks for hanging pots remain attached to the rafters, and a hook fashioned from the natural crook of a tree remains on one of the wood beams (Photo 11). The original door lock, constructed of a wood block with iron plate and keyhole, remains *in situ*, as does the wrought iron door latch.

Physical Integrity

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen, remarkably unaltered, has a high degree of physical integrity. It retains much of its original fabric, including the original wood door, interior and exterior hardware, most of the original rafters and the four-foot iron fireplace crane that remains. The loss of the projecting beehive bake oven on the exterior of the west elevation (prior to 1938), the replacement of only a few deteriorated rafters, and the new shingles and clapboard siding (prior to 1938) are the only changes to the building. Most of the original rafters, with visible vertical saw marks remain (Photo 12). It is not known how long the outkitchen remained in use for its historic purpose. It was referred to in the 1823 will of Hartman N. Vreeland. Prior to restoration, its most recent use was to store garden supplies.

Restoration

In 2007, a program of restoration was undertaken to repair and restore deterioration of the building as well as the damage to the chimney. During this project the exterior chimney was rebuilt with the original brick; the brick hood of the jambless fireplace and chimney were restored, based on extant architectural evidence and the HABS documentation; and the structural crack at the northeast corner of the outkitchen was repaired. In addition, the historic ironwork associated with the oven and the hearth, and other remarkable survivors such as the original door lock, latch and exterior latch, were also restored. The wood window was reconstructed based on the deteriorated window that remained. All masonry was repointed and the joints treated in a manner typical of historic Dutch-American masonry. The roof was repaired and a new wood shingle roof was installed.

¹³ Foster, p. 11.

¹⁴ Kathy Fisher, interview March 2009 with Clifford Zink, architectural historian. According to Zink, the Vreeland Outkitchen fireplace may be considered a "hybrid" jambless fireplace, for its slight modification. The hood sits on the sidewalls of the building, rather than directly on wood beams. In this minor modification, the walls act as jamb

¹⁵ Ibid.

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Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
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Current Use

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is currently used as a museum to educate the public about local Dutch heritage, and to highlight a type of structure unique in the area. Elementary school children throughout the Township visit the outkitchen as part of the local history curriculum, along with other organized tour groups. As 2009 will be the 400th anniversary of Henry Hudson's journey up the Hudson River, a large celebration of Dutch culture is being planned: The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen, with its original features and rare variant of a jambless fireplace, will be featured as a symbol of the Dutch cultural heritage of the region.

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Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJ

Section number 8 Page 1

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is a rare example of an 18th century vernacular detached outkitchen in northern New Jersey. The outkitchen retains integrity of design, materials and location. Constructed of rubble sandstone, the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen (Photo 1) is significant under National Register Criteria C, as a well-preserved example of (and one of the few surviving) detached outkitchens in northern New Jersey. It may be the only remaining detached kitchen building in Morris County, New Jersey as well.¹ The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen, dating from ca. 1780, is a significant link to the 18th century Dutch heritage of Montville Township and Morris County. This remarkably unaltered example of a Dutch-American domestic out building was Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, and received a Certificate of Eligibility in 2004 from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is also a locally registered site (1990). The building fits within the associated historic contexts covered in the *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, New Jersey Multiple Property Nomination*.²

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen has a rare surviving example of an unaltered variant of a *jambless* fireplace. The use of a jambless fireplace, a type associated with Dutch settlement, illustrates the persistence of a cultural building tradition. The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) recorded the building in 1938.³

Probate inventories, wills and tax records indicate that a sawmill was operated on the Vreeland property as early as 1782.⁴ A small family cemetery is located on the hill to the rear of the outkitchen. This cemetery, containing the graves of Martin N. Vreeland, one of Nicholas Vreeland's sons (d. 1830) and his wife Eleanor (d. 1854), was originally located behind the outkitchen.⁵ When a new access drive was constructed the cemetery was moved to its present location.⁶

¹ Certificate of Eligibility, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, May 3, 2004 and Louis Berger and Associates, *Historic Architectural Analysis and Historic Archaeological survey, Environmental Impact Study for Proposed Extension of Route 287, Montville, New Jersey to Suffern, New York*, 1977, n.p. Separate kitchen buildings were once common in rural areas in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Documentation refers to them alternatively as "summer kitchens," "bake houses" and "outkitchens." For the purposes of this nomination, the term "outkitchen" is used for consistency with the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) recordation of the structure—then known as the "John H. Vreeland Out Kitchen." John H. Vreeland was the grandson of Nicholas Vreeland.

² Janet Foster, *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville*, Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1990. These contexts are: 1) Dutch Settlement and Culture in 18th Century Montville, and 2) Dutch Architecture in 18th and early 19th Century Montville.

³ The drawings noted that the brick beehive oven had collapsed. The siding at the north elevation, as well as the wood shingles on the roof, were identified as "new" at the time.

⁴ Pequannock, New Jersey, Tax lists, multiple years.

⁵ Edward J. Raser, "Some Small Burial Grounds," in *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, vol. 68, No. 1, January 1993, p. 11. Martin N. Vreeland, March 24, 1830, aged 65.10.1; Eleanor Vreeland, wife of Martin N. October 16, 1852, aged 89.4.28. A stone that marked the grave of Catherine Vreeland (wife of Jacob Hallenbeck) August 22, 1832, aged 46 years, was moved to the Montville Reformed Church. Catherine was the daughter of Hartman N. Vreeland.

⁶ Louis Berger and Associates, n.p.

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Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJ

Section number 8 Page 2

Archaeological Potential

Future archaeological excavations around the outkitchen might find deposits that could contribute to knowledge of daily life and Dutch-American material culture in Montville Township in particular, and northern New Jersey in general, during the 18th and 19th centuries. Very few Dutch-American sites from this period with intact domestic deposits have been excavated and this site has the potential to yield information important to our historical knowledge of the area and its inhabitants, including information about household and cooking practices and consumer behavior. Archaeological investigations in the area of the sawmill have the potential to add to our technological knowledge of this important local industry, as conducted in Morris County and northern New Jersey, and how the commercialization of lumbering affected a family-operated mill.⁷

History of Montville Township and the Towaco section

What is now Montville Township was formed in 1867, from a portion of Pequannock Township (established in 1740), one of the oldest townships of Morris County.⁸ From 1624 to 1664, this area was part of the New Netherlands colony.⁹ It was included in the 1694 purchase of land called the "Pequannock Patent."¹⁰ By 1701 the first European settlers began to settle in Pequannock. These early settlers were primarily Dutch from "New Amsterdam," on the island of Manhattan. In 1710 and 1711, land was purchased in what is now Montville.¹¹ The Dutch gave the name *Uyle-Kill*, or "owl stream," to a brook that runs through the area known as Upper Montville.¹² Dutch culture was dominant during this early period and services in the Dutch Reformed Church were conducted in the Dutch language through the 18th century.¹³

Settlement throughout the 18th century was slow for this small agricultural community. The first road (now Route 202) was laid out through the township in 1745, followed by River Road in 1749.¹⁴ These early roads connected farms with the first gristmill in the area. References in deeds and road surveys suggest that the first gristmill was owned by Michael Cook, and that it was in existence as early as 1745.¹⁵ By the time of the Revolutionary War, the settlement included a "blacksmith shop, a sawmill, and two taverns."¹⁶ One of the taverns, "Mandevilles," was an inn located in the Montville village center owned by the Mandevilles, a prominent local family.¹⁷ Research conducted by the local historical society has determined that the name "Montville" comes from the Dutch pronunciation of "Mandeville."¹⁸ Montville Township remained a primarily

⁷ The section on archaeology was contributed by Meta F. Janowitz, PhD., archaeologist, URS Corporation, 437 High Street, Burlington, N.J.

⁸ John L. Kanouse, "Pequannock Township" in *History of Morris County*, (New York: W.W. Munsell & Company, 1881) p. 265.

⁹ Historic Sites of Montville Township: A Self-Guided Automobile Tour, Montville Township Historical Society, n.d. p. 1.

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² *A History of Morris County, New Jersey, Embracing Upwards of Two Centuries, 1710-1913* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914), p. 188.

¹³ John Kanouse, "Early History of Montville Township" in *History of Morris County*, (New York: W.W. Munsell & Company, 1881).

¹⁴ Automobile Tour, p. 2.

¹⁵ Alex Fowler, *Splinters from the Past*, (Morristown, N.J.: Morris County Historical Society, 1984), p. 45.

¹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ *ibid.*

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agricultural economy throughout the 19th century, despite the arrival in 1829 of the Morris Canal—New Jersey's first major canal.¹⁹ While the canal benefited the village economically as a means to transport goods and produce to the larger cities at the end of the canal, and as an employer of some of its citizens, it doesn't seem to have spurred a great deal of growth.

Early Dutch settlers farmed an area at the base of *Waughaw* Mountain and left their legacy in the landscape and the place names, such as the *bog and vly meadows*, located to the north and east of the mountain.²⁰ The name *Towaco* is of Dutch derivation and refers to the valley in the northern part of Montville Township. In the late 19th century, the area was referred to as Whitehall, and later Glen View, after a railroad stop.²¹ Rail service on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad began in 1870. The name reverted to Towaco in 1905. There was no real town center until the 1910s until the railroad station was constructed. During the 18th century, local industries included saw mills (the Vreeland sawmill and the Van Ness sawmill on Brook Valley Road), tanneries, and a cider mill and distillery.²²

Dutch Presence in Montville Township

Despite the relatively short period of Dutch rule in New Netherlands (1609-64; 1673-74), the diffusion of Dutch material culture through large areas of New York and northern New Jersey left significant traces in the built environment and in the culture.²³ Bergen County, New Jersey, where Dutch settlers initially concentrated, has long been recognized for its Dutch American architectural heritage, yet Morris County also had a strong Dutch presence. Today, Montville Township exhibits the "highest concentration of surviving Dutch stone farmhouses in the county" and in the state.²⁴ Inter-marriage within the close-knit Dutch community, exclusive use of the Dutch language in the Dutch Reformed Church, the relatively isolated nature of the settlements, and "a pattern of land inheritance that kept sons close to the family..." resulted in a strong Dutch imprint in the local culture.²⁵ This cultural identity was well known by visitors to the region.²⁶

History of the Vreeland Family

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen was part of a farm complex of 180 acres established by Nicholas "Claes" Vreeland in the last quarter of the 18th century. The Vreeland (Vreelandt) family originated in Broeckhuysen, North Brabant, Netherlands.²⁷ The first generation of Vreelands arrived in New Amsterdam sometime prior to

¹⁹ James Lee, *The Morris Canal: A Photographic History*. (York, Pa: Canal Press Incorporated, 1973), p. 4.

²⁰ *ibid.*

²¹ *Automobile Tour*, p. 8. .

²² *Automobile Tour*, p. 2.

²³ Meta Janowitz and Janet Foster, "The Dutch-American Stone Houses of Montville," in *Unearthing the Invisible Colony: Historical Archaeology in New Jersey*, *New Jersey History*, vol. 114, Number 3-4, 1996, p; 95.

²⁴ *ibid.*, 95.

²⁵ *ibid.*, 96.

²⁶ Foster, *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, New Jersey*.

²⁷ Genealogical information pertaining to the Vreeland family is from the following sources: The Vreeland Project: (freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~vreelandproject/2ndgen.html), Gertrude Van Duyne, manuscript, n.d., and the Montville Township Historical Society.

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the 1640s, and the first Vreeland to settle in Morris County, New Jersey, was Claes Hartmansen Vreeland (1675- 1757).²⁸ The Dutch used a patronymic for naming that included the father's name as part of the child's name. Claes Vreeland's father was named Hartman, thus, Claes becomes "Claes Hartmansen Vreeland." The Vreeland family, like other Dutch-American families in Montville Township, carried this Dutch naming pattern well into the 20th century.²⁹

Based on a baptism record, Claes Hartmansen Vreeland was born in 1675, in Pequannock, Morris County, New Jersey.³⁰ He married Annetje Hansen in 1697. Annetje died in December of 1698, leaving one child—Hartman Claes Vreeland, born March 10, 1698.³¹ Hartman Claes Vreeland, later styled "of Pequannock," married Jannetje Jacobus in 1733. Around 1735, Hartman settled in the Jacksonville section (now part of Towaco in Montville Township), where he established a productive farm and raised a family of eight children.³² He died intestate in 1760. His eldest son, Nicholas Hartmansen Vreeland, was appointed administrator of the estate April 11, 1760.³³ The inventory of Hartman's estate indicates that the Vreeland farm included cows, "yearlin callfs," sheep and lambs. Besides the typical wagons associated with an active farm, the inventory also lists a "pleasure slay." Hartman owned a variety of surveying and carpenter's tools, as well as a "Broad Ax," "narrow axes" and iron wedges. The presence of a "weevers loun with all the tacklin" and two "spinnen weels" suggests that the Vreelands, like other Dutch families, produced cloth for the household.

Nicholas Hartmansen Vreeland, or "Claes," the eldest son of Hartman Claes Vreeland and Jannetje Jacobus, was born in Pequannock after 1733.³⁴ In 1754 he married Catrina Van Duyn—uniting two of the earliest families of Montville Township. Nicholas and Catrina had five children: Hartman, Abraham, Martin, Marytje (Mary), and Jannetje. In March 1775, Nicholas and Catrina purchased 180 acres of land and constructed a house and various outbuildings—and likely the subject outkitchen.³⁵ Tax records provide a basis for dating the outkitchen to the last quarter of the 18th century. In 1778, Americans were taxed for the first time on the value of their land, livestock, slaves and establishments such as mills, taverns and inns. Nicholas ranks as one of the top 5% of landholders (in value) in Pequannock Township.³⁶ Except for an anomaly, the value of the improved land of Nicholas H. "Claes" Vreeland does not show increase from 1779 until 1802, indicating the likelihood

²⁸ Claes Hartmansen Vreeland was the son of Hartman Michielsen Vreeland and Maritje Dirckse Braecke, both of New Amsterdam and the grandson of Michiel Jansen Vreeland and Fitje Hartmans Wessels. Michiel and Fitje were married before leaving the Netherlands for New Amsterdam.

²⁹ Foster, *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, New Jersey*.

³⁰ Vreeland Genealogy.

³¹ Claes later remarried and had additional children.

³² Vreeland genealogy.

³³ Hartman Vreelandt Inventory, Morris county, filed May 8, 1761, 147 N.

³⁴ Vreeland genealogy. Claes parents were married in September 1733.

³⁵ Historic American Building Survey, John H. Vreeland Outkitchen, documentation, 1938. Deed dated March 16, 1775. Nicholas Vreeland purchased 180 acres from Ebenezer Farrand, Jr., and others.

³⁶ Tax Records, 1778, Tax records, Pequannock Township.

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that no buildings were constructed on the property during that time.³⁷ It doesn't seem likely that the outkitchen, such a necessary element of a large and productive farm, would have been constructed so long after the house. The tax records suggest that the outkitchen existed prior to 1779, and was in all likelihood, constructed along with the house and other out buildings, like the barn, not long after the property was purchased in 1775. The tax records also indicate that a sawmill was in operation on the property by 1782, and that Nicholas Vreeland owned from one to five slaves over the years, making the Vreelands among the wealthiest residents of the Township.³⁸

By 1787, Nicholas and sons Hartman and Martin (aged approximately 25 and 22 respectively) were listed together in the tax records. This reflects a pattern of land inheritance where sons shared the labor of farming the land with their fathers. When their parents died, children shared the estate equally.³⁹ This appears to be how the Dutch helped establish their sons in the 18th century.⁴⁰ In 1787, Nicholas owned 180 acres, four horses and 17 cattle. In 1788, Martin was taxed on the value of a tan yard. During the period 1779-1811, the number of horses owned by Nicholas ranged from one to 30 and cattle from one to 26, and from 1779-1781, Nicholas owned several hogs.⁴¹

At the time of his death, Nicholas Vreeland's estate was appraised at \$2401.00.⁴² Many estate inventories from the 18th-19th centuries provide a great deal of information by listing the "goods and chattels" room by room, indicating the type and use of rooms. The appraisers of Nicholas' estate did only a cursory job and unfortunately did not provide the room names. However, some details can be gleaned from the itemization. "Grind stones," suggest that there may also have been a gristmill on the property or that Nicholas had an interest in one elsewhere. There is also mention of a "cyder wheel & press." "Sashes, reeds...warping bars," and spinning wheels, indicate that textiles were produced on the Vreeland farm.⁴³ Also listed as part of Nicholas Vreeland's estate were "Blacks, Tom, Bit & 3 girls," valued at \$535.00.⁴⁴ Nicholas left his estate as follows: one quarter to son Hartman N; one quarter to son Martin; one quarter to son Abraham and one eighth to daughter Mary Kerris; one sixteenth to grand daughter Caty Cyphers and one sixteenth to granddaughter Mary Van Duyne.⁴⁵ The house and sawmill were left to Hartman N. Vreeland.⁴⁶

³⁷ In 1781, the value of Nicholas Vreeland's improved land jumps from 30 to 77.10—and the following year it goes back to 30. In 1783 the value decreases to 28, where it remains until 1802, when it jumps to 70. The next year the value decreases to 60, where it remains until 1811, the year of Nicholas' death when it is 55.

³⁸ Acroterion, Inc., *Henry Doremus House*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1990. The nomination incorporates research on tax records for Pequannock Township in 1778. Within the Township, 35 slaves were recorded, with approximately one half owned individually. The nomination further states, "only the three wealthiest residents...had more than one slave...and they each had two." In 1778, Nicholas Vreeland was taxed on two slaves and in 1794 on three.

³⁹ Kathy Fisher, Chair, Montville Township Historic Preservation Review Commission, personal communication, September 2008..

⁴⁰ *ibid.*

⁴¹ Tax records, Pequannock, New Jersey, multiple years.

⁴² Inventory, Nicholas Vreeland deceased, August 10, 1811, Recorded in Morris Register of Inventories, Page 49, Book G.

⁴³ Inventory, Nicholas Vreeland.

⁴⁴ *ibid.* Slaves owned by various members of the Vreeland family are identified in David Mitros, ed., *Slave Records of Morris County, New Jersey: 1756-1841* (Morristown, N.J.: The Morris County Heritage Commission, 2002).

⁴⁵ Will of Nicholas Vreeland, August 28, 1811, Recorded in Morris Register of Wills Book A, p 281.

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Hartman N. Vreeland, son of Nicholas and Catrina, was born October 25, 1762, in Pequannock, N.J. His birth was recorded at the Pompton Plains Reformed Dutch Church. He would have been about thirteen when the subject home site was purchased. Hartman married Martje (Martha) Van Riper in [date unknown]. They had five children: Catherine, Mary, Nicholas, Peter and Johannis [John H.]⁴⁷ Tax records indicate that by 1811, Hartman N. Vreeland had increased his holdings to 206 acres of land and was taxed on one slave. Hartman N. Vreeland died in 1823. In his will, Hartman stipulated that his wife Martha should have "the use and occupation of the Eastern most *room* in the house where I now live with as much Chamber and Celler room in the same house..."⁴⁸ This suggests that the house was one and a half stories, with at least two bays and a cellar. Hartman divided his estate among his three sons, John, Nicholas and Peter. He also provided land to his daughters.

Hartman left several tracts of land to John, including "the lot or Tract whereon my house now stands and which descends to me by my father's [Nicholas's] estate..."⁴⁹ He bequeathed a portion of the sawmill on the property to each of his three sons as well as his "carpenter's tools, blacksmith tools and a bellows I wish to be kept for the use of my said three sons...to be used severally and jointly and not to be sold with any other of my personal estate."⁵⁰ Nicholas stipulated in his will that his three sons sustain their mother Martha with firewood, and that each year she was to be allowed, "two bushels of good Rye, five bushels of Corn shelled, three bushels of buckwheat..." Son John was to cut and deliver firewood to her door, suggesting that he lived close by, perhaps in the same house. The mention of "house hold & kitchen furniture" in the inventory is an indication that the separate kitchen building was still in use.

John H. Vreeland was born September 3, 1794.⁵¹ John married Rachel Young in [date unknown]. They had six children (Henry I., Mary, Abraham, Nicholas, Martha and Peter).⁵² Not much is known about John H. Vreeland. He died in 1822. The house later came into possession of his son Henry (1821-1904).⁵³ Henry married Caroline Van Ness. Henry was the last with the surname Vreeland to live on the property. He sold the property to Fred Van Duyne in 1891.⁵⁴ Van Duyne was a descendent of Jacobus Van Duyne, a younger brother of Catrina Van Duyne, the wife of Nicholas Vreeland.⁵⁵

⁴⁶ Will, Hartman N. Vreeland, proved May 20, 1823, 1985 N. Reference to the tract "where my house now stands and which descends to me by my father's [Nicholas] last will and testament..."

⁴⁷ Vreeland Genealogy

⁴⁸ Hartman N. Vreeland will, proved May 20, 1823, Recorded Lib C vol 87 1985 N.

⁴⁹ *ibid.*

⁵⁰ Will of Hartman N. Vreeland, proved May 20, 1823, Recorded in Lib C vol. 87.

⁵¹ Little information about John H. Vreeland has yet come to light, hampered by the number of "John H. Vreelands" in the area. Research is ongoing

⁵² Vreeland Genealogy, typed manuscript, Gertrude Van Duyne, wife of Halsey Van Duyne. The Van Duynes owned the Martin Vreeland House.

⁵³ *ibid.*

⁵⁴ Morris County Deeds, Book L13, p. 501, November 9, 1891.

⁵⁵ Van Duyne Genealogy.

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Dutch-American building in Montville Township

Like the remaining Dutch-American stone houses of Montville Township, the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is significant as a record of the Dutch settlement of the Township. The outkitchen is an example of an increasingly rare building type—the separate kitchen building and it retains a rare survivor—a variant of a jambless fireplace. The Henry Doremus House, also located in the Towaco area of the Township, may have the only other remaining example of a jambless fireplace in the Township⁵⁶.

In his book *The Dutch-American Farm*, David Cohen writes that by the 18th century, regional difference had begun to develop in Dutch-American farmhouses in New York and New Jersey.⁵⁷ Through adaptation to different building materials, varying degrees of isolation from larger communities, and relative exposure to English traditions, Cohen has identified the development of four sub-types: 1.) Red sandstone houses of Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties in New Jersey and Rockland County in New York; 2.) Wood frame houses of Monmouth County, New Jersey and Brooklyn, New York; 3.) Grey fieldstone houses of the middle Hudson and Upper Delaware Valleys; and 4.) Brick houses of the upper Hudson Valley and Staten Island.⁵⁸

The typical Montville Township Dutch stone house was one story with a loft under a steeply pitched gable roof.⁵⁹ The walls were constructed of fieldstones (which were readily available), randomly coursed with corners of the structure formed of squared stones. The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is constructed in the same manner. Dutch construction in regions that used fieldstone masonry typically used clay mortar, which was unstable. To prevent the clay from washing out, the joints were pointed with lime mortar and *buttered*, so called because the application of the mortar extended well beyond the joints.⁶⁰ In areas where workable stone such as sandstone was available, like in Bergen and Morris Counties in New Jersey, and Rockland County in New York, the masonry techniques for the house became so refined that dressed blocks were laid with “tight joints like brick work.”⁶¹ Windows were wood sash, and like the door of the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen, the doors were typically wood board and batten.⁶²

Jambless Fireplace

The *jambless* fireplace is a type associated with colonial Dutch settlement in America.⁶³ It was essentially an open hearth, with chimney and hood above. A traditional jambless fireplace lacked “jambs” or the brick

⁵⁶ Foster, MPS. Foster states her belief that it isn't likely jambless fireplaces were ever used in Montville. However, the existence of the Nicholas Vreeland Out Kitchen, and the no longer extant Abram Jacobus Out Kitchen, and the Henry Doremus House, show examples of this cultural tradition continuing despite the likely adaptation of the rest of the community to the “English” type with enclosed fire box.

⁵⁷ Cohen, p. 46.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Foster, *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, New Jersey*.

⁶⁰ John R. Stevens. *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America, 1640-1830* (West Hurley, New York: The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture, 2005), p. 105.

⁶¹ Stevens, *ibid.*

⁶² Foster, “Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, New Jersey.”

⁶³ Harrison Meeske, *The Hudson Valley Dutch and their Houses* (Fleischmanns, NY.: Purple Mountain Press, Ltd., 1998, 2001) p. 263, 266. Meeske describes the jambless fireplace as “a sure cultural identifier of a Dutch house.”

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sidewalls that formed a firebox as in English-style fireplaces. Instead, they had wide, open hearths that extended from the back wall out into the room, and a massive hood that directed smoke upward into a chimney that rested directly on the wood beams that created the opening for the smoke to rise. The hood was typically composed of bricks that corbelled from the beams up to a narrower brick chimney. This configuration meant the smoke from the fire was vented differently than a fireplace with jambs; it was a less efficient means of venting the fire. Over time the jambless fireplace was usually altered to the enclosed firebox type of hearth we are more familiar with in which the jambs of the fireplace concentrated and funneled heat into the room.

The jambless fireplace was a type that was perpetuated by colonists from northern Europe, and in particular the Netherlands.⁶⁴ In addition, the open-hearth type of fireplace was versatile because the cook(s) could walk around the entire cooking area with ease, utilizing different sections of the hearth at the same time.

The components of the jambless fireplace are quite simple. In a wood frame house, the fire back is of stone and in a stone building; it is part of the wall. A wood *trimmer* framed into the *hood beam* formed the depth of the brick hood. The hood gradually tapers upwards into the chimney.⁶⁵ The hood beam supports the weight of the tapering brick hood. Iron bars were often fit into the hood beam and fire back to support an iron lug pole—pot hooks and trammels would be suspended from this pole.⁶⁶ This type of fireplace was not too far removed from its medieval antecedent—a hearth in the middle of the floor with a hole in the ceiling for the smoke to escape.⁶⁷ The hearth was eventually moved to a wall and a hood constructed to guide smoke up the chimney. While the jambless fireplace was certainly not efficient in terms of heat retention, and the smoke would enter the room whenever a door or window were opened, the open hearth, culturally and physically, was the center of Dutch family life.

The fireplace at the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is essentially a variation of a jambless fireplace. It has the typical corbelled hood which transitions to the narrower brick chimney but the hood extends from the outside wall to outside wall so that these walls essentially serve as jambs. In other outkitchens with jambless fireplaces, the hood was short of the outside walls and the entire hood rested on the wood beams placed at the front and two sides. The no longer extant Abram Jacobus Outkitchen, a stone outkitchen located down the road about a quarter of a mile from the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen, had a traditional jambless fireplace (the Jacobus Outkitchen was also recorded by HABS in 1938). It is possible that the Vreeland Outkitchen represents a period

⁶⁴ "The Summer Kitchen," Pamela Herrick, Roger Scheff, Peter Sinclair, in Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter, Spring 1998, vol. II, Issue I. "When fireplaces with sides or jambs, similar to those built in New England, finally became popular in New York, the old hoods and hearths and the huge tapering chimneys in Dutch and German houses were torn out and eventually covered up. Eventually almost all of the jambless fireplaces were gone. Thus, as the years passed, this was one feature so characteristic of ethnic Dutch houses and of Dutch family life was almost forgotten."

⁶⁵ Stevens, p. 94.

⁶⁶ Ibid. p. 94.

⁶⁷ Roderic H. Blackburn and Ruth Piwonka, *The Remembrance of Patria: Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America 1609-1776* (Albany, NY: Albany Institute of Art, 1988) p. 150.

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of transition from a traditional jambless fireplace to one more influenced by the English manner of a cooking fireplace.⁶⁸

Context for outkitchen

Domestic outbuildings tend to fall into three categories—that of food preparation and storage, transportation and/or domestic craft work.⁶⁹ The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen fits the description of outkitchens included in a study of Mid-Atlantic Region outbuildings by Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman:

Kitchens tended to be one-room single story structures, often of considerably rougher construction than the main house...The yard between the kitchen and house served as a work area for chopping and stacking firewood, cleaning slaughtered animals, fish or game, pounding corn in large mortars, and engaging in craft activities...The interior of early out-kitchens was dominated by a large open hearth...The interiors of surviving out kitchens...were typically roughly finished, with exposed framing, unfinished lofts and ladders instead of stairs to the attic storage spaces or sleeping areas for resident servants or slaves. Kitchens were sparsely furnished. In addition to basic cooking paraphernalia, the kitchen contained a table and often a loom and spinning wheels...⁷⁰

In the rural areas of the Low Countries of Europe, such as the Netherlands, separate structures for baking and cooking were common.⁷¹ This was also true for the colonies of the New World, where “isolated rural houses were more likely to have bake ovens...”⁷² During the Middle Ages in the Netherlands, separate kitchen buildings were often situated in the garden to “expand the living, working and storage areas.”⁷³ There are examples in both rural areas, as well as in cities, where separate kitchen buildings, with cellar used for food storage and a second floor likely used for a servants sleeping area, were constructed at the rear of the garden.⁷⁴ Early settlers brought the custom of separate outbuildings associated with food preparation and storage to the colonies and examples in the Mid-Atlantic region date from the earliest settlement periods.⁷⁵ Isolating the smells, smoke and fire hazards of an open hearth from the remainder of the living quarters had many benefits. Peter Kalm associated the separate bake house with the Dutch settlements he visited.⁷⁶ In her book, *A Dutch Family in the Middle Colonies 1660-1800*, Firth Haring Fabend describes separate kitchen buildings as a feature

⁶⁸ Personal communication, Kathy Fisher, March 2009. This conclusion is the result of discussions with Clifford Zink, architectural historian, and Margaret Hickey, architect, of HJGA.

⁶⁹ Gabrielle M. Lanier & Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Gardens*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997, p. 52.

⁷⁰ Lanier and Herman, pp. 52-53.

⁷¹ Stevens, p. 115.

⁷² Blackburn and Piwonka, p. 150.

⁷³ Henry J. Zantkuyl, “The Netherlands Town House: How and why it Works,” in *New World Dutch Studies*, 1986 Symposium Proceedings, p.146.

⁷⁴ *ibid.*

⁷⁵ *ibid.*

⁷⁶ Stevens, p. 115.

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of Dutch colonial life.⁷⁷ She quotes the great-grandfather of John J. Haring as stating that “nearly every house... [had] a small, square stone structure known as the out-kitchen.”⁷⁸

Throughout the colonial period, separate kitchen structures were often constructed in “the yard behind the main house.” While separate detached kitchen outbuildings were once common in rural areas, today they are a rare resource.⁷⁹ Depending on the region, and the resources available, outkitchens could be constructed of wood, brick or stone. Many outkitchens that were originally freestanding were later incorporated into the main portion of the house by subsequent additions. An example of this is the Nicolas Haring House in Rockleigh, New Jersey. Many outkitchens were dismantled as needs changed. Certainly those constructed of masonry had a much greater chance of survival.

A description of bake houses in Bergen County in New Jersey, and neighboring Rockland County in New York, states that the bake houses were very similar to those of the “old world.”⁸⁰ Typically a single room, approximately twelve feet square (the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen is 12’ x 14’), these bake houses or outkitchens had a jambless fireplace located at an end wall. A bake oven was frequently located in the wall, with the dome of the oven projecting on the exterior of the building.⁸¹

While in New York, the use of the jambless fireplace became anachronistic by the mid-18th century, it is apparent that the type remained in use in New Jersey, for a longer period of time. Research conducted on the Dutch American architecture of Bergen County, New Jersey, indicates that a number of “small, detached buildings, used for preparing meals, were erected in the early 19th century.”⁸² A photograph of an unidentified bake house in New Jersey (likely from northern New Jersey based on the stone work) reveals many similar elements with the Nicholas Vreeland Out Kitchen, namely, the use of rubble fieldstone, with corners of dressed stone, the pitched gable roof with no overhang, and the gable end opposite the hearth formed of wood clapboards.

Because, as suggested in the *Dutch Stone Houses of Montville, New Jersey* multiple property nomination, few outbuildings associated with the Dutch stone houses in Montville have survived, there are no examples comparable to the Vreeland Outkitchen. The Jacobus Outkitchen, also recorded by HABS in 1938, had rubble walls, roof with no overhang and vertical board door, similar to the Vreeland Outkitchen. It also had a jambless fireplace, but not a bake oven. The Abram Jacobus Outkitchen was part of a pre-revolutionary farm. By the mid-1970s, the outkitchen was only a shell.⁸³

⁷⁷ Firth Haring Fabend, *A Dutch Family in the Middle Colonies 1660-1800*, p. 65.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Bernard L. Herman. *Architecture and Rural Life in Delaware 1700-1900*. Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1987, p. 19. A study conducted in Delaware found that “80 percent of the farms” had either separate or attached kitchen outbuildings.

⁸⁰ Stevens, p. 115.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² T. Robins Brown and Schuyler Warmflash., p.26

⁸³ Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee, *Archaeological Survey for the Widening of US Route 202 (Whitehall Road) and Archaeological Monitoring of Construction of the Abraham Jacobus Property and the Edison Jacobus Property, Towaco, Montville*

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By the time Nicholas Vreeland purchased land and constructed the house and out buildings on his farm, he was 42 years old and well established. The Vreeland household depended on slaves to help with the children and cooking, as well as other domestic tasks, such as spinning and weaving. Vreeland slaves would have cooked and performed other chores in the outkitchen and likely slept there as well. New Jersey had a large population of slaves—in fact, its slave population was second only to New York in the northern states.⁸⁴ By 1735, “over eighth percent of New Jersey’s population consisted of slaves.”⁸⁵ And, “three-quarters of these slaves lived in East Jersey where slaveholding found favor among the large Dutch population.”⁸⁶

Dating the Nicholas Vreeland Out Kitchen

A circa 1780 date has been assigned to the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen based on tax information, as well as construction and stylistic elements. The value of Nicholas Vreeland’s improved land remained basically the same, from 1779 to 1802, with the exception of the year 1781, when the value inexplicably doubled, and then returned to the same as the year before.⁸⁷ Perhaps this jump represents the construction of out buildings on the property or an increase in the tax rate that year. The property was purchased in 1775, and it seems likely that the house would have been constructed soon after. The close proximity of the outkitchen, and the similarity of the stonework in the foundation of the house and the outkitchen suggest that they were constructed in conjunction with each other. While there was another increase in the value of the land in 1802, it doesn’t seem likely that Vreeland, with a large family and slaves would wait so long to construct such a necessary out building, with a large family and slaves.

The Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen remains as a remarkable survivor of the 18th century. Virtually unaltered, and retaining its signature variant of a jambless fireplace and interior and exterior hardware, this rare surviving out building is a significant link to the Dutch heritage of Morris County, and northern New Jersey.

township, Morris County, New Jersey, October 1975.p. 18. In this report, the structure is referred to alternatively as “out kitchen” and “smokehouse.” A pre-Revolutionary date was given the outbuildings based on materials, and indication of the house of “Widow Jacobus” in contemporary records.

⁸⁴ Mitros, p ix.

⁸⁵ *ibid.*

⁸⁶ *ibid.*

⁸⁷ Tax records.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJ

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Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJ

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National Park Service

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Morris Co., NJ

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

As seen on the Montville Township Tax Map, the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen and associated buildings (house and garage) occupy Block 40, Lot 7, at the corner of Jacksonville Road, and a private road, encompassing .66 acres.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the remaining acres historically associated with the Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris Co., NJ

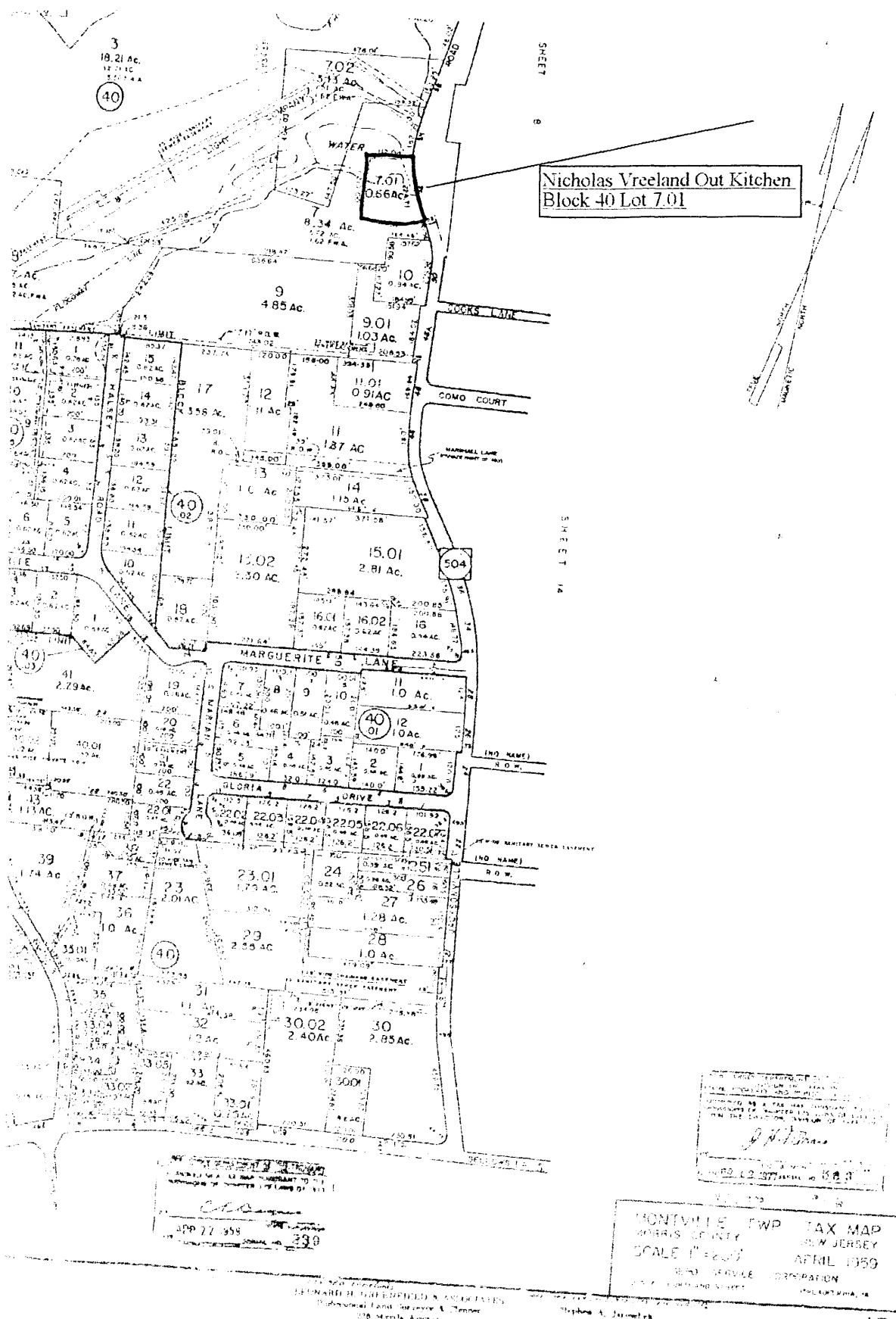
Section number _____ Page 1

Photo List

Typical information for all photographs:

Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen
Morris County, New Jersey
Photographer: Patricia Sackett Chrisman
Date: 2008
Location of negatives: Montville Township Historical Society
52 Jacksonville Road
Montville Township, NJ 07082

- Photo 1. Exterior view, facing west.
- Photo 2. Exterior view, nineteenth century house, main (north) façade, facing south.
- Photo 3. Exterior view, nineteenth century house, facing northwest, outkitchen in distance.
- Photo 4. Original plank door, interior view.
- Photo 5. Exterior view, north elevation, facing southeast.
- Photo 6. Exterior view, west elevation, facing east.
- Photo 7. Exterior view, window at west elevation.
- Photo 8. Exterior view, south elevation, facing north, nineteenth century house beyond.
- Photo 9. Interior view, bake oven at southern wall.
- Photo 10. Original plank door, exterior view.
- Photo 11. Interior view, beam with hook fashioned from tree crook.
- Photo 12. Interior view, rafters.



Nicholas Vreeland Out Kitchen
Block 40 Lot 7.01

THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF MONTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT THE INFORMATION
CONTAINED ON THIS MAP IS CORRECT AND
TRUE TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND
BELIEF.

J. H. [Signature]

APR 27 1959

MONTVILLE TWP TAX MAP
MORRIS COUNTY
NEW JERSEY
SCALE 1" = 200'
APRIL 1959
REAL SERVICE CORPORATION
100 NORTH STREET
MONTICELLO, N.J.

APR 27 1959

BERNARD B. GREENFIELD & ASSOCIATES
Professional Land Surveyors & Engineers
100 Myrtle Avenue

Montville Township Tax Map.

NICHOLAS VREELAND OUTKITCHEN
TOWACO, MORRIS CO., NJ

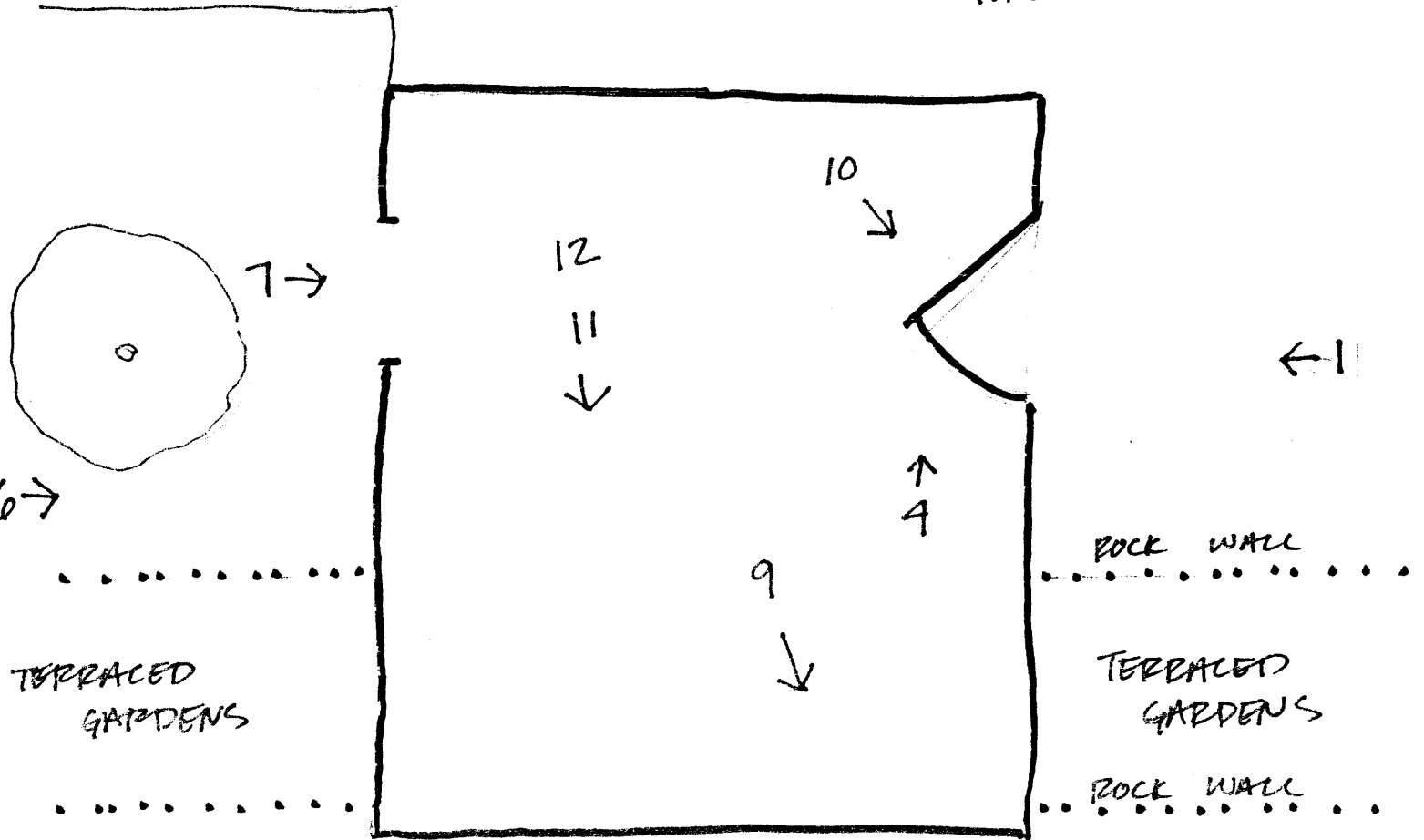
2
↓

19th
CENTURY
HOUSE

5
↓

↑
N

PAVED PATIO



6 →

7 →

12

11
↓

10
↓

← 1

↑ 4

ROCK WALL

TERRACED
GARDENS

TERRACED
GARDENS

9
↓

ROCK WALL

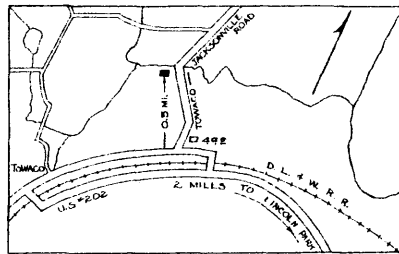
PRIVATE ACCESS ROAD

↑ 3

↑ 8

Figure 9.

THE
 JOHN H. VREELAND
 OUT KITCHEN
 TOWACO - MORRIS COUNTY
 NEW JERSEY



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

MEASURED: MAY 4, 1938
 DRAWN: MAY 16TH TO JUNE 1ST, 1938
 MEASUREMENTS CHECKED: *[Signature]*

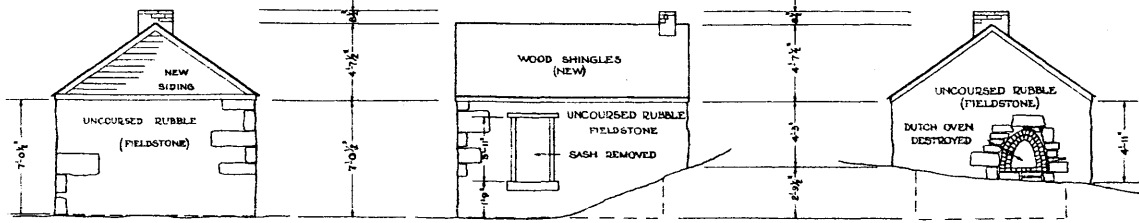
DRAWINGS APPROVED: *[Signature]*
 DRAWINGS APPROVED: *[Signature]*
 ADAPTED FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HERBERT A. MORRILL, STATE SUPERVISOR

MICHAEL STILLMAN - SUPERVISOR
 FIELD PARTY
 D. W. CHESTER - CHIEF
 S. CHRISTOPHERSON
 U. E. WALL - A. UPPER

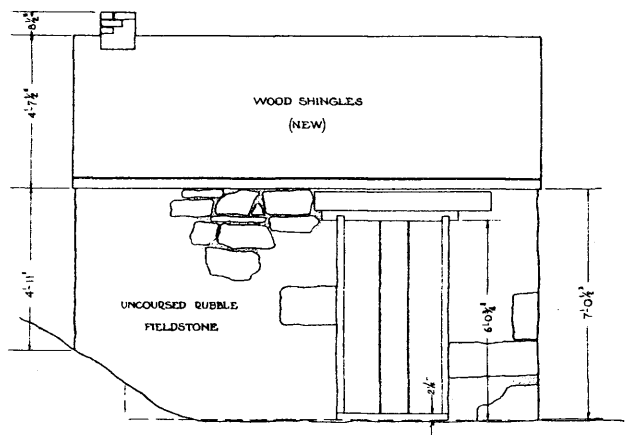
SURVEY NO. N.J. 493
 INDEX NO. 1123

John H. Vreeland Out Kitchen (Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen) Historic American Building Survey, 1938.



NORTH WEST SOUTH

NOTE
STONE PATTERN UNAVAILABLE
BUILDING OVERGROWN
WITH VINES



EAST
ELEVATIONS

S. CHRISTOPHERSON, DEL.
C. WATSON, DEL.



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT NO. 45-22-4999
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

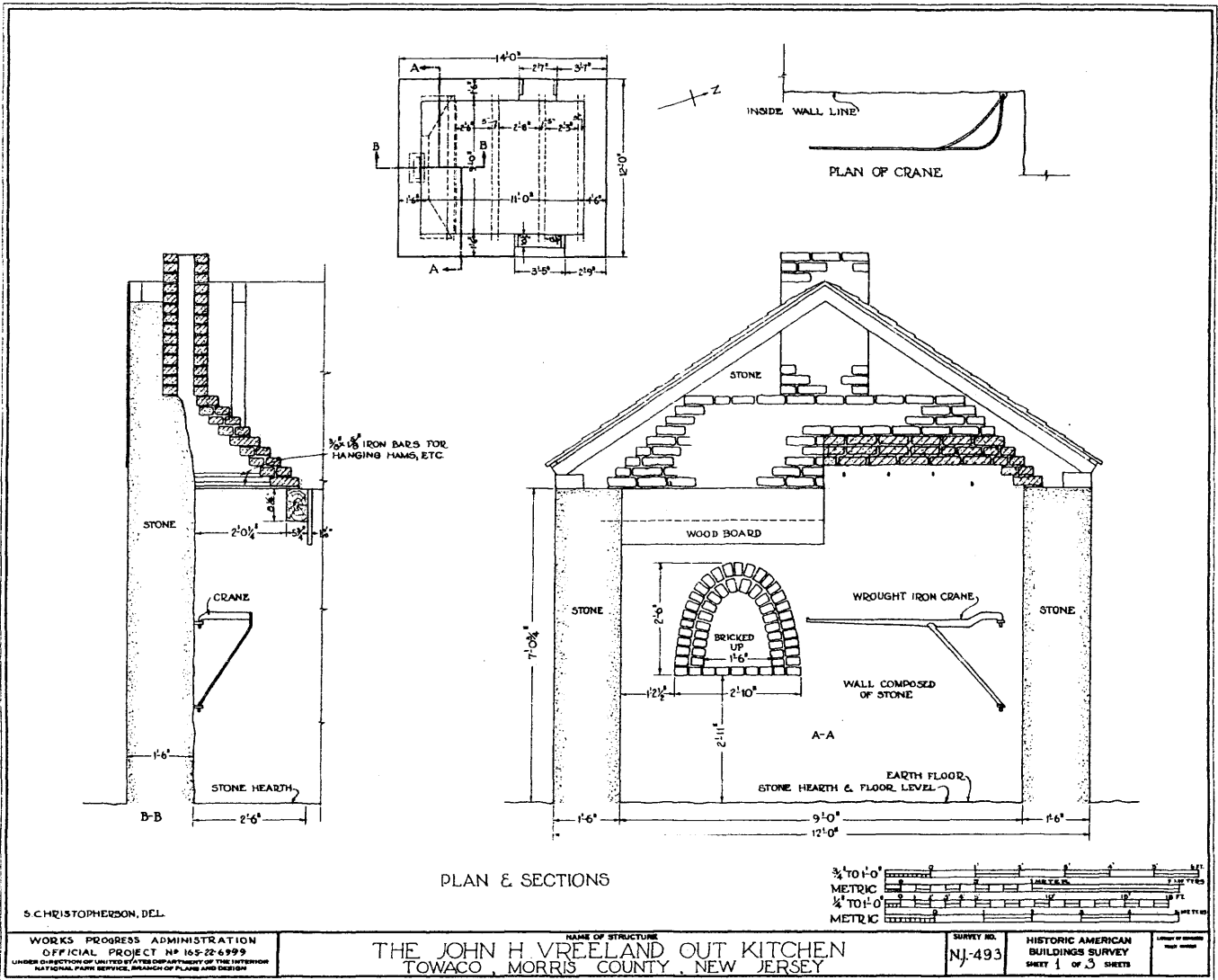
NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE JOHN H. VREELAND OUT KITCHEN
TOWACO, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

SURVEY NO.
NJ-493

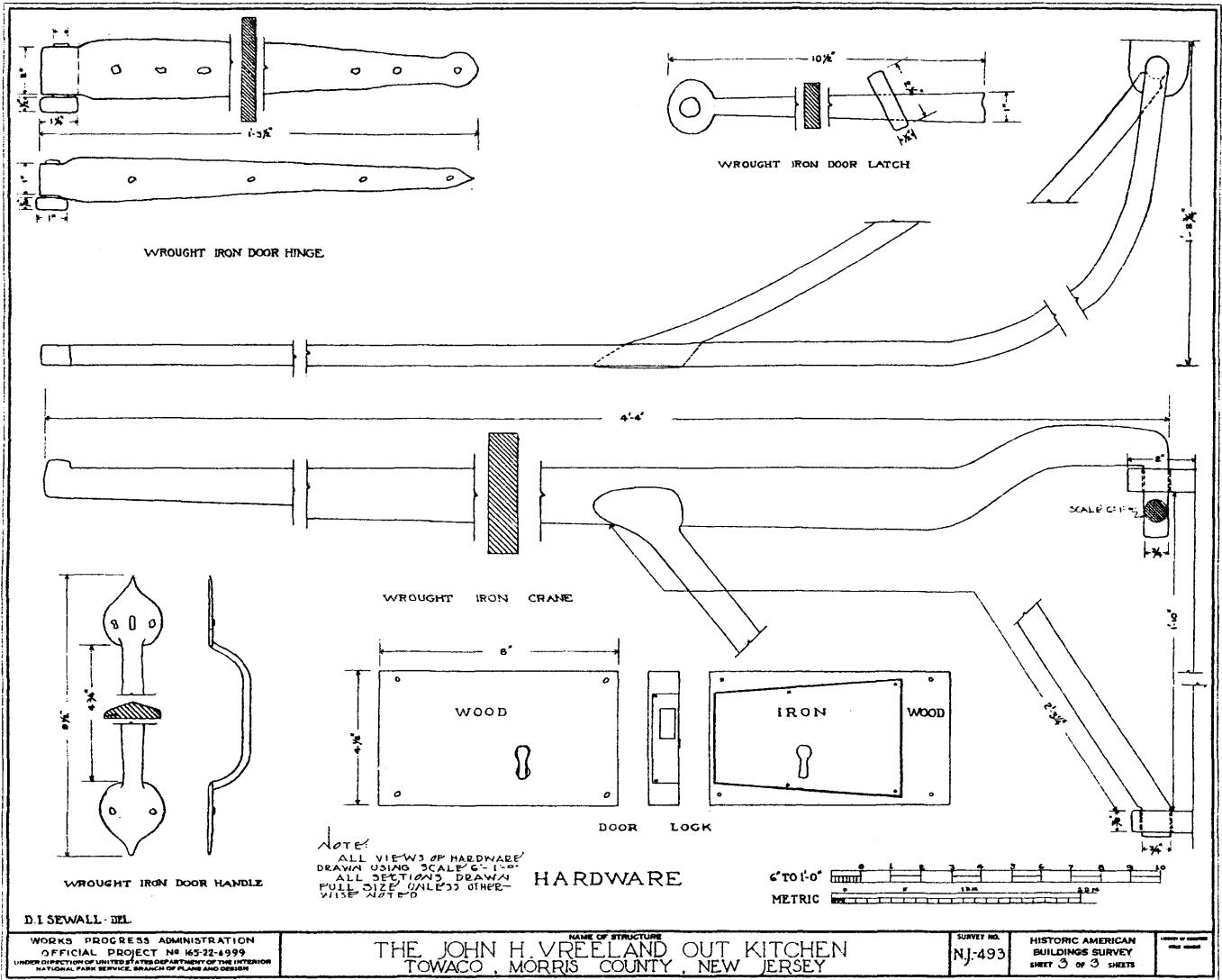
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

DATE OF RECORD
1938

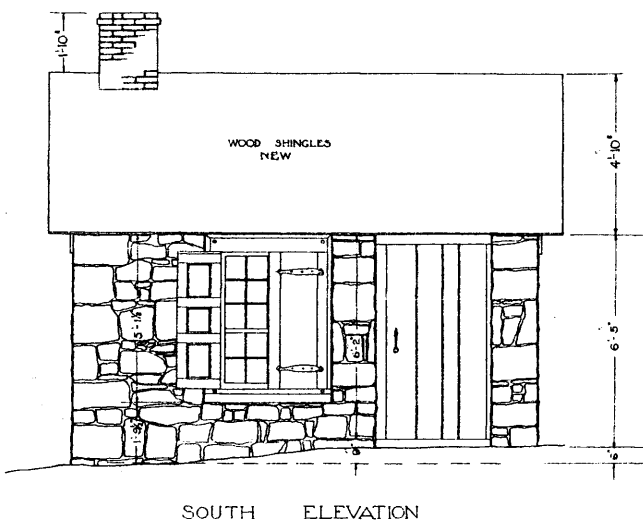
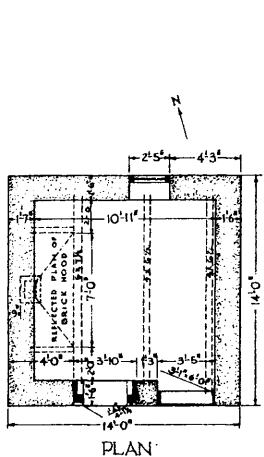
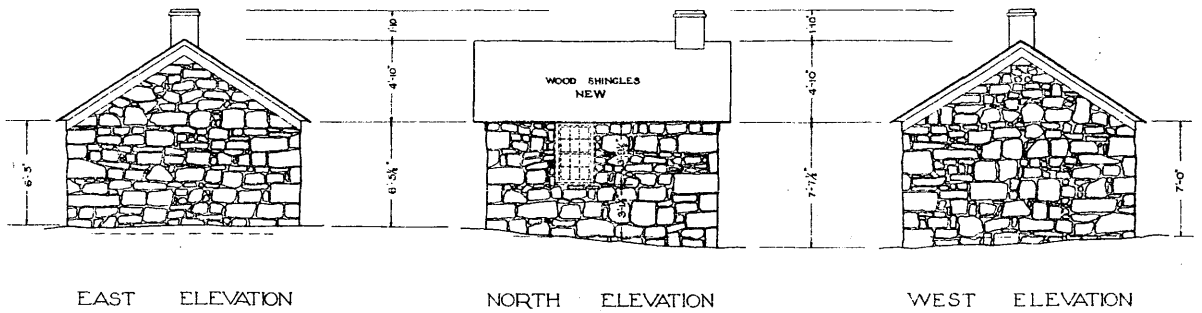
John H. Vreeland Out Kitchen (Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen) Historic American Building Survey, 1938



John H. Vreeland Out Kitchen (Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen) Historic American Building Survey, 1938



John H. Vreeland Out Kitchen (Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen) Historic American Building Survey, 1938



NOTE: WALLS ARE OF UNCOURSED RUBBLE FIELDSTONE.



C. WATSON - DEL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT NO. 165-22-6999
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
ABRAM JACOBUS OUT KITCHEN
TOWACO, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

SURVEY NO.
NJ-492

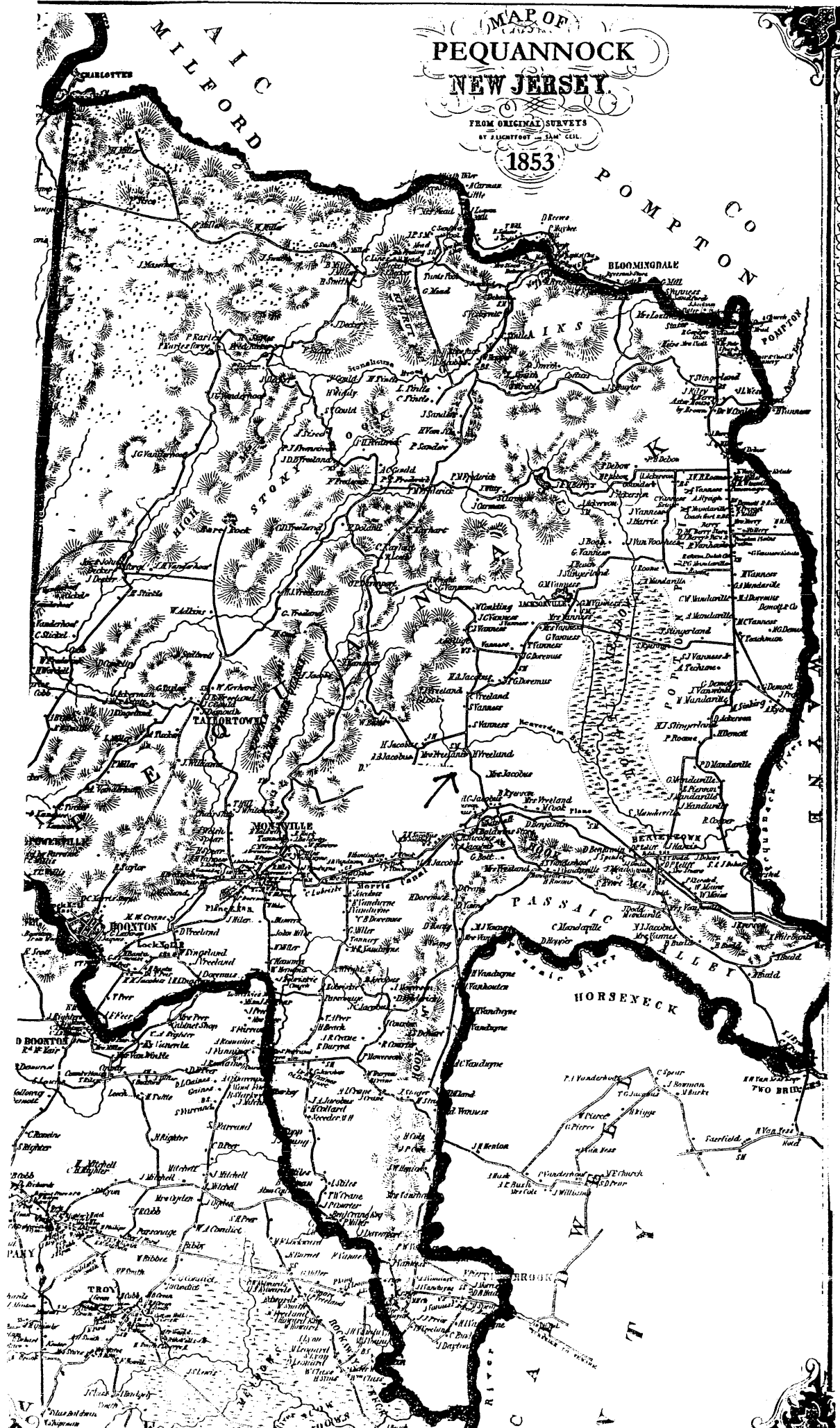
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

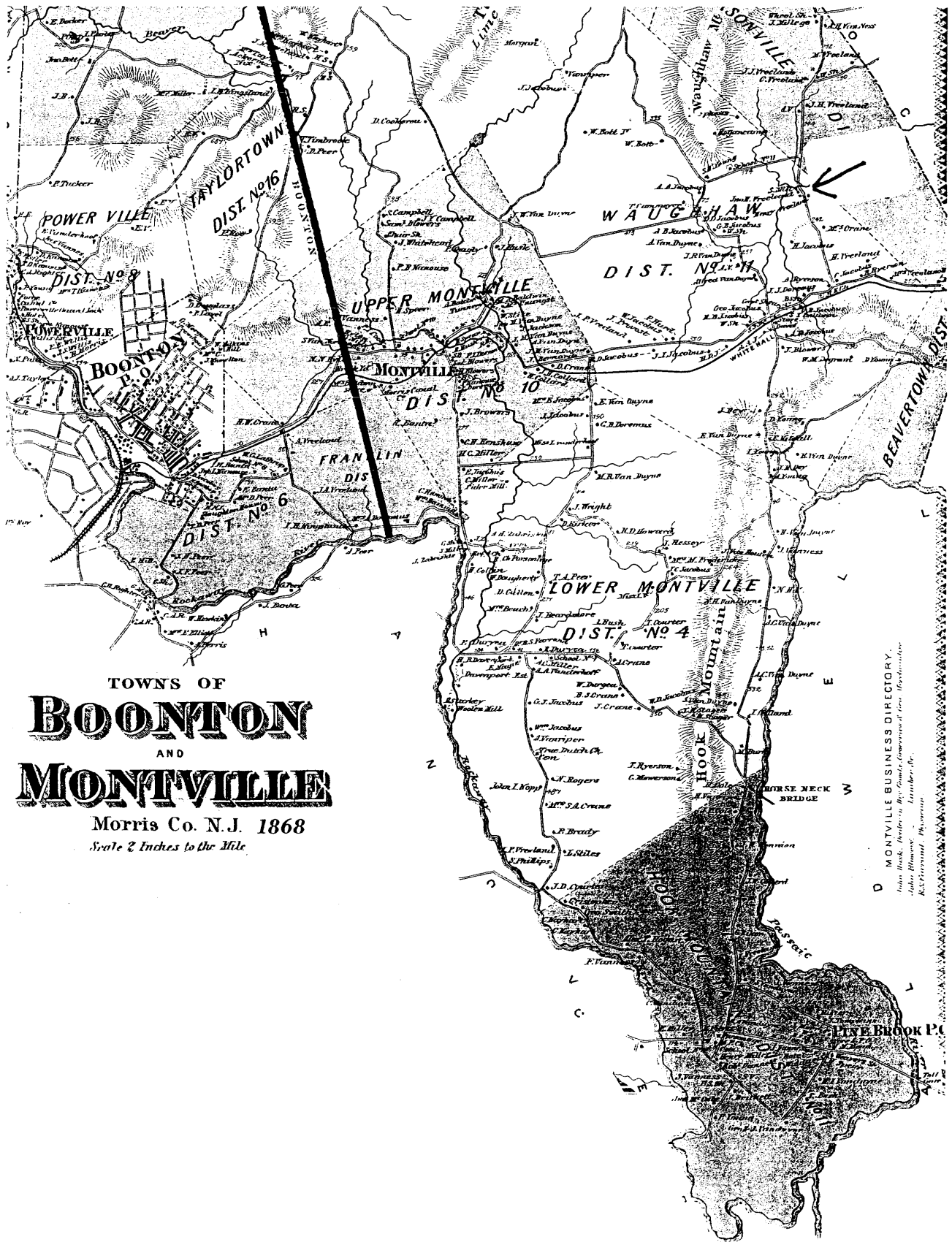
Abram Jacobus Outkitchen, Towaco, Morris County, New Jersey, Historic American Building Survey, 1938.

MAP OF
PEQUANNOCK
NEW JERSEY

FROM ORIGINAL SURVEYS
BY LIGHTFOOT & SAN' GUL.

1853



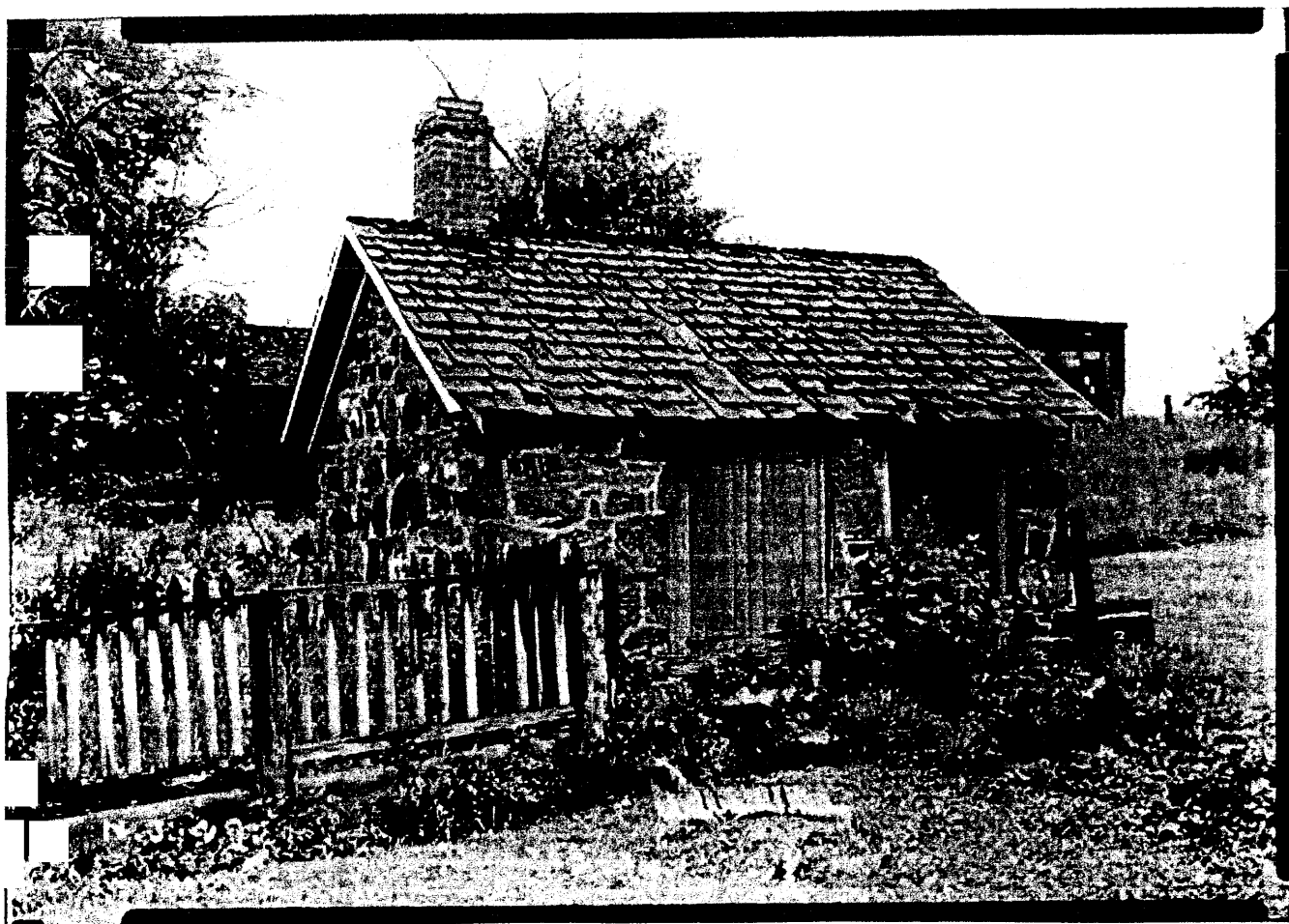


TOWNS OF
BOONTON
 AND
MONTVILLE
 MORRIS CO. N.J. 1868
 Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

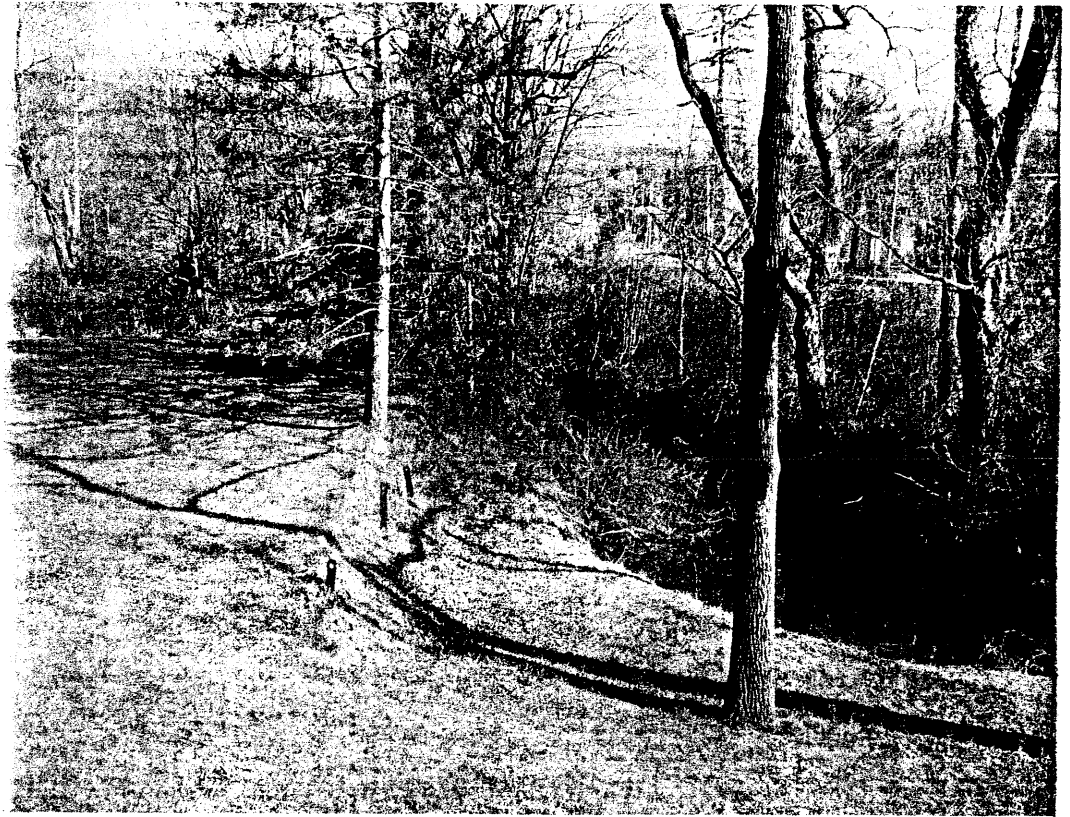
MONTVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
 This Book, Available in the County Courthouse of New Jersey,
 under the name of "Boonton and Montville,"
 is published by the
 KENNEDY & COMPANY, Publishers.

Map, Boonton and Montville, New Jersey, Morris County, New Jersey, 1868.

**1. Historic American Buildings Survey Nathaniel R. Ewan, Photographer July 19,
1938 EXTERIOR - NORTH VIEW
HABS NJ,14-TOWA,2A-1**



Abram Jacobus Outkitchen, Towaco, Morris County, New Jersey, Historic American Building Survey, 1938.



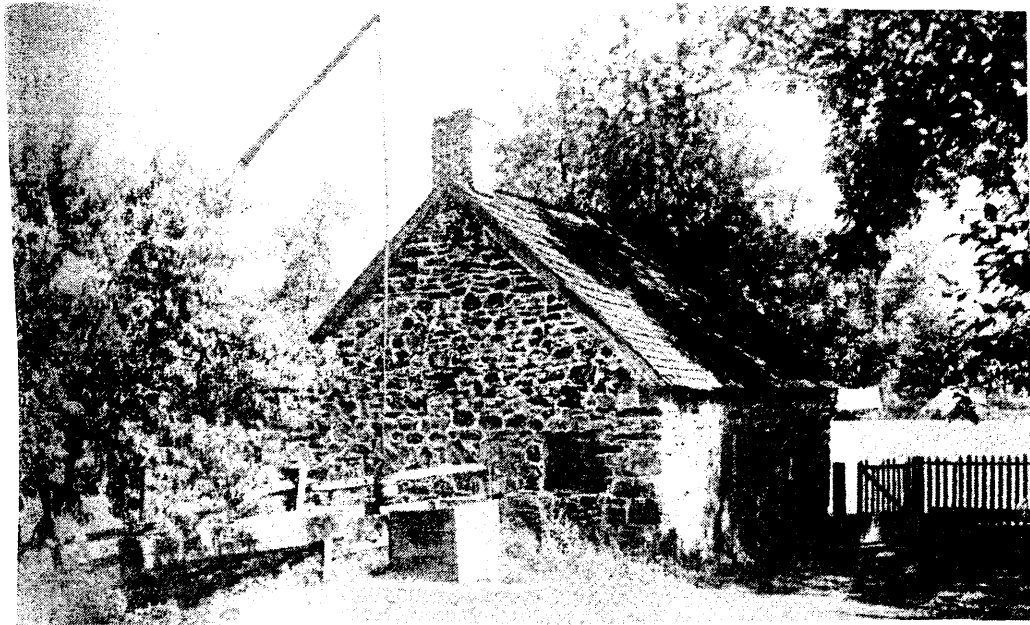
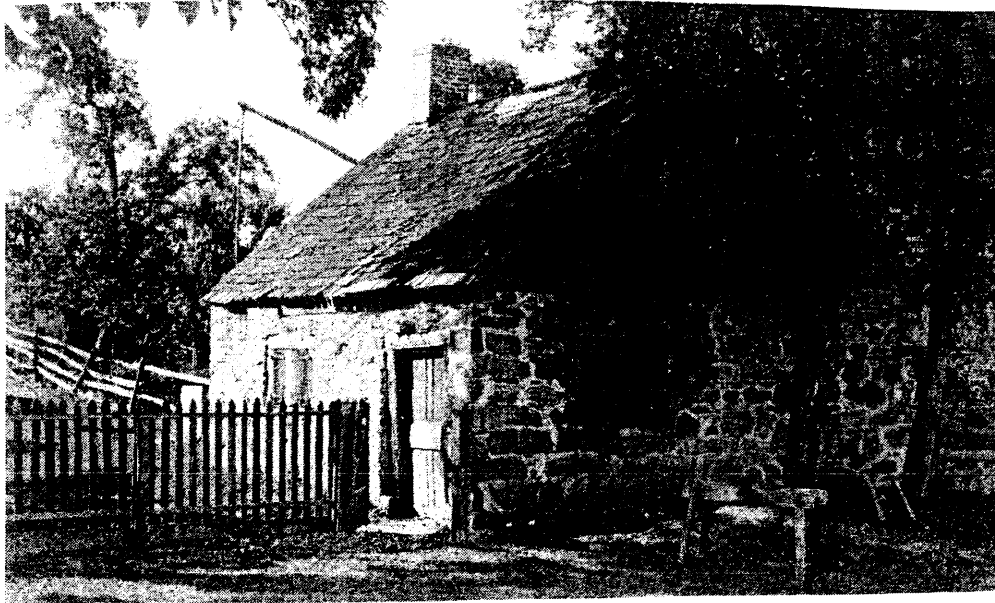
Remnants of historic sawmill site and Beaverdam Brook, facing north.



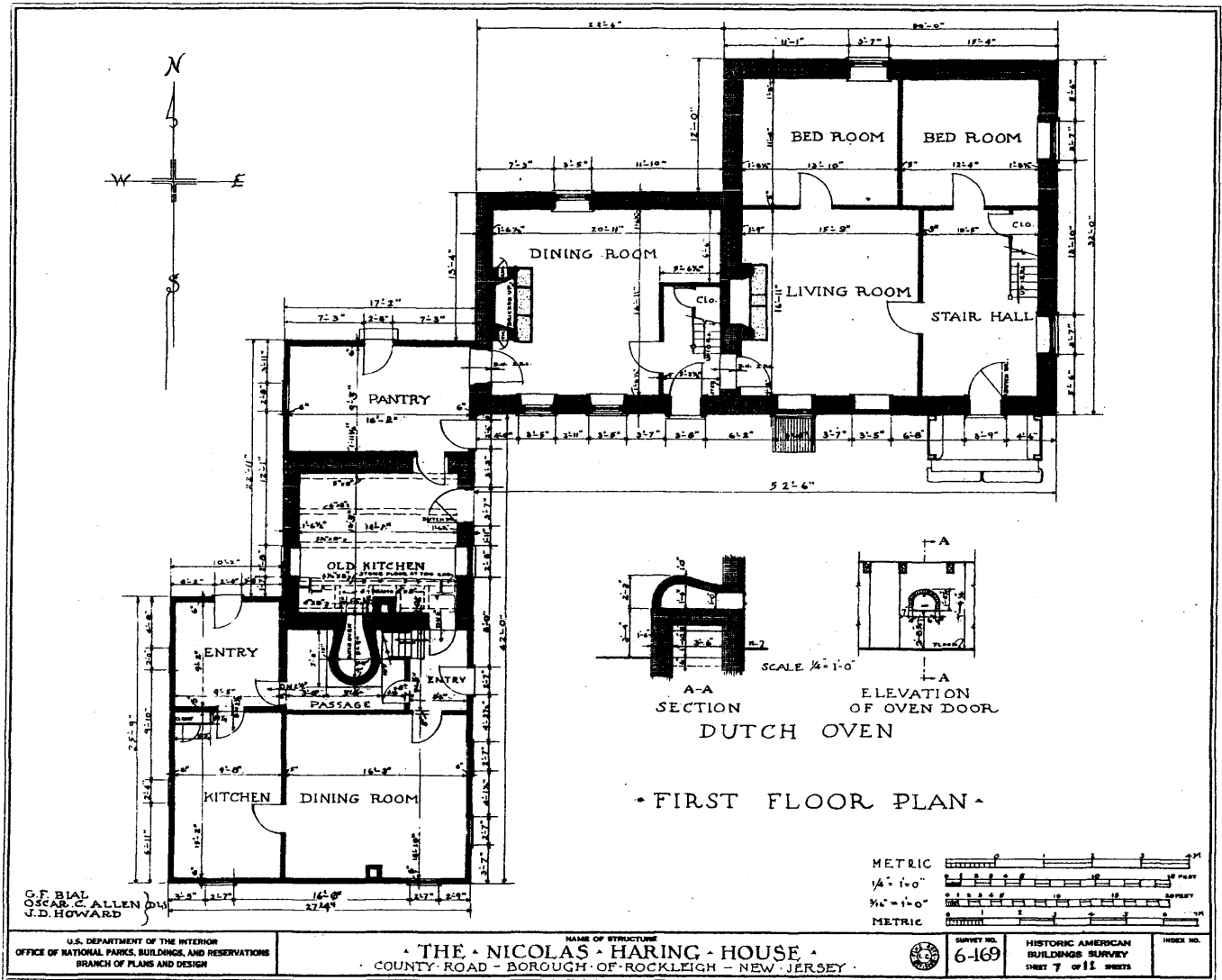
Henry Vreeland House, Jacksonville, Road, facing northwest. Photo courtesy of the Montville Township Historical Society.



Nicholas Vreeland Outkitchen, 1962. Danner's Pond in background. Photo Courtesy of Montville Township Historical Society.



Unidentified bake house in New Jersey. Photo (undated) by Alvin Morris, Paterson, New Jersey; reproduced from John R. Stevens, *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America, 1640-1830*.



Nicolas Haring House, Rockleigh, New Jersey. Historic American Building Survey. Previously detached outkitchen incorporated into larger home.