

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09001074

Date Listed: 12/11/2009

Property Name: Case-Dvoor Farmstead

Multiple Name:

County: Hunterdon

State: NJ

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

Patricia Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

12/11/2009
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

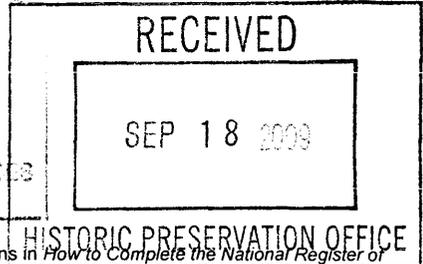
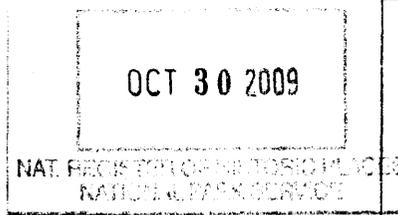
This SLR is issued to make a technical correction to the form. In Section 3 of the form the SHPO signed but did not check the three boxes. The staff of the SHPO has confirmed that in Section 3 it should be noted that this is a nomination, that the SHPO says meet the National Register Criteria, and that it is being nominated at the Local level of Significance. The form is amended to add this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1074



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 Case-Dvoor Farmstead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 111 Mine Street

not for publication

city or town Raritan Township

vicinity

state New Jersey

code NJ

county Hunterdon

code 019

zip code 08822

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property

meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

9/28/09

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:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

Patrick Andrews

12/11/2009

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
7		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/ warehouse
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

GEORGIAN
LATE VICTORIAN/ Italianate
LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
 walls STONE
WOOD
 roof SLATE
 other _____

Narrative Description

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

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1798 – c. 1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Connor

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Case Dvoor Farmstead**Hunterdon, NJ**

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 40,159 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	510963	4484410	3	510655	4483915
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting
2		511160	4483850	4	510735	4484390

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Dennis Bertland, Janice Armstrong,organization Dennis Bertland Associates date March 2009street & number P.O. Box 315 telephone 609-397-3380city or town Stockton state NJ zip code 08559**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 Hunterdon County Land Trust Alliancestreet & number 56 Main Street telephone 908-237-4582city or town Flemington state NJ zip code 08559**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

Section number 7 Page 1

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Prominently located at the western gateway to Flemington, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead overlooks the north side of the Mine Street traffic circle. Drained by Mine Brook, a small, meandering Neshanic River tributary, the approximately 40-acre property consists of open, generally level pastures, meadows and cropland with scattered trees and woody shrubs, particularly along the steep stream banks and field borders. It constitutes the remainder of a farm established as early as 1780, perhaps earlier. The farmstead takes its name from two of the families who owned and farmed the property, the Cases from 1785 to 1860 and the Dvoors from 1920 to 1999. Featuring an impressive assemblage of frame farm buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as a notable, vernacular Georgian-style dwelling of stone construction erected in 1798, the farmstead provides an important document of the region's farm culture and building practices during those periods. In addition, archaeological resources may exist in the immediate environs of the farmstead and to the east along the creek, the site of a tannery conducted by the Case family and other dwellings. The property forms part of a greenway being established along Mine Brook and is bordered to the north by municipally owned park land. Low density, mostly late 20th-century residential development characterizes the surrounding neighborhood, punctuated by contemporary institutional uses. Despite minor physical deterioration and modern alterations, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead still reflects its circa 1798-1940 period of significance. While some early fabric has been lost, the farmstead retains its essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The seven contributing resources comprising the Case-Dvoor Farmstead cluster near the southeastern corner of the property, on the north side of the Mine Street traffic circle, and consist of a house, two barns, wagon house/garage, office, equipment shed and well. The homestead dwelling (site map, feature 1) is set back about fifty feet from the road and two hundred feet from the Mine Creek. The two-story, gable-roofed dwelling has a symmetrical five-bay front elevation, double-pile center-hall plan and interior gable end chimneys. While retaining much of its original Georgian character, the house exhibits Victorian and Colonial Revival embellishment, the result of late 19th and mid 20th century renovations. The adjoining well dates perhaps as early as the house; the well curb dates to the early 20th century (site map, feature 2). A few yards to the north is a small, 2-story wagon house of late 19th century date, which was converted into a garage in the mid 20th century (site map, feature 3). Just west of the house stands the two-room office built by the Dvoors in the early 1930s (site map, feature 4). To the north is a large, six-bay bank barn with embanked stone basement that dates to the later 19th century (site map, feature 5). The contemporary ell at its northeast corner was extended perpendicularly to the south as far as the wagon house/garage, probably during the 1920s or early 1930s, creating a barnyard enclosed on three sides. Other mid-20th century appendages include a silo, equipment shed and cattle chute. The horse barn, located west of the bank barn, dates to the early 1930s (site map, feature 6). Its massive gambrel roof prominently features a painted advertisement for the Dvoors' stock farm. The equipment shed at the farmstead's northwest corner is a three-part range (site map, feature 7). It consists of two late 19th wagon houses, the western one of which was moved from the south end of the bank barn in the mid 20th century and joined to the eastern one by a three-bay shed-roofed garage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

House: (feature #1 on the site map)

The substantial stone house of vernacular Georgian design erected by second generation German immigrant Philip Case (1753-1831), a successful tanner and farmer, stands testament to the prosperity that he achieved. The date “1798” carved on the dressed-stone surround of the blind oculus in the dwelling’s east gable undoubtedly commemorates its construction, being consonant with its architecture and supported by documentary evidence. Typical of the largest Georgian style houses built throughout the region before and after 1800, the two-story, gable-roofed dwelling has a symmetrical five-bay front elevation, double-pile center-hall plan and interior gable end chimneys. While retaining much of its original vernacular Georgian character, the house underwent renovations in the late 19th and mid 20th centuries, including the addition of a small frame rear appendage, and exhibits Victorian and Colonial Revival embellishment typical of those periods.

Philip Case’s daybooks include many references to building materials and workmen during 1798 and 1799, most of which probably relate to the construction of the house. Case obtained building materials during the first half of 1798 and construction apparently began that summer. On January 31, 1798, for example, he credited John Stevenson the sum of £2.0.11 for “4 days carting boards from the river,” presumably the Delaware River, and on May 31 noted receipt of “100 feet of lath.”¹ In June, 1798, he credited several individuals for supplying more than forty wagon loads of stone, and he entered periodic payments in cash and leather to “William Conard Mason” over the course of the next several months.² The dwelling’s walls must have been largely completed during the summer and autumn months since on November 16, 1798 Case noted that Conard and his apprentice “Akers” had worked 190 days for him, labor valued at the considerable sum of £71.5.³ In addition to his tannery and farm, Case was the proprietor of a nearby brick kiln, a convenient source for the brick used for the dwelling’s massive chimney stacks and other brick trim.⁴ His tannery similarly provided a ready supply for the hair used in making the mortar and plaster.

“William Conard” presumably was the mason William Connor whom local historian John W. Lequear identified as the builder of the house. As a boy Lequear accompanied his father on a trip to Flemington in 1834 (one of whose purposes was “procuring hair at the tannery of Mr. Case” to be used in making mortar for the house the elder Lequear was then building).⁵ Writing years later about the trip, Lequear had this to say about the Case property:

The fine stone dwelling of Mr. Davis [the Case-Dvoor house] had then been built some years. Its substantial masonry is still admired to this day. I knew a prominent mason, probably the master workman, Captain William Connor, who often spoke of his topping out the east chimney and the great number of bricks used.⁶

¹ Philip Case, Daybook C, January 31 and May 31, 1798 entries, pages 9 & 22, HCHS MS #461.

² Ibid., June 19 & 23, July 30, October 6, & November 16, 1798 entries, pages 24, 25, 28, 36 & 44. In December, 1797, Case credited “William Conard mason by cash of Robert Stevenson” the amount of £1.2.6, perhaps the first payment related to the mason’s services for the construction of the house [Philip Case, Daybook C, December 11, 1797 entry, page 2].

³ Philip Case, Daybook C, January 31, 1798, page 9, HCHS MS #461.

⁴ Philip Case Daybook B pages 211 – 216; MS 460; Phyllis B. D’Autrechy, *Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781-1960)*, pages 26 - 28 & 31.

⁵ John W. Lequear, “My First Visit to Flemington,” *The Jerseyman*, vol. 3, no. 1, April 1895, page 6.

⁶ Ibid., pages 6 & 7..

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Little is known about Connor, except that he owned land in nearby Kingwood Township as early as 1797 and lived there well into the 19th century.⁷ There are a number of other large houses in southwestern Hunterdon County with similar stone work, most notably the houses of John Prall, Jr., in Stockton and Elijah Rittenhouse in Kingwood Township, both contemporary with the Case house, and it is possible that Connor had some role in or was influenced by their construction.⁸

Like many others dwellings erected in Hunterdon County in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Case-Dvoor house exhibits a combination of traditional practices and Georgian style influences. While their walls are of traditional coursed rubble stone construction, the Case-Dvoor, Rittenhouse and Prall houses are distinguished by Georgian style window lintels, comprised of projecting key stones and flanking splayed voussoirs, along with large corner quoins, all carefully cut and dressed (photo #s 1 & 5). At the Rittenhouse and Case-Dvoor dwellings, cut stone surrounds with large keystone also were used for gable oculi (photo #3). Of the three, only the Case-Dvoor house has a full Georgian center-hall plan, as does the 1783 Perry Mansion in nearby New Hope, Pennsylvania, which may have provided a prototype for the Hunterdon County houses with Georgian features erected in subsequent decades. However, in contrast to the formality of its front elevation, the rather informal treatment of the other facades of the Case-Dvoor with their irregular fenestration, simpler stonework and brick-arched window lintels conforms to more vernacular building traditions of long standing (photo #4). While this combination of the high style and the vernacular might only reflect budgetary constraints, it may speak to a certain cultural restraint or rural conservatism.⁹

Construction of the Case house evidently continued throughout 1799, and the house may not have been finished until early in the following year. One may assume that the roof was covered soon after the completion of the stone walls and before winter had set in, and a February 15, 1799 entry in Philip Case's daybook credited Martin Jonson for "carpenter work at sundry times" worth the considerable sum of £129.2.10, which probably including both framing and finish work.¹⁰ Interior walls and ceilings typically were plastered after woodwork was in place, and several daybook entries suggest that interior plastering occurred in 1799. An April 12, 1799 entry records the acquisition of ceiling lath, and one on May 4 debits one Peter Gary for "1 bushel of plaster."¹¹

⁷ William Connor appears on the 1797 Kingwood tax role assessed for 26 acres of improved land, along with 2 head of cattle and 1 horse [Kingwood Township Tax Ratables, 1797]. In 1799, William Connor, mason, and wife Anna sold a 16-acre lot in Kingwood to Jesse Moore [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 17, page 226]. He probably is the William Conner, a white male aged between 60 and 70, listed as a Kingwood Township head of household in the 1830 census [US Census, Kingwood Township, 1830, #369]. William Conner and William Conner, Jr. are listed as Kingwood Township residents in the 1840 census, and two William Conners, aged 42 and 24, appear in the 1850 census [US Census, Kingwood Township, 1840 and 1850]. A Kingwood Township resident "William Daugherty (alias Conner)" who signed his will in 1854 might have been related [Hunterdon County Wills 5735J]. William Connor's military title presumably related to militia service, although no evidence of this has been found.

⁸ Keith Strunk, *Prallsville Mills and Stockton*, pages 7, 8 & 18-24; Barbara & Alexander Farnham, *Kingwood Township of Yesterday*, page 23. John Prall, Jr. acquired mill property at the mouth of Wickecheoke Creek in 1792, and, according to family sources, built his "plantation house" nearby in 1798 and might also have been responsible for the "manor house" adjoining the mill complex. A stone inscribed with the initials "P," "E" & "R" and the date "1793" commemorates the construction of a stone house in Kingwood Township by Elijah Rittenhouse & his wife Piety who acquired the property on which it stands in that year.

⁹ Segmental-arched brick lintels are a detail found on a number of mid 18th-century Hunterdon County stone houses. Examples include the Reynold-Van Syckel House, Union Township, which is thought to have been built in 1763 and the Howsel-Wagoner House, Stanton, Readington Township, which may date c. 1755 [Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York*, pp. 568 & 569; see also Stanton Historic Rural district National Register nomination form, page 7-7].

¹⁰ Philip Case Daybook C, page 55, February 15, 1799 entry; MS 461.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, page 59, April 12, 1799 entry; page 63, May 4, 1799, May 1, 1799.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

On three occasions in that year, Case credited Connor and two other individuals for “mason work,” totaling 89 days labor valued at slight more than £25, and a mason’s services traditionally might encompass both exterior and interior plastering.¹² Work on the house probably was completed by March 3, 1800, when Case credited “John Van Camp” £3.15.2 for “blacksmith work & sundrys [sic] to this date,” after which entries relating to construction appear less frequently in the Case accounts.

Although the original treatment of the front entry remains unknown, it most likely consisted of a small stoop and paneled door with transom, possibly protected by a hood, much like the entry of the Parry Mansion in New Hope. The present width of the front entry, unless widened in subsequent remodeling, suggests that it may originally been fitted with a two-leaf door. The east entry appears to be early, if not original, and there is, documentary evidence of an early porch or appendage extending across the dwelling’s east gable end. An 1859 map of the adjoining mine property (figure 2) features a vignette depicting the gable-end wall of a two-story gable-roofed dwelling, apparently the Case-Dvoor House, which incorporates what appears to be shed-roofed first-story porch or appendage.¹³

While the construction of the house is well documented, there is little in the historical record relating to subsequent alterations, and no physical evidence of any major modifications until the late 19th century. As owner/occupants from 1870 to 1910, Otis and Elizabeth Davis presumably were responsible for the alterations which on architectural grounds can be dated to that period and which included reworking the roof eaves, windows and front entry, along with the addition of the frame rear appendage and L-shaped front porch and, as well as minor interior remodeling. Although the porch has not survived, its late 19th-century provenance is documented by circa 1930s photographs which records that it had a bracketed box cornice similar to that of the rear wing and square posts on pedestals, which, except for at least one wall post, had been replaced by Tuscan columns, presumably during the early 1900s (figure 6). By the 1930s, central heat, plumbing and electricity had been installed, for which there is both physical and documentary evidence.¹⁴ Other 20th-century alterations, most of which can be dated to after Post-World War II based on photographic documentation, include replacement of the Victorian porch with the present pedimented front entry treatment and stone steps, as well as the stained glass window above and the east porch (figures 10 & 11).

¹² Ibid., page 57, March 19, 1799 entry; page 58, March 31, 1799 entry; page 62, May 1, 1799 entry; page 74, September 5, 1799 entry; page 74, September 5, 1799 entry. On March 19, Case credited “William Conard” for 15 days of work performed by “his boy Andrew Man. On September 4, Case credited John “Akers” for “34 for days of mason work,” and on November 11, he credited credit Jesse Mann for “40 days mason work.” John W. Lequear’s account of his 1834 trip to Flemington provides evidence that a mason’s services might include plaster work:

In the year 1834, my father was engaged in building the largest stone house in the township of Kingwood. The mason work was under the supervision of Daniel Helwig, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who the same year constructed the stone dwelling lately occupied by John S. Higgins. The outside coating and plastering within have always commanded the admiration of those who have viewed the house which my father built. In mixing the mortar a large quantity of hair was used. In the latter part of that summer my father planned a trip to Flemington...combining business at the County office, and procuring hair at the tannery of Mr. Case, near the town [Lequear, “My First Visit to Flemington,” *The Jerseyman*, vol. 3, no. 1, April 1895, page 6].

¹³ “A Map Showing the Vertical and Longitudinal Workings of the Mines of the Hunterdon Copper Company, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. With A Perspective. by Pro Montroville Wilson Dickeson M. D. 1859.”

¹⁴ The 1930 census records that the Dvoor family had a radio, for which electricity was necessary [US Census, Raritan Township, Jacob Dvoor 1930]. A plumbing vent pipe can be seen protruding from the slate roof in one of the 1930s photographs [figure 6].

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Exterior

The exterior walls of the Case-Dvoor House are constructed of traditional coursed rubble masonry with cut stone and brick trim. A mix of what appears to be sedimentary fieldstone ranging from reddish brown and grayish brown in color was used for the body of the house, against which the reddish brown, carefully cut and pick-dressed sandstone employed for the corner quoins, front window lintels and east gable oculus provides a marked contrast and Georgian style accent (photo #s 1,2,3 & 5). The large quoins are set in an alternating header and stretcher pattern. The flat-arched window lintels consist of projecting keystones flanked by small polygonal voussoirs, those on the ends of the first-story windows extending beyond the windows framing to create the effect of a belt course (photo #5). The blind east gable oculus, which faces towards Flemington, features voussoirs with projecting key blocks at the quadrant points. The date "1798" has been carved in two parts on the side key blocks and the initials "A/BC" on the top one. The surround has been painted and the date and initials picked out in black (photo #3).¹⁵ Brick was used for the surround of the west gable oculus and the segmental-arched window lintels on the secondary elevations, along with the massive chimney stacks of the gable-end chimneys (photo #s 1, 2 & 4). Although some early V-profile pointing survives on the back wall where it was protected by the frame addition, much of the pointing appears to have been reworked.

The house also retains its original fenestration pattern, for the most part, although the windows and the front entry have been reworked in varying degrees. The windows on the three-bay rear elevation retain their original heavy timber frames with pegged mortise and tenon corner joints and Roman ovolo outer molding. Other early fabric includes the blind oculi windows with their curved "sunray" muntins (photo #4) and a number of shutters with fixed louvers and strap hinges (although not necessarily mounted at their original positions). Most of the window frames on the other elevations appear to have been replaced or reworked in the late 19th century, after 1870 Davis acquisition of the property, to which time all of the 2/2 sashes must date. The 4/4 sash attic windows also appear to be replacements, as are the mostly two-light cellar windows. The first-story front windows were lengthened at the bottom, and timber lintels inserted below the brick segmental arches spanning several windows on the irregularly fenestrated side elevations (photo #s 3 & 5). Two windows on the west gable end and one on the east gable end have only timber lintels; either their brick lintels were removed or alternately the openings subsequently were cut in the walls. Shutters with moveable louvers found at the front windows and elsewhere probably are contemporary with this work (photo #5).

The entries also present a mix of early and later work. The two rear entries, now concealed by the frame addition, retain original heavy timber frame with pegged mortise and tenon corner joints and Roman ovolo outer molding, along with one spike driven pintle indicating that the original doors, no longer extant, were hung on strap hinges. The east gable-end first-story entry with panel-lined reveals and panel door is an early, if not original feature, and the cellar entry at the north end of the same elevation presumably also is original (photo #2). The front entry features a slightly recessed door with four round-arched panels outlined with a large bolection molding, surmounted by a transom and flanked by a narrow side-lights over matching bolection-molded rectangular pane (photo #1). This typically Victorian treatment probably also postdates 1870. The front entry's Colonial Revival surround, however, dates to the 1950s or early 1960s. Presumably installed upon the removal of the L-shaped porch depicted in early photographs, it consists of a triangular pediment supported

¹⁵ While one might reasonably interpret the "C" as standing for Case and the "A" for Philip Case's wife Amy, the "" can best be explained as a modified "P" for Philip..

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

by console brackets and flanking pilaster strips. The stone entry steps and iron railing probably are contemporary, along with the stained glass second-story window above.

While the dwelling presumably had simple box cornices and a wood-shingle roof, the existing box cornice with built-in gutter, along with the gable returns and overhanging raking eaves must also date to the later 19th-century (photo #s 1, 2 & 3). The existing slate roof might be the one installed when the cornice was re-worked, but more likely it is a 20th-century replacement. The brick chimney stacks probably are original, but bear evidence of repointing and repair.

The small frame shed-roofed rear appendage has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and a built-up bracketed cornice on its east side, a feature suggesting that it also dates to the late 19th century remodeling (photo #4). The recently removed shed-roofed porch which extended across the east gable end appears to have dated to the late 20th century, based on the evidence of its corrugated fiber glass roof sheathing and decorative iron posts set on low stone piers; curiously, the porch lacked a floor deck at the first story level.

Interior

The interior of the Case-Dvoor house retains considerable early fabric and exhibits Georgian stylistic influences consistent with its 1798 construction date, along with features resulting from late 19th and 20th-century remodeling. Early elements include random width flooring, wall and ceiling plaster, molded woodwork, panel doors, the central stair staircase and several fireplaces. Of particular interest are the plank attic partitions bearing inscriptions related to grain storage, and the low arcaded brick platform running along the west wall of the cellar, which appears to have served as storage shelf or work bench, most probably in the cheese making operations conducted by the Case family (photo #4). Victorian alterations, post dating 1870 include the installation of round-arched marble mantels on the two first-story west fireplaces (photo #6), as well as several doors and some door and window trim. Twentieth century modifications include the removal of the partition between the two first-story west rooms, parquet flooring throughout much of the first story and the installation of a bathroom in the small room at the front of the second-story hall, work which probably occurred in the around 1930. The installation of a bathroom under the staircase on the first story and remodeling of the kitchen is post World War II work.

The house features a two-room deep, center-hall plan on the first and second stories floors with a full cellar below and a lofty attic above. The framing of the roof and the first floor, visible in the attic and cellar, is constructed in the traditional manner employing hewn timber and mortise and tenon joinery. The upper floors and the partitions presumably are similarly framed. Brick partitions partially divided the cellar into three sections; plank partitions enclose two rooms at the east end of the attic which is otherwise open. The massive east chimney which serves four fireplaces, incorporates a triangular stone base to support corner fireplaces in the two southeast rooms on the first and second stories, and its flues are brick, at least above the level of the attic floor. The paired west chimneys, each serving two fireplaces, are supported by barrel-vaulted stone piers, the vaults of which are constructed of brick (photo #6). Above the level of the attic floor, the paired brick flues were built at 30 degree angles, joining together several feet below the ridge into a large single stack, an accomplishment of which mason William Connor undoubtedly was proud (photo #13).¹⁶

¹⁶ See footnote 24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Despite the installation of a modern furnace and other utility equipment, the cellar retains much of its historic character, featuring whitewashed masonry walls and exposed ceiling beams, along with a brick floor in the eastern section. The latter, which served as a secondary kitchen, has a wide timber-linteled cooking fireplace with brick jambs and direct exterior access. A low brick platform, only a few inches high, in the middle section, probably served for storage, like the arcaded brick platform running along the cellar's west wall. The latter consists of a row of brick barrel vaults, built in several sections interrupted by the stone chimney piers, which support a brick shelf about two feet wide and several feet above the floor (photo #6). This elaborate and unusual construction, which must have been intended for more than simple storage, quite likely was used in the cheese making and other dairy operations.¹⁷

The first story and second stories of the house retain considerable early fabric, despite subsequent remodeling. Of particular note are the central staircase, as well as several fireplaces and built-in cupboards. The U-shaped staircase, which rises in several runs interrupted by landings from the first floor to the attic, survives intact despite the insertion of a bathroom in the first-story stairwell (photo #12). Typical of 18th century work, it has square newel posts and spindles, closed stringboard and a simple molded railing. Early fireplaces include a wide large timber-linteled brick cooking fireplace in the kitchen (the northeast, first-story room) which retains the blocked-up arched opening for a removed bake oven on its rear wall, and several heating fireplaces whose angled jambs and sloping rear walls confirm to the Rumford design popular at the time (photo #s 7 & 9). The corner fireplace in the southeast first-story room features a vernacular Georgian style mantel comprised of an architrave surround (Roman ovolo outer molding) and molded cornice, surmounted by an overmantel with architrave surround and plastered field (photo #9). The Delft tiles outlining the firebox are a modern installation. Two Rumford type brick fireplaces survive in three rooms above, but their mantels have been replaced (photo #10). The southeast, second-story room has a built-in, round-arched corner cupboard, whose detailing includes an architrave surround and molded cornice joined by a project key block, four flush-bead panel doors hung on butt hinges and "butterfly" shelves. Two similarly detailed cupboards are located in the first story west rooms adjoining the fireplaces; their upper doors have been removed but survive stored in the attic (photo #8). A closet in the southwest second-story room has an architrave surround and a six-panel door, whose raised panels match those of the two panels above the door. Other early features include random-width flooring on the second story and in the attic, some architrave door trim with Roman ovolo outer molding, several six-panel doors (both raised and flush types) hung on distinctive butt hinges, as well as simple baseboards and chair rails in several areas (photo #11).¹⁸

The interior of the house underwent remodeling during the late 19th century, possibly in conjunction with the exterior alterations, and at various times throughout the 20th century. This work included the replacement of several fireplace mantels and most of the window trim, and possibly the removal of most of the chair rail, perhaps to accommodate the installation of wallpapers. In the two first-story, west rooms, round-arched mantels of fashionable Victorian design were installed, and around the same time, or perhaps somewhat earlier, the fireplaces in the two second-story east rooms acquired mantels of vaguely Greek Revival design (photo #s 8

¹⁷ That local farmers used shelves in their cellars for ageing cheese is documented by an entry in the diary of Case neighbor John Hall [John Hall diary., folder 15, June 22, 1787 entry]

¹⁸ These distinctive hinges feature a pin fixed to the hinge leaf attached to the door frame which receives a socket fixed to the other leaf, allowing the door to be lifted off the frame. The beveled meeting edges of the pin seat and socket regulate the door swing, ensuring a snug fit when closed. The hinges resemble a loose-joint type said to have been introduced in America around 1850 [James L. Garvin, *A Building History of Northern New England*, page 8]. However, the Case-Dvoor hinges appear to be original to the doors, and their existence seemingly documents an earlier use of the hinge type.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

& 10). The partition between the two first-story, west rooms probably remained during this period, but any earlier door between may have been replaced by an arch or double leaf doors, as was typical of Victorian double parlors. Parquet flooring was installed through the first story around 1930, the partition was removed then, if not before, and closets added on the second story.¹⁹ Plumbing and central heat presumably had been installed by this time, as well as electricity, as suggested by the possession of a radio by the Dvoors in 1930.²⁰ Judging by its finishes, the second-story bathroom was updated, if not installed, in the mid 20th-century. More recent work includes the bathroom under the stairs and the kitchen's built-in cabinets, appliances and faux-beamed ceiling.

As previously mentioned, the attic is open, except for two rooms at its east end. Of about equal size, these rooms were created using plank partitions of quirk-beaded tongue and groove boards (photo #14). Graffiti including mention of "bushels 27 of oats," and "54 bushels of wheat," the dates 1816 and 1817 and various accounts kept in the British currency of pounds, shillings pence suggests that the enclosure served as a granary. The two door openings, however, cut through graffiti and may be evidence, along with the interior plaster finishes, of the subsequent conversion of the space into two bed chambers.

The major character-defining exterior features are the masonry walls, chimneys and window lintels, roof profile and cornice, fenestration pattern, gable oculi, window frames, sashes and shutters, front entry and rear appendage. Those on the interior include the floor plan and partitions, fireplaces, staircase, flooring, doors and woodwork, as well such distinctive elements as the cellar's arcaded platform and attic plank partitions and inscriptions. Major elements dating later than the property's period of significance include the east porch fabric, aluminum storm doors and windows, the front entry surround, stone steps and iron railing, the stained glass window above and first-story hall bathroom

The house is a contributing resource.

Well: (feature #2 on the site map)

Located conveniently near the kitchen door, the round, stonewalled well of unknown depth presumably dates to the 19th-century, if not earlier. The square-stone-walled well curb appears to be of early/mid 20th-century provenance, along with the simple gable roof. The Dvoors brought the bell from another farm that they had owned after it was sold. Character defining features include the well shaft, well curb and roof. Photo #2.

The well is a contributing resource.

Garage/wagon shed: (feature #3 on the site map)

Now connected to the south end of the barn ell, this once freestanding building appears to date to the late 19th century and originally served as a wagon and storage shed. Of light braced-frame construction, it originally had paired vehicular entries on the west gable-end wall and a perpendicular, two-bay shed appendage on the south side as recorded by two 1930s photographs (figures 6 & 7). The Dvoors converted it into a garage some-

¹⁹ Interview with Herbert Dvoor, September 10, 2009.

²⁰ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1930, Jacob Dvoor, #324

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

times after the traffic circle was built, but before the 1950s photographs were taken (figures 10 & 11), and judging from double glass and panel door of the paired garage entries, probably before World War II. It has a stone foundation, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding, multi-pane sash windows, and a batten second-story door on the west gable end, as well as a small pent roof above the garage doors that is probably contemporary with them and a small rear shed appendage. The roof treatment with exposed rafter ends may well be contemporary with the garage conversion. The first-story interior is sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards. The asphalt shingle roofing is modern. Photo #15.

Character defining features include the building form, foundation, roof profile and eaves treatment, frame walls, siding, fenestration pattern, windows sashes and doors. Non-historic elements are the roofing dates later than the property's period of significance.

The wagon house/garage is a contributing resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Office: (feature #4 on the site map)

The small, frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay building with two-room-plan and interior chimney dates to the early 1930s, built around the time of the horse barn, according to Herbert Dvoor. It has asbestos shingle roofing which is laid in a diamond pattern, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding, a small cement-parged chimney stack, 1/1 sash windows with plain trim and a central front entry with glass-and-panel door and stick-bracketed hood. The foundation presumably is poured concrete. There are two rear entries with glass and panel doors. The aluminum storm doors and windows are modern. Photo #16.

The interior has been reworked with modern sheet paneling on the walls, tile ceilings and vinyl tile flooring but retains simple original woodwork.

Character defining features include the building form, roof profile, roofing, siding, fenestration pattern, windows and doors, entry hood, and interior woodwork. Non-historic element include the aluminum storm windows and doors date later than the property's period of significance, as do the interior ceiling, wall and floor treatments.

The office is a contributing resource.

Barn: (feature #5 on the site map)

The saw-cut timber used in constructing its mortise-and-tenon braced frame suggest that the large, six-bay bank barn dates to the later 19th century, as does the use of wire nails on the exterior siding. It has a stone embanked basement, earth-and stone ramp leading to the main wagon entry, overhanging eaves, vertical plank siding, batten sliding doors, several small sash windows, and lightning rods, as well as two small hip-roofed ventilation cupolas. The east wall of the basement or stable level, fully above grade, has been reworked in concrete and steel with horizontal windows bands. This alteration presumably was undertaken shortly after WW II since it matches the treatment on the first story of the north ell, which can be dated to that period based on photographic and physical evidence (figure 5 & 10). Tongue-and-groove, bead-board siding is attached vertically with wire nails. The roof has overhanging eaves and is clad in slate. The louvered ventilation cupolas appear to be contemporary with roof frame, although exterior finishes may have been reworked. The main wagon entry occupies north inner bay on the west side; its sliding doors are constructed of double-bead, tongue-and-groove boards. Photo #s 17 & 18.

The basement stable, evidently intended from the first to accommodate dairy cows, was remodeled to provide a modern "sanitary" milking parlor, presumably with the alteration of the stable wall shortly after World War II. It has a poured concrete floor with manure channels which served two rows of metal stanchions, now removed, steel columns supporting a central summer beam and plaster-like ceiling, which conceals the loft floor joists above.

The upper story retains much more of its original character than does the stable. The framing timbers are circularly-sawn hemlock, probably cut from logs floated down the Delaware from northeastern Pennsylvania or New York. The large timbers are connected with mortise and tenon joinery; small members including diagonal braces are wire-nailed. Unlike earlier barns, there is no evidence of Roman numbers or other connec-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

tion markings. Seven bents forming the bay divisions conform to the Pennsylvania barn bent typology.²¹ Each bent is framed with three cross beams and paired posts. The south inner bent, designed to allow wagons to turn around in south inner bay, features a large clear spanning main beam with diagonal braces and iron tie rods above instead of posts below. Above the uppermost cross beams of the bents, the queen posts supporting the roof purlins are angled to accommodate the operation and the ridgeline hay track (the hay track's trolley is intact, but the fork has been removed). The roof is framed with common rafters covered with sheathing boards, an uncommon practice for a slate roof. The heavy planks forming the plank main floor are wire-nailed. Alterations include the introduction of the loft floors.

North barn ell & rear shed-roofed extension

The two-story, six-bay perpendicular ell at the northeast corner of the bank barn was built in two sections and subsequently remodeled. Its western five bays evidently are contemporary with the main barn, since the latter's framing exhibits no nail holes or other evidence of removed siding at its junction with the ell. Wire nail holes on the east face of the bent between the ell's two east-end bays indicate that this was an exterior wall and the 6th or east end bay was subsequent addition. East end bay and rear shed appendage appear to be one build, based on evidence of framing and continuous wire-nailed tongue-and-groove siding across the east end of both sections, and probably dates c. 1920-30. Tongue-and-groove, bead-board siding is attached vertically with wire nails, and the two louvered ventilation cupolas on the roof match those of the main barn. The asphalt shingle roof is a modern replacement. The several batten-doored openings on the upper story south elevation appear to be early fabric. The first-story wall below, matching that of the adjoining main barn stable wall, is of concrete and steel construction with horizontal window bands. Photographic evidence dates this alteration to shortly after World War II and documents the previous fenestration as a row of small individual windows treatment (figures 5 & 10). The concrete foundation presumably formed part of this work.

Like adjoining barn's basement, the ell's lower level was remodeled to provide a dairy cow stabling, presumably in conjunction with the alteration of the stable wall shortly after World War II. It has a poured concrete floor with manure channels which served two rows of metal stanchions, now removed, steel columns supporting a central summer beam and plaster-like ceiling, which conceals the loft floor joists above. The upper story retains its original character. The western five-bays are framed with circularly-sawn timbers. While the larger timbers (posts, cross girts and rafter plates) evidently are connected with mortise and tenon joinery, small members wire-nailed, including the common rafters which are butt jointed at the ridge. The roof features widely spaced lath, evidently to accommodate slate or wood shingles. The flooring is wire-nailed.

Eastern barn ell range

The eastern range of the ell may be contemporary with the early 1930s horse barn; its asbestos shingle roofing and round metal roof ventilators matching those of the horse barn, or it was remodeled extensively around that time. The rubble-stonework incorporated into the concrete foundation on the east side probably survives from an earlier building. The wire-nailed, tongue-and-groove bead board siding, resembles that of the

²¹ Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, pp 122-125 & 140-141.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

northern ell range, and probably date to the 1930s, as does the fenestration pattern, which is comprised of small windows alternate with stall doors on the west side and a row of small window on the east side.

The interior contains a cow stable with concrete floor on the first story and open loft which is framed, with circularly-sawn, mostly wire nailed lumber. The roof sheathing boards exhibiting paint posts including that they were recycled.

Other appendages (silos; cattle shoot, pump house, equipment shed)

The concrete, metal-banded silo adjoining the north side of the north ell may be one of three documented by the photograph taken in the 1930s before the construction of the traffic circle (figure 2-5), two located on the north side of the ell and the third at the northwest corner of the bank barn. If so, its roof must have been replaced, since the photograph depicts a conical roof with small dormers and finial. The existing round metal roof appears in post World War II photographs (figure 10); either the roof or the entire silo must have been replacement by that time. These photographs indicate the west silo of the north pair also had a conical roof, and suggest that it was of wooden barrel construction, as clearly was the tapering, flat roofed silo at the barn's northwest corner. Both of these must have predated the extant silo by several decades. The northwest corner silo evidently was removed in conjunction with the construction of the gabled cattle chute on its site, which according to Herbert Dvoor was added after World War II, around the time the family gave up the horse business.²² The small gabled appendages at the southwest and southeast corner of the bank barn can be seen in several historic photographs (figures 5, 7 & 10), and probably date to the early 20th century. The gabled equipment shed abutting the south end of the barn was built after World War II (figure 10). It replaces the small wagon house, which now forms the west-end unit of the garage/equipment shed (building #7).

Character defining features include building form, plan, foundation and framing of main block and right-angled ell, roof ventilators, lightning rods, asbestos tile ell roof, roof eaves, siding, windows, doors and open loft interiors and flooring, as well as silo and appendages on north side of ell and at south corners. Non-historic elements include the cattle chute, south equipment shed, and the post-World War II remodeling of the stable levels of the main barn and north ell falls outside the farmstead's period of significance.

The bank barn is a contributing resource.

²² Interviews with Herbert Dvoor, October 16 and December 2, 2001

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Horse barn:

(feature #6 on the site map)

According to Herbert Dvoor, the large gambrel-roofed horse barn was built by a local contractor named McPherson in the early 1930s, before the construction of the Mine Street Circle. While an exact plan or prototype for the building has not been found, it is typical of the barn designs promulgated by such companies as the Loudon Machine Company in the early 20th century, and widely built throughout Hunterdon County and other farming districts in the country, mostly for dairy operations, until the middle of the 20th century.²³ Photo #19.

The most prominent feature of the frame, 2-story barn is its massive gambrel roof, covered with asbestos shingle roofing laid in a diamond pattern and punctuated by two metal roof ventilators, paired shed dormers on both sides, kicked overhanging eaves and hoist overhangs at both gable peaks. The painted advertisement, which reads "Dvoor Bro's/Minebrook Stock-Farm/Dairy Cows- Horses," covers almost the entire south roof slope. Other original features include a poured concrete foundation, vertical siding, multi-pane windows, and batten siding doors centered on both gable walls, as well as batten hay loft doors and hoist overhangs at the gable peaks above.

The scissor trusses framing the upper story and roof are constructed with circularly lumber of modest size compared to that used for the bank barn, as is the upper floor. The ridgeline hay track survives, but the fork has been removed. Shortly after World War I when the Dvoors gave up the horse business, the lower level was converted into a dairy stable and the original stalls were replaced by rows of milking stanchions. The stanchions have been removed.

Character defining features include the building form, plan, framing, roof ventilators, asbestos roofing, painted sign, shed dormers, roof eaves, hoist overhangs, windows, doors, open loft interior and loft flooring

The horse barn is a contributing resource.

Equipment shed:

(feature #7 on the site map)

The frame three-part range consists of two late 19th/early 20th century out buildings (one of which was moved from elsewhere in the complex and both of which have been enlarged and remodeled) connected by a 3-bay shed-roofed garage of mid-20th century date. Photo #20.

East section:

The 2-story, gable-fronted building appears to have been built in two sections, as evidenced by the break in the siding, different foundation materials and interior framing. Exterior features include wire-nailed clapboard siding, batten sliding doors, a batten loft door hung on strap hinges and a 6/6 sash window at the front gable peak, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and an asphalt shingle roof. A row of holes in the front gable wall presumably provided access birds. The original unit to the front, which has a stone foundation and probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century, does not appear to have been deep enough for a drive

²³ Jeffrey L. Marshall & Willis M. Rivinus, *Barns of Buck County*, page 60.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

through wagon house and the steep creek bank to the north would have hindered wagon access on that side; it must have had some other use originally or might have been moved. The rear extension has a brick foundation and presumably was added sometime in the early 20th century, allowing the building to be used as an equipment shed. A photograph dating to the 1930s (figure 5), taken before the traffic circle was built, documents that the buildings had achieved its present configuration and exterior appearance by that time

The building has an open interior, and a staircase along one side provides access to the loft above. It is of braced-frame construction utilizing a mix of circularly saw cut and hewn timber, some of which appears to have been recycled from a domestic building. The loft joists, for example, exhibit nail holes for lath, and other timbers have been hacked in the traditional manner to receive plaster. Several of the large hewn wall posts exhibit mortises holes much larger than the timbers correctly connected to them. Mortise and tenon joinery has been employed for some of the large timbers, diagonal braces and other smaller members and loft flooring are wire-nailed. The junction between the two builds is readily apparent in the frame.

West section.

Also of braced-frame construction and extensively reworked, the apparently 19th-century building was moved from its original location at the south end of the bank barn (to which it was connected by a small gabled unit) shortly after World War II (figures 7, 8 & 10). It began as a double crib wagon shed, a distinctive type of granary consisting of two corn cribs with canted side walls flanking a central wagon way, all covered by a low gable roof. One of the canted side walls is exposed on the west end of the building and remnants of the two cribs survive inside. Sometime in the early 20th century, possibly after the Dvoors acquired the property, the gable roof was removed and a second story added. The junction between the two sections can be clearly seen in the steep stairs inserted in the east crib to provide access to the new loft; the timbers of the original portion exhibiting vertical saw marks and those of the upper story circular saw marks.

Exterior features include a overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, wire-nailed tongue-and-groove bead-board vertical siding, spaced vertical crib slats on the side walls, a 6/6 sash gable window, and a batten sliding garage door flanked by small batten doors providing access to the cribs. The foundation is poured concrete. The slate roof retains a lightning rod with glass ball.

Central section.

Of light, wire-nailed frame construction, the 1-story, shed-roofed central section incorporates three garage bays and evidently sometime after World War II was constructed in the mid 20th century, since it was not extant when an aerial photograph of the farm was taken short after the traffic circle was completed but can be seen in a photograph taken around the 1950s (figure 10). It has a poured concrete foundation, metal roof, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, wire-nailed tongue-and-groove bead-board vertical siding and batten sliding doors.

Character defining features include the form, roof profile, lightning rod, framing, siding, windows, doors, cribs of the two end units. The central section does not date to the farmstead's period of significance; the building's asphalt roofing is a relatively recent replacement.

The equipment shed is a contributing resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Landscape & Other Site Features:

The farmstead is prominently located on the north side of the Mine Street Circle with fenced pastures to its east and west. Set back approximately 50 feet from the road, the house is surrounded by low evergreen foundation plantings. A path, flanked near the road by tall evergreens, leads to the front steps. This treatment dates to the second half of the 20th century, replacing a picket fence-enclosed dooryard with large shade trees recorded by historic photographs (figures 5 & 6). The grassy lawns extend to the west of the house in front of the office and to the east, the latter area featuring a number of mature trees, as was the case in the 1930s. A low, probably early, stone retaining wall topped by a 20th-century, iron, pipe-rail fence connects the northeast corner of the frame rear appendage to the southeast corner of the workshop. A small area adjoining the rear door is paved with large rectangular stones, which are an early, if not original, feature. The asphalt-paved, U-shaped driveway to the west of the house conforms to the unpaved alignment depicted in the 1930s photograph, but has been extended to create a paved parking area between the house and barns. A portion of the area between the two barns is paved with gravel. Two overgrown shrubs flanking the office probably were planted in the second half of the 20th century.

Historic photographs suggest that wire fencing enclosed the pastures and fields before the construction of the traffic circle and that white horizontal-board fencing was installed after World War II (figures 5 & 10). Several types of fencing are now present. The horizontal board fencing enclosing the south side of the barnyard may survive from the post-World War II work. The split-rail fence along the property's road frontage presumably is a more recent replacement, as is the wood-post and wiring fencing enclosing the pastures east and west of the farmstead. The metal gates are recent replacements.

The high visibility location of the farmstead on the north side of the Mine Street Circle is an important character-defining feature. Others include the stone paving and retaining wall at the rear of the house, the lawn areas and mature trees adjoining the house, driveway alignment, and field divisions. The wood-post and wiring fencing replicates the farm's early 20th-century fencing. Site features of more recent date than the property's period of significance include the wooden rail and plank fencing, metal gates, asphalt paving, foundation planting surrounding the house and the overgrown shrubs flanking the office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Prominently located at the western edge of Flemington, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead is an important historic resource eligible for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.²⁴ Significant in the categories of architecture and agriculture and retaining its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the property meets two National Register eligibility criteria: Criterion A, which references properties “that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,” and Criterion C, those “that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.” Featuring an impressive complex of buildings that range in date from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries, the farmstead illustrates the evolution of the region’s farm culture and building practices during that period. With its two large barns, the late 1800s bank barn and early 1930s horse barn, the landmark property clearly expresses the success of its owners as agriculturists, having been the neighborhood’s largest dairy farms in the later 19th century and a well-known stock raising operation during most of the last century. An outstanding example of traditional masonry construction and the Georgian center-hall plan type, the late 18th-century house combines vernacular building traditions with more formal stylistic influences and retains many notable early features, as well as others reflecting 19th-century updating. The property’s period of significance extends from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century. While some early fabric has been lost to modern alterations, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead possesses the historical significance and integrity necessary for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers.

In addition, archaeological resources relating to the neighborhood’s 18th and 19th-century material culture may exist in the immediate environs of the farmstead, particularly around the house. Archaeological resources also may be present to the east along the creek, the site of the tannery operated by the Case family in the decades before and after 1800, as well as the site of a second dwelling associated with the Case family around that time and a row of dwellings occupied by miners at the adjoining copper mine in the middle of the 19th century.

Historical Overview:

The site of the Case-Dvoor Farmstead lies near the eastern end of a 5,000-acre tract of land stretching along the northern edge of the Amwell Valley that was surveyed in 1712 under New Jersey’s proprietary system of landholding for William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, by right of a warrant obtained from the Council of West Jersey Proprietors in the previous year. Upon Penn’s death in 1718, the vast tract located on what was then the frontier of European settlement devolved by the terms of his will to his three sons: John, Thomas and Richard. The brothers subsequently subdivided the property, selling a 374-acre portion straddling Mine Brook (and encompassing the Case-Dvoor Farmstead site) to German immigrant Johan Philip Kaes in 1738.²⁵

Johan Philip Kaes, who emigrated from the German Palatinate and was naturalized in New Jersey in 1730, figures prominently in local historical accounts of early European settlers in the neighborhood of what

²⁴ The property received a Certificate of Eligibility to the two Registers from New Jersey’s Deputy Historic Preservation Officer on June 28, 2005.

²⁵ D. Stanton Hammond, *Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet G*, Map Series 4. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 290 & Book 65, page 124; David P. Brackett, “The Long Range Farm,” *Hunterdon Historical New Letter*, Vol. 24, No. 2, Spring, 1988, pages 546-548.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

became Flemington. He evidently located there upon his purchase from the Penns in 1738, if not before, settling along Mine Brook. According to local tradition, he erected a log cabin as his pioneer dwelling, assisted by inhabitants of a nearby Native American village whose chief, Tuccamirgan, he had befriended by his fair dealing. His widow's account of the burial of a Native American child in the family graveyard, recorded in 1789, gives credence to these traditions and suggests that he or other European settlers in the vicinity employed their Native American neighbors.²⁶ A story handed down in the Case family (the name Kaes was first Anglicized to Kase and then Case) evokes the frontier conditions current throughout much of Hunterdon County well into the 18th century. As recorded by a 19th-century historian, one of Johan Philip's sons

used to tell about his mother getting lost in the woods. She went to hunt her cow and wandered around for several hours and finally saw a column of smoke curling above the tops of the trees. Going in that direction she came to a house, and, after knocking at the door, discovered it to be her own dwelling. The wolves would often howl around the Case house, and one of these animals came on the door step and attacked the dog, when Mrs. Case drove him off with a stick.²⁷

Johan Philip apparently replaced his pioneer residence, presumably the venue for the wolf attack, with a substantial stone house located on the east side of the creek, which survived until the 1850s.²⁸

Johan Philip Kaes married twice, and had at least five children by his first wife Anna Elizabeth and four by his second wife Rachel Hauser.²⁹ His 1754 will made provision for both families, directing the division of his "present farm or plantation" between them. In 1758, two years after his death, his executors conveyed the western portion of the property (encompassing the Case-Dvoor Farmstead site) to his four surviving children by Anna Elizabeth and two grandsons, the sons of deceased daughter Ann.³⁰ At that time, or shortly thereafter, the long, relatively narrow tract was subdivided equitably into five lots for the heirs. As referenced in a later deed, lot #2, the probable location of Case-Dvoor Farmstead, was allotted to grandsons Philip and Henry Dilts. In 1762, they conveyed the 29.6-acre parcel to Martin Robbins, who in turn sold it to Jacob Fauss seven years

²⁶ Henry C. Jones, Jr., *More Palatine Families*, pp. 137 & 138; *Raritan Township Flemington & Environs*, page 15; D. H. Morrow, (ed.). *Traditions of Hunterdon County* Morrow, page 61; Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1789, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 58. A monument memorializing the legendary Native American chief Tuccamirgan and his friendship with Johan Philip Case was erected in the Case family burying ground, Flemington, in 1925, where it can be seen today [Barbara Clayton & Kathleen Whitley. *Guide to Flemington, New Jersey*, pp. 66 & 67]. In her 1789 letter describing the Native American burial as recounted Johan Philip's widow, Ann Capner includes the following sentence, "the Indians lived a little beyond Brother's [Joseph Capner's] wood. It was in Mrs Wight's first husband's [Johan Philip's] day. He was very fortunate with a great many about hire them." While the meaning of the last sentence is made somewhat obscure by her [Ann Capner's] grammar and handwriting, it seems to imply that Case or his European neighbors hired Native Americans living in the vicinity.

²⁷ Morrow, page 61.

²⁸ Ibid. A drawing of the Johan Philip's stone house, drawn by Thomas Capner c. 1787, survives in the collection of the Hunterdon County Historical Society and makes an interesting comparison to the Case-Dvoor House.

²⁹ According to unpublished genealogical notes at the Hunterdon County Historical Society, an annotation of material published in T. F. Chambers, *Early Germans of New Jersey*, the five known children of Johan Philip's first marriage were William; Eva Maria, who married Paul Kuhl; Frona Catherine, who married Henry Winter; Ann, who married Peter Aller or Allen; and Ann, who married a Dilts. These children are mentioned in Johan Philip's will, along with four children of his marriage to Rachel Hauser: Hendrick; Peter (died September 25, 1796); Philip (born March 17, 1753, died May 5, 1831); and Catherine [NJ Wills 349J; Hiram Deats, compiler, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L; T. F. Chambers, *Early Germans of New Jersey*, page 285]. Rachel Hauser Case White's 1805 will mentions another son John Case, whom she appointed as her co-executor, along with son Philip Case, and notes that son Henry (Hendrick) has predeceased her leaving a daughter Rachel Case and granddaughter Christina Scoba [NJ Wills 2284J].

³⁰ New Jersey Wills, 349J; West Jersey Deeds, Liber Q, page 216.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

later. Fauss acquired an adjoining 33.6-acre lot from Jonathan and Sarah Hill in 1773. It incorporated lot #3 of the division, which abutted the south side of lot #2, as well as four acres taken from lot #2 in 1759 “by a release to William Case from the other devisees of the s^d Johan Philip Case.”³¹ While no record of how the Hills acquired lot #3 has survived, the 1759 release to William Case, named as one of Anna Elizabeth’s four surviving children in Johan Philip’s will, implies that lot #3 was assigned to him in the division.³²

Although, when the Case-Dvoor Farmstead was established is unknown, documentary evidence suggests that Jacob Fauss resided on and farmed the two lots subdivided from Johan Philip’s estate. He presumably is the “Jacob Foss” listed in three 1780s tax ratable lists for Amwell Township, which then included the area that became Raritan Township. The January and June 1780 and 1784 Amwell Township tax ratables lists, the earliest surviving for the municipality, assessed him, respectively, for 67, 60 and 60 acres of improved land, approximately the same acreage as the two lots combined, as well as several horses, cattle and hogs. Certainly the considerable sum of £350 realized when he and his wife Margaret sold the property to Philip Case on April 15, 1785 suggests that substantial improvements were in place.³³

A son of Johan Philip’s second marriage, Philip Case (1753-1831) had been operating a tannery for some years before his acquisition of the Fauss property. It evidently was located on a half-acre lot, bounded by the latter, the creek and the Flemington road (Mine Street), which he and his brother Peter had purchased from their remarried mother, Rachel White, in 1776 (land subdivided from the eastern half of their father’s former farm, Rachel having acquired the 172-acre tract, including the stone homestead dwelling, from her late husband’s executors at auction in 1772).³⁴ Peter and Philip Case appear on the two 1780 Amwell tax roles, assessed for a small house lot and “tanyard” with 19 vats, as well as four horses, two cattle and two slaves.³⁵ Peter sold his interest in the property to his brother in 1785 for £200, a figure suggesting an operation of considerable size. In February of that year, Philip purchased another small adjoining parcel from his mother, the deed for which conveyance refers to him as a “tanner and currier.”³⁶ Reflecting his increased landholdings, the 1786 and 1789 Amwell tax roles assessed Philip Case for 60 acres of land, a “tanyard” and a slave, as well as several horses and head of cattle.³⁷ When he established his residence on the Fauss farm is unclear. While his April, 1785 deed of purchase references the property as the tract “whereof the said Philip Case is in actual possession,” two 1788 letters indicate that his residence was located within earshot of the creek and apparently close to the road, placing it either on the lot acquired from his mother or the tannery lot.³⁸ In fact, the family evi-

³¹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.

³² Ibid. and New Jersey Wills, 349J.

³³ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, January and June 1780 and 1784; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.

³⁴ New Jersey Wills, 349J; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 491. In 1787, Rachel White sold the remaining portion of Johan Philip Kaes’s homestead farm to English immigrant Joseph Capnerhurst (later Capner), and the many surviving letters written by members of his family and their friends include references to their neighbor Philip Case [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 290]. Philip Case was born March 17, 1753 and died May 5, 1831 [Deats, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L8].

³⁵ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, January and June 1780.

³⁶ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, pages 481 and 491.

³⁷ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1786 and 1789.

³⁸ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483; Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1788, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 53; Ann Capner to Mary Exton, undated (but evidently September, 1788, since the letter referenced receiving a letter on “Thursday, the 4th of September”), Capner Papers, box 3, folio 58. In the first of these letters, dated June 28, 1788, Ann Capner noted that the Case house stood within a few yards of the brook, close enough for her to overheard “Mrs. Case and her two spinning girls deep in discourse.” In the second, she referred to “Mrs. Case’s door, which stands open to the public road.”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

dently occupied two adjoining houses at that time, the second of the two letters referring to the separate houses of Mrs. Case and her mother-in-law Mrs. White. Perhaps Mrs. White occupied the former Fauss house.

In March, 1787, English emigrant Joseph Capnerhurst (later Capner), acquired the remaining portion of Johan Philip Kaes's homestead farm on the east side of Mine Brook from Rachel White, and the numerous surviving letters and diaries written by members of Capner's extended family include many references to their neighbor Philip Case, who conducted a substantial farm in addition to his tannery. On April 30, 1787, for example, Capner's uncle John Hall noted in his diary that Philip Case had agreed to cut trees on the Capner farm and spilt them into rails in exchange for the bark, a material used in the tanning process.³⁹ In June, Case had a ditch constructed around his garden, evidently modeled after or inspired by the ditches that the Capners had dug to drain their meadow and employing the same men that the Capners had employed.⁴⁰ The Capners and the Cases also appear to have collaborated in various activities including cheese and butter making, the well-watered farms of both families being particularly suitable for dairying. On June 22, 1787 John Hall recorded putting up shelves in the Capner cellar for cheese and that "Sister and Mrs. Case returned about 2 or 3 o'clock and bring plenty of pots [of butter?]."⁴¹ In a May, 1788 letter to her daughter, Mary Capner (Joseph's mother and Hall's sister) noted that she had

made six cheeses for myself and the seventh for M^{rs} Case which I managed amongst my own[.] I have the whey too and M^{rs} Case will have the cheese for tea by this method. We have each of us five coves [sic]. We have each patted Butter this May for winter. M^{rs} Case a much larger quantity than I have. It is said here May is the best time to salt butter ...⁴²

Tax records corroborate the size of the Case cattle herd at the time; in 1786 Philip Case was taxed for five head of cattle and in 1789, for six.⁴³ Amwell Township tax rolls also survive for 1802 and 1803, and the ratable lists of those years assessed Philip Case, respectively, for nine and twelve cows, indicating that the size of his herd had doubled since the 1780s.⁴⁴ This probably relates to the cheese and butter making in which Philip and his son Daniel evidently were then engaged on a small commercial scale. The low brick-arched platform in the cellar of the existing house on the property may have been constructed for and served as a shelf for keeping milk or other dairy products cool, like the shelves John Hall installed in the Capner cellar (photo 6). On September 17, 1805 Case credited his son Daniel for three cheeses, the first of many references to cheese and butter production in Philip's daybooks of the next few years. The Case cheese was sold locally, as well as in New York and elsewhere.⁴⁵

Besides their dairy cows, the Cases raised cattle and pigs for meat, along with sheep for wool and meat. The Capner letters indicate that besides his cattle, Philip Case owned a dozen or more pigs, and twenty-eight

³⁹ John Hall Diary, folder 14, April 30, 1787 entry in which he noted going "to the wood lot so to look out the trees for Neighbor Case to fall and cleave [sic] into rails for the bark."

⁴⁰ Ibid., folder 15, June 10, 1787 entry: "men making a ditch for Mr. Case round his garden[,] a Job of their own prerequisite [sic]."

⁴¹ Ibid., folder 15, June 22, 1787 entry.

⁴² Ann & Mary Capner to Mary Exton, May 31, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 301.

⁴³ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1786 and 1789.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 1802 and 1803. Daniel's name appears in the same entry with Philip's in the 1802 and 1803 Amwell tax roles, the only township ratables lists surviving for the early 1800s, suggesting that he was associated with his father in the his agricultural endeavors at least.

⁴⁵ Philip Case Daybook D, page 4, September 17, 1805 entry; MS 463, see also pages 15, 19, 30, 41, 62, 95 & 111.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

sheep in the 1780s.⁴⁶ Considerable attention was given to preserving butchered meat for future use. In a joint November 30, 1789 letter, Mary Capner and her daughter Ann (Nancy) mentioned that

M^r Case has salted three cows and nine hogs for his family (which will be larger next summer)[.] the hogs weigh two hundred and fifty pounds. ...M^r Case ... has always packed pork in a cask in Straw and lasts when it is cooked and well dried.⁴⁷

Four years later, Capner cousin Mary Choyce informed her parents that

Our neighbor Case the tanner has just salted down upwards of 17 hundred weight of pork and 8 hundred weight of beef for his family to live on this winter and next summer, which is the general custom here.⁴⁸

Although sheep also were butchered for meat, they were more valued in the late 18th century for their wool.⁴⁹ Capner letters document Philip Case's wool production: "Mr. Case had off one sheep 3 pounds of wool and another had 6 and a quarter."⁵⁰ Wool and flax typically were spun into thread and woven into cloth by farm families, and Mrs. Case had two "spinning girls" to help her in 1788.⁵¹

Philip Case's 1831 inventory lists his livestock as consisting of "horses oxen cows pigs and calves," and both horses and oxen presumably were used to pull wagons, plows and other farm equipment. His taxable number of horses increased from two and three in 1786 and 1789 to four and five in 1802 and 1803. Philip, or one of his relatives, evidently was involved in horse breeding. Twice in the 1820s, the "stable of Philip Case, tanner" was the venue for the stud services of two well bred stallions, "Godolphin" and "Saladin," although the advertisements do not indicate whether or not the Cases were the owners of the horses (one of the advertisements was placed by Peter I. Case, presumably Philip's son or another relative).⁵²

Philip Case apparently grew the various grain and grass crops typical of rural Hunterdon in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and appears to have had some interest in progressive agricultural practices. At a time when the use of fertilizer was not widespread, Case used gypsum plaster on his fields, possibly influenced by his English friends. In 1798, he and his neighbors carted gypsum plaster from New Brunswick, and throughout the early 1800s, his account books indicate that he continued to use the fertilizer, probably because he grew a considerable amount of clover.⁵³ In a letter dated May 31, 1795, Mary Choyce wrote to her parents that "Mr. Case begins to mow clover tomorrow June 1st and thats [sic] more than you will do."⁵⁴ In 1822, Case experimented with wheat, planting three different varieties ("Cannady," White Bearded and Red Chaff") in adjoining

⁴⁶ Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 31, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 301; Mary Capner to Mary Exton, November 30, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 303; Mary Capner to Mary Exton, December 2, 1787, as referenced in Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, page 144 and Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey*, page 86.

⁴⁷ Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, November 30, 1789, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 303.

⁴⁸ Mary Choyce to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, September 5, 1793, as quoted in Schmidt, page 278.

⁴⁹ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, page 144.

⁵⁰ Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 31, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 301.

⁵¹ Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1788, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 53.

⁵² "the elegant and high bred horse Saladin will stand for mares the ensuing season at the stable of Philip Case, Tanner.....Peter I. Case April 9, 1825, *Hunterdon Gazette*, April 14, 1825; "The full-blooded Southern Running horse Godolphin will stand for mares the ensuing season at the stable of Philip Case, Tanner,, *Hunterdon Gazette*, March 19, 1828

⁵³ Schmidt, pages 83 & 84.

⁵⁴ Mary Choyce to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, May 31, 1795, as quoted in Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, page 120.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

strips, but unfortunately did not record the results.⁵⁵ His 1831 estate inventory includes “wheat in the ground” valued at \$40, the only crop listed.⁵⁶

“Frolic” was the name given to the communal work parties popular in the 18th and 19th centuries, and in August, 1787 the Cases hosted a plowing frolic attended by the Capners and other neighbors, perhaps in preparation for sowing winter wheat. Writing to her sister, Ann Capner recounted the event in some detail, describing the food served and its preparation and commenting as well as on the excellent housekeeping of Mrs. Case:

Neighbor Kase had a plowing frolick [sic.] the second they have had this year they invited most of their neighbors round 9 teams I believe attended. I likewise was invited to assist M^{rs} K with one of her sisters-in-law who was invited to a sowing [sic] frolic but chose coming [blank space] her girl leaving a few weeks[.] I stopt [sic] down in the morning to help her but she had done most of her work and set one bakeing [sic] in the oven[.] I told her I would go back and when she wanted me she might let me know[.] I was sent for about 3 when I went down our M^r Gs girl went with me[.] I was set to sowing [sic] I said to her sister whose [sic] name is Margaret Kase I wish M^{rs} Kase would let me help her[.] she said my sister is such a woman she would not let anybody help her if its posable [sic] for her to do it all herself. It is amazing how clean she keeps her house with six Children and one in the arms.

About 5 o'clock we had tea to which we had custard rice pudding bread butter and chess[sic.] after tea they began to prepare for another baking pudding and custard was prepared by one [and] the meat by another[.] nursing came to my share to which I gave preference. the mutton was washed clean put in dishes and plentifully pepper and salt rubbed over it then cut nicks and filled with butter with parsley sticking up as if it grew out of the mutton. There was apple sause [sic] onion sause [sic] and potatoes to eat. The plowmen came home about dusk those that came first seated themselves down without waiting for the others. Margaret Kase waited of them with a short pipe stuck in her mouth[.] as they had done their suppers they took their horses and went home[.] when they had all done dishes was washed the house swept all things put in place I came home.”⁵⁷

In 1788, the Case family held at least three frolics, beginning in January with a dancing frolic held by Rachel White, who apparently lived in a house adjoining that of her son Philip, to “smooth” her two new floors. When the Capners arrived at the evening party “there was two Black fidders [sic] one played while the other mended his fiddle [sic], and so by turns, M^r Kaes black could not fiddle but he sometimes held the candle.”⁵⁸ In May, the Cases held a “raising frolick,” presumably to construct a building on the farm, and again served supper to the workers.⁵⁹ A few months later, Mrs. Case and her mother-in-law hosted a quilting frolic, and while the quilting frame was set up inside, much of the activity took place outdoors due to the number of guests. As recounted by Ann Capner in a letter to her sister:

Three weeks since M^{rs} Case had a quilting frolick [sic]. I and a few others whent [sic] in the morning to fix the quilt in the frame and card the tow which was bleached for that purpose. The rest was invited for the afternoon, when the quilt was in the frame at M^{rs} Wight's [Rachel White]. We went down to M^{rs} Case's for dinner. Before we had done the people came flocking over the fields and along the road from

⁵⁵ Ibid., page 115.

⁵⁶ New Jersey Wills, 3853J.

⁵⁷ Ann Capner to Mary Exton, August 31, 1787, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 52 & 53.

⁵⁸ Mary Capner to Mary Exton, February 2, 1788, Caper Papers, box 3, folio 59.

⁵⁹ Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 17, 1788, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 52 & 53.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

all quarters. M^{rs} Wight's room was soon full and I suppose a dozen sat with sewing under two large walnut trees, by the house door. M^{rs} Case had her rooms soon crowded. M^{rs} Case says she had a great deal of sewing done besides the quilt. The table was set opposite M^{rs} Case's door, which stands open to the public road. There were pies, puddings, custards, cheese and I don't know what besides. The Flemington ladies were there. M^{rs} Adkinson came in a chair [a small one-horse carriage]. The rest all walked.⁶⁰

While agriculture pursuits clearly were of consequence to his family's livelihood, Philip Case's tannery probably provided a more significant source of income, despite such setbacks as the flood which damaged the business during the summer of 1795.⁶¹ Two years earlier, neighbor Isaac Passand commented on Case's success as a tanner in a letter to an associate, noting that Case had "don[e] better than any [sic] farmer here in the same time" and further describing the tanning business as the most profitable trade and the easiest to learn.⁶² The Case tannery, which was located just east of the farmstead on the bank of the creek, operated from 1783 to 1851. The Cases did custom work and bought animal hides around Flemington and elsewhere in the county, although after 1800 as local supplies diminished, New York agents supplied hides from varied sources, some imported from as far away as New Orleans and Buenos Aires. To provide the tree bark necessary for the tanning process, Philip Case acquired several nearby wood lots, and also purchased bark to supplement his supply. Lime was hauled by wagon from New Brunswick at first and then from local kilns. While neighbor John Hall observed that the Case leather did not meet the grade of English leather, it found a ready market. The Cases sold their leather in New York and Philadelphia, as well as other places.⁶³ On June 12, 1795, Mary Capner noted that "Mr. Case has been down with leather [to Philadelphia.] came back with an empty wagon."⁶⁴ Animal hair, a byproduct of the tanning process used in making mortar and plaster, was sold by the Cases.⁶⁵ Besides his farm and tannery, Philip Case also conducted a brick kiln located on or near the northern portion of his farm in the 1790s and early 1800s.⁶⁶

Although the Cases might have called on their neighbors for occasional assistance in accordance with the local custom, the family utilized both slave and hired labor in their various enterprises. Philip Case was taxed for one adult male slave in 1786, 1789, 1802 and 1803, and he evidently owned several other African Americans.⁶⁷ On April 22, 1800 he contracted for the purchase of a "Negro Boy Tom" as "a slave for life."⁶⁸ The tannery work force included one or more slaves, as well as men and apprentices hired by the Cases.⁶⁹ One of the Case slaves was convicted and executed for the murder of a fellow slave in 1803. As recounted in a 19th-

⁶⁰ Ann Capner to Mary Exton, undated (but evidently September, 1788, since the letter referenced receiving a letter on "Thursday, the 4th of September"), Capner Papers, box 3, folio 58.

⁶¹ Mary Capnerhurst to Thomas Capner, August 28, 1795, Capner Papers, Box 4, Folder 128: "we have had very wet weather [and] lately great floods... the second flood was the highest came poring into M^r Cases tanyard on the other side of the building w[h]ere they grind bark[.] swam the Hides out of the tan vats washed the Bark from the tan vats[.] it was in the dark in the evening or M^r Case could have kept the water out[.] fifty pounds will not make up the loss."

⁶² Isaac Passand to John Coltman, January 17, 1793, Capner Papers, box 3, folio 105.

⁶³ Schmidt, pages 199, 227, 247 & 259.

⁶⁴ Mary Capnerhurst to Thomas Capner, June 12, 1795, Capner Papers, box 4, folio 128.

⁶⁵ Schmidt, pages 199, 227, 247 & 259.

⁶⁶ Philip Case Daybook B pages 211 – 216; MS 460; Phyllis B. D'Autrechy, *Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781-1960)*, pages 26 - 28 & 31.

⁶⁷ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1786, 1789, 1802 & 1803.

⁶⁸ Philip Case Daybook C, page 116, August 21, 1800, entry; MS 461.

⁶⁹ Schmidt, pages, 247 & 259.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

century history, the second convicted murderer executed in Flemington “was Brom, a slave belonging to Mr. Philip Case, who in a quarrel with a fellow slave, killed him in his master’s kitchen with a trammel. He was hung Nov. 11, 1803.”⁷⁰

The coroner’s inquest identifies the murder victim as James, “a Negro man of Philip Case,” and indicates that his attacker Brom was sent to work in the tannery on the day of the murder, October 7, 1803.⁷¹ Fortune Vandyke, another slave or former slave belonging to Philip Case, received a newspaper notice upon his death in September, 1826: “Died ...On the 21st inst. at the house of Mr. Philip Case, near this place, Fortune Vandyke, a colored man, believed to be near 90 years of age, and much respected for his fidelity and orderly deportment. He had lived with Mr. Case for more than 40 years.”⁷²

Philip Case’s sons evidently assisted him on the farm and in the tannery, and undoubtedly assumed more of the responsibility for their operation in his later years. In 1825, Mahlon Case, presumably Philip’s son of that name, advertised for “two or three good curriers” who “will meet with constant employment and liberal wages.”⁷³ The names of two of Philip Case’s apprentices or journeymen are known, George Gano, who married Case’s daughter Rachel, and Peter Prall; both men later opened tanneries of their own.⁷⁴ In 1829, the Cases paid their young employees twenty-five and thirty-one cents per day.⁷⁵

The house erected by Philip Case stands testament to the prosperity he achieved despite such setbacks as the flood which damaged his tannery during the summer of 1795.⁷⁶ The substantial stone dwelling of vernacular Georgian design evidently was built in the late 1700s, a period consonant with its architecture, and the date, “1798,” carved in key blocks of the dressed-stone surround of the east gable’s blind oculus undoubtedly commemorates its construction. Case’s daybooks of the period include periodic references to construction activity, and entries relating to building materials and workmen appear frequently in 1798 and 1799. In June, 1798, for example, Case credited several individuals for supplying more than forty wagon loads of stone, and he entered periodic payments in cash and leather to “William Conard Mason” over the course of the next several months. On November 16, 1798 Case noted that Conard and his apprentice “Akins” had worked 190 days for him, labor valued at £71.5. A February 2, 1799 entry credits “Martin Jonson” for “carpentry work at sundry times” worth the considerable sum of £129.2.10. Case recorded masonry work in his accounts on three other occasions in 1799, and on March 3, 1800 he credited “John Van Camp” £3.15.2 for “blacksmith work & sundrys [sic] to this date.” Other daybook entries reference brick, plaster, lime, boards and ceiling lath.⁷⁷

⁷⁰ John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, page 253.

⁷¹ Phyllis D’Autrechy, “Hunterdon County Tanneries,” *Hunterdon Historical Newsletter*, Vol. 25, Number 3, Fall, 1989, page 578; Morrow, page 75; Hunterdon County Coroner’s Inquests # 887.

⁷² *Hunterdon Gazette*, September 26, 1826.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, September 13, 1825. The 1830 federal census lists the households of Joseph and Mahlon Case before and after the listing for Philip, evidence that his two sons lived in close proximity to him [US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1830, Joseph and Mahlon Case].

⁷⁴ D’Autrechy, “page 578; New Jersey Wills, 3853J.

⁷⁵ Schmidt, page 259.

⁷⁶ Mary Capnerhurst to son Thomas Capner, August 28, 1795, Capner Papers, Box 4, Folder 128.

⁷⁷ Philip Case, Daybook C, November 22, 1797 to October, 15, 1805, pp.4, 9, 10, 19, 22 –26, 28, 35, 36, 44, 55, 57 –59, 64, 63, 74, 86 and 100, HCHS MS #461.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

“William Conard” evidently was the mason William Connor whom local historian John W. Lequear identified as the builder of the house. Writing years later about a boyhood trip to Flemington in 1834, Lequear remembered the following about the Case property:

The fine stone dwelling of Mr. Davis [the Case-Dvoor house] had then been built some years. Its substantial masonry is still admired to this day. I knew a prominent mason, probably the master workman, Captain William Connor, who often spoke of his topping out the east chimney and the great number of bricks used.⁷⁸

Lequear also noted that

[t]he Case tannery was on the west side of the Tuccaminjah Creek [Mine Brook] opposite the copper mine. Between the creek and the Davis dwelling a house stood along the road on the bank of the creek, occupied many years by the Case family; but now all traces of the tannery and this house have disappeared.⁷⁹

The dwelling near the creek probably was the house occupied by Philip Case before his stone residence was erected and probably was later occupied by one or more of his sons and their families.

Besides the date “1798,” the east gable of the house also features the initials “A/BC” similarly carved in the keystone at the top of the oculus (photo #3). While one might reasonably interpret the C as standing for Case and the A for Philip Case’s wife Amy, what the B might reference is unknown, making the meaning of the inscription unclear. It is possible that the B is a modified P; closer inspection of the inscription might possibly shed light on the matter.

Philip Case and his wife Amy Robbins had at least eight children. Son Daniel’s name appears next to Philip’s in the 1802 and 1803 Amwell tax roles, and entries in Philip’s day books, as previously noted, indicate that he was associated with his father in the operation of the farm during that period, although newly married he probably lived in a separate household; he died on November 19, 1826.⁸⁰ By 1830, Philip’s household contained only four individuals: one white male aged between 70 and 79 and three females (one aged 70 and 79 and two between 30 and 39). Philip and Amy Case must have been the man and women in their seventies; the two women who gave their ages as in their thirties probably were their unmarried daughters Abigail and Elizabeth.⁸¹ Philip probably relied on his sons Joseph and Mahlon to help him in his later years to run the farm and tannery; Joseph and Mahlon are listed before and after their father in the 1830 census, evidence that they lived nearby, one probably in the older Case house by the bridge.⁸²

⁷⁸ John W. Lequear, “My First Visit to Flemington,” *The Jerseyman*, vol. 3, no. 1, April 1895, pages 6 & 7.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ New Jersey Wills, 3853J; Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1802 and 1803; *Hunterdon Gazette*, December 12, 1826. Philip Case’s will, dated March 16, 1834, mentions eight children, five sons Daniel, Mahlon, Joseph, Peter and John, and three daughters, Abigail, Elizabeth and Rachel, wife of George Gano [New Jersey Wills, 3853J]. According to genealogical sources, Amy Case was the daughter of Job and Abigail Robbins; Amy was born on January 1, 1751 and died on February 13, 1844. Daniel Case purportedly married Sarah Clark, a niece of Isaac Passand on March 13, 1800. [Deats, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L8].

⁸¹ US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1830, Philip Case, #321.

⁸² *Ibid.*, Joseph and Mahlon Case. An 1850 map identifies a house the crossroads on the road to Sergeantville just south west of the farmstead as the residence of Mahlon Case [J. C. Sidney, *Plan of the Township of Raritan, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Richard Clark, 1850].

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Philip Case died on May 5, 1831, bequeathing the tannery lot to his son Joseph and the 70-acre homestead farm to sons, Peter and John, as tenants-in-common, subject to provision of an annuity to his widow Amy.⁸³ The inventory of the deceased's personal estate totaled almost \$3,600, a substantial sum for rural Hunterdon County at the time, placing him among the wealthier Hunterdon County residents. The inventory unfortunately is not detailed, valuing his goods and other assets in several broad categories. Comprising more than two thirds of his personal estate, his most valuable assets were a "note of hand" valued at \$1,276.78 and the "tanyard stock supposed to be worth" \$1,250.00 (the "tools & utensils belonging to the tanyard & currying shop" were worth slightly less than an additional \$50). His livestock and farm equipment totaled \$432.94, approximately one third the value of the tannery stock and equipment, and this difference seemingly reflects the greater economic importance of the tannery to Philip Case than the farm.⁸⁴

Something more about Philip Case's residence can be gleaned from his account books and will, suggesting that it was comfortably furnished in keeping with its architecture and his economic status. Early in 1800, when the dwelling was just being completed, he evidently acquired a desk and dining table, crediting the account of Daniel Kinney for the two items.⁸⁵ The desk, for which he paid the considerable sum of £8, might have been the "cherry desk" he bequeathed to his wife Amy, along with "the bedstead bed bedding and curtains which we now use [a high-post bed], one looking glass half a dozen chairs & the chest called her chest." Philip owned two other desks, both of which he willed to his son Joseph, "the desk in the currying shop, and an old desk in my house [?] our books etc. are kept." Daughters Amy and Elizabeth each inherited a bureau, purchased for them by their father, along with "a bedstead and bedding." The "carpet in the parlor & the linen & other articles which they have made and purchased [were] to be equally divided between them."⁸⁶ Desks, high-post beds, dining tables, mirrors and carpeting were all appointments expected of a middle class dwelling during the early 19th century.

On April 2, 1832, Peter Case and his wife Sarah sold his half interest the family farm to his brother John, whom the deed of transfer described as a resident of Bucks County, Pennsylvania at the time.⁸⁷ Sometime thereafter, John evidently returned to New Jersey and took up residence on the old homestead. The move may not have occurred until after 1840, since the federal census of that year lists only one John Case as a resident of Raritan Township (a new municipality formed from Amwell Township in 1839), a John E. Case who in his thirties was too young to have been Philip Case's son John.⁸⁸ However, map and census data make it clear that the latter was in residence and operating the farm by 1850. The 1850 Raritan Township map identifies the farmstead as the property of John Case, and he is listed in both the population and agricultural schedules of the

⁸³ Deats, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L8; New Jersey Wills, 3853J.

⁸⁴ New Jersey Wills, 3853J. Philip Case's inventory is divided in the following categories: Cash and clothing are valued at \$377.67; "household and kitchen furniture at \$97.43; "wagons, ploughs, harrows & farming utensils" at \$172.94; "horses oxen cows pigs & calves" at \$260.00; a "note of hand" at \$1,276.78; "tanyard stock supposed to be worth" \$1,250.00; bed bedding etc, left to widow \$25.00; "desk etc. left to his son Joseph and also all the tools & utensils belonging to the tanyard & currying shop \$50.00; "bureau bed bedding side saddle given to Abigail Case" worth \$15; and "bureau bed bedding & 2 cows given to Elizabeth Case" worth \$30.00, for at total of \$3,594.82.

⁸⁵ Philip Case Ledger Book B, pages 101 & 146, HCHS, MS# 460.

⁸⁶ New Jersey Wills, 3853J.

⁸⁷ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 52, page 22.

⁸⁸ United States Census, Population Schedules, Raritan Township, 1840. The two-member household of John E. Case consisted a white male aged between 30 and 39 and a white female aged between 16 and 19.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

1850 census. In 1850, the Case household consisted of John, age 57, his wife Catherine, age 54, and their three children: Daniel, age 16, Joseph, age 12, and Catherine, age 9. John, whose occupation is given as farmer, owned real estate valued at \$17,000.⁸⁹ The agricultural schedule of the 1850 census lists John Case, as the proprietor of a farm with 64 acres of “improved land” and 6 acres of “unimproved land,” valued at \$7,000. The farm equipment was valued at \$150. His livestock, worth \$1,240, included 7 horses, 4 milk cows, 2 other head of cattle and 17 swine. The farm had produced in the previous year 140 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 40 tons of hay and 400 pounds of butter (but no cheese), as well as small amounts of Irish potatoes and clover seed. The value of slaughtered animals was \$102.⁹⁰

Two maps dating to the 1850s, one of which is accompanied by a perspective view, provide the earliest detailed cartographic representation of the property. The 1850 map of Raritan Township (figure 1) indicates that the present configuration of the farmstead had been established by that time. What must be the existing stone house is located close to the road with an outbuilding just to its rear; a cluster of three buildings, presumably a barn and two agricultural outbuildings, is located to the northwest on the site of the present barn complex. A group of three or four buildings clustered along the road to the east of the existing house near the bridge, probably are tenant houses associated with the copper mining company established a few years earlier on the former Capner farm east side of the creek.⁹¹ The group may include the second Case dwelling noted by John Lequear on his 1834 trip to Flemington. Three buildings just north of them on the creek, located on the former tannery lot inherited by Joseph Case from his father Philip, presumably are the tannery buildings.⁹² An 1859 map of the mine property (figure 2) depicts a four-unit row of “miners houses” on the west side of the creek on the site of the cluster of houses shown there on the 1850 map. A perspective drawing, included as a vignette on the top of the map (figure 3), depicts the row as a substantial group comprised of what appears to be three sections, the middle one much higher and wider than the flanking ones and perhaps divided into two three-bay units. To the west of the row can be seen the gable-end wall of a two-story gable-roofed house with what may be a first-story appendage or porch. This must be the Case-Dvoor House.⁹³

John Case retained ownership of the family farm until 1860 when, due to his financial difficulties, it was seized and sold at a court-ordered sheriff sale to Flemington resident, George Allen.⁹⁴ He may have regretted having refused the generous offer for the property purportedly made to him by the mining company, which had purchased the tannery lot from his brother Joseph. As recounted in an article written several decades later about the Flemington copper mining ventures:

⁸⁹ United States Census, Population Schedules, Raritan Township, 1850, John Case, #060.

⁹⁰ United States Census, Agricultural Schedule, Raritan Township, 1850, John Case.

⁹¹ Elias Vosseler, “A Sketch of the Copper Mining Enterprise Near Flemington, New Jersey, *The Jerseyman*, vol. 1, no. 1, April 1891, page 2 (a reprint of an article first appearing in *The Hunterdon Republican* on May 11, 1888). According to the article Hugh Capner discovered copper ore on his farm, and “on September 20, 1846 [he] sold his farm for \$35,000, and on February 24, 1847, the Flemington Copper Company was chartered.”

⁹² J. C. Sidney, *Plan of the Township of Raritan, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Richard Clark, 1850; “A Map Showing the Vertical and Longitudinal Workings of the Mines of the Hunterdon Copper Company, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. With A Perspective. by Pro Montroville Wilson Dickeson M. D. 185, appearing in *Raritan Township Flemington & Environs*, pages 22 & 23;” Lequear, “My First Visit to Flemington,” *The Jerseyman*, vol. 3, no. 1, April 1895, pages 6 & 7.

⁹³ “A Map Showing the Vertical and Longitudinal Workings of the Mines of the Hunterdon Copper Company, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. With A Perspective. by Pro Montroville Wilson Dickeson M. D. 1859.”

⁹⁴ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 123, page 55. George Allen, presumably was the George A. Allen, who was one of the incorporators of the Hunterdon Copper Mining Company in 1867 [Vosseler, page 2].

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

Joseph Case, just across Mine Brook, owned four acres of land [the tannery lot]. He sunk a shaft and found good ore. The Mining company offered him \$4,000 for his land and he sold it. His brother owned seventy acres contiguous to this, and the Company offered him \$60,000 for his farm, but he refused, saying if it was worth that much to them it was to him, and he blamed his brother for selling his land at the paltry sum of \$1,000 per acre. This seventy-acre farm was sold afterwards for \$7,000 and was considered well sold.⁹⁵

New York resident, John Hay, purchased the Case farm from Allen in 1861 for \$12,000, evidently hoping to discover copper ore deposits suitable for mining, as had occurred on the adjoining Capner farm east of the creek in 1847. Hay retained half of the mineral rights when he sold the tract in 1865 to William Moses of Brooklyn, who in turn conveyed the property to John M. Moses the following year.⁹⁶ The latter presumably was the John Moses who acquired the adjoining mine property around the same time. A 1915 survey of the Case farm (figure 4) includes a note stating that J. M. Moses had previously leased a small lot between the house and Mine Brook.⁹⁷ Although much capital was expended and extensive improvements made, the mining operation failed within a few years, as did all the copper mining ventures established at Flemington around that time.⁹⁸

In 1870, New England natives, Lizzie (Elizabeth) and Otis Davis purchased the Case farm and three small adjoining tracts including the former tannery site from John Moses.⁹⁹ The four-member Davis household, as listed in the federal census of that year, consisted Otis B., a 40-year-old farmer owning real estate valued at \$10,000 and personal property worth \$1,200, his wife Elizabeth, age 35, whose occupation was "keeping house," their son Charles O. age 13, who was born in New York, and their Irish born domestic servant, Mary Tanker, age 23.¹⁰⁰ The 1900 census reveals that 70-year old Otis Davis still was engaged in farming and that his wife had given birth to four children, only one of whom was alive at that time, perhaps their son Charles. Two middle aged servants assisted the elderly couple, Edward Berger and his German-born wife, Catherine.¹⁰¹ Elizabeth and Otis Davis owned the property for almost four decades, during which time they conducted a dairy farm, taking advantage of the property's streamside meadows and proximity to Flemington and the railroad. The 1880 agricultural census lists O. B. Davis as the proprietor of 103-acre farm with a herd of 30 dairy cows producing 23,000 gallons of "milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories," making it by a wide margin the largest dairy operation in Raritan Township at that time. The farm had 30 acres of pasture and 40 acres of mown grasslands producing 60 tons of hay; corn, oats and potatoes also were produced.¹⁰² The large bank barn with its ample stable and lofts can be dated architecturally to the Davis period and must have been built by them, no earlier than the 1880s judging by its construction, to accommodate the dairy operation. They pre-

⁹⁵ Vosseler, page 2.

⁹⁶ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 124, page 284, Book 131, page 440 and Book 135, page 379.

⁹⁷ "Map of Farm Property of Gregor Moser, Flemington, NJ, in Raritan Tp., Hunterdon Co., from survey made in the year 1915, Grant Davis, surveyor."

⁹⁸ Vosseler, pages 1 – 5; Snell, James P. (ed.) *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey.*, page 307.

⁹⁹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 170, page 595.

¹⁰⁰ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1870, Otis B. Davis, #626.

¹⁰¹ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1900, #159

¹⁰² United States Census, Agricultural Schedules, Raritan Township, Otis Davis, 1880. The 1880 census recorded 198 farms in Raritan Township. With 30 milk cows, Davis had the largest dairy herd in the township. About a half dozen other farmers had more than 20 head. About a dozen more had between 10 and 18 cows, and the remainder under 10 head, with most farmers only having a few.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

sumably also were responsible for the construction of the wagon houses, as well as the Victorian remodeling of the house.

In 1910 the Davises sold their Raritan Township property, then comprised of the 70-acre "John Case Farm" farm and three small adjoining lots to Gregor Moser of New York City.¹⁰³ A 1914 directory lists "G. Moaze" and his wife Barbara, giving his occupation as retired farmer and noting that the couple had seven children.¹⁰⁴ Four years later, Moser and his wife sold the four lots, comprising a total of 93.15 acres, to Richard Krugar of Flemington. The sale included all the "stock, tools and crops now on the farm and 19 cattle, 4 horses, all poultry and all farm machinery owned by Gregor Moser and stored in buildings outside of the farm," but was subject to various easements, and the right of the grantor to remain in the house for one month.¹⁰⁵ Krugar owned the farm for little less than one year, selling in April, 1919 to Norman S. Benbrook of North Plainfield, New Jersey, subject to a mortgage of \$14,500 given by Gregor Moser to Richard Krugar.¹⁰⁶

On March 30, 1920 the property changed hands once again, when it was purchased by Jacob Dvoor who had emigrated from the Baltic region of the Russian empire some years earlier.¹⁰⁷ When the 1920 census was taken at the beginning of the year, Jacob, a bachelor in his early twenties, was living in the Readington Township, Hunterdon County household of his father, Manuel [Emanuel], who owned a mortgaged farm and was engaged in general farming. Jacob, who according to the census immigrated to the United States in 1913 a year before his parents and siblings, was identified as a farm laborer, specifically as a wage worker in the "horse farm" business, as was his younger brother George.¹⁰⁸

Upon purchasing the former Davis farm, Jacob Dvoor (figure 12) established a thriving stock raising operation specializing in horses and dairy cows and made extensive improvements to the property, which he named Mine Brook Farm.¹⁰⁹ The 1930 census lists Jacob Dvoor, age 35, a farm owner, as the proprietor of a business encompassing "sales stable cows and horses." Besides Jacob, the seven-member household included his wife Ida, age 34; sons Herbert and "Malvin" [Melvin], age 5 and 1½; his unmarried brother George, age 27 (also a proprietor of "sales stable cows and horses" operation); New Jersey native Lsila Baldwin, age 16, an unmarried servant to the family; and Irish-born Samuel Dunn, age 54, single, a laborer in the "sales stable" business. The household owned a radio, evidence that the property had electric services at the time.¹¹⁰

Jacob's two younger two brothers, George and Samuel, joined him in the business, and with Jacob as salesman, George as buyer, and Samuel as farm manager, "Dvoor Bros." (figure 13) became a successful, well respected business of considerable importance to the local agricultural community, which at one time encompassed six other farms in Hunterdon County.¹¹¹ In recognizing the achievement of the Dvoor brothers by including them on their honor role of Hunterdon county farmers in 1998, the trustees of the Holcombe-Jimison Farmstead (a farm museum outside of Lambertville) noted

¹⁰³ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 296, page 459.

¹⁰⁴ *Farm and Business Directory of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, page 32.

¹⁰⁵ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 325, page 132.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, Book 329, page 547.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, Book 333, page 523.

¹⁰⁸ US Census, Population Schedule, Readington Township, 1920, Manuel Dvoor, #1.

¹⁰⁹ Jennifer Dvoor Kang, "Preserving the Farm Next Door," June 12, 1999.

¹¹⁰ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1930, Jacob Dvoor, #324

¹¹¹ Kang, "Preserving the Farm Next Door," June 12, 1999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

At one point they milked a herd of Brown Swiss, a herd of Ayrshires and two herds of Holsteins. The total number was about 200 cows. This was an accomplishment to be proud of. It was felt by many farmers that this business boosted their opportunities to become better dairymen because Dvoor was bringing in better quality animals.¹¹²

Foremost among the improvements made by the Dvoors to the homestead farm is the horse barn, whose gambrel roof prominently displays a painted sign advertising the stock raising business, long a landmark to passing motorists (figure 8). According to Jacob's son Herbert, it was built in the 1930s, just before the Mine Street traffic circle was constructed, and the latter formed part of the Route 12 project undertaken by the state in the late 1930s. The small office dates to same time, and the bank barn's right-angled ell was extensively reworked and enlarged during the same period. The Dvoors gave up the draft horse business after World War II, upon which the horse barn was remodeled to accommodate dairy cows. Other post-war changes to the barn complex include the stock chute at the bank barn's northwest corner and the equipment shed appendage at its south end, as well as, the present configuration of the garage.¹¹³

Jacob Dvoor died in 1972, and at the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention of the following year, he was among several individuals recognized in a memorial resolution for "their important contributions to agriculture during their lifetimes."¹¹⁴ Jacob willed the homestead farm to his two sons, Melvin and Herbert, subject to the life interest of their mother, Ida. Upon the death of the latter in 1983, Melvin conveyed the 24.06-acre tract encompassing the farmstead to his brother, Herbert, who continued to conduct the family business in dairy cows, albeit at a much reduced level, well into the 1990s. In 1999, as part of a series of transactions designed to preserve the Dvoor farm as open space, Herbert Dvoor sold the tract to the South Branch Watershed Association, which in turn, conveyed farmstead and several surrounding acres adjoining to the Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance.¹¹⁵

¹¹² Clifford L. Hoffman, "Honor Roll Dvoor Bros.," June 28, 1998.

¹¹³ Interviews with Herbert Dvoor, October 16 and December 2, 2001; "Plans of Route 12, 1927, Section 2, Croton to Flemington." State of New Jersey Highway Department, December, 1938.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.; Philip Alampi to Herbert Dvoor, April 4, 1973.

¹¹⁵ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 897, page 400 and Book 1229, pages 163 and 224.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Hunterdon County, NJ

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New Jersey Wills

West Jersey Deeds

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Population Schedules, Raritan Township, 1840-1930

Agricultural Schedules, Raritan Township, 1850-1880

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Case-Dvoor Farmstead , Hunterdon County, NJ

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property includes the two contiguous lots in Raritan Township: tax block 49, lot 2, which encompasses the farmstead complex, tax block 49, lot 2.02, which comprise vacant agricultural land. The boundary of the nominated property follows those of these two lots as depicted on the township tax map which accompanies this nomination. The boundary the nominated property, begins at the southwest corner of block 49, lot 2 on the east side of Mine Street and proceeds west and north along the south and west sides of lot 2 (also north sides of Mine Street and Route 12 and the east side of Old Croton Road) to the northwest corner of lot 2 on the east side of Old Croton road, also the southwest corner of block 49, lot 2.01. From that point the boundary proceeds east along the north side of lot 2 to that lots northeast corner on the west side of block 49, lot 2.02. The boundary next runs north and east along the west and north sides of lot 2.02 to that lot's northeast corner of the west side of Shields Avenue. From that point the boundary runs south along the west side of Shields avenue and east side of lot 2.02 to a southeast corner of that lot, also, the northwest corner of block 49, lot 8. From there, the boundary continues south along the west side of lot 8 and the east side of lot 2.02 to another southeast corner of the latter lo, also a northeast corner of block 49, lot 2. From there, the boundary continues south along the east side of lot 2 and the west side of block 49, lots 8.7, 4.01 and 4 to the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property encompasses the two lots which constitute the remainder of the acreage historically associated with the farmstead. These two lots are owned by the Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance and are protected by a conservation easement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 1 Case-Dvoor Farmstead , Hunterdon County, NJ

PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION:

The following information is the same for all of the photographs submitted:

Name: Case-Dvoor Farmstead
Location: 111 Mine Street
Raritan Township, Hunterdon Co., NJ 08822
Photographer: Dennis Bertland and Janice Armstrong
Date of photographs: November 2003
Digital repository: Dennis Bertland Associates, PO Box 315, Stockton, NJ 08559

Photograph direction of view:

- #1 Feature #1, House, west and south facades, northeast view.
- #2 Feature #1 and # 2, House and well, south and east facades, northwest view.
- #3 Feature #1, House, east gable detail, west view.
- #4 Feature #1, House, north façade, southwest view.
- #5 Feature #1, House, south window detail, north view.
- #6 Feature #1, Cellar, west room, southwest view.
- #7 Feature #1, 1st-story, kitchen, southeast view.
- #8 Feature #1, 1st-story, parlor, southwest view
- #9 Feature #1, 1st-story, southeast room, northeast view.
- #10 Feature #1, 2nd-story, southeast room, northeast view.
- #11 Feature #1, 2nd-story, southeast room hinge detail.
- #12 Feature #1, 2nd-story, center hall, northwest view.
- #13 Feature #1, Attic, southwest view.
- #14 Feature #1, Attic, northeast view.
- #15 Feature #3, Garage/wagon shed, northwest view.
- #16 Feature #4, Office, northeast view.
- #17 Feature #5, Bank barn, north and west facades, southeast view.
- #18 Feature #5, Bank barn, north ell, northwest view.
- #19 Feature #6, Horse barn, northwest view.
- #20 Feature #7, Garage/Equipment shed, northeast view.
- #21 Context shot. West field, southeast view from Route 12 just east of Old Croton Rd.
- #22 Context shot. Farmstead & Mine Street Circle, east view from Route 12.
- #23 Context shot. North field, southwest view from Shields Avenue.
- #24 Context shot. Farmstead, northwest view from Mine Street.
- #25 Context shot. Farmstead & east meadow, northwest view from Mine Street.
- #26 Context shot. Farmstead, from Mine Street circle, northeast view.

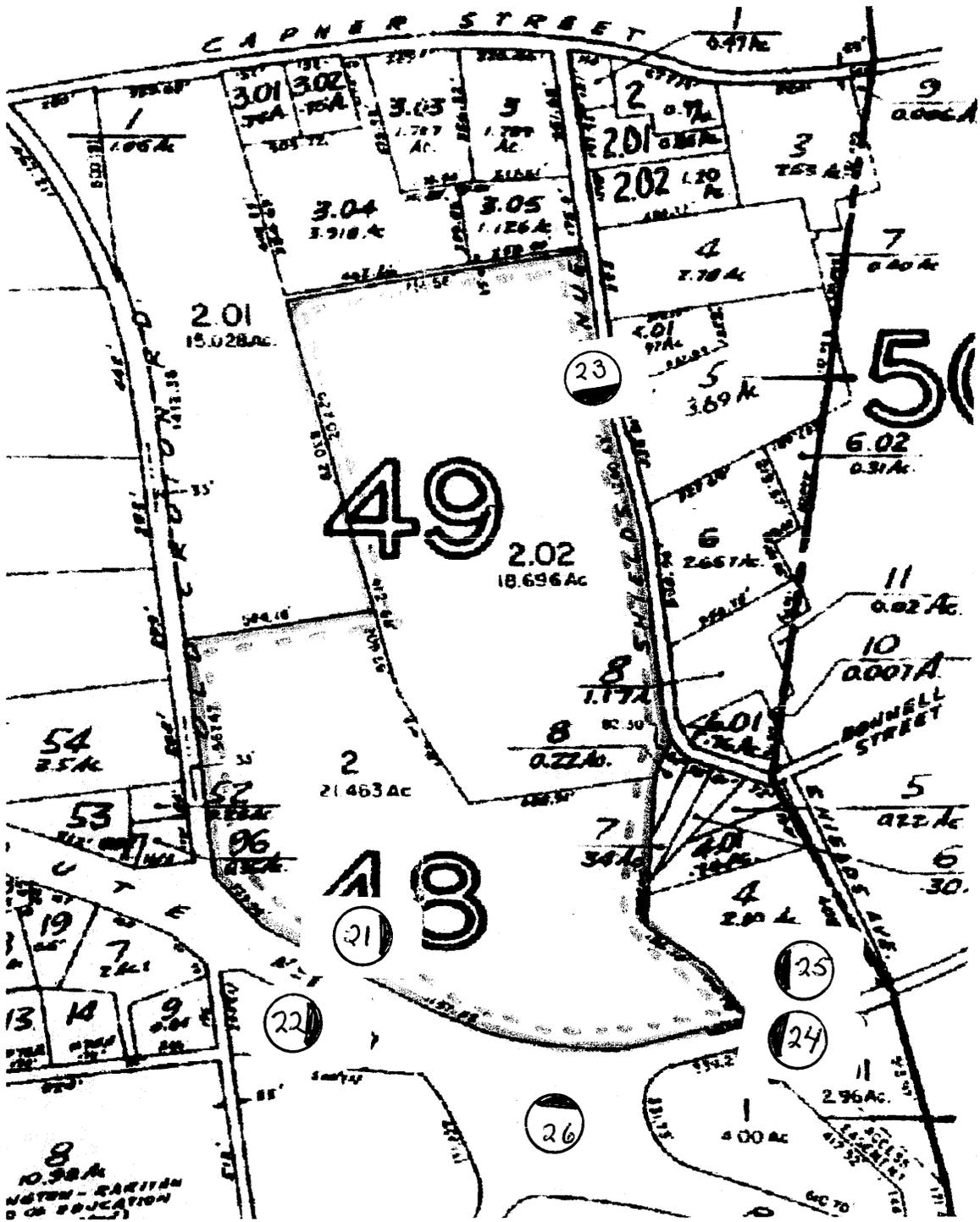
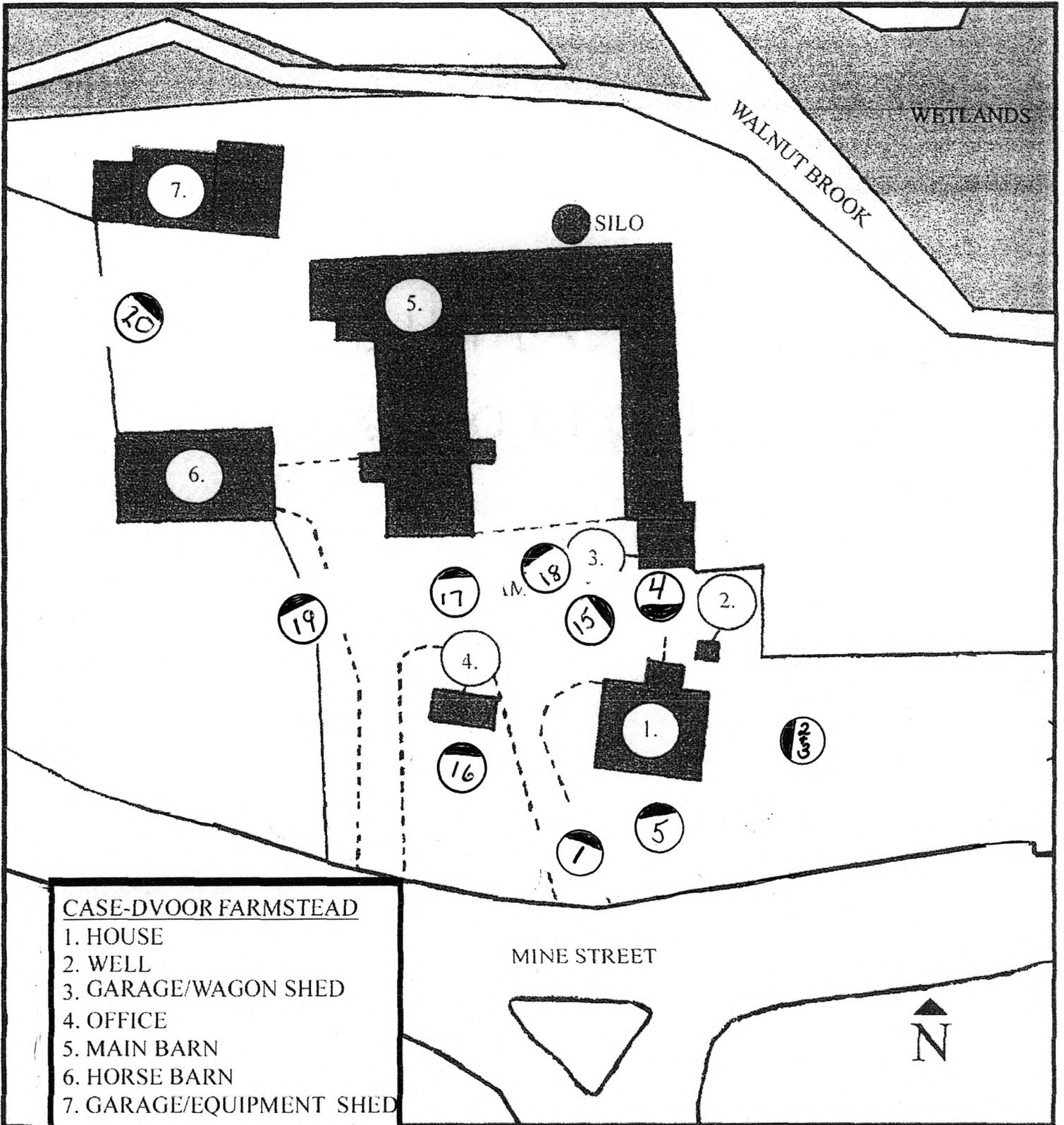


Photo ID Map of Overall Shots



CASE-DVOOR FARMSTEAD

- 1. HOUSE
- 2. WELL
- 3. GARAGE/WAGON SHED
- 4. OFFICE
- 5. MAIN BARN
- 6. HORSE BARN
- 7. GARAGE/EQUIPMENT SHED

SCALE 1"=60"



PHOTO IDENTIFICATION MAP

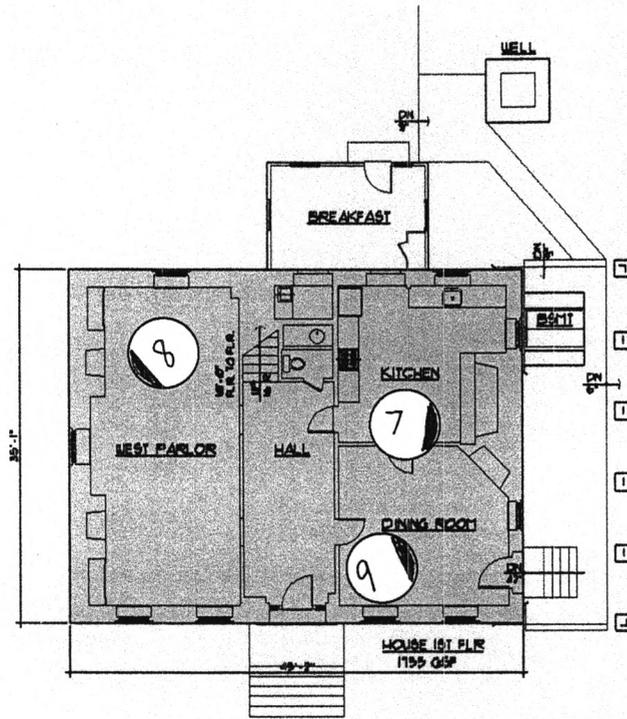
CASE-DVOOR FARMSTEAD
 Hunterdon County, NJ

Photo ID#
 (Direction of view)

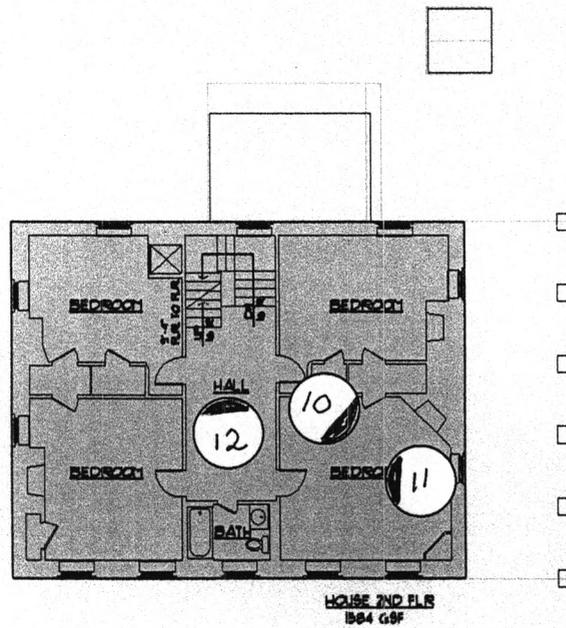
PHOTO IDENTIFICATION MAP

CASE-DVOOR FARMSTEAD
Hunterdon County, NJ

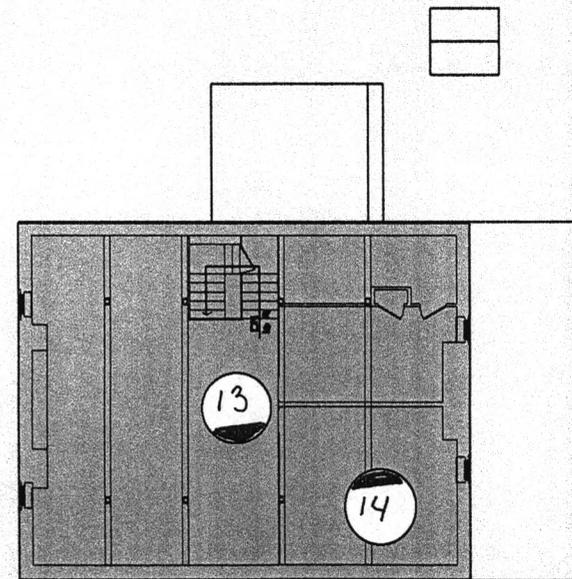
Photo ID#
(Direction of view)



FIRST LEVEL PLAN



SECOND LEVEL PLAN



THIRD LEVEL PLAN

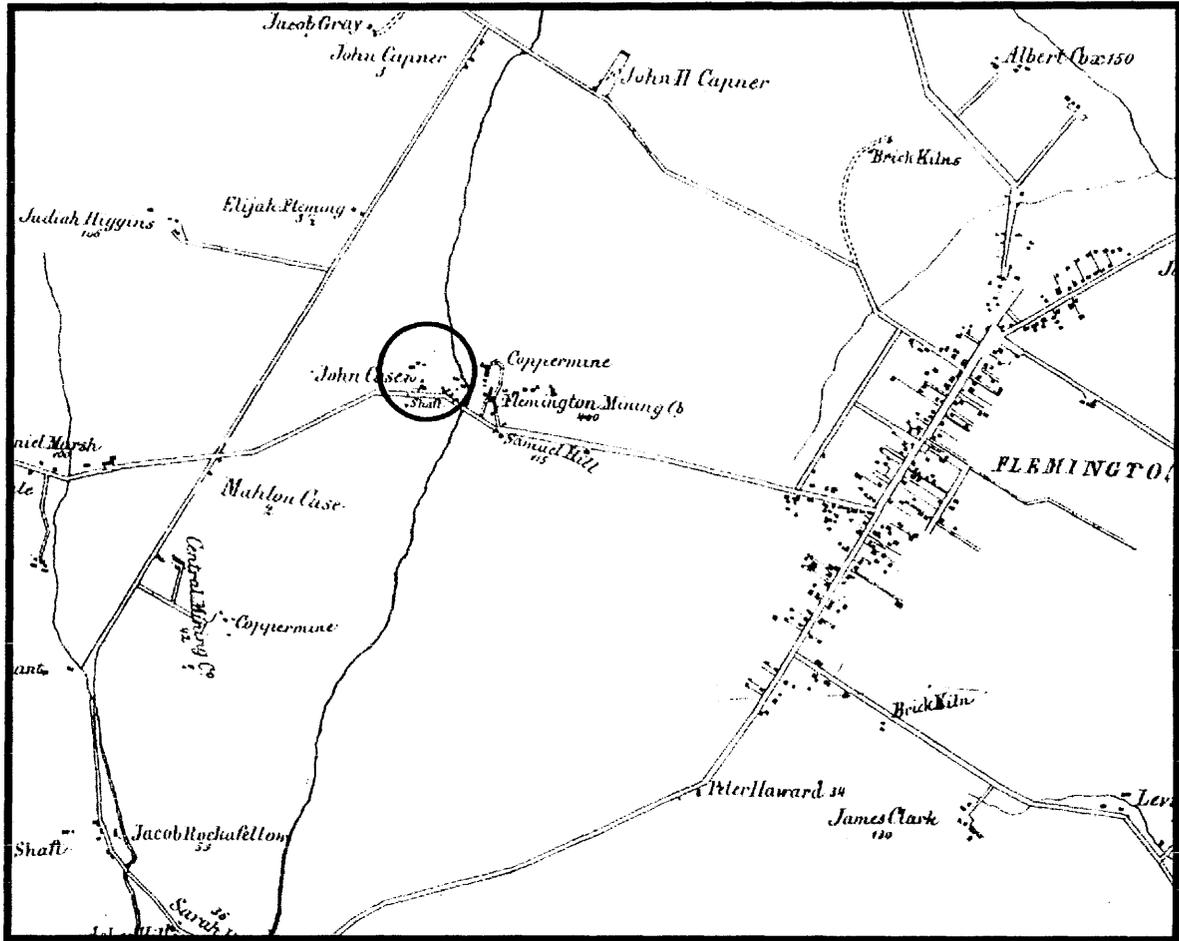


Figure 1. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, *J. C. Sidney, Plan of the Twnshp. Of Raritan, Hunterdon Co., NJ, 1850*. The John Case farm is indicated by the circle. The farmstead layout was extant by this time. To the east of the farmstead, note the complex of buildings on the site of the distillery, as well as, the extensive complex of the Flemington Mining Company on the east side of the creek.

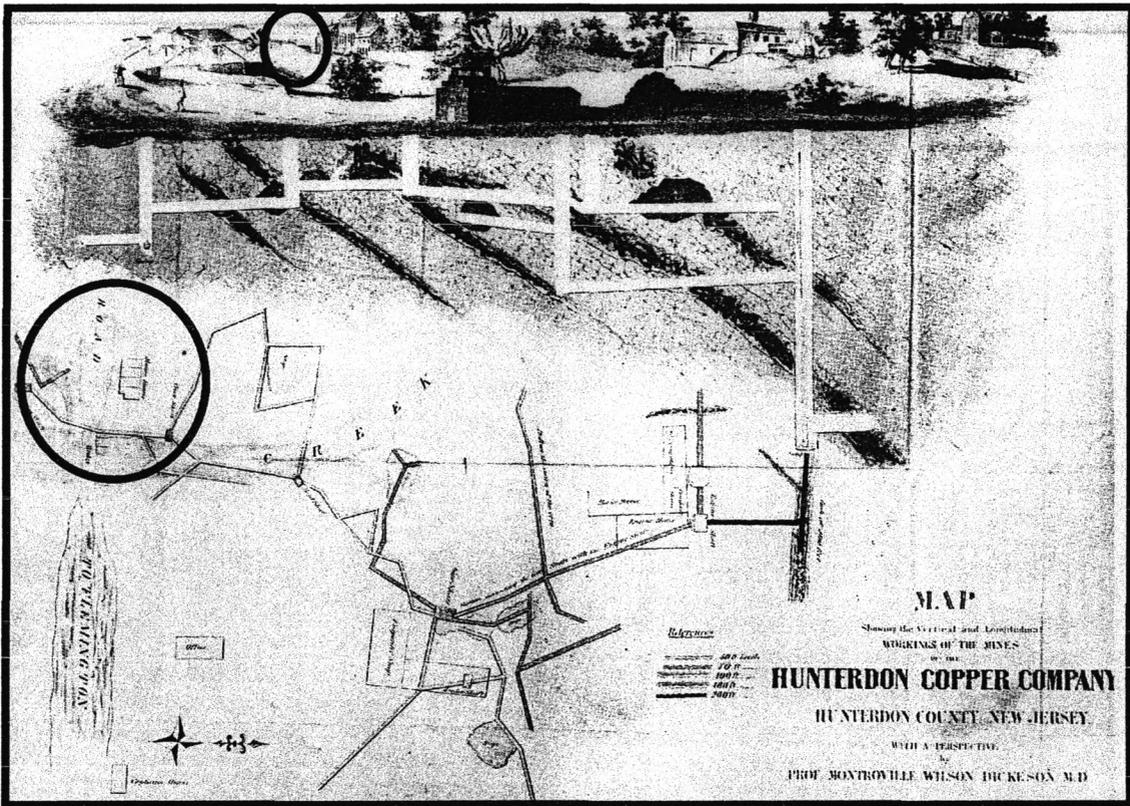


Figure 2. An 1859 map showing the vertical and longitudinal workings of the mines of the Hunterdon Copper Co.. The Case-Dvoor Farmstead is circled. (Original at the Hunterdon County Historical Society)

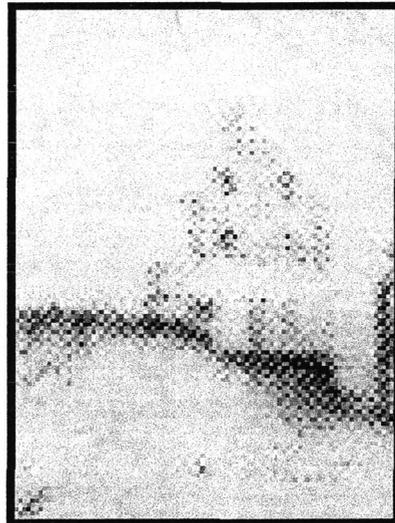
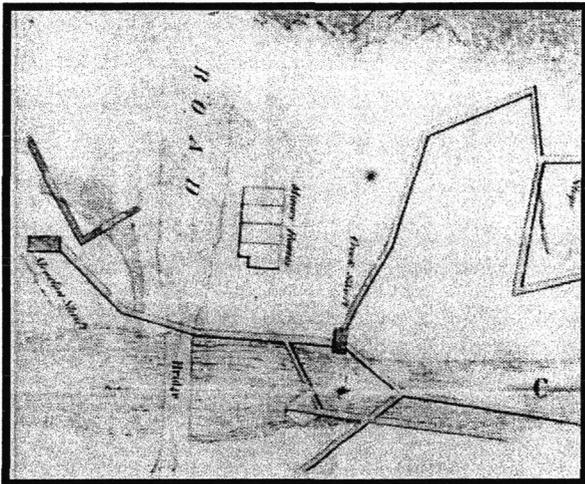


Figure 3. Details of 1859 map showing the Case-Dvoor Farmstead. Note front porch which has been removed. (Original at the Hunterdon County Historical Society)

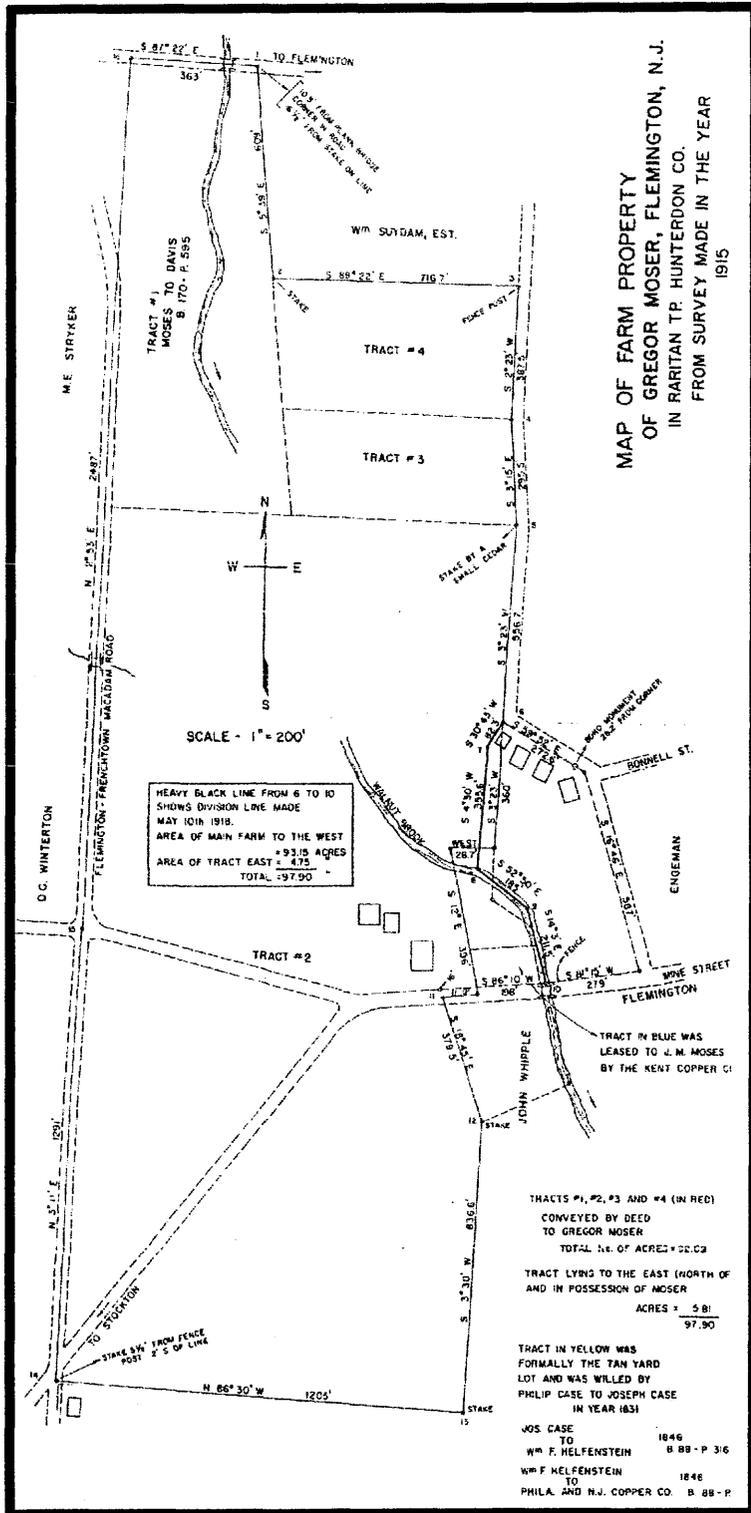


Figure 4. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, Grant Davis, *Map of Farm Property of Gregor Moser, Flemington, NJ, in Raritan Tp., Hunterdon Co., 1915*. The depiction of the buildings on this map is schematic. The road is shown as it was before the Mine Street Circle.



Figure 5. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, 1930's, north view. This photograph records the appearance of the farmstead before the construction of the Mine Street Circle. Note the picket-fenced front yard, two silos behind the bam ell and the wagon houses adjoining the barns. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.



Figure 6. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, northeast view, c. 1930. The 19th century porch retains its original bracketed box cornice and attached rear post. The Tuscan columns are early 20th century replacements. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.



Figure 7. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, late 1930's, northeast view. The wooden silo, visible in Figure 5 between the barn and behind the gambrel-roofed horse barn has not survived. The wagon house, now forming the east end of the equipment shed, is hidden by the trees to the left of the barn. The wagon house behind the main house now serving as a garage, has gable end entries and shed appendage, The picket fence has been removed from the front of the house possibly in conjunction with the construction of the circle. Collection of Herbert Dvoor

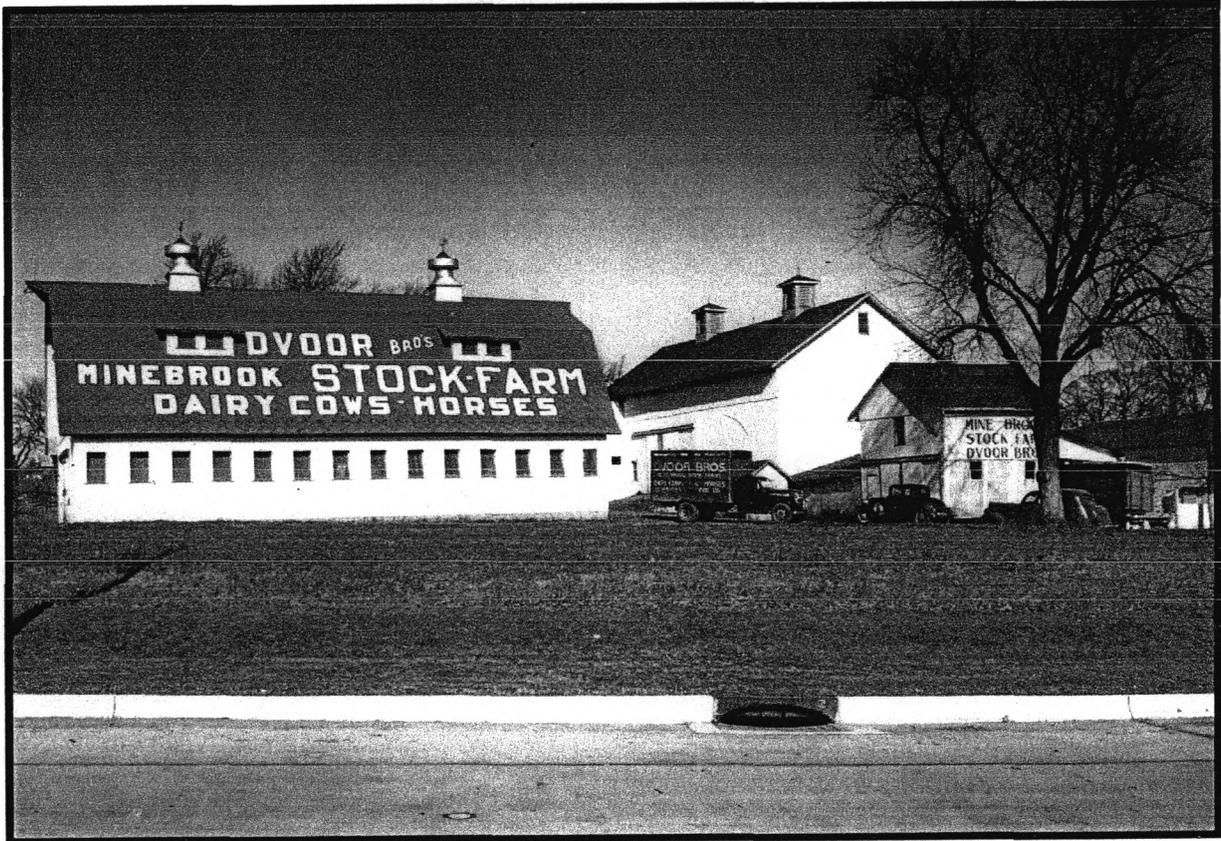


Figure 8. Case-Dvoor Barns, northeast view, c. 1930's, The wagon house adjoining the bank barn, now forms the west end of the equipment shed behind the horse barn on the left. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.

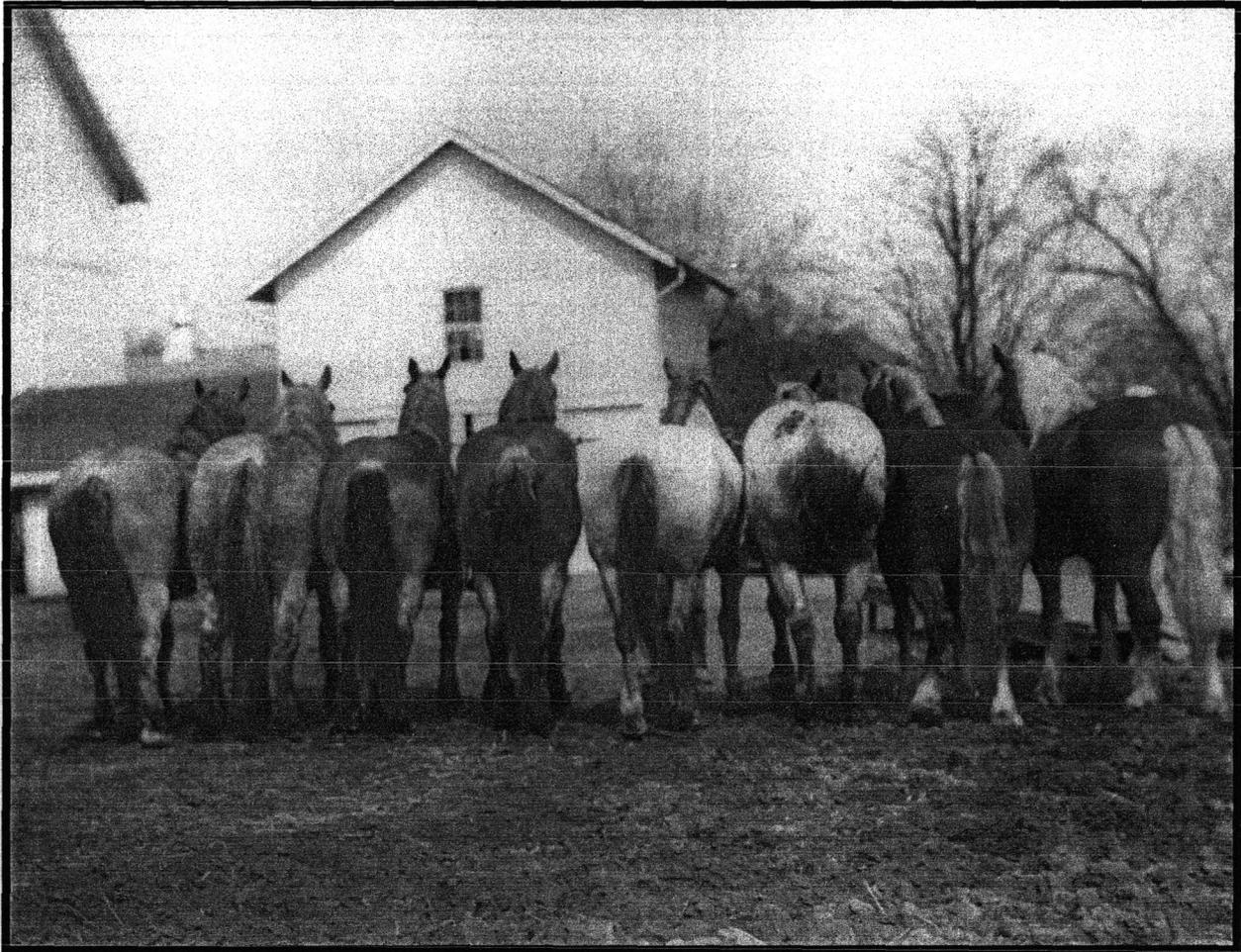


Figure 9. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, c. 1930's, northeast view, towards wagon house formerly at the south end of the bank bam. Draft horses formed a major part of the Dvoor's business until about World War II when tractors came into widespread use on area farms. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.

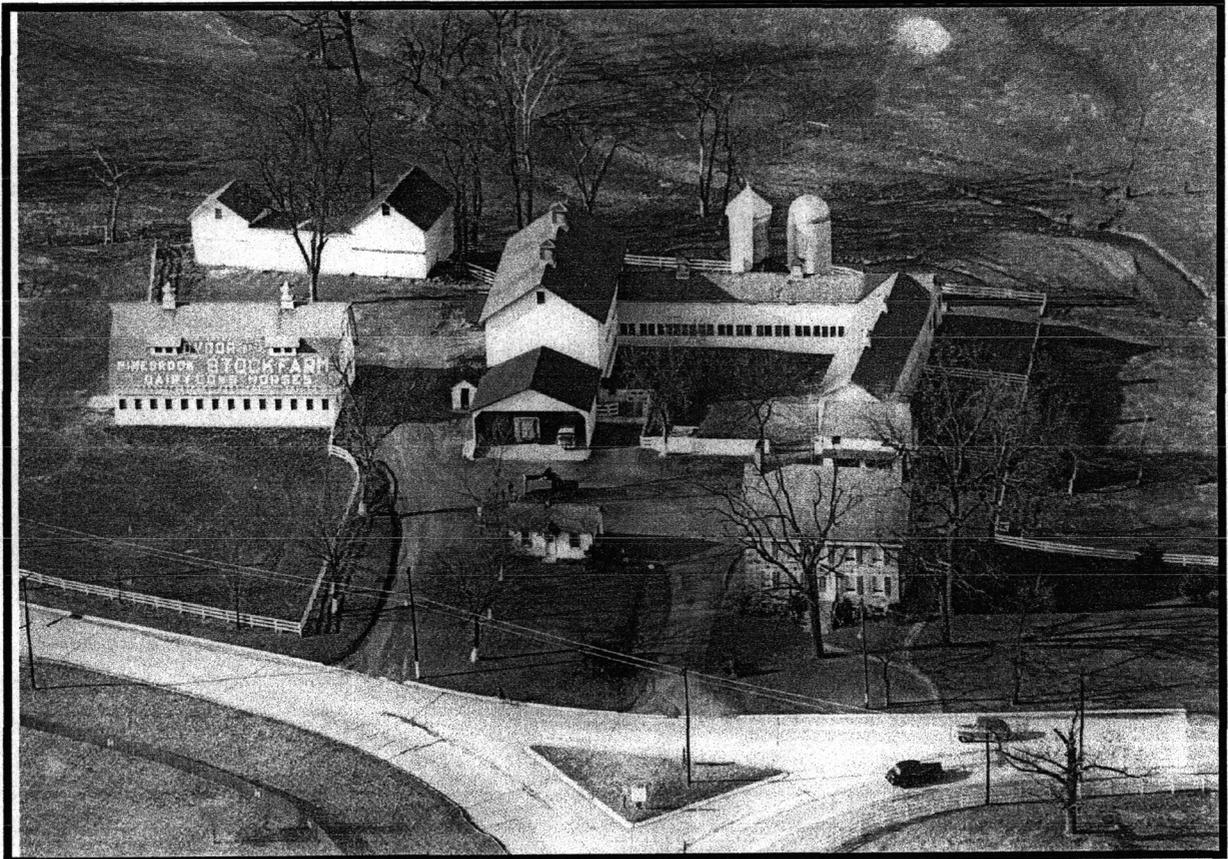


Figure 10. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, c. 1950's, north view. By this time the dwelling's front porch has been removed.

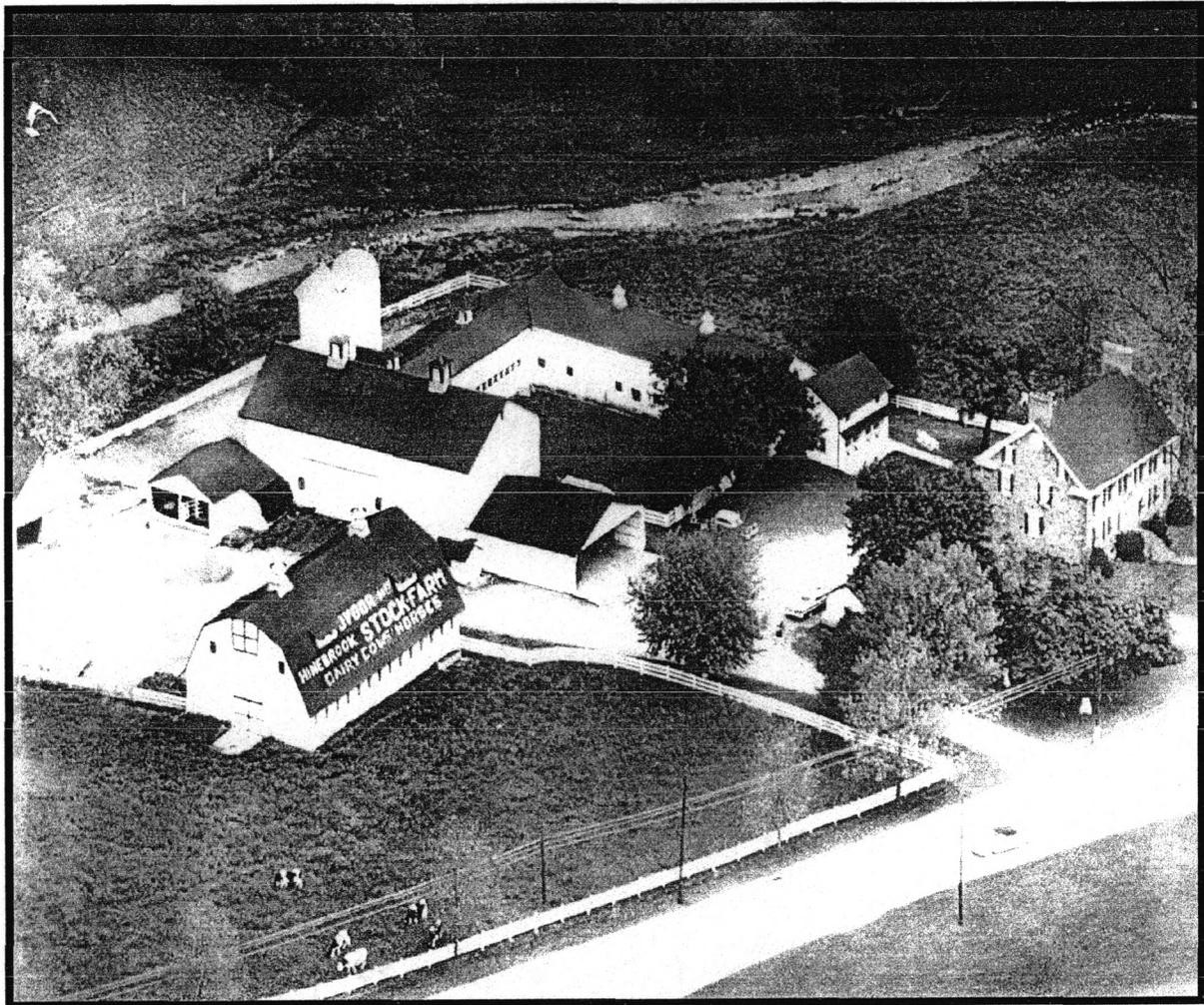


Figure 11. Case-Dvoor Farmstead, c. 1950's, northeast view. Post World War II changes included remodeling the wagon house, moving two wagon houses back to form the equipment shed behind the horse barn, the addition of the cattle chute to the bank barn, as well as the installation of the white board fencing. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.



Figure 12. Jacob Dvoor, c. 1960. A Latvian emigrant, Jacob Dvoor, acquired the old Case property in 1920, and with the help of his brothers, George and Samuel, established a successful livestock farm specializing in draft horses and dairy cows. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.

HOLSTEIN MILK **JACOB DVOOR**
 TEL. FLEMINGTON 125
GEORGE DVOOR
SAMUEL DVOOR
 TEL. FLEMINGTON 127




VITALITY **DVOOR BROS.**
 PROPRIETORS OF
MINE BROOK STOCK FARM
 DEALERS IN FRESH WISCONSIN COWS
 HORSES A SPECIALTY

FLEMINGTON NEW JERSEY

JACOB DVOOR **GEORGE DVOOR** **SAMUEL DVOOR**
 TEL. FLEMINGTON 125 TEL. FLEMINGTON 127 TEL. FLEMINGTON 127

DVOOR BROS.
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 HORSES A SPECIALTY
 FLEMINGTON, NEW JERSEY
 NEW SHIPMENT WEEKLY




Figure 13. Two business cards used by the Dvoor brothers. The farm secured much of their dairy stock from Wisconsin. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.



Figure 14. A view of the barns on the Case-Dvoor Farmstead. Watercolor by Bill Anderson, late 1990's. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.

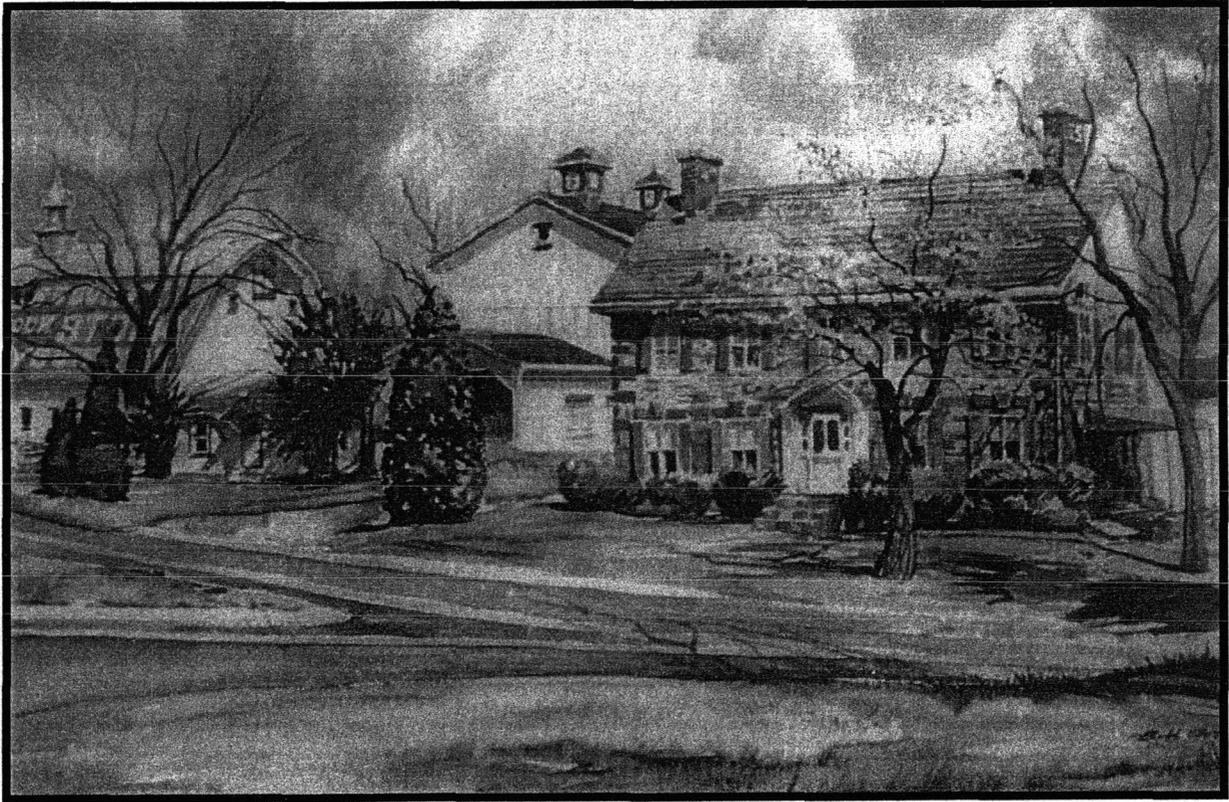


Figure 15. A view of the Case-Dvoor Farmstead. Watercolor by Bill Anderson, late 1990's. Collection of Herbert Dvoor.