

MUSEUM

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION FORM
(Additional Sheets of Paper will be necessary for complete documentation)

Please type or print

1. Owner's name and address:
2. Location of property:
3. Tax Block _____ Tax Lot _____
4. When was the building erected? For whom? (If you don't know the exact date, please give a general time frame). Have there been additions or modifications? If so, describe and give dates.
5. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building? (i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do any architect's plan or building accounts exist? Where?
6. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?
7. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title). If possible, please give some background on each occupant. (i.e., occupations or other interesting facts). List the sources of your information.
8. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.
9. What is the significance of this property? (Please be specific and to the point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.
10. Describe the present condition of the property.
11. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey? (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history). If so, please give the title of the listing.

The above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

August 18, 1982
Date

PAID
9/28/82
RR

John C. Lawson
Signature of Property Owner(s)
Mailing address:

Drawer F, Salem Station

Winston-Salem, N. C. 27108

Telephone: [REDACTED]

1. Old Salem, Inc.
Drawer F, Salem Station
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27108
2. 700 South Main Street
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101
3. Tax Block 571 Tax Lot 101
4. The John Vogler House was originally erected and occupied in 1819.¹
5. John Vogler made the plan for his own house, which was generally the case in Salem at this time. There are no significant records regarding the building of this house.
6. Old Salem, Inc. has on file photographs of the Vogler House which date ca. 1870 and later.

Maps: "Salem about the year 1840"
 "Bird's Eye View of Winston-Salem, 1891"
 "Map of Salem, North Carolina, Stokes County, Sept. 20, 1822"
 Sanborn Insurance Maps: 1895, 1900, 1912, 1917
 "Report of the Committee appointed to lay out the Town of Salem according to the principles adopted since 1819-Feb. 15, 1821."

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| 7. | John Vogler | 1819 | |
| | L. M. Fries | | |
| | Loula Moore | 1905 | Deed Bk. 75, p. 354 |
| | Fredrick Fries Bahnson, Jr. | 1939 | Deed extract, Forsyth Co. Tax Of. |
| | James A. Gray, Jr. | 1950 | <u>Ibid.</u> |
| | Pauline Bahnson Gray | 1952 | " |
| | Old Salem, Inc. | 1952 | " |

8. The John Vogler House was originally used as a dwelling and a place of business. Today it is used as an exhibit building in Old Salem.
9. The historic district of Old Salem was designated a "Registered National Historic Landmark" by the U. S. Department of the Interior in 1966. Within this landmark are unrestored, restored and reconstructed buildings, which, as a whole, present an authentic architectural representation of the community of Salem between 1766 and 1856. This structure is considered by the Historic District Commission to be an integral and contributing part of the total landscape and subject to Zoning Ordinance Section 29-1, strictly governing its use and appearance.

John Vogler (1783-1881), who arrived in Salem from nearby Friedland, was given permission to join the Salem congregation on January 19, 1803. In actuality, he had been living in Salem "for some time, working at gun-smithing with his uncle Christopher Vogler." He then lived with his uncle, instead of boarding at the Single Brothers House, as was customary, because Christopher Vogler lived too far away.

Vogler began making silverware, and repairing clocks a few years after this,³ and was granted permission to do so, along with gun-smithing, by the Collegium. In 1809, Vogler was given permission to move his practice of clockmaking and silver-smithing to the Brother's House,⁴ where he remained until 1818. He was then granted the lot of the widow Ernst, who had recently died. He moved the original dwelling to the rear of the lot, and began construction on his own home, one of "brick, two stories high, 42 x 30', with a small wing to the west for a wash-kitchen and smithy."⁵ He occupied the house the following year.

After being turned down by the Aufseher Collegium several times for marriage, Vogler finally obtained permission to marry Christine Spach, and did so on March 7, 1819.⁶ They had three children, Lisette Maria, Louise Laurette, and Elias Alexander.

John Vogler's business of silversmith and clockmaker thrived in Salem, and he soon became a civic leader. He was elected a member of the Aufseher Collegium as a young man,⁷ and later was elected Engine Master.⁸ He also held the offices of roadmaster,⁹ Curator (director of financial affairs) of the Single Sister's Diacone,¹⁰ Sicknurse,¹¹ and various others.

John Vogler died on June 15, 1881, having lived a total of 97 years.

The John Vogler house is significant because it is an important element in the streetscape of Old Salem. Architecturally, it is significant because it displays the first use of a brick cornice and other architectural features not traditionally Moravian, the flat brick arches over the windows being the most unusual example. It is also an example of the early tradition of having the working place and residence under the same roof.

The John Vogler house was carefully restored under the direction of Old Salem, Inc. in 1955, and is now being used as an exhibit building.

10. The building was carefully restored under the direction of Old Salem, Inc. in 1955.
11. The John Vogler house is currently a contributing structure in the Old Salem Historic District, a Registered National Historic Landmark. It is also listed in From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County.

NOTES

The original manuscripts being principally in German, the following translations for historical data were used:

Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Vols. I-VI (Raleigh North Carolina Historical Commission 1922-1943) by Dr. Adelaide L. Fries; Vol. VII by Dr. Fries, Vol. VIII by Douglas L. Rights, Vol. IX by Dr. Minnie J. Smith and Vols. X and XI by the Rt. Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1947-1969).

Erika Huber -- Unpublished translations made for Old Salem, Inc. and file at the Archives of the Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Edmund Schwarze -- Unpublished translations made for Old Salem, Inc. and on file at the Archives of the Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, N. C.

1. Old Salem Guidebook, p. 77
2. Records of the Moravians of North Carolina, Fries, p. 2725
3. Ibid., p. 2862
4. Records of the Moravians of North Carolina, Fries, p. 3092
5. Ibid., p. 3377
6. Ibid., p. 3398
7. Records of the Moravians of North Carolina, Fries, p. 2931
8. Records of the Moravians of North Carolina, Fries, p. 3094
9. Ibid., p. 3479
10. Records of the Moravians of North Carolina, Rights, p. 4015
11. Ibid., p. 3810