

*Historic Structures Report*

**GARRETSON-HAGEMAN  
FARM**

205 South Middlebush Road  
Franklin Township, New Jersey

*Prepared for:*

The Meadows Foundation, Inc.

*Prepared by:*

Mark Alan Hewitt, AIA  
Architect

104 Mine Brook Road  
Bernardsville, NJ 07924  
908-630-9416

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	3
1.2 PURPOSE OF STUDY .....	4
1.3 LOCATION OF PROPERTY .....	5
1.4 PERSONNEL.....	5
1.5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	6
<b>2. Methodology .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. The Garretson-Hageman Farm .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP .....	9
3.2 CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.....	12
<b>4. Historical and Architectural Development.....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....	14
<i>Franklin Township prior to Dutch Settlement.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Native Americans .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>The Change to English Rule.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>European Settlement of Somerset County .....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Slavery in New Jersey and Somerset County .....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>The Dutch Settlement of Franklin Township and Middlebush Village.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Slavery in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Dutch Culture.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>The Dutch Reformed Church .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Temperance in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Early Education in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Rutgers University.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>The War For Independence.....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>The Establishment of Franklin Township.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Transportation in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>The Delaware and Raritan Canal .....</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Agriculture in Franklin Township.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>First Stage of Agriculture in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>The Second Stage of Agriculture in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Third Stage of Agriculture in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>The Decline of Agriculture in Franklin Township .....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Industry in Franklin Township.....</i>	<i>48</i>
4.2 THE FARMSTEAD AND ITS OWNERS .....	51
<i>The Garretson/Hageman Farm.....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>The Garretson Family.....</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>The Hageman Family.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Building the Hageman Farm.....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>The Farm in the Twentieth Century .....</i>	<i>73</i>
<b>5. Conditions Assessment and Analysis: House &amp; Carriage House....</b>	<b>75</b>
5.1 EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION AND CONDITIONS .....	75
5.1.1 Form.....	75
5.1.2 Foundation.....	78

5.1.3 Framing.....	78
5.1.5 Entries.....	79
5.1.6 Windows.....	79
5.1.7 Roof.....	80
5.1.8 Chimneys.....	81
5.2 ELEVATIONS – EXTERIOR CONDITIONS.....	81
Southern Elevation:.....	82
Eastern Elevation:.....	82
Northern Elevation:.....	83
Western Elevation:.....	83
5.3 INTERIOR.....	83
5.3.1 – Basement.....	84
Crawlspace.....	84
5.3.2 – First Floor.....	87
<b>6. Restoration and Interpretive Plan.....</b>	<b>116</b>
6.1 TREATMENT APPROACH AND PHILOSOPHY.....	116
6.2 RESTORATION PLAN.....	117
6.3 TREATMENT AND INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM.....	118
<b>7. Recommendations.....</b>	<b>121</b>
7.1 PRIORITIES FOR REPAIR, RENOVATION, RESTORATION.....	121
<i>The Farmhouse</i> .....	121
<i>Treatment Recommendations</i> .....	121
7.1.2 Exterior.....	122
7.1.3 Interior.....	123
<i>Carriage House Recommendations for Treatment</i> .....	125
<i>Exterior and Interior</i> .....	126
<b>8. Bibliography.....</b>	<b>128</b>
<i>Deeds and Wills</i> .....	133
<i>Maps</i> .....	134
<b>9. Appendices.....</b>	<b>135</b>

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Description

The Meadows Foundation, a not-for-profit conservation and educational corporation based in Somerset County, New Jersey, commissioned this Historic Structure Report in 2003. The report follows the format suggested by the State of New Jersey's Historic Preservation Office in its latest guidelines. The subject property is one of several early Dutch houses listed as contributing resources in the Six Mile Run Historic District (SR 7/14/93: NR 10/25/95). It is owned by the Township of Franklin and operated by the Meadows Foundation as part of a long-term lease arrangement with the township. The Garretson-Hageman is located on a parcel of the original farmstead, along South Middlebush Road



south of Bennetts Lane. This HSR has been funded, in large part, by a grant from the Franklin Township Historical Commission. Work began in the Spring of 2003 and ended in early 2005. The office of Mark Alan Hewitt, AIA directed the project team during the yearlong study under a contract with the Meadows Foundation.

The Meadows Foundation is one of New Jersey's most successful conservation organizations. For over 20 years its mission has been to "Give the Past A Future" by saving and maintaining historic properties in Somerset County for the enjoyment of the public. The organization began as a grass-roots effort by local citizens to save the Symen Van Wickle house from demolition by developers. In 1976, when the owners put the house and 6 acres of prime land up for sale, a group of concerned people in Franklin Township took action to insure the preservation of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch dwelling and its site. Applying to the State of New Jersey under the Green Acres land conservation program, the group secured an initial purchase grant of \$45,000.00 in 1977. In succeeding years it successfully restored the building for community use, installed a new septic field and heating system and landscaped the property on Easton Avenue. Today a full schedule of cultural events at the Van Wickle house offers the public concerts, picnics, educational seminars, an annual canoe race and outdoor activities for scouting groups.

Building upon its extraordinary success at the Van Wickle house, the Meadows Foundation (named for the traditional title of that estate) expanded its preservation activities by taking on the stewardship of three other historic properties in Franklin Township. Several of these, including the Garretson-Hageman House, are located within the boundaries of the Six Mile Run preserve. They include the Franklin Inn on Amwell Road, the Blackwells Mills Canal House at 598 Canal Road, and two properties within a mile of the Garretson-Hageman farm – the Van Liew farmstead and the Wyckoff-Garretson House, both along South Middlebush Road. Since several of the farm properties are related in style and type, the foundation has begun to plan for a multiple-site interpretive program that will allow the public to visit traditional Dutch-American agricultural sites. For instance, the Hageman barns are currently under restoration for re-use as a community performing arts center while the Van Liew-Suydam house will become a center for cultural diversity. All of the houses and outbuildings maintained by the Meadows Foundation are open to the public and will remain accessible to the entire community. The Foundation takes its responsibility seriously as a vital community steward by preserving the heritage of this area of Somerset County. This project is only one of several publicly-funded studies that will extend the outreach of the organization and help to fulfill its long-range goals.

## **1.2 Purpose of Study**

Although the area of Franklin Township known as Middlebush has long been associated with Dutch heritage and material culture, individual dwellings and farm buildings have not been studied in great detail. During the 1930s, the Historic American Buildings Survey documented several of the Dutch houses in the area, using available research and physical dating techniques. But much has been learned since then. It has long been the intention of the Meadows Foundation to complete research projects on all of its six historic properties, and eventually to restore or rehabilitate the houses and farm structures. Thus, when



funding became available, the Foundation submitted grant applications for several of its buildings.

The Garretson-Hageman Farm is a mid-19th century farmhouse located along picturesque South Middlebush Road, near the center of the township. The Meadows Foundation determined in the late 1980s that the farm would make a perfect venue for outdoor cultural events such as folkways festivals and concerts. Under its Save the Barns initiative, funds were collected and grants secured to restore both the Horse Barn and the Dairy Barn. A re-use study by John Milner Associates in 1992 proposed a design for the linking the two barns and creating an arts center for theatre and concerts. This proved too costly and invasive. Hence the purpose of the current study was to document all of the farm buildings, assess their conditions, and propose a program of new uses that will meet the long-term goals of the Meadows Foundation. The new Dutch Culture and Heritage Center described below will be an anchor to all of the Meadows programs. We outline a phased program of restoration and adaptive re-use that will bring the center to full operations in less than ten years.

### **1.3 Location of Property**

The Garretson-Hageman Farm is located at 205 South Middlebush Road in Franklin Township, New Jersey. The farmstead lies a few miles east of the Millstone River and Blackwell's Mills, and about six miles southwest of New Brunswick (hence its historic designation as "Six Mile Run"). The property is a rectangular parcel of land on the west side of the road, approximately 1.5 acres in area. The house is located on the USGS New Jersey Quadrant, Datum WGS83, and is designated on the latest survey as Franklin Township, Block 74, Lot 11. It stands at approximately 100 feet above sea level.

### **1.4 Personnel**

The office of Mark Alan Hewitt, AIA, Architect, with Jablonski Berkowitz Conservation Inc. and Hunter Research Inc., researched and wrote the Historic Structures Report. The following personnel contributed to the document:

Mark Alan Hewitt  
Mark Alan Hewitt, AIA Architect  
Principal-in-charge, Documentation, Research, Cost Estimating and Writing

Mary Jablonski, Principal  
Stephanie M. Hoagland, Architectural Conservator  
Jablonski Berkowitz Conservation, Inc.

Historical Research, Writing and Conservation Assessment

Vincent Maresca, Senior Archaeologist  
Ian Burrow, Principal Investigator  
Hunter Research, Inc.

James B. Huffman, P.E.  
Structural and Mechanical Engineer  
Structural and Mechanical Assessments and Treatments

Jerry A. Bruno, Jr., Project Architect  
Douglas Neri, Intern Architect  
Mark Alan Hewitt, AIA, Architect  
Documentation Drawings and Field Work

**1.5 Acknowledgments**

The professional team gratefully acknowledges the support and assistance of members of the committee on the restoration of the Garretson-Hageman House.

Mark Else, Executive Director  
Meadows Foundation President

David Munyak, President  
Meadows Foundation

Peter Beyl, Principal  
Island Housewrights



## 2. Methodology

The consultant team followed a methodology consistent with New Jersey and national standards on the research and production of Historic Structures Reports. This method reflects the latest revisions to the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Structures*. Physical fabric from all periods was considered equally in the evaluation of the structures historical and aesthetic significance.

The first phase consisted of research in archives, libraries and county records to determine the property history and ownership succession. During this phase, the architectural historian consulted local and state library collections along with county and township historical societies to determine where pertinent material on the Garretson-Hageman Farm could be found. A bibliography was prepared and relevant material was copied for use in the writing of the historical portion of the HSR. The most important resource was the original diaries written by Garretson Hageman between the years of 1869 and 1914 and held in the Special Collections of the New Jersey Room at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ. These diaries provide a first-hand account of life on the farm and contributed valuable information on the construction of the house, the horse barn, the dairy barn and the carriage house. In addition to the Hageman Diaries, resources at the Franklin Township Library (which serves as the repository for the Franklin Township Historical Society), the Somerset County Library, the New Jersey State Archives and Rutgers University Library (Rutgers has a large collection of historical printed material, including maps and newspapers, from all over the state) were used. Information on the Hageman Family was also provided by the Meadows Foundation. Both primary and secondary source materials were consulted. At the end of the research period, findings were employed to corroborate observations made in the field.

Second, the architect, engineer and architectural conservators performed a comprehensive documentation and field survey of the site and house. This survey included field notes, sketch drawings, photography of the interior and exterior of the buildings (much recorded with a digital camera), and consultation of existing source materials on the history and physical condition of the site. After measurements and survey work were complete, the team prepared a set of plans, sections, and elevations of the existing conditions on AutoCAD 2004 files. The drawings were used as baseline documents for all subsequent work.

The team performed a thorough investigation of the physical fabric of the building using both invasive and non-invasive techniques. Once the likely areas of significant physical evidence were identified, further investigations were made to determine the structural and constructional characteristics of various building elements. Paint sampling and analysis was performed by the architectural conservators. Samples were removed from both interior and exterior surfaces and were examined using a Nikon Stereo Zoom microscope with a 10X-63X power to determine whether any original layers of paint remain on the building and what colors they might have been. The paint analysis report is attached in Appendix C.

In the final phase of the project, the team developed preservation, re-use and rehabilitation strategies for the property. Final recommendations were been prepared using information obtained from the Meadows Foundation, Somerset County and other interested parties. The consultant team critically evaluated the program in relation to preservation and conservation standards, and formed its recommendations to conform to both client needs and protection of the historic fabric of the farmhouse and its site.

Once a complete range of historical, programmatic and architectural data was collected and analyzed, we drafted a final report outlining the history, significance and potential rehabilitation strategies for the property. This document reflects both the empirical evidence and the best current professional practice in historic property management and conservation of physical artifacts. Recommendations are listed in order of priorities for protection of the physical fabric, health safety and welfare of occupants, applicability to program needs, cost of the work and a timeline for improvements over the near-term life cycle of the building. We hope that the final draft of the document will serve as a planning and conservation tool that may be used for 10 or more years.



### 3. The Garretson-Hageman Farm

#### 3.1 Location and Ownership

The original Garretson-Hageman farmstead occupied over 100 acres on the west side of the “middle line” of the Eastern Precinct of the earliest surveyed map of Somerset County, published by Benjamin Morgan in 1766. The original Dutch settlers had been drawn to this area of bottom land for its agricultural potential. Indeed, geographers mark the belt of the Inner Coastal Plain below the Raritan and along the lower Delaware as the state’s richest farming region, containing a large percentage of the best Jersey soils. Following the earliest trading settlements along the river, Dutch farmers from Long Island purchases substantial tracts from the Twenty-four Proprietors just after 1700 and established a church and village at Middlebush. The nearest other villages were Hillsborough, Blackwell’s Mills and New Brunswick – soon to become the cultural heart of the area. Farming sustained the economy in this region until the mid-twentieth century. Because the agricultural activities on the land changed marginally from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present, Dutch heritage and folkways have lingered in this unique region of the state.

As discussed below, the farm property on which the house stands had been in the Garretson-Hageman Family from 1756 until its purchase by the state in the early 1970s. The property was initially a part of the Cornelious P. Wyckoff tract (Lot 5), acquired in 1701 as portion of a land deal between former Dutch colonial residents of Flatbush on Long Island and New Jersey land speculators John Harrision and John Willcocks. Barnardus Garretson, the first farmer on the Garretson-Hageman property, was the son of Gerrit Garretson and Marytje Wyckoff, who was one of the daughters of Cornelius Wyckoff. Although the exact location of their homestead is not known, Franklin Township tradition states that Cornelius gave a portion of Lot 5 to Gerrit and Marytje after their marriage.

Barnardus’ father, Gerrit Garretson, his brother, Gerrit and his father’s brother-in-law, Simon Wyckoff, witnessed the will of “Hendryecus” Van Dyck of Middlebush in December of 1751.<sup>1</sup> They may have told Barnardus of the availability of this land, for it was the first

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, 37.

of five properties that Barnardus Garretson bought while compiling his estate. The purchase price for this property was “£120 current money of East Jersey at 8 shillings an ounce.” The deed for this transaction was dated February 14, 1756 and stated that Hendrick Van Duyke purchased the land from Hendrick Shank, a merchant. An index to the *Land Conveyances of East and West New Jersey from 1664 to 1794* at the New Jersey State Archives ends the search for previous titleholders. None of the property owners from whom Barnardus Garretson purchased land are listed in the book. This may be due to a loss of records when the courthouses in which they were kept were destroyed by fire, or more likely, the original deeds were never filed. Many property purchasers, including Barnardus, did not file their deeds with the state and instead kept them with the family papers. The New Jersey Land Record Archives estimates that only a quarter of colonial land transfers were recorded.

Over the next two decades Barnardus accumulated more property and began expanding his farming operation. On April 22, 1760 he purchased ten acres from Verdenand Schureman for £184 10s. A third deed is dated March 1, 1776 and is signed by Cornelius Wyckoff conveying fifteen acres at a price of £135. This property is cited as having been purchased by Cornelius from John Wyckoff. A fourth deed bears the date of September 9, 1780 and is signed by James Whitlock and conveys 198.5 acres at a price of £12,500. A final deed is dated December 17, 1782 and is signed by John Van Lewe (Liew). This deed conveyed 16.1 acres at a price of £73.<sup>2</sup> While these properties were in the same vicinity, they were not adjacent, forming one large plantation. Many of the smaller properties were woodlots, which provided materials for the construction of homes and outbuildings for the farm.

Barnardus worked the land into a successful farm and upon his death in 1802, the estate was willed to his wife, Leah. Together Barnardus and Leah had six daughters, only two of whom, married and moved away from the farm. After Barnardus passed away, management of the farm was taken over by his four unmarried daughters; Polly, Jane, Caty and Elizabeth Garretson, who remained on the family farmstead. When Leah passed away

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<sup>2</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal. (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), 1887.



in 1814 the estate was divided equally between all six of the Garretson sisters and their heirs, including nephews Bernardus G. and Benjamin B. Hageman. Benjamin B. Hageman came to live on the Garretson Farm in 1814 after the death of his mother. Bernardus G. Hageman joined his brother on the farm after their father passed away in 1829.

The sisters continued to manage the farm with the help of Bernardus after Benjamin B. Hageman married and moved to a farm in Bridgewater Township in 1845. Over the next two decades, the sisters passed away and with only Bernardus Hageman and Elizabeth Garretson left on the farm Benjamin B. Hageman moved his family back to the Garretson farmstead in 1861, where he remained until his death in December of 1890. Upon his return to the farm, Benjamin began construction of a new larger residence and over the years replaced the older outbuildings with new barns. With the passing of Elizabeth, the last Garretson sister, the property was willed to Bernardus and Benjamin Hageman.

In April of 1866 Bernardus G. Hageman sold much of his inherited property to his brother, Benjamin B. Hageman. Bernardus never married and continued to live on the farmstead with his brother and his brother's family until his death in 1876.

Benjamin B. Hageman and his wife Jane Anne Van Wickle had two sons, Garretson, born in 1847 and Samuel Van Wickle born in 1854 who grew up helping on the farm. Although Samuel died at the early age of 24, his brother Garretson continued to live and work on the farm, even after his marriage to Caroline Gano Staats in 1885. Garretson's father Benjamin B. Hageman died in December of 1890, leaving the estate to his wife.

Garretson Hageman and his family remained on the farm until 1893, when they moved to a new residence on the west side of the Millstone River. Garretson and Caroline had four children. Three of the children, Peter C. Staats, Anna Van Wickle and Magdaline Gano Staats, were born on the Garretson-Hageman farm and the last was born at the new residence. Garretson's mother remained on the farm.

This act of transferring land from one generation of the family to the next was a mainstay of Dutch tradition, who as a society strove to keep land in the family. After the death of the father, the land and homestead were usually willed to one son, or divided between multiple sons, thus securing the land in the family through multiple generations. Having property kept within the family often makes it easier to trace possession of the land back in time. Unfortunately tracking land ownership in the Harrison Tract and all of Franklin Township is difficult due to the loss of deeds and records through several fires and the fact that many colonial land transactions were never recorded. The earliest records from 1688 to 1724 were recorded at Perth Amboy in Middlesex County. From 1724 until 1737 the records were kept at the Court House in Six Mile Run, which was the county seat at that time. An accident caused the building, along with all of its records, to catch fire and burn to the ground in 1737. Between 1737 and 1779 the records were kept at the Court House in Millstone, which was destroyed by fire in 1779 by Col. Simcoe of the Queens Rangers as they passed through Millstone during the Revolutionary War.<sup>3</sup> Luckily for historians, Barnardus Garretson opted to keep his land deeds, dating from 1756 to 1781, in the family home instead of sending them to Millstone to be recorded. These deeds had been hidden in obscurity and handed down with the family papers until Garretson Hageman discovered them in 1887.

### **3.2 Cultural and Historical Significance**

The Garretson-Hageman Farm is listed as a contributing element in the Six-Mile Run National Historic District. As this document will show, it also deserves recognition as an individual National Register Site under several criteria. Under Criterion B, persons significant to our past, the farm was cultivated and owned by a group of early Dutch families with ties to the New Netherland colony. The Wyckoff, Garretson and Hageman families were among the founders of the Dutch settlement of Six Mile Run, and farmed this

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<sup>3</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 129.



land continuously for more than two centuries. Moreover, the journals of Garretson Hageman provide a priceless record of late 19<sup>th</sup> century farm life in the Raritan Valley of central New Jersey. Under Criterion C, characteristic buildings and folkways, the farm

retains a large portion of its original buildings, landscape and other artifacts, making it a superb example of a continuously cultivated agricultural landscape in the Dutch-American tradition. Finally, the farm has already yielded archaeological resources related to its early occupants, and promises to give up more artifacts when further work is done. The Preliminary Archaeological Report by Hunter Research, Inc. outlines potential programs for investigation in the most significant areas of the site.

## 4. Historical and Architectural Development

### 4.1 Historical Background

#### *Franklin Township prior to Dutch Settlement*

Prior to the European settlement of Franklin Township in the later half of the 1600s, Native Americans, whose dwellings and way of life had a relatively minor impact upon the physical landscape, sparsely populated the land. The township is located in the Raritan Valley, a lowland comprised of wide expanses of grassland between forests of white oak, hickory, beech, maple and ash. The area is watered and drained by both the Raritan and Millstone Rivers and their many brooks and streams.

#### *Native Americans*

When the first Europeans arrived in what is now New Jersey, perhaps as many as 3,000 to 4,000 people were already living in the region. Franklin Township's earliest inhabitants were a subgroup of the Lenape Indians. They were descendants of the Paleo Indians who were living in New Jersey 10,000 years ago.<sup>4</sup>

Over many thousands of years, the American Indians developed into several different cultural groups. The Indians east of the Mississippi River, including those in New Jersey are classified as Woodland Indians. The Woodland people are grouped into three time periods – Early, Middle and Late – based on the tools and objects they used. The Indians who encountered and interacted with the first European settlers were the Late Woodland Lenape (circa A.D. 700-1700).<sup>5</sup>

The first European explorer to encounter the Lenape was Henry Hudson who anchored his ship, the *Half Moon*, at what is now Sandy Hook, New Jersey. His crew were the first documented Europeans to set foot in New Jersey. Hudson's discovery gave the Dutch a claim to some of the best land on the North American continent.

The New Jersey Indians called themselves the Lenni Lenape – a term that has several translations, but means basically that they are “of the same people.” The earliest Europeans identified them as the Delaware Indians. The name “Delaware” was given to them in the early seventeenth century when Samuel Argyll, an English sea captain, sailed into a bay he named “Delaware” in honor of Lord De La War, Governor of the Virginia Colony. He called the Lenape Indians he found living there the “Delawares.”<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA, Franklin Township Public Library, 1998), 21.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

The Lenni-Lenape were a water-based tribe and settled along the banks of both the Raritan and Millstone Rivers. According to Charles Phillhower, a historian specializing in the Indians of Somerset County, there were Indian villages within Franklin Township at Rocky Hill, Griggstown, the mouth of Six-Mile Run, Millstone and Weston. An additional village was located at the mouth of Lawrence's Brook, on the Raritan. Three or four other settlements were located between South Branch and Bound Brook.

The Late Woodland Lenape were primarily farmers. They grew crops such as corn, beans and squash, which were important to their diets. Cultivation was done in areas cleared of timber and brush by means of "girdling" the trees – removing a band of bark from the tree causing its death – and burning the underlying brush. Fields were mainly attended to by the women, the young and the elderly or infirm. In addition to farming, they also gathered many wild fruits that grew locally, including strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, wild grapes and crabapples.

In addition to farming, the Lenni-Lenape hunted game in the forests and meadowlands as well as fish and shell-fish in the local rivers. All members of the tribe above the age of fifteen, who were able, took part in hunting. These parties set out in the fall and remained engaged in the hunt for up to two months before returning to their villages. Deer, elk and bear were the favorite game, but other fur-bearing mammals as well as water and land fowl were also killed for their pelts or for their food value.<sup>7</sup>

When the Lenni-Lenape were not farming or hunting, they would visit other Lenape villages throughout the region. Major trails generally served to link these village sites with each other, while minor trails branched off the major paths and led to favorite hunting and fishing grounds, campsites, garden plots and rock shelters. The Indian paths were usually sinuous in their courses, following the lines of least resistance, rather than a straight line. One of the two major Indian trails in New Jersey ran from the Falls of the Delaware (at Trenton), through New Brunswick, to Elizabethtown. This trail was known as the Assunpink Trail and was described in many old deeds as "The Indian Path."<sup>8</sup> Today, the Assunpink Trail has been paved as New Jersey Route 27 and forms the eastern border of Franklin Township.

In addition to foot trails, the Lenape utilized canoes to travel along the dense network of inland and coastal waterways.

The Late Woodland Lenape period ended with the European intrusion into North America. Non-natives first visited the Raritan Valley in 1639 when Cornelius van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherlands, took a hundred soldiers into New Jersey. In 1650 he described what he saw:

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 66.

<sup>8</sup> Brahms, William B. *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Public Library, 1998), 25.



The district inhabited by a nation called Raritangs is situated on a fresh water river, that flows through the center of a lowland which the Indians cultivated... This is the handsomest and pleasantest country that man can behold... Through this valley pass large numbers of all sorts of tribes on their way north or east. This land is therefore, not only adapted for raising grain and rearing all descriptions of cattle, but also very convenient for trade with the Indians.”<sup>9</sup>

This glowing description lured other Dutch to the region to trade with the Indians and to bargain with them for their land. In 1681, four large land sales ended Lenape occupation of the land in Somerset County forever. In the first sale, two Raritan chiefs sold a tract of land that is now Bound Brook, west to Middle Brook and north to the mountains for £100 worth of trade goods. The three other land purchases in 1681 included Somerville, Bedminster and the Peapack patent, which covered land far beyond the boundaries of present day Somerset County. Most of the land was purchased for Lady Elizabeth Carteret, the widow of Sir George Carteret.<sup>10</sup>

The purchase of land from the Indians was accomplished through negotiation with Sachems, who were the spokesmen for a particular band or group of Indians. European trade goods were exchanged for the marks of the Indian on a deed, which were, of course, written in the appropriate European language. It is doubtful that the Indians at first realized the full impact of the sales or the fact that they would eventually be displaced.

The Lenape concept of land ownership differed greatly than that of the European settlers. To the Lenape, the land had been created for all people and all creatures. It belonged to everyone and could not be appropriated by individuals for personal profit. When they signed land titles and accepted barter items, they believed they were granting the Europeans the right to share use of the land. They expected to have continued access to that land for hunting, fishing, growing crops and gathering berries.<sup>11</sup> This caused difficulties for both the Native Americans and the new settlers. New contracts were often required which emphasized the fact that the Indians could no longer have use of the land.

The Lenape population declined quickly once permanent European settlement was achieved. This was especially notable in those places that had been most densely occupied, for the Europeans also found them to be the most attractive areas in which to locate. In addition to being physically pushed from their lands, the Indians were decimated by diseases brought over by the Europeans for which their bodies had no immunity. Archaeologist Dr. Robert Grumet, noted that as many as ninety percent of the Raritan people were lost to European-introduced diseases such as smallpox, measles, the bubonic plague and malaria.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Public Library, 1998), 22.

<sup>10</sup> Messler, Abraham, D.D., *Centennial History of Somerset County* (Somerville: C.M. Jameson Publishers, 1878), 10.

<sup>11</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Public Library, 1998), 24.

<sup>12</sup> Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission, *Somerset County Cultural Resource Survey* (1989), 18.

Many of the Lenape that were not killed off by disease migrated to the Susquehanna Valley, in the interior of Pennsylvania. As they lost their homes and land they were forced to move westward and by 1721 Governor Burnet was able to report to the King of England that "there are but few Indians in this Government and they are very innocent and Friendly to the Inhabitant..."<sup>13</sup>

### *The Change to English Rule*

In 1664, the Dutch surrendered their territory to King Charles II of England. The transfer of New Netherlands from Dutch to English rule was peaceful and bloodless as Peter Stuyvesant turned the land over to Colonel Richard Nicolls. King Charles deeded the region between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to his brother, James II, the Duke of York, who granted portions of what was later to become New Jersey to two friends, Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, in response to their devoted loyalty.

The province, which was carved out of New Netherland, was named Nova Cæsarea, after the Latin name of the Island of Jersey, the home of the Carterets. Inhabitants preferred the vernacular name and called it New Jersey.<sup>14</sup> Sir George Carteret received the eastern portion of the province and Lord John Berkeley received the western portion. The new Proprietors commissioned twenty-six year old Philip Carteret, a cousin of Sir George, as New Jersey's first English Governor. In February 1665, Carteret and Berkeley issued their "Concessions and Agreements of the Lords of the Proprietor" which served as New Jersey's first constitution. The "Concessions" contained a particularly emphatic guarantee of religious liberty, no doubt motivated by the Proprietors desire to promote rapid settlement.<sup>15</sup>

Although the Dutch reclaimed their former territory for a short period in 1673, the English recaptured their title in 1674 with the Treaty of Westminster.<sup>16</sup>

The ownership of West New Jersey went through several hands in quick succession. In 1674, Berkeley sold his share of the New Jersey Province to two Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Bylling. Fenwick soon found himself in financial difficulty and sold his share to four Quakers, one of whom was William Penn. To ensure clear title to the land and access to the Delaware River, the Quakers signed the Quintipartite Deed in London with George Carteret in 1676.<sup>17</sup> This agreement officially clarified the previously haphazard division of the province into east and west by drawing a line from Little Egg Harbor to the

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<sup>13</sup> Wacker, Peter O., *Land and People; A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey, Origins and Settlement Patterns* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975), 84.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 13.

<sup>15</sup> Newberry, Lida ed., *New Jersey: A Guide to its Present and Past* (New York: Hastings House, 1977), 27.

<sup>16</sup> Fiske, John, *The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America* (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1899), 37.

<sup>17</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Public Library, 1998), 33.



northernmost branch of the Delaware River at 41° 40' latitude.<sup>18</sup> This line became known as the "Quintipartite Line." Unfortunately, the Duke's description of "the northernmost branch" of the Delaware was based on a 1656 map, which showed a branch of the Delaware that was not at or even near that latitude. This imprecision would soon create problems.<sup>19</sup>

The growth of East Jersey was very slow and by the time George Carteret passed away in 1680, the province had produced very little revenue and had scarcely increased in population. In 1682, Carteret's widow, Elizabeth, put the province up for sale at public auction. East Jersey was sold for the sum of £3,400 to William Penn and eleven associates.<sup>20</sup> Six months after they bought East Jersey, the purchasers agreed that each should take a partner in the deal and by the following March a new patent had been issued to the twenty-four Proprietors by the Duke of York.

Due to the discrepancy between the actual geography of the land and the Quintipartite Line, conflicts over land ownership soon began to rise. It was not until 1743 that the entire Quintipartite Line was surveyed by John Lawrence.

By the time that the Lawrence Line was surveyed, East and West Jersey had been combined into the royal province of New Jersey under the administration of Lord Cornbury of New York. After several Proprietary disputes and continual complaints against absentee governors from New York, Lewis Morris of Monmouth County was named as the first Royal Governor of New Jersey, in 1738.<sup>21</sup>

The last Royal Governor of New Jersey was William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. His administration lasted from 1762 to 1776. Although Franklin watched his government crumble around him during the turbulent years leading up to the Revolution, he remained loyal to England.<sup>22</sup>

### *European Settlement of Somerset County*

Henry Hudson had claimed the areas of New Jersey for the Dutch in 1609 and a group of Amsterdam ship owners and merchants had received a patent from the States-General of Holland in 1614 for exclusive trade in the area. Although the Dutch had claims to the lands

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<sup>18</sup> Newberry, Lida ed., *New Jersey: A Guide to its Present and Past* (New York: Hastings House, 1977), 27.

<sup>19</sup> Brahm, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Public Library, 1998), 33.

<sup>20</sup> Newberry, Lida ed., *New Jersey: A Guide to its Present and Past* (New York: Hastings House, 1977), 27.

<sup>21</sup> Newberry, Lida ed., *New Jersey: A Guide to its Present and Past* (New York: Hastings House, 1977), 30.

<sup>22</sup> Stryker, Elsie Beatrice, *Where the Trees Grow Tall: A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935* (U.S.A: The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963), 123.



much earlier, the inland region later known as Somerset County and Franklin Township did not begin to be settled until the 1680s.

Early Dutch settlement in America was confined to the areas of New Amsterdam along both sides of the Hudson River and the west end of Long Island. The lands in this area were adequate for agriculture and the fear of the "all-roaming Red-man" kept them from penetrating into the interior regions of New York and New Jersey.<sup>23</sup> These early settlers were primarily farmers and quickly established agricultural settlements in Breukelen (Brooklyn), Amersfoot (Flatlands), Midwout (Flatbush), Nieuw Utrecht (New Utrecht) and Boswijck (Bushwick).

Several factors in New Amsterdam combined to create a climate in which the Dutch colonists were ready to move beyond the confines of Long Island, including the fear of religious persecution and a lack of land on which to farm.

The region that makes up Somerset County was part of New Netherlands that was claimed in 1623 by the Dutch West Indian Company. While Cornelius van Tienhoven's glowing 1650 description of the Raritan Valley attracted many traders, it did little to attract Dutch settlers to the region. At the time, the Dutch West India Company was interested in making money from the fur trade, not in developing permanent settlements.

One of the first changes made to New Amsterdam after the change to English rule was the renaming of the city to New York. In fact, the Dutch title of most villages, streets and territories were changed to English names. While several religious structures continued to provide Dutch Reformed services, many Dutch colonists, who were very religious as a people, feared oppression and religious persecution at the hands of the Church of England.<sup>24</sup> The "Concessions of Agreement" for New Jersey promised religious freedom and toleration.

Although religious freedom was important, a desire for more land was an even greater incentive. As western Long Island became more populated and its agricultural lands claimed, the sons of early Dutch settlers were compelled to either find other lands to cultivate, or follow a different profession. The "Concessions of Agreement" offered very liberal terms for the purchase of lands in New Jersey by new settlers. Preferring the tilling of the soil to other occupations, these second and third generation Dutch emigrated to the regions which would become Somerset and Monmouth Counties in search of cheap land.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Voorhees, Judge Ralph, "Franklin Township Historical Notes," *Somerset County Historical Quarterly*, Vol. VII, ed. A. Van Doren Honeyman, 1918: 169.

<sup>24</sup> Messler, Abraham, D.D., *Centennial History of Somerset County* (Somerville: C.M. Jameson Publishers, 1878), 31.

<sup>25</sup> Voorhees, Judge Ralph, "The Raritan and its Early Holland Settlers," *Our Home Vol. 1*, A.V.D. Honeyman ed., 1873: 551.

Settlement in central New Jersey did not begin until after the area had been turned over to English control.

Although East Jersey had set up four vaguely bounded and unnamed counties in 1675, it was not until 1683 that these counties were given definite boundaries and names. The four counties were Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth. Somerset County was not one of the original counties. In 1688, as a result of an increase in settlement and a number of disputes over land use, the Proprietors decided to create Somerset County as East Jersey's fifth county. The different land use practices of Somerset County's seventeenth century settlers (mostly Dutch) were summed up in the county's original charter:

Forasmuch as the uppermost part of the Raritan River, is settled by persons whom, in their husbandry and manuring their land, forced upon quite different ways and methods from the other farmers and inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, because of the frequent floods that carry away their fences on the meadows, the only arable land they have and so by consequence of their interest is divided from the other inhabitants of this said county.<sup>26</sup>

The settlement of Somerset County occurred quite slowly. By 1693, Somerset County was still thought to be too sparsely populated to be divided into townships as the other East Jersey counties were in that year. When the county courts were reorganized in 1694, Somerset was placed under the jurisdiction of Middlesex County, where it remained until 1720 when it had enough people to supply its own juries.<sup>27</sup>

Somerset County officially remained a single township until 1760 when an act was passed forming township lines. The area west of the Millstone River became known as the "Western Precinct" and the area to the east was known as the "Eastern Precinct."<sup>28</sup>

The bulk of the Dutch migration to Somerset County occurred between 1700 and 1738. Census figures from the period between 1726 and 1738 reflect this increase in settlement, as the county's population nearly doubled during this time, rising from 2,271 to 4,505 people. The group of Dutch that migrated to the Somerset County during this period was made up entirely of families that came to farm the land. It is estimated that of the 4,505 people who were living in Somerset County in 1738, approximately 4,250 (ninety-four percent) were Dutch.<sup>29</sup>

### *Slavery in New Jersey and Somerset County*

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<sup>26</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 34.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Stryker, Elsie Beatrice, *Where the Trees Grow Tall: A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935* (U.S.A: The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963), 123.

<sup>29</sup> Wacker, Peter O., *Land and People; A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey; Origins and Settlement Patterns* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975), 147.



The Dutch who came to Somerset County appear to have farmed large parcels of land from the start. The average size of the Dutch-owned farm in Somerset County was eighty acres in 1737, and many Dutch landowners held 200 acres or more. The average sized farm of contemporary English settlers in Somerset County, in contrast, was only forty acres. The large size of their estates was reflected in the slave-holding patterns of the Dutch in Somerset County. They generally worked larger parcels of land than farmers of other ethnic origins and they also owned a higher percentage of slaves.

The "Concessions and Agreements" of 1665 encouraged the practice of slavery. It allowed each master to have seventy-five acres of land for "every worker, servant or slave" over fifteen years of age. When New Jersey became a royal province in 1702, Queen Anne wanted to make sure there was a steady supply of slaves at moderate prices, so she instructed Governor Edward Cornbury not to interfere with the slave traffic. The governor was encouraged to deal with the Royal African Company of England and other slave traders.<sup>30</sup>

According to the Reverend Abraham Messler in his *Centennial History of Somerset County*, slavery and servitude were introduced into New Jersey in three ways:

1. As servants, who were sent from England to occupy and improve their lands for their masters. The lives of the servants were totally controlled both personally and socially. This control continued for life and in some instances extended to the second generation.
2. As apprentices, who signed a bond, or indenture, to a ship's captain, in exchange for passage to America. The years of indentured servitude varied, depending upon a person's age, health and ability to work. During their servitude, the living conditions of apprentices were not much different from those of black slaves, except that the two groups were kept separate.
3. As black slaves, who were brought into New York on cargo ships which came there directly from Africa.<sup>31</sup>

Before East Jersey became a royal colony in 1702, the estimated number of slaves in all of East Jersey was relatively low, totaling about 120 persons in 1680. Although no accurate slave population figures are available between 1702 and the Census of 1726, most sources agree that the slave population rose significantly during this period. Importation of slaves was encouraged after 1702 due to an acute shortage of labor resulting from the difficulties in obtaining white servants from Europe. By 1726, Somerset County alone registered 379 blacks. It was during the royal colony period, between 1702 and the American Revolution, that slavery became an institution in Somerset County.<sup>32</sup>

Not everyone in New Jersey considered slavery an acceptable practice. As early as 1696, the Quakers were speaking out against slavery in America. They protested again in 1716,

<sup>30</sup>Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 99.

<sup>31</sup>Messler, Abraham, D.D., *Centennial History of Somerset County* (Somerville: C.M. Jameson Publishers, 1878), 31.

<sup>32</sup>Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission, *Somerset County Cultural Resource Survey*, 1989: 22.



encouraging their members to avoid buying slaves. The determined opposition of the Quakers to slavery had a major impact on the practice in West Jersey and by 1800, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem Counties had twenty-three percent of the state's population, but less than three percent of its slaves. All three counties had large Quaker populations. Despite the protests of Quakers, slavery was wide-spread in other parts of New Jersey.<sup>33</sup>

Slavery in New Jersey reached its peak around 1800, when almost six percent of the states population were slaves. In that year, Somerset County had the second highest number of slaves in New Jersey with 1,863 persons or 14.5 percent of the population. Within Somerset County, this institution was especially concentrated in Dutch settled townships such as Franklin, Montgomery, Bridgewater and Hillsborough. Eight-five percent of the slave population of Somerset County was located in these areas.<sup>34</sup>

The first law to abolish slavery in New Jersey was enacted in 1821. Children of slaves born in the state after July 4, 1804 were granted their freedom; men at the age of twenty-five and women at twenty-one. Slavery was not abolished completely in the state until 1846. But even then, it did not give slaves complete freedom. It substituted apprenticeships for slavery. Every slave became an apprentice, bound to serve his present owner until discharged. After slaves gained their freedom, some chose to stay with their former owners, but often their lives were not much easier. The status of these former slaves switched from one of bondage to serfdom. Franklin Park Historian, G. Clifford Nevius, wrote that many slaves purchased land in the rear of their former owner's property, where they built small houses or cabins. The ex-slave would then find themselves slaves of debt as owners of the land. Some were able to pay for the land, but others could not and in those cases the land reverted back to the original owner.<sup>35</sup>

Nevius wrote that the Dutch slave owners were not aristocrats or feudal lords. They worked side-by-side with their slaves. They taught males slaves farming, while the females learned the skills of domestic service. Often, a black boy was set apart as a slave for a son or a black girl for a daughter. They played and grew up together, often times developing a great affection for each other. Upon gaining their freedom, many ex-slaves took the name of their former owner.<sup>36</sup>

The success of many of the early settlers in Somerset County depended upon how rapidly they could clear the dense forests that covered much of their land and begin their farming practices. Although against their will, the slaves of Somerset County rendered an important assistance in the growth of the county.

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<sup>33</sup>Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 102.

<sup>34</sup> Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission, *Somerset County Cultural Resource Survey*, 1989: 22.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

After the abolition of slavery in New Jersey, many ex-slaves remained in Somerset County and Franklin Township. According to the 1840 federal census, in addition to the 15 black slaves living in Franklin Township, there were also 300 free black males and 279 free black females.<sup>37</sup> Current demographics list the number of African-Americans living in Franklin Township at 9,153, or over twenty percent of the population. As were the original slaves, the current black population is spread evenly throughout the township.

### *The Dutch Settlement of Franklin Township and Middlebush Village*

While land purchases in the region later known as Franklin Township began in the 1680s, large-scale settlement did not begin until after 1700 and was centered primarily in the northern sections (Figure 1). Like the first settlers in Somerset County, the vast majority of settlers in Franklin Township were second and third generation American colonists of

Dutch and French ancestry from settlements at the west end of Long Island (King's County), including Flatlands, Flatbush, Bedford, Bushwick, Gravesend, Gowanus and New Utrecht. Once news reached them that the predominantly English/Scottish investor-owned, rich, alluvial land of the Millstone and Raritan Valleys was being surveyed, Franklin's land rush began.<sup>38</sup>

The Dutch preferred to settle in locations close to watercourses, as they believed them to contain the most fertile lands.<sup>39</sup> This desire is reflected in the early settlement patterns of Franklin Township, which began along the Raritan River (Figure 2).

The first major land transaction occurred when John Inians & Co., acting as agents for Lady Elizabeth Carteret, purchased a tract of 10,000 acres called Ahandewamack from the Lenape on November 10, 1681. The land was on the south side of the Raritan River between the Millstone River and Lawrence Brook, where New Brunswick now stands. In May of 1682, John Inians, John Bainbridge and their associates submitted a petition to the Governor and Council for a patent for about 6,000 acres of the Ahandewamack tract. The land was laid out in twelve plots so that each landowner received a portion of the much-coveted river frontage. Each lot was a little less than one-half mile wide at the river and ran two miles deep. The lands involved in this transaction became known as the Raritan Lots (Figure 3).<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> 1840 Federal Census, Franklin Township, Somerset County.

<sup>38</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 34.

<sup>39</sup> Voorhees, Judge Ralph, "The Raritan and its Early Holland Settlers," *Our Home Vol. 1*, A.V.D. Honeyman ed., 1873: 55.

<sup>40</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 35.



The Garretson/Hageman homestead is located inside the second, large-scale land transaction in Franklin Township. This was also the largest land transaction in the Township. John Harrison and George Willocks purchased 17,540 acres of land in Franklin Township from the West Jersey Society on February 27, 1700/01.

On November 17, 1701, John Harrison sold 10,000 acres of this property in West Jersey to a Dutch company from Long Island whose members included: Theodorus Polhemus, Stoeffel Probasco, Cornelius Wyckoff, Hendrick Lott, Jacques Cortelyou, Peter Cortelyou, Denis Tunise and Frederick Van Liew.<sup>41</sup> This land was directly south of the Raritan Lots and became known as the Harrison Tract (Figure 4). The deed specified that the land was partially in Middlesex and partially in Somerset Counties and extended from the Millstone River at the east to the Assunpink Trail (now Route 27) at the west. From the southern line of the Raritan Lots, the tract extended south to Six Mile Run. The Harrison Tract was divided into eight parts and numbered, commencing at the rear of the Raritan Lots. Each lot contained from 1,250 to 1,350 acres. A line was run from the rear of the Raritan Lots southward eight miles ending at today's Rocky Hill. This "Middle Line" divided the tract into sixteen parts and later became South Middlebush Road.

The lands of the Harrison Tract were primarily settled by the purchasers, many of whom were related by marriage, or by their descendants. Their names are prolific throughout the history of Franklin Township. The history of land ownership and property lines in the Harrison Tract can be confusing at times as the land was owned by a small number of intermarried families. Over time these unions have blurred the original property lines.<sup>42</sup>

Both the *1850 Otley and Keily's Map* and *1873 Beer's Atlas of Franklin Township* show the same family names repeated over and over again throughout the Township (Figure 5).

Many of the landmarks and villages that make up today's Franklin Township can be located inside the lots of the Harrison Tract. The village of Middlebush was located on Lot 3, just to the east of the Middle Line. Three Mile Run lies in the eastern portion of Lot 1, along the Old Indian Path (Route 27). East Millstone is located along the Millstone River at the western end of Lot 3, while Blackwell's Mills is located along the Millstone River at the northwestern corner of Lot 7. Franklin Park, formerly Six Mile Run, is located along the Old Indian Path at the southern boundary of Lot 8.

The Garretson/Hageman Homestead is located along the northern boundary of Lot 5, which was originally purchased by Cornelius Wyckoff. Wyckoff purchased 1,200 acres and divided it between his four sons; John, Simon, Jacob and Peter. Each son received 300 acres for which they were to give their father "bond in payment."<sup>43</sup> The lands of Peter and

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, 51.

<sup>42</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 51.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid, 58.



John began at the "Middle Line" and extended westward to the Millstone River. Peter had the northern section of this half of the lot, while John had the southern half. Simon and Jacob's land were situated farther south and began at the Middle Line and extended east to the Assunpink Trail, then known as the "Old Road."<sup>44</sup>

Within Franklin Township the Garretson/Hageman farmstead is located just south of the village of Middlebush, which is situated along the "Middle Line" at the northwestern corner of Harrison Tract Lot 3 (Figure 6).

John Wyckoff, one of the earliest settlers of Franklin Township in Lot 5 of the Harrison Tract, is often credited with originating the name "Middlebush." The story has several variations, however, the essence is that when describing the location of his land he called it "Midden van Boesh" or "Middel innet boush." Roughly translated from Dutch it means "in the middle of the bush or woods."<sup>45</sup> The names of Dutch villages were frequently literal descriptions of the settled areas.

Middlebush did not exist as a village until the 1800s. When the Middlebush Reformed Church was organized in 1834, only two large farms were in the area. By 1880 the village of

Middlebush had a population of eighty-four and contained twenty-five dwellings, a Dutch Reformed Church, a district school, a private high school (the Middlebush Institute), one store, a hay press, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop and a post office. Its location along the Millstone-New Brunswick Railroad allowed supplies of coal, beer grains, feed, lime and groceries to be delivered to the village.<sup>46</sup> Although the village was small, its location in the center of Franklin Township made it an important destination for the large number of farms that surrounded it.

### *Slavery in Franklin Township*

In colonial Franklin, many farmers owned at least 100 acres. In 1735, for example, seventy-five percent of the farms were 100 acres or larger and sixteen percent of the farms encompassed 300 acres or more. Only rarely were the owners of these large farms able to rely on paid laborers. Such help was scarce. With few exceptions, labor in the homes and farms of the early Dutch settlers of Franklin Township, was provided by black slaves.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 58.

<sup>46</sup> Stryker, Elsie Beatrice, *Where the Trees Grow Tall: A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935* (U.S.A: The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963), 138.

<sup>47</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 101.

There is evidence that the Garretson family owned slaves. After the death of the family patriarch, Barnardus Garretson in 1802, his unmarried daughters, Polly, Betsy, Jane and Caty continued to work the farm. In his "Franklin Township Historical Notes," Judge Ralph Voorhees recalls that they managed the farm very successfully and that the farm was known as "That-of-the-old-girls." He goes on to explain "By good old-fashioned industry and economy they acquired a good estate to be enjoyed by their successors, who are all living on the homestead."<sup>48</sup> Both the 1830 and 1840 Federal Census' list one black male slave as living on the property. In addition the *Somerset County Historic Quarterly* includes a list of persons in Somerset County in whose families slave children were born between the years of 1805 and 1844. Elizabeth Garretson of Franklin Township is on this list with slave children having been born on the property in the years 1823, 1824 and 1826.<sup>49</sup> With over 100 acres of farmland to manage, it is not surprising that the women would purchase slaves to help with the work.

### *Dutch Culture*

As stated earlier, the majority of early settlers in Franklin Township were second and third generation Dutch who arrived in Somerset County, via Long Island, in search of

inexpensive land. The ancestors of these early settlers crossed the Atlantic in search of the same thing.

The first wave of Dutch emigrants left Holland during a period known as the Golden Age of the Dutch Republic. This period began with the end of the Eighty Years War (1568-1648) and lasted until the end of the seventeenth century and was characterized by extensive economic growth and a rich cultural life. Ship building, fishing, cloth making, brewing, tanning and soap making were the major industries. Visitors to the Republic noted the superior agricultural innovations and skill of the Dutch.<sup>50</sup> In addition to commerce, the higher pursuits of art, literature, science and philosophy bloomed during this period.

As early as 1629 steps were being taken by the Dutch government to increase emigration to New Netherlands and to develop its agricultural potential. But, due to the economic strength of Holland at the time, it was difficult to get landowners to give up the safety of their Mother County in exchange for the unknown wilderness of New Netherlands. Although many in the Dutch Republic were content with their living situation, there were still a large number of people who worked diligently with little to show for it. In 1640 the government offered the "Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions" which was designed to encourage persons of limited economic means to settle in New Netherlands.<sup>51</sup> Although

<sup>48</sup> Voorhees, Judge Ralph. "Franklin Township Historical Notes." *Somerset County Historical Quarterly*, Vol. IV. ed. A. Van Doren Honeyman. Plainfield, NJ: Somerset Historical Publications, 1915: 179.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid, 95.

<sup>50</sup> DeJong, Gerald F., *The Dutch in America 1609-1974* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975), 4.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid, 17.



this and several other colonization attempts by the Dutch government failed, the number of emigrants began to increase after 1664 as word of the cheap, fertile lands of Manhattan and Long Island spread through the Netherlands. As these early emigrants came to America they brought with them their religion, language, customs and culture.

The Dutch settlers in Franklin Township were a very religious people. The Dutch Reformed Church set the tone of the communities social life and standards of conduct for individuals. Their close ties with the Reformed Church contributed to the persistence of their ethnic values, dispositions, and modes of family regulation.<sup>52</sup> The Dutch also tended to settle lands close to other Dutch families, many of which intermarried helping to perpetuate the Dutch customs and culture.

Due to the large number of Dutch settlers in the Franklin Township area, they were able to continue speaking in their native tongue. The Dutch language was used for government records through the early eighteenth century and religious services were conducted in Dutch through the century.

Dutch families tended to be large and home life was the central focus of the lives of Dutch colonists. Family ties tended to be close and there was considerable equality between husband and wife. Women were frequently participants in the business affairs of the family.

Characteristics of the Dutch include conservatism, individualism, frugality, clannishness and an unusual concern for religious matters. They brought with them many of the skills

acquired by their ancestors in Holland including; brewing, cloth making, soap making and above average agricultural proficiency.

In the written histories of Somerset County, many stereotypes of the Dutch settlers are put forth. In his *History of Somerset County*, Snell describes them as "generally persons of deep religious feeling, honest and conscientious and adding to these qualities those of industry and frugality, they generally became prosperous."<sup>53</sup> In describing their architectural style, Snell writes "Their style of building corresponded well with their habits, which were simple, unaffected and economical."<sup>54</sup>

Peter Kalm in his 1748 tour of New Jersey and Franklin Township found that the Dutch settlers residing in New Brunswick "keep company only with themselves and seldom or never go amongst the other inhabitants, living as it were quite separate from them."<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Bratt, James D., "The Reformed Churches and Acculturation." *The Dutch in America: Immigration, Settlement and Cultural Change* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1985), 192.

<sup>53</sup> Snell, James P., *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, Vol. II* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881), 561.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

<sup>55</sup> DeJong, Gerald F., *The Dutch in America 1609-1974* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975), 71.

Kalm goes on to state that although the Dutch were not as polite and well-bred as their French and English neighbors, "their intentions were good and they showed their kindly spirit in all they did."<sup>56</sup>

In Gerald F. Dejong's book *The Dutch in America*, he writes that there were certain traits that were associated with the Dutch including that they were "hard-working, and dependable, but shrewd in matters of money, and [were] thrifty to the point of being parsimonious."<sup>57</sup>

Writing in 1873 about the early Dutch settlers of Franklin Township, Judge Ralph Voorhees, Jr, stated:

The early settlers along the Raritan were invariably distinguished for their industrious habits, adopting the Bible's (and Dr. Franklin's) rule "the sun riseth and man goeth forth to work to his labor until the evening." There was no differing in opinion as to what constitutes a day's labor in regard to time. The laboring man who came to work for his employer after sunrise was sure to make an apology for his late arrival.<sup>58</sup>

The customs and manners of the Dutch were soon assimilated into the cultures of other ethnic groups that settled in the area. At New Brunswick large numbers of Englishmen settled among the Dutch and before long they were all speaking Dutch. In his book, *The Early Dutch and Swedish Settlers of New Jersey*, Adrian C. Leiby discusses the "Dutchification" of other ethnic groups that settled amongst the Dutch. He lists examples of Englishmen and Scotsmen "Dutchifying" their names to better fit into the community and that many of

them, if asked, would have identified themselves as "Jersey Dutch."<sup>59</sup> He also claimed that other ethnic groups attended the Dutch Reformed Church – mainly because that was the only church available. They also built their houses in the Dutch style, ate Jersey Dutch food and gave their children Jersey Dutch names, such as Abraham, John and Adrian. Leiby stated that this persistence of Dutch habits, manners and customs had nothing to do with Dutch nationalism, but instead could be traced to a "cheerful self-confidence that the ways of the Dutch were better ways."<sup>60</sup>

Although the Dutch were hard working people, the *Journals* of Garretson Hageman provide a glimpse into the more fun-loving aspects of their life. Although almost every day, with the exception of Sunday, was spent working diligently on the farm, the evenings were spent

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<sup>56</sup> Ibid, 85.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Voorhees, Judge Ralph, Jr., "The Raritan and Its Early Holland Settlers." *Our Home, Vol. 1* A.V.D. Honeman ed. (Somerville: Cornell and Honeyman, 1873), 551.

<sup>59</sup> Leiby, Adrian C., *The Early Dutch and Swedish Settlers of New Jersey* (Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1964), 109.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.



visiting with friends and relatives, making conversation, singing, dancing, playing games and courting. The early Garretson *Journals* reveal him to be quite the ladies man, but always approached in fun.

During a party in September of 1869, Garretson writes of his time with Lidie Suydam. She "said she would give me a kiss if I would find Will Vison and get her fan. I found him in a jiffy, but did not take my pay this day. I am going to have it, you bet."<sup>61</sup>

In October of that same year, Garretson went on a "tramp to Philadelphia" with his friend Theodore Polhemus. While in Philadelphia they made a visit to Girard College. After a lengthy description of the school, which included the founding date and architectural descriptions of several of the buildings, it all came back to girls:

After we left, we rode in a horse car most of the way and one thing in particular we noticed was that we saw the greatest number of pretty girls sitting by the windows of private residences that we saw in all our travels.<sup>62</sup>

In November he writes about a visit to Sadie Voorhees while her parents were not home, "we raised Cain at our tea" and in the same entry he states that "Lidi boxed my ears, for what I will not say."<sup>63</sup>

It appears that Garretson had his ears "boxed" quite a few times at this stage of his life. Ann Voorhees "tried to box my ears for my impertinence in sneaking up so softly."<sup>64</sup> During a visit with Sadie Voorhees they "had a few words and then [she] boxed my ears. Sadie told me to kiss her so I did, behind the door, then I went to sit on the sofa, she came and boxed again, like so that I saw stars."<sup>65</sup>

While these *Journals* provide us with general information on the daily workings of a farm after the Civil War, they also show a personal side to Garretson Hageman, his family and the people around him in ways that history books cannot relate. They reflect the closeness of this Dutch community and the reliance they had on others around them, not only for the selling of produce and help on the farm, but also for friendship and family.

### *The Dutch Reformed Church*

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<sup>61</sup> Hageman, Garretson, *Journals* (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), September 24, 1869.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid, October 9, 1869.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid, November 2, 1869.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid, November 9, 1869.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid, December 10, 1869.

Central New Jersey was often referred to as the “The Paradise of the Dutch Reformed Church.”<sup>66</sup> The early Dutch settlers of Franklin Township were, as a people, deeply religious and the Dutch Reformed Church was in existence in the Raritan and Millstone Valleys, in essence, prior to the construction of any church building. One of the most valued possessions of any Dutch family was their family Bible. This was often brought over from Holland and passed down from generation to generation. The Hageman Papers, in the Special Collections at Rutgers University, included one of the family Bibles and, like many, included a list of family ancestry on the inside covers.

The Dutch Reformed Church maintained its position as the most solidly established and unified of the many congregations in Somerset County well into the nineteenth century. As late as 1890, Reformed Church organizations – most of which were Dutch – were more numerous in Somerset County than those of any other denomination. There were twenty Reformed Church organizations in that year, while the next most numerous group, the Methodists Church had only thirteen organizations.<sup>67</sup>

Franklin tradition states that the first Dutch Reformed Church was constructed at Three Mile Run as early as 1703, but many discrepancies exist regarding the names listed on the subscription list.<sup>68</sup>

Although the 1703 date for the Three Mile Run Reformed Church is doubtful, there is no question about the establishment date for the Six Mile Run Church. A journal kept by itinerant minister Paulus van Vlecq shows that the church was established on November 15, 1710. Van Vlecq was a trial preacher, who traveled from place to place spreading the word of God. He arrived in New Jersey in the summer of 1710 and upon his return in November of that year, organized the Six Mile Run Church, chose a consistory and ordained elders and deacons.<sup>69</sup>

Although the church was established in 1710, and had its first building in 1717, it did not have a permanent pastor until 1720 when the Reverend Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen was assigned all of the Reformed Churches in Somerset, Middlesex and Hunterdon Counties. Rev. Frelinghuysen would travel between the churches and continued to preach at Six Mile Run for twenty years.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>66</sup>Stryker, Elsie Beatrice, *Where the Trees Grow Tall: A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935* (U.S.A: The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963), 3.

<sup>67</sup> Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission, *Somerset County Cultural Resource Survey*, 1989: 24.

<sup>68</sup>Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 81.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid, 82.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid, 83.



Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Dutch Reformed Church continued to be prolific in Franklin Township with every village in the township having its own Reformed Church. The Dutch language continued to be spoken on the pulpit in some of these churches until the early nineteenth century.<sup>71</sup> An early decree in the Dutch colonies set the tone for many Sundays to come, prohibited many acts including "any ordinary labor, such as Ploughing, Sowing, Mowing, Building, Woodsawing, Smithing, Bleaching, Hunting [and] Fishing." In addition it also prohibited them from "frequenting Taverns or Tippling houses, Dancing, playing Ball, Cards, Tricktrack, Tennis, Cricket or Ninepins [and] going on pleasure parties in a Boat, Cart or Wagon before, between or during Divine Service." On September 10, 1663, several more items were added to the list of prohibited Sunday activities. These included "roving in search of Nuts and Strawberries and...too unrestrained and excessive Playing, Shouting and Screaming of children in the Streets and Highways."<sup>72</sup> The Hageman family was a religious one and Garretson Hageman's *Journals* show a continuation of these Dutch ideals well into the second half of the nineteenth century. Although he does not go to church every Sunday, no work is done on that day of the week. The evenings were often spent visiting friends and relatives, but usually for the purpose of conversation and not courting.

### *Temperance in Franklin Township*

Early settlers in Franklin Township made and drank a lot of alcoholic beverages. Apples grew very readily in the area and cider became the universal beverage. It was served sweet, hard or as applejack – also called apple brandy, apple whiskey and "jersey lightning."<sup>73</sup> In addition to an abundance of supplies, drinking was a pastime that was condoned by the Dutch Reformed Church, in fact it was considered impolite not to offer the dominy, or pastor, a tankard of the choicest brew on his pastoral visits.<sup>74</sup>

Just about every farm had a cellar well stocked with cider spirits. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the funerals of loved ones had become occasions for drinking strong liquor to great excess. A tavern keeper would be hired to provide the drink, including a kettle of hot rum.<sup>75</sup> In many cases, the cost of the alcohol would make up a majority of the funerary expenses.<sup>76</sup> In 1815 Franklin Township had no less than eight distilleries for making spirits. But when Judge Ralph Voorhees wrote about them in his "Notes on

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<sup>71</sup> DeJong, Gerald F., *The Dutch in America 1609-1974* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975), 67.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid, 70.

<sup>73</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 172.

<sup>74</sup> DeJong, Gerald F., *The Dutch in America 1609-1974* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975), 71.

<sup>75</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 157.

<sup>76</sup> DeJong, Gerald F., *The Dutch in America 1609-1974* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975), 71.

Franklin Township” in the 1870s, he noted that none of them were left.<sup>77</sup> A backlash had begun around 1820 that eventually led to the creation of temperance associations in just about all the Dutch Reformed congregations. The once well-stocked cellars were emptied and the decanters were removed from sideboards. Hay and harvest gathering, barn raisings, funerals, marriages and the entertaining of friends were no longer conducted with intoxicating drinks. The temperance movement was not just a local affair and beginning the in 1820s, a number of states enacted prohibition statutes.

The Civil War changed things in America and the philosophy of temperance was put on the back burner. The return to peace-time brought with it a large-scale return to alcohol. Some dry states repealed their prohibition laws. According to Snell's *History of Somerset County*, alcoholic consumption increased in the county to an alarming extent after the Civil War, not only at public places but also at private social gatherings. More alcohol brought more abuse; not only of the beverage, but also to families from drunken husbands. The temperance movement took on the characteristics of a crusade and permeated just about every community. The Somerset County Temperance Association was organized in January 1866.<sup>78</sup>

The idea of temperance was important to Garretson Hageman. In his *Journals* he mentioned attending temperance lectures, including one in Trenton. He also attended a performance of one of the great temperance melodramas of the time “Ten Nights in a Barroom,” in New Brunswick. Garretson applied the ideas of temperance to his own life as well. Early in his journal, in an entry detailing the events of a party, Garretson came across a bottle of whisky, which he promptly took downstairs to dump in the spittoon, commenting that his actions were “making some loser mad, I suspect.”<sup>79</sup>

Reading between the lines of Garretson's *Journals* may show the true reason for his alignment with the teachings of temperance. Garretson was often called out to fetch his Uncle Bernardus from different taverns and inns in the area and several times mentioned carrying him to the wagon and settling his bills. In April of 1874, he finds his uncle in the waiting room of the Middlebush railroad depot, practically unconscious. In Garretson's description of his uncle's appearance, it seems that he has been beaten. Garretson describes his uncle as unresponsive and his right eye is red and swollen. As the evening progressed his uncle's left eye also began to swell. Bernardus passed away the next morning. A newspaper report pasted into Garretson's journal discusses what occurred:

SAD. Mr. Garret Hageman, a prominent resident of Middlebush, Somerset County, was so badly injured one day last week by a lot of roughs in New

<sup>77</sup>Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 172.

<sup>78</sup> <sup>78</sup>Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 157.

<sup>79</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), September 24, 1869. *The Journals*.



Brunswick that he died of his injuries on Sunday last. When Mr. Hageman left home he had considerable money on him of which he was relieved.<sup>80</sup>

It appears that in the vernacular of the day he was "rolled." Garretson was very close to his "Uncle Garrie," as he called him, and after his death wrote in his journal about the closeness they shared and the sense of loss that he felt:

I miss him very much as I used to spend many hours with him, it seems all the time that he would return and that he is off on a little tramp as he used to be, but when I think of how suddenly he was taken from us on the morning of April 12, 1874, I know that it can not be. He was good and kind to me.<sup>81</sup>

### *Early Education in Franklin Township*

Due in great part to the Dutch emphasis on religion, education was very important to the early settlers in Franklin Township. In order to be able to understand the scriptures, one must first have the ability to read.

The first schoolmaster in Franklin Township, Jacobus Schereman, arrived from Holland in 1720 with Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen. He was an itinerant teacher who traveled through the same territory Frelinghuysen covered in his ministry. A school at Three Mile Run probably dates from about 1720. By December 1722, a second schoolmaster, named Francis Harrison, was living at Six Mile Run. He was conversant in Dutch and English and in 1730, wrote and published the book, *The English and Low-Dutch School-Master*. In his *Centennial History of Somerset County*, Reverend Abraham Messler writes that there were few schools in the area before the American Revolution and that only rudimentary reading, writing and arithmetic were taught. Courses such as geography, history and mathematics were not important to the early Dutch settlers.

One of the earliest schoolhouses in Franklin Township was Middlebush Schoolhouse No. 1 on South Middlebush Road, across from the Wyckoff-Garretson House. The school was erected about 1730, primarily to serve the children of the Wyckoff and Van Doren families.<sup>82</sup>

The first public schools in New Jersey were for poor children. In 1820, the state placed the responsibility on the townships to raise taxes to provide for public school, but only "for the education of such poor children as are paupers." In 1828, the townships were given authority to vote at town meetings on raising funds to build and repair schoolhouses. The following year, the state legislature granted the townships the power to create school committees to care for these funds and to provide educational facilities approved at the

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<sup>80</sup> Ibid, April 14, 1874.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 352

town meetings. It may have been around this time that many of the Township's one-room schoolhouses were built. A school committee in Franklin was first appointed in 1833.<sup>83</sup>

Franklin Township's early schools were exclusively one-room structures and many of these were still being used in the early twentieth century. The schools were located approximately three miles apart – the distance a school child could be expected to walk or ride a horse each day. In 1879 Franklin Township had thirteen school districts, plus one outside of the township that served Franklin students. Although 705 of the Township's 1,090 school-age children were enrolled in 1879, slightly less than one-third (344) actually attended school. The teachers at each of the Township's one-room schools taught all eight grades and were also responsible for handling janitorial chores.<sup>84</sup>

Schools were made entirely tuition-free in 1871. That year, New Jersey instituted a state school tax on property. Parents no longer had to pay tuition for their children to attend public school. Education became compulsory with state laws passed in 1913 and 1914.<sup>85</sup>

### *Rutgers University*

At the time of its founding in 1766, Rutgers College (then known as Queen's College) and the New Brunswick Theological Seminary were within the boundaries of Franklin Township. All of the older buildings on the Rutgers College campus were once part of this New Brunswick section of Franklin Township including the Old Queens Building, Van Nest Hall, the President's House and the original Theological Seminary buildings.

After the Presbyterians got their own college in 1746, with the founding of Princeton University, the Dutch colonists began showing an interest in founding a college of their own. They were especially motivated by a desire to establish an institution for the training of a qualified ministry. Because of their insistence on being served by well educated, orthodox clergymen, the congregations, with few exceptions, either called their ministers from Holland or sent ministerial candidates overseas to complete their education. This dependence on foreign universities created a shortage of pastors in the colonies. At the time of the Revolution, there were about 100 Dutch Reformed churches in the American Colonies, but fewer than forty ministers.

Beginning in the middle of the eighteenth century, a few dominies established "private academies" in their homes in order to train young men for the ministry, but these attempts met with only limited success. Continued efforts by the Dutch Reformed clergy to promote higher education finally culminated in their receiving a royal charter in 1766 to found Queen's College. This school became the eighth college in the American Colonies. Its purpose, as set forth in a revised charter of 1770 was "the education of youth in the learned

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<sup>83</sup> Ibid, 349.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid, 350.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.



languages, liberal and useful arts and science and especially in divinity; preparing them for the ministry and other good offices.”<sup>86</sup>

Since its earliest days, Rutgers University had strong ties with Franklin Township. Frederick Frelinghuysen, grandson of Reverend Theodore Jacobus Frelinghuysen, was one of the first instructors at the fledgling college. A great-grandson, the Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, was born in Franklin Township and served as the seventh president of Rutgers between 1850 and 1862. Among the early college trustees were several eighteenth century Franklin residents.<sup>87</sup> Franklin has a long history of producing Rutgers graduates including Garretson Hageman who graduated in 1868 with a degree in Civil Engineering.

### *The War For Independence*

While the American Revolution was being fought, and for a long time afterwards, New Jersey was known as the “Cockpit of the Revolution.”<sup>88</sup> The road then known as the King’s Highway runs along the western border of Franklin Township and served as a vital link between Philadelphia and New York City. Both the British and American troops traveled this route during the war.

Somerset was one of the hardest hit counties in New Jersey during the American Revolution and Franklin was one of Somerset’s hardest hit townships. Due to its location along the King’s Highway, Franklin Township was crisscrossed many times by American, British and Hessian troops for most of the six years that the war was being waged. Soldiers on both sides foraged, pillaged and looted township homes and sometimes terrified its residents. The history of Franklin Township is rife with the stories and markers indicating the locations of battles and “skirmishes.” Fighting was seen at Six Mile Run and Weston’s Mill. Major battles were fought at Bound Brook and Monmouth Court House. Franklin Township was occupied for five days in June of 1777 as the British Army attempted to settle in Middlebush.

Some farmers decided to make the best of the situation by selling food to the British troops, while others saw their property ruined when foraging troops from both sides took their crops or tore down their fences.

Once the British took control of New Jersey, some residents sided with them. In 1776, General Howe offered pardons and protection for all who would swear allegiance to the British Crown. Nearly 3,000 New Jersey residents accepted Howe’s offer of protection, including several members of the legislature, a justice of the Supreme Court and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>86</sup>DeJong, Gerald F., *The Dutch in America 1609-1974* (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975), 78.

<sup>87</sup>Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 361.

<sup>88</sup>Ibid, 109.

<sup>89</sup>Ibid, 113.

It was easy to make the offer of protection. Making good on the offer proved to be much more difficult. While the British were in New Brunswick, Somerset County was fair game for plundering and looting by the occupying army. Infants, children and old people were left without blankets to protect them from the bitter-cold winter. Furniture that could not be carried away by the troops was deliberately destroyed. Houses were burned or made uninhabitable. Churches and other public buildings were destroyed. Women and even young girls were raped. The Millstone Valley was stripped bare during the winter of 1776-77. Farmers had to hide their threshed wheat under straw in their barns and in some instances, so much wheat was taken from them that they did not have enough seed for the next season's planting. The British raided everything; houses, cellars, pig pens and hen roosts. Many New Jersey residents who had previously remained loyal to Britain were converted to the American cause by these hardships. They may not have understood the principles of independence, or the consequences of British taxation, but they could see and feel the injuries inflicted by the brutal British soldiers. On January 25, 1777, Washington took advantage of the situation and issued a proclamation from Morristown giving people with pro-Loyalists pasts a chance to swear allegiance to the United States of America. They would receive a full pardon for past offenses if they acted within thirty days. Hundreds of residents came forward to take the oath.<sup>90</sup>

The winter of 1776-77 was especially difficult and Franklin Township was often ravaged by foraging parties. All the buildings at Three Mile Run were plundered, and many were burned. Barns were torn down for timber to build a temporary bridge across the Raritan. Losses by civilians were detailed in a 1912 issue of the *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* in "Somerset County Losses in the Revolution."<sup>91</sup> The information in that article was based on the results of appraisals completed in 1782, in response to a state law dated December 28, 1781. Damages were listed in two ways. First as property that was damaged or destroyed by "the enemy and their adherents," and secondly, as property damaged or destroyed by the "Continental Army, or by the militia of this or neighboring states." It was expected that the state or federal government would at some future date reimburse all of the losses, but this did not happen. The completed list shows 254 Somerset County residents claimed total losses of £24,223,19s,3d, caused by the enemy. Some of the people lost houses, while other filed claims that ran the gamut from handkerchiefs to horses. Several claims mentioned famous battles and specific officers, including men serving under General Washington.

Property belonging to Barnardus Garretson is included in the losses from Middlebush for a total of £63,4s,9d.<sup>92</sup> In his "Notes of Franklin Township," Judge Ralph Voorhees of Middlebush recalls seeing the foundations of the barns that had been destroyed in the middle of the turnaround in the Garretson driveway as a boy in the early 1800s.

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<sup>90</sup> Ibid, 118.

<sup>91</sup> "Somerset County Losses in the Revolution." *Somerset County Historical Quarterly Vol. IV* A. Van Doren Honeyman, ed. (Plainfield, NJ: Somerset Historical Publications, 1915), 279-86.

<sup>92</sup> *Book for Registering the Inventories of Damages Done in the Township of Franklin By the Enemy* (Trenton: New Jersey State Archives, 1782), 81.



Unfortunately, unless the barns were destroyed by American troops, this recollection is incorrect. The "Revolutionary War Damage Claims for Damages by the British to New Jersey," located in the New Jersey State Archives, lists no barns as having been destroyed. The inventory of goods and chattle of Barnardus "Garrison" of Middlebush taken and destroyed by the British Army and their adherents in December of 1776 and June of 1777 included; a horse, a mare, four heifers, one sow and five "piggy," fourteen pewter plates, one new saddle and bridle, one spade, three wool yarns, two beehives with bees, twenty bushels of winter apples, four cords of firewood, two barrels of "cyder," 175 nails, a pewter "mugg" and pint, four acres of wheat "half destroyed," six acres of rye, three loads of hay damaged in the meadow and fifteen bushels of Turnips.<sup>93</sup>

The idea that the barn was located in the center of the driveway turnaround does not mesh with reality on two accounts. Firstly, barns were not usually constructed inside the driveway turnaround. A good farm layout would be arranged in the form of a hollow court providing access to all of the buildings from a main circular driveway.<sup>94</sup> Secondly, unless the driveway turnaround has been moved or altered, the center of the turnaround would not have provided enough space to fit even a small barn structure.

As the War for Independence came to a close, General Washington found himself in Franklin Township once again. In June 1783 an angry band of Pennsylvania veterans marched into the State House in Philadelphia, determined to be paid for their war services. Members of Congress were so distressed by this show of force that they left Philadelphia and moved their session to the College of New Jersey's Nassau Hall (Princeton) on June 25<sup>th</sup>. By the time Washington arrived in late August, finding a place to stay in Princeton was out of the question and Congress arranged for him to stay at Rockingham, the home of the late John Berrien in Rocky Hill in Franklin Township. It was here that Washington wrote his "Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States" while awaiting news of the peace treaty that officially ended the American Revolution.<sup>95</sup>

Washington felt that the tide of war took a turn for the best while in the Franklin Township-Millstone-Princeton area. In August 1783, while staying at Rockingham, he noted in his journal that he found pleasure in visiting the "scene of our important military transactions and to reflect on the period when the tide of adversity began to turn and better fortune began to smile on us."<sup>96</sup>

### *The Establishment of Franklin Township*

From its inception until the second half of the twentieth century, Franklin Township was primarily an agricultural community with farms scattered throughout the Township. The

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<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</sup> Moreland, Wallace, ed., *Practical Guide to Successful Farming* (Garden City, NJ: Halcyon House, 1943), 255.

<sup>95</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 136.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid.

land is level or gently undulating except where Ten Mile Mountain reaches an elevation of 355 feet in the southern portion of the township. At its widest point, the township is three miles wide. Franklin Township is triangular in shape and forms the southeastern corner of Somerset County. The Raritan River forms a major portion of the Township's boundary. It separates the northeastern portion of Franklin Township from Piscataway in Middlesex County, and the northwestern portion from Bridgewater Township. One Mile Run in the northeastern corner separates the township from New Brunswick. North and South Brunswick Townships, both in Middlesex County, bound Franklin Township to the southeast. The Millstone River bounds Franklin Township along the west, separating it from the Townships of Hillsborough and Montgomery, and along the southwest, separating it from Princeton Township in Mercer County.<sup>97</sup>

The Township was created prior to 1735 and was once considered a portion of Somerset County's Eastern Precinct, but no records survive to show the exact date that the precinct was created. The Township was officially incorporated in 1798, when a general law directed that the corporate name of the township would be "The Inhabitants of the Township of Franklin, in Somerset County."<sup>98</sup>

The origin of the name Franklin Township remains a mystery. The township was named to honor either William Franklin, the last Royal Governor of New Jersey or his father, Benjamin Franklin, who was an incredibly popular figure in colonial America. Unfortunately, no documents exist to prove conclusively one way or the other and strong cases can be made for both William and Benjamin.<sup>99</sup>

### *Transportation in Franklin Township*

The two main thoroughfares through Franklin Township are South Middlebush Road and New Jersey Route 27. The road that provided north-south access through the center of Franklin Township for the early settlers has had several names over time. In 1701 it was known as the "Middle Line" which separated the eight lots of the Harrison Tract into sixteen parts. Over time it has been called Front Street, Main Street and most recently South Middlebush Road.<sup>100</sup> In Snell's *History of Somerset County*, he claims that the road was opened by 1690 and "laid out by authority" in 1712, at which time it was also extended.<sup>101</sup> This road runs from the rear of the Raritan Lots southward for approximately eight miles. In 1991 this road was classified as a scenic corridor in the Franklin Township Master Plan.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>97</sup> Snell, James P., *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, Vol. II* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881), 802.

<sup>98</sup> Stryker, Elsie Beatrice, *Where the Trees Grow Tall: A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935* (U.S.A: The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963), 123.

<sup>99</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 282.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid., 97.

<sup>101</sup> Snell, James P., *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, Vol. II* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881), 516.

<sup>102</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 18.



The road today known as NJ Route 27 began as one of the major Indian trails in New Jersey and has also gone through a number of name changes. Known as the Assunpink Trail, it ran from the Falls of the Delaware River at Trenton north through New Brunswick to Elizabethtown. Because of the heavy use of this road by the Dutch settlers, it was soon called the "Old Dutch Road." Over time the road has also been called, the Old Indian Trail/Path, the Upper Road, the King's Highway, the Great Road and the Lincoln Highway. Today this road forms the southeastern boundary line between Somerset and Middlesex Counties.<sup>103</sup>

During the colonial era, and for several decades after, Route 27 was the main link between America's two largest cities; New York and Philadelphia. The road was heavily traveled by stagecoaches, freight wagons and post riders. Kingston, in southern Franklin Township, was the mid-point between the two cities and became a convenient resting place and exchange point for the post. In addition to passengers, post and freight, the post and state riders also brought news from other cities and villages along the route. These early travelers were a vital communications link among colonial Americans.

Beginning in the 1830s the Delaware and Raritan Canal became a form of transportation for the shipment of goods for the villages within Franklin Township that lined its banks. The main canal runs along nearly twenty-two miles of Franklin Township's western, northern and northeastern boundaries, paralleling the Millstone and Raritan Rivers.<sup>104</sup> Because the canal's use was primarily for the shipping of goods, its impact on the transportation of people was minimal.

The railroad arrived in Franklin Township in 1854, twenty years after the opening of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, with the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad. It ran from the main tracks of the New Jersey Railroad south of New Brunswick to East Millstone, with stations stops at Middlebush, Clyde Road and Voorhees Avenue. At one point, eight to ten passenger trains, plus freight trains, ran each day on the single-track rail line. Commuting to Newark, Jersey City and New York was now possible, and some early local businessmen did so.<sup>105</sup> In his *Journals* Garretson Hageman often detailed his trips to New York or New Brunswick for both business and pleasure, catching the train at the Middlebush station (Figure 7). This station was built in 1860 and measured twelve feet by twenty-four feet. Upon its opening the station served as both a ticket office and a general store. As travel increased, the store moved out to make way for a waiting room.<sup>106</sup> It was in this waiting room that Garretson Hageman found his uncle Bernardus G. Hageman on April 10, 1874, fatally injured.<sup>107</sup>

<sup>103</sup> Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission, *Somerset County Cultural Resource Survey*, 1989: 29.

<sup>104</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 229.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid*, 151.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid*, 152.

<sup>107</sup> Hageman, Garretson, *Journal* (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), April 10, 1874. Hereinafter, the *Journals*.

By the 1920s, auto travel was cutting into the business of the Millstone Line, which began a slow, steady decline. The Pennsylvania Railroad gradually phased out passenger service on the Millstone and New Brunswick Line, with its final run in 1930. After that, the only traffic was the occasional freight train, carrying coal to the rubber-reclaiming factory in East Millstone.

### *The Delaware and Raritan Canal*

In its heyday, the Delaware and Raritan Canal was a key transportation link between Philadelphia and New York City, carrying the coal, iron ore, timber and other heavy materials that helped start America's industrial revolution. As mentioned above, a large portion of the canal, twenty-two miles, falls within the boundaries of Franklin Township and serves as the Township's western, northern and northeastern boundaries.<sup>108</sup>

Groundbreaking for the canal was at Kingston in 1830 and the foundation for the Camden and Amboy Railroad was laid at the same time. The entire length of the canal was excavated using pick axes, shovels, wheelbarrows and horse-drawn scrapers. The laborers who worked on the canal, mostly Irishmen, were paid one dollar a day, partially in cash and partly in whisky. Construction of the canal was performed six days a week, from sunrise to sunset.<sup>109</sup> The Delaware and Raritan canal cost \$2.8 million to construct and was opened for navigation in May of 1834. The formal opening was celebrated on June 25 of that year.

The canal operated, weather permitting, from April 1<sup>st</sup> through mid-December annually, but was always closed on Sundays. The hours for "locking through" – passing from one part of the canal to another through a lock – were usually from 6am to 6pm, but during its busiest era, the canal was often open twenty-four hours a day.<sup>110</sup>

The opening of the canal had a profound effect economically on several villages within Franklin Township including East Millstone, Griggstown and South Bound Brook.

Although a large portion of the canal runs along the boundary of Franklin Township it is difficult to pinpoint just how much the Township was affected economically by the Delaware and Raritan Canal during its years of operation between 1834 and 1932. It is generally understood that those who lived on or near the canal, or who had businesses there directly, reaped its benefits more than those who lived elsewhere in the Township. In writing about the canal's impact on Franklin Township, Richard Viet said that the Delaware and Raritan Canal did not lend itself greatly to the overall development of central New Jersey. This was due to the fact that the canal had been created to capture the coal transportation market between Philadelphia and New York, therefore limiting the number

<sup>108</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 229.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid, 231.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.



of farmers who could use the canals services. According to Viet, farmers used the canal in the shipment of lime and fertilizer, but when they had perishable produce, they invariably used the railroad.<sup>111</sup>

### *Agriculture in Franklin Township*

Farming in Franklin Township was considered its main industry until the middle of the twentieth century. While a large portion of the land continues to be used for agricultural purposes, an even greater amount has been sold off and converted to residential housing and commercial structures.

As early as the mid-1600s, Franklin Township was being touted as a prime location for the growing of crops and cattle, due to its geography and geology. Franklin Township is located in the southeastern portion of Somerset County in central New Jersey. Franklin Township lies almost entirely in the physiographic province of New Jersey known as the Piedmont, or Triassic Lowlands region. The township is watered and drained by the Raritan River system, which includes the Raritan and Millstone Rivers along with a series of brooks and streams. Red shale and sandstones, which are typical of the Piedmont region of New Jersey, underlie Franklin Township and are the basis of its soils. These soils range from fair to good in their crop yields.<sup>112</sup>

The arability of Franklin Township is enhanced by temperate climatic conditions. Since the Township averages between forty-four and forty-eight inches of rain, has between 170 and 190 frost free days and has an average of 169 days in its growing season, it is not surprising that the county developed a strongly agricultural economy.<sup>113</sup>

Farming in Franklin Township went through three distinct stages and had moved into a fourth and perhaps final one by the mid-1950s.

### *First Stage of Agriculture in Franklin Township*

The first stage began with the earliest settlers and lasted until shortly after the beginning of the 1800s. In addition to the reasons mentioned above, navigable rivers for moving crops to market made Franklin Township even more attractive. Franklin's earliest settlers located their homes as close as possible to waterways and, especially, springs. These first farmers used the techniques they or their ancestors brought with them from Europe. These techniques were supplemented by practices they learned from the Native Americans. The equipment and methods employed during this time were not very different from those of

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<sup>111</sup> Ibid, 243.

<sup>112</sup> Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission. *Somerset County Cultural Resource Survey* 1989: 14.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid.

medieval European farmers.<sup>114</sup> Many of the early Dutch settlers were drawn to Somerset County by the advertisements, which touted the similarities between central New Jersey and their ancestral homeland back in Holland:

The temperature of the climate differs little from our own; for although the country is many degrees nearer to the equator than the Netherlands, yet it is not less cold in winter; the winter is very intense; deep and frequent snows fall and cover the ground for a long time, with the same variety of years as with us. The winds are equally changeable; and in summer there is much thunder and lightening with violent showers.<sup>115</sup>

In his book *Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three Hundred Year History*, Rutgers professor and Middlebush resident Hubert G. Schmidt wrote that the early Dutch farmers raised all the vegetable known in Holland including; lettuce, cabbage, parsnips, turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, spinach, endive, onions, parsley, leeks, peas and herbs. They also raised muskmelons, squash and watermelon.<sup>116</sup> Oats, corn, wheat, barley and rye were important crops to colonial New Jersey. New Jersey, along with New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware were referred to as the "bread colonies" because of their reputation as great producers of wheat.<sup>117</sup>

The old world beans that did not adapt easily to the climate of New Jersey were replaced with beans introduced by the Native Americans. The Dutch brought with them apple, pear, peach and cherry trees from their homeland. Many of the flowers from Holland flourished locally, including roses, lilies, tulips and marigolds.<sup>118</sup>

When Swedish botanist Peter Kalm traveled along the eastern boundary of Franklin Township in October of 1748, he described some of the farms he saw and noted the extensive cornfields on both sides of the road (now Route 27) and that nearly every farm had a large peach or apple orchard. "They sow corn in great abundance...from half a bushel they reap a hundred bushels. They recon [sic] corn a very suitable kind of crop because the young plant recovers after being hurt by frost [and] corn has likewise the advantage of standing much longer against a drought than wheat. The larger sort of corn, which is commonly sown here ripens in September."<sup>119</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 169.

<sup>115</sup> Wacker, Peter O., *Land and People: A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Patterns* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975), 21.

<sup>116</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 171.

<sup>117</sup> Wacker, Peter O. and Paul G.E. Clemens, *Land Use in Early New Jersey: A Historical Geography* (Newark, NJ: New Jersey Historical Society, 1995), 35.

<sup>118</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 172.

<sup>119</sup> Cohen, David Steven, *The Dutch American Farm* (New York: New York University Press, 1992), 114.



Kalm also noticed the way that the farmers were treating their land. He was concerned that these early farmers were making “gross mistakes” and displaying a carelessness about the future in the way they planted a field with grain year after year until the soil lost its fertility. He wrote that the farmers would then fallow it or use it for pasture without making any effort to keep down the weeds. Many local farmers failed to rotate crops to dire consequences as their lands were rendered unusable.<sup>120</sup>

Due to the heavily wooded nature of many areas within Franklin Township, the early farmers had no shortage of wood for building materials and fuel. The area abounded with oak, hickory and cedar.<sup>121</sup> Many of the farmsteads in Franklin Township contained a woodlot at the rear of the property. For those that did not, the farmer often owned a separate parcel of wooded acreage nearby.

Most early farmers did their own weaving and carpentry. While the summers would be spent conducting outdoor work on the farm, the winters were spent doing indoor chores. In an effort to keep the Colonies from competing against the Mother Country, the English government prohibited the colonists from having factories. The colonists were allowed to weave wool and linen only for their own families. Colonial Franklin farmers had plenty of land, but money and labor were more scarce. The farmer's children were part of the farm's labor force. In his notes on Franklin Township, Judge Ralph Voorhees wrote that almost every son was taught some mechanical art and that all the daughters learned to spin yarn. Slaves were an essential part of the labor force for many of Franklin Township's early farmers. With few exceptions, the farmers often had one or two, or at most, up to four slaves. Male slaves did the farm work, while the female slaves helped with the housework.<sup>122</sup>

### *The Second Stage of Agriculture in Franklin Township*

The second stage of agriculture began around 1810 and lasted until World War I. Four factors played key roles in moving Franklin's farming forward during the nineteenth century: agricultural literature, agricultural societies, laborsaving machinery and techniques and agricultural education. Agricultural magazines and newspapers began to appear soon after the American Revolution. *Christian's Scholar's and Farmer's Magazine* was published in Elizabethtown in 1789. It had a section devoted to articles on the history, theory and practice of agriculture. *Burlington Advertiser, or Agricultural and Political Intelligencer* was printed for about eighteen months between 1790 and 1791. *Rural Magazine*, a Newark periodical, appeared in 1798 and lasted just one year. In 1810, *Rural Visitor* was published in Burlington and also lasted just one year. Many local newspapers began carrying agricultural information and included information on such topics as growing rye, recipes for cider and the latest farm machinery. *New Jersey Farmer* magazine appeared in 1855 and lasted until

<sup>120</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 173.

<sup>121</sup> Ibid, 172.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.

1861. Farmers were encouraged to submit contributions for inclusion in this publication. The magazines had sections devoted to machinery, fruit growing, poultry, New Jersey products, livestock and household management.<sup>123</sup> The *Journals* of Garretson Hageman reflect this new way of distributing information. Newspaper articles describing ways to manage the farm, such as more efficient ways to tan leather or shear sheep are found pasted inside the covers of his *Journals*.

Agricultural societies and clubs also became popular during the nineteenth century. The New Brunswick Agricultural Society was established in 1818 for farmers of New Brunswick and the vicinity. The Franklin Agricultural Society of Somerset was incorporated in 1857 and held its first fair and cattle show at Somerville that year. The Society lasted until 1870, when it was replaced by the Somerset County Farmers' and Manufacturers' Association.<sup>124</sup>

After the Civil War, agriculture became more organized. The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture was established in 1872. Statewide organizations were formed for farmers who specialized in areas such as fruit growing or poultry production. The New Jersey State Horticultural Society was created in 1875. The Grange movement in New Jersey began in Middlesex County in 1872 spread quickly. By 1875 there were 103 local granges in New Jersey.

Rutgers became New Jersey's land-grant college in 1864 as a result of the federal Morrill Land-Grant Act. It began its new curriculum the following year and by the early 1900s short courses in agriculture were very popular.<sup>125</sup>

Due to the lack of crop rotation in the eighteenth century, soil depletion was the biggest battle nineteenth century Franklin farmers fought. Agricultural literature, new farm-related societies and education all taught Franklin's farmers how to improve farm management. They learned about crop rotation, the use of greensand or marl to enhance soil, the benefits of lime and chemical fertilizers and how to treat blights and diseases. They also learned of the latest agricultural tools and technology. Many of the farms that had been abandoned in the eighteenth century were returned to productive lands with the application of this knowledge.

Thanks to the *Journals* of Garretson Hageman, much can be learned about this stage of farming in Franklin Township. Written between 1869 and 1913, these *Journals* provide a glimpse into the everyday life of a farmer in Franklin Township. Throughout the course of the year the *Journals* show the different crops that were grown and the activities required for a successful crop. Dauntingly repetitive entries reflect the many days spent thrashing wheat; thrashing, cleaning and rolling oats; carting manure and lime; planting and husking corn; carting stocks; and plowing, sowing and harrowing in the different fields. The *Journals* also provide fascinating information on the crops and food produced on the farm and where they were sold. Crops including hay, wheat, oats and clover were hauled into New Brunswick and the smaller villages around Middlebush to be sold. Livestock such as hogs,

<sup>123</sup> Ibid, 173.

<sup>124</sup> Ibid, 176.

<sup>125</sup> Ibid, 179, 169.



chickens, turkeys, ducks and beef were slaughtered both for sale and for consumption at home. The feathers from poultry and the wool from sheep were taken into New Brunswick and cornhusks were sold for their use in mattresses. Additional foodstuffs such as butter and sausage were also taken into the city and surrounding villages to be sold.

The crops mentioned in Garretson's *Journals* reflect the different types of crops that were grown in the area. Many Dutch farmers in New Jersey continued to grow wheat, which peaked in New Jersey in 1869 with 2,300,000 bushels. The production level remained fairly steady until 1899. A decrease in wheat crops set in soon after, as the lands were converted to new uses.<sup>126</sup> In areas where wheat did not grow well, rye was often planted and was in large production in central New Jersey.<sup>127</sup> Oats were grown for both hay and grain. Oats grown for grain matured later than wheat and rye allowing the farmer to spread out his work. Oats also served as a "nurse crop" allowing fields to recover from over use.<sup>128</sup>

Garretson's *Journals* also reveal the changing status of African-Americans from slaves to hired hands. Over the course of the *Journals*, Garretson wrote of new men, such as Anthony Hall, Gabriel Flecher and Tim Johnson who came to work on the farm as hired hands. The *Journals* tell a little about how these men were viewed in society, since every mention of their name is supplemented with a note about their color; "Tim Johnson (col man) [sic]." These men lived with the Hageman family and would do various jobs assisting the family members on the farm. On February 28, 1870 Garretson wrote that after hiring Anthony Hall for a year at "\$175.00," they went to Theodore Polhemus to get Anthony's trunk. In addition to their regular pay, Garretson also wrote of purchasing winter coats and other clothing for them during trips they made to New Brunswick. The family continued to have a black woman as domestic help. Mary Beekan, also always distinguished as "(colored girl)," worked for the Hagemans and often accompanied them on trips for groceries, "January 28, 1876: Today Pa, Ma and Mary Beekam (colored girl) went to New Brunswick." In which rooms the hired hands lived is unclear, but after the construction of the large addition, they may have resided in the smaller rooms on the second floor of the older wing.

Near the end of the nineteenth century, Franklin Township had 322 farms. The 1880 census shows that of the 3,818 citizens of Franklin Township, 2,250 of them resided on farms. The average farm at this time consisted of 100 acres and the average farm family had eight members.<sup>129</sup>

As the second stage of agriculture in New Jersey came to a close, the statistics on farmland began to shift as agriculture in the Garden State began to change. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the farmers of New Jersey were engaged mostly in the production of grain crops, hay, forage, cattle and pigs. With the opening of the western states and their immense capacity to produce grains and livestock on fertile virgin soil, the type of

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<sup>126</sup> Schmidt, Hubert G., *Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three-Hundred Year History* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1973), 168.

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid*, 170

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>129</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 178.

agriculture prevailing in New Jersey changed. New Jersey could not compete with the West in growing the same commodities on a large scale. The costs of production related to the higher value of land, higher wages for hired help, higher taxes, etc, were considerably higher than those in the newly developing agricultural areas. For that reason, New Jersey farmers adapted to an intensive type of agriculture and began to concentrate their efforts on the production of vegetables, berries, fruits, poultry and milk. The production of bread cereals declined sharply. Between 1879 and 1939, all corn acreage declined about fifty percent, wheat declined more than sixty percent, oats seventy five percent and rye declined more than eighty percent. The farms that continued to grow cereal crops grew them primarily as feed-concentrates for livestock.<sup>130</sup>

Paralleling the decline in acreage of grain crops, hay acreage in New Jersey also declined. Although New Jersey farmers kept a considerable number of cattle and other livestock, experience taught them that, in many cases, it was cheaper to buy hay than to grow it on expensive soil. From 1899 to 1939 the acreage of all hay in New Jersey declined approximately forty-six percent, while timothy and clover hay declined nearly sixty-five percent. Production of alfalfa actually increased during this same period due to its heavy yield per acre and excellent feeding quality. Soybean production in New Jersey also increased during this time.<sup>131</sup>

### *Third Stage of Agriculture in Franklin Township*

In his book *Agriculture in New Jersey*, Herbert Schmidt claims that the end of WWI marked the beginning of the modern era in New Jersey agriculture. Farming was transformed from a way of life, to a business. Farmers were beginning to recognize agriculture's role was changing as the nation moved towards an industrial economy. Faster, cheaper rail and truck transportation meant local producers had to compete with farmers elsewhere to sell their goods. Franklin's farmers found they had to become more efficient, more specialized and more market driven. While more compact and efficient farm machinery was some help, the introduction of electricity became an important factor. Farmers could now work faster with less labor. The Agricultural Extension Service became the primary method of spreading farm information during this time and the county agricultural agent became more important. Extension workers began holding meetings and demonstrations to show the latest technology. 4-H club programs, which started soon after the Extension Service was created, became increasingly popular with young people.<sup>132</sup>

Franklin Township began to experience a shift away from a rural municipality after the turn of the century. By 1920, the area adjacent to New Brunswick (between Route 27 and Hamilton Street) was almost completely filled with residential structures. Between 1920 and 1940, Franklin saw an increase in urban development; primarily near New Brunswick, the

<sup>130</sup> Hoagland, Lewis P. and Dimitry Pitt, *New Jersey Agriculture Historical Facts and Figures* (Trenton: State of New Jersey Department of Agriculture, June 1943), 208.

<sup>131</sup> Ibid, 236.

<sup>132</sup> Schmidt, Hubert G., *Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three-Hundred Year History* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1973), 193.



Millstone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Elizabeth Avenue and along Easton Avenue.<sup>133</sup>

As crop farms began disappearing, an increasing number of chicken farms began to appear in the township. Would-be poultry men needed very little capital to purchase a few acres, build some henhouses and go into the poultry business. An additional benefit was that it required no experience. Aspiring chicken farmers could learn all they needed to know by taking Rutgers College of Agriculture Extension Service classes in flock management, nutrition, diseases control and marketing. In the event of problems with the livestock, County Extension agents were available to answer their questions.<sup>134</sup>

While the production of grains and hay continued to decrease during this stage of agriculture in New Jersey, the number of cattle and milk cows in the state began to rise between 1925 and 1940. The number of milk cows in 1940 was about 20,000 heads larger than in 1850. The careful breeding and efficient feeding of milk cows resulted in a considerable increase in milk production per cow and the total production of milk. In 1930, the total production of milk amounted to 101,930,364 gallons compared to 64,003, 953 in 1889.<sup>135</sup>

While areas in northwestern Franklin were increasing their production of poultry, cattle and milk cows, an increasing amount of farmland in the northeastern part of the township was abandoned and became overgrown with red cedar. The low price for produce received by farmers, combined with higher property taxes, made this abandonment of land inevitable.

### *The Decline of Agriculture in Franklin Township*

The years after World War II marked the beginning of the decline of agriculture in Franklin Township. It began with the rezoning of land. As Franklin's population began to increase, the township recognized it had to change some of its zoning restrictions. In February 1949, Franklin rezoned 315 acres of land east of the Pennsylvania Railroad from agriculture to residential. The rezoning of land from agricultural to residential brought additional troubles for many Franklin farmers as the placement of new residential structures so close to agricultural areas increased the number of complaints made to Franklin's health officers about the smells being emitted from the farms.

In addition to angry neighbors, the proximity of residential land also brought with it rising property taxes. Like farmers throughout the country, many were not making enough money to keep up the farm, purchase new equipment and pay their ever-increasing taxes.

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<sup>133</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 180.

<sup>134</sup> Ibid.

<sup>135</sup> Hoagland, Lewis P. and Dimitry Pitt, *New Jersey Agriculture Historical Facts and Figures* (Trenton: State of New Jersey Department of Agriculture, June 1943), 344.

Selling farmland to developers became an attractive alternative for farmers faced with the increasing burdens of zoning, high taxes and hostile neighbors.

By 1962 farming in Franklin Township was concentrated in the southern and western part of the township, primarily around South Middlebush, Franklin Park and Griggstown. The number of farms in the township had dropped to ninety-seven, comprising 9,282 acres of land. The principal crops grown were corn, alfalfa and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay. A number of farms continued dairy farming and several of the farms were poultry farms.<sup>136</sup>

In an effort to combat the large-scale disappearance of farms, Franklin Township listed farmland preservation as one of the most important goals in its Master Plan. The plan discussed several techniques and measures at the municipal level intended to preserve the Township's remaining farmland and the occupation of farming. In 1983, the State of New Jersey passed two laws to help farmers: The Right to Farm Act (RFA) and the Agriculture Retention and Development Act (ARDA). The RFA established a committee to review state rules and regulations and to help farmers resolve conflicts that may arise when the law says one thing, but sound farm management dictated something else. The ARDA created a farm preservation program, in which farmers would agree to maintain their land in production for eight years in exchange for receiving certain benefits and protections.<sup>137</sup>

### *Industry in Franklin Township*

Although Franklin Township was primarily an agricultural community, many different industries grew up along the banks of the Millstone and Raritan Rivers. The earliest businesses in Franklin Township were gristmills and sawmills, distilleries, taverns and inns, blacksmith shops and a few stores

Mills were needed by early Franklin residents to saw their lumber and grind their grain. By 1735 there were six mills in operation within Franklin Township. Often the sawmills and gristmills were combined. Some of the first mills were built on the smaller streams to avoid the expense of large dams on the rivers. By the mid-1700s, the farmers around New Brunswick, including those of Franklin, were mainly producing wheat crops and had become major flour suppliers for New York markets. The many mills in the area ground the tons of wheat that were then shipped elsewhere for sale. In addition to milling services, the mill was also a place where farmers could come together to swap opinions and get the news.<sup>138</sup> In his 1869-70 journal, Garretson Hageman mentioned frequent trips to Blackwell's Mill where he took grain to be ground.

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<sup>136</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 188.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid, 186.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid, 195.



Milling in New Jersey hit its peak at the end of the 1700s. The number of mills in the state dropped from 569 in 1794 and to 338 by 1850. In their *Historical Observations of New Jersey* Barber and Howe reported that in 1844 Franklin Township had two fulling mills, two gristmills, three sawmills and five lumberyards. Terhune wrote that by 1900 only an occasional mill was left to grind feed for the livestock. Several factors contributed to the decline of the mills, especially the gristmills. Most devastating was the opening of land in the central United States to settlers. After the Midwest became accessible, wheat production moved westward. Many Franklin farmers lost a market for much of their grain. The number of eastern mills continued to drop as advances in technology allowed wheat to be processed more efficiently by fewer people. Steam power, which had replaced the water wheel in the 1800s, gave way to electricity in the twentieth century. The conversion of grain into flour once done at the local mills was taken over by powerful, efficient machinery.<sup>139</sup>

Another major industry in Franklin Township was brewing and distilling. As mentioned previously, the early Township settlers used the plentiful apples available to make considerable amounts of malt liquor. Just about every farm had a cellar stocked with barrels and hogsheads of spirits.

Local taverns and inns had a great use for the products of these distilleries. When the first map of Franklin Township was made in 1766 there were five taverns situated along the Old Road/King's Highway. These inns and taverns were sustained mainly by providing travelers with food, lodging, a stable for their horses and the supplies they needed on their journey between New York and Philadelphia.<sup>140</sup>

After wheat production began moving to the Midwest, many Franklin Township farmers began to increase the number of cattle on their acreage. Tanneries were opened in response. The first tannery in Franklin Township predates the American Revolution. According to Barber and Howe two tanneries were operating in Franklin Township by 1845.<sup>141</sup>

Blacksmiths and wheelwrights were extremely important to the community. In addition to shoeing horses, the blacksmiths also made plows, scythes, grindstones, hoes, spades, spikes and nails. Over the years, many blacksmiths had thriving businesses in each of the villages in Franklin Township and in the 1870s, three blacksmiths shops were doing business in the Middlebush area. Wheelwrights were needed to make the wagon, wheels and other pieces of equipment that were needed by Franklin's farmers.<sup>142</sup>

According to the 1745 Franklin tax list, half a dozen stores were operating in Franklin Township before the American Revolution. The majority of them were in New Brunswick, most likely along Albany Street, which at the time was considered part of Franklin

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<sup>139</sup> Barber, John Warner, Henry Howe, and the WPA writers, *Historical Observations of New Jersey* (New Haven: Benjamin Olds, for Fustus H. Bradley, 1961), 454.

<sup>140</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 203.

<sup>141</sup> Ibid, 201.

<sup>142</sup> Ibid.

Township. Barber and Howe noted that by 1844, there were fourteen stores in Franklin Township. A large number of these stores were located in New Brunswick. Excluding the New Brunswick stores, those in Franklin Township were generally connected with the mills and taverns.<sup>143</sup>

Although Franklin Township had grown in population by the late nineteenth century, and was comprised of many different villages, the township lacked the attractions of a larger city. For Franklin Township residents, New Brunswick had much to offer including: an opera house, good restaurants, an ice cream parlor, even a bowling ally and a roller skating rink. Photo galleries offered Franklin residents an opportunity to immortalize themselves in pictures. New Brunswick had three bookstores, several fine clothing stores and a wide variety of specialty shops. Professor Garland's music store on Albany Street sold Steinway pianos, Manson and Hamlin Organs and sheet music.

In addition to shopping convenience, New Brunswick had something else to offer – jobs. Due to the Dutch tradition of carving their property into smaller pieces for each generation of decedents, many of the farms were no longer large enough to provide livelihood for these families and they had no choice but to seek work off of the farm. In 1873, New Brunswick was home to factories that produced shoes, fruit jars, carpet, hosiery, pottery, wallpaper, rubber, iron, boats, candy, carriages, toy rifles and much more. The proximity of jobs gave Franklin residents the opportunity to remain at home while working off the farm, an option that others in more rural areas did not have.<sup>144</sup> The close proximity of New Brunswick was important to the Hageman family, as Garretson was able to sell much of the farms produce to companies in the city. Garretson's *Journals* detail the large amounts of corn, hay, clover and feathers that were sold to Hiram Garretson and Company, slaughtered chickens and turkeys to Van Augler and Kind and many pounds of butter to Mrs. Anthony Gilley.

The geologic resources of Franklin Township have been responsible for attracting an interesting array of industries to town, ranging from copper mining in the eighteenth century to trap rock quarrying in the twentieth.

Much of Franklin Township rests on red or reddish-brown Brunswick shale. In some places, the Brunswick shale is next to basalt or diabase, created by an ancient volcano that heated the rock into hard black or gray shale. Diabase trap rock is very tough. In the 1850s it was used as "rip rap" to line the Delaware and Raritan Canal after erosion began to threaten the embankments. Today, it is used to protect the Jersey Coast from washing away. The presence of trap rock, shale and fine clay has been responsible for a number of mining and quarrying industries in Franklin Township. Although most of these enterprises are long gone, one company, Trap Rock Industries, Inc., is still going strong.<sup>145</sup>

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<sup>143</sup> Ibid, 209.

<sup>144</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 153.

<sup>145</sup> Ibid, 252.



Brick making and terra cotta industries were also located in Franklin Township due to the presence of argillite. The geology of New Jersey includes a rich clay belt that runs through southern Franklin Township. Argillite, a hard clay stone, is a superior building material that can last for centuries as high-quality bricks and terra cotta. The Rocky Hill area was ideal for terra cotta manufacturing. It had large clay deposits, a prime location on the Delaware & Raritan Canal and was easily accessible to railroads. But it was brick making, not terra cotta that attracted the Partridge, Powell, & Storer brick factory to Franklin Township in 1892. Clay extracted from pits at Little Rocky Hill was fired at four kilns near the canal. The firm's first contract was to provide bricks for the interior of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. A disastrous fire resulted in heavy losses to the firm within the first year, after which the firm shifted production from bricks to terra cotta.<sup>146</sup>

Excelsior Terra Cotta Company opened in Franklin Township in 1894. Their first contract was for an addition to Carnegie Hall in New York City. Other jobs included the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington DC, St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn and numerous commercial and government buildings in New York City. Production increased almost every year during the first decade of the twentieth century. In February 1907, Excelsior joined with Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of Totenville, NY and Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company of Perth Amboy to form the massive Atlantic Terra Cotta Company conglomerate. Standard Terra Cotta Works of Perth Amboy and Atlanta Terra Cotta Company of Georgia were soon added. The mergers created the world's largest manufacturer of architectural terra cotta. Soon Atlantic dominated the market with its locations in Franklin Township, Perth Amboy, Totenville and East Point, Georgia. The company took credit for about fifty percent of Manhattan's famous "terra-cotta skyline." Their crowning achievement was the 792-foot Woolworth Building designed by Cass Gilbert for F.W. Woolworth.<sup>147</sup>

## 4.2 The Farmstead and its Owners

### *The Garretson/Hageman Farm*

The Garretson/Hageman property was in production as a working farm through all three stages of agricultural development in Somerset County. The first owner to develop the property was Barnardus Garretson, who acquired the land in 1756 as a result of marriage between the Wyckoff and Garretson families. Barnardus' mother was Martyje Wyckoff, one of the daughters of Cornelius Wyckoff, the purchaser of Lot 5 of the Harrison tract. Upon his death in 1802, the farm was taken over by four of his daughters; Polly, Jane, Caty and Elizabeth. Just prior to the death of the last Garretson sister, Benjamin B. Hageman moved his family to the farm in 1861. The farm remained in the Hageman family, passed

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<sup>146</sup> Ibid, 255.

<sup>147</sup> Tunick, Susan, *Terra-Cotta Skyline* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1997), 144-150.

down from generation to generation, until 1972 when the land was sold to the Department of Environmental Protection to make way for a reservoir. Garretson Hageman, the grandson of Garretson the journal keeper, was the last Hageman to reside on the farm.

This act of transferring land from one generation of the family to the next was a mainstay of Dutch tradition, who as a society strove to keep land in the family. After the death of the father, the land and homestead were usually willed to one son, or divided between multiple sons, thus securing the land in the family through multiple generations. Having property kept within the family often makes it easier to trace possession of the land back in time. Unfortunately tracking land ownership in the Harrison Tract and all of Franklin Township is difficult due to the loss of deeds and records through several fires and the fact that many colonial land transactions were never recorded. The earliest records from 1688 to 1724 were recorded at Perth Amboy in Middlesex County. From 1724 until 1737 the records were kept at the Court House in Six Mile Run, which was the county seat at that time. An accident caused the building, along with all of its records, to catch fire and burn to the ground in 1737. Between 1737 and 1779 the records were kept at the Court House in Millstone, which was destroyed by fire in 1779 by Col. Simcoe of the Queens Rangers as they passed through Millstone during the Revolutionary War.<sup>148</sup> Luckily for historians, Barnardus Garretson opted to keep his land deeds, dating from 1756 to 1781, in the family home instead of sending them to Millstone to be recorded. These deeds had been hidden in obscurity and handed down with the family papers until Garretson Hageman discovered them in 1887. They now reside in the New Jersey State Museum archives in Trenton.

### *The Garretson Family*

The Garretson/Gerritsen family had been established in New Jersey as early as 1688 and were listed among the early settlers of Piscataway, to the north of Franklin Township.<sup>149</sup>

Barnardus Garretson, the first farmer on the Garretson/Hageman property, was the son of Gerrit Garretson and Marytje Wyckoff of Middlebush in Franklin Township, New Jersey. Both Gerrit and Marytje came to New Jersey from Long Island. Gerrit was born in 1698 in Gravesend, King County, Long Island, New York and Marytje was born in 1701 in New Lots, King County, Long Island, New York. She was one of the daughters of Cornelius Peiterus Wyckoff, the original purchaser of Lot 5 of the Harrison Tract. The adjacent Wyckoff-Garretson house and farmstead is also managed by the Meadows Foundation and has been studied in some detail.<sup>150</sup> Although the exact location of the first Garretson

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<sup>148</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 129.

<sup>149</sup> Dille, Lois Van Liew Auten, *Family History, The Garretson Ancestors and Present Day Family of Lois Van Liew Auten Dille* (From the Special Collections New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers, University, June 1982), 35.

<sup>150</sup> For additional information about the earlier farm and the Garretson residency, see Mark Alan Hewitt, Architect, *Historic Structures Report: Wyckoff-Garretson House*, Meadows Foundation, 2001: 23-29.



homestead is not known, Franklin tradition states that Cornelius gave a portion of Lot 5 to Gerrit and Marytje after their marriage.<sup>151</sup>

Gerrit and Marytje Garretson had five children who survived infancy: Samuel (1731), Petrus (1732), Gerrit (1733), Barnardus (1735) and Rem (1740), all of whom were born in Middlebush.<sup>152</sup>

Barnardus' father, Gerrit, his brother, Gerrit and his father's brother-in-law, Simon Wyckoff, witnessed the will of "Hendryecus" Van Dyck of Middlebush in December of 1751.<sup>153</sup> They must have told Barnardus of the availability of this land, for it was the first of five properties that Barnardus Garretson bought while compiling his estate. The purchase price for this property was "£120 current money of East Jersey at 8 shillings an ounce." The deed for this transaction was dated February 14, 1756 and stated that Hendrick Van Duyke purchased the land from Hendrick Shank, a merchant. An index to the *Land Conveyances of East and West New Jersey from 1664 to 1794* at the New Jersey State Archives ends the search for previous titleholders. None of the property owners from whom Barnardus Garretson purchased land are listed in the book. This may be due to a loss of records when the courthouses in which they were kept were destroyed by fire, or more likely, the original deeds were never filed. Like Barnardus, many property purchasers did not file their deeds with the state and instead kept them with the family papers. The New Jersey Land Record Archives estimates that only a quarter of colonial land transfers were recorded.

Over the next two decades Barnardus accumulated more property and began expanding his farming operation. On April 22, 1760 he purchased ten acres from Verdenand Schureman for £184 10s. A third deed is dated March 1, 1776 and is signed by Cornelius Wyckoff conveying fifteen acres at a price of £135. This property is cited as having been purchased by Cornelius from John Wyckoff. A fourth deed bears the date of September 9, 1780 and is signed by James Whitlock and conveys 198.5 acres at a price of £12,500. A final deed is dated December 17, 1782 and is signed by John Van Lew (Liew). This deed conveyed 16.1 acres at a price of £73.<sup>154</sup> Barnardus' grandson Garretson Hageman, in addition to keeping a thorough journal, was also the land surveyor for Franklin Township and recorded portions of these deeds in both his journal and his surveyor's notebook when they were found. While these properties were in the same vicinity, they were not adjacent, forming one large plantation. Garretson Hageman's *Journals* described the tasks that he performed in the different fields and woodlots, and provide an approximate location for these properties. His *Journals* also listed the taxes paid for these properties and sometimes provided a village name. While the majority of the property described above is still encompassed within the 102 acres of the Garretson/Hageman farmstead on the eastern side of South Middlebush Road, Garretson also describes a woodlot along Amwell Road, a

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<sup>151</sup> Ibid.

<sup>152</sup> Ibid.

<sup>153</sup> Ibid, 37.

<sup>154</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal. (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), 1887.

Chestnut Lot in East Brunswick and additional fields on the west side of Middlebush Road between A.V. Garretson and S. Drew. These last fields can be seen on the 1873 *Beers Atlas of Franklin Township*. (See Map 2) After the death of Bernardus G. Hageman, Benjamin B. and Garretson Hageman sold a portion of one of the detached properties at a sheriff's sale:

Estate of Bernardus G. Hageman deceased. Begins in the middle of Middlebush Road in the southern line of the Millstone and New Brunswick Railroad lands and running thence in the middle of said road to the land of Samuel Drew then east to the lands of C.V.M.W. Voorhees thence with his land to lands of Gerome R. Wyckoff back to the Railroad, 80 acres.<sup>155</sup>

It is unlikely, given the obscurity of these descriptions, that an accurate map of the original farm properties can be constructed. After establishing himself on the property, Barnardus Garretson married Leah Suydam and together they had eight children; Mary, also known as Polly (1759), Magdalena (?), Gerrit, who passed away when he was nineteen (1763), Idah (1765), Catherine, also known as Caty (1769), Jane (1770), Elizabeth, also known as Betsy (1778) and Cornelius, who died in childhood (1781).<sup>156</sup>

Although not much is known about the family's daily life at this time, some aspects can be ascertained through supplementary records.

Like many Dutch settlers in Franklin Township, the Garretson family were members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Although Barnardus was not one of the organizing members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Millstone, New Jersey, he was one of the subscribers to the fund for the building of the first church and on December 6, 1766 contributed £4,10s,5d. He became a member of that church in November 1769.<sup>157</sup>

Barnardus Garretson served in the Militia and his grave is marked as that of a Revolutionary Soldier.<sup>158</sup> In addition to serving in the war, Barnardus took in a Hessian boy, who came to America with the mercenary soldiers at the commencement of the Revolution. Judge Voorhees recalls in his "Notes on Franklin Township" that the boy, named James Wilson, was taken into the family and brought up in the household. James came to "espouse the American Cause" and ended up serving in the American Army. At the funeral of "Old Jimmy," as he was later called, Col. Barcalow observed "...here lies a patriot of the Revolution."<sup>159</sup>

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<sup>155</sup> Ibid, April 11, 1876.

<sup>156</sup> Dilley, Lois Van Liew Auten, *Family History, The Garretson Ancestors and Present Day Family of Lois Van Liew Auten Dilley* (From the Special Collections New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers, University, June 1982), 35.

<sup>157</sup> Corwin, Edward Tanjone, *Historical Discourse on Occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the Reformed Dutch Church of Millstone* (New York: J.J. Reed, Printer, 1866) Appendix 1.

<sup>158</sup> Dilley, Lois Van Liew Auten, *Family History, The Garretson Ancestors and Present Day Family of Lois Van Liew Auten Dilley* (From the Special Collections New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers, University, June 1982), 35.

<sup>159</sup> Voorhees, Judge Ralph. "Franklin Township Historical Notes." *Somerset County Historical Quarterly*, Vol. IV. ed. A. Van Doren Honeyman. Plainfield, NJ: Somerset Historical Publications, 1915: 179.



Barnardus served not only as a Revolutionary Soldier, but was also a constable in the Eastern Precinct beginning in 1778.<sup>160</sup>

Little is known of the original farmstead on the property. In her book, *Where the Trees Grow Tall*, Elsie Beatrice Stryker speculated that it was a log cabin situated where the garden was located at that time.<sup>161</sup> The aerial photograph of the Hageman Farm dated 1948 shows the garden located on the south side of the driveway. (Plate 1) Archaeological evidence supports the garden as the location of the earlier house. Archaeological work conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. found building debris (hand-made bricks, mortar, plaster and fieldstone rubble) and eighteenth century artifacts (pipe stems, bone and clam and oyster shells) on the south side of the driveway at roughly the same distance from the road as the 1860s house. These deposits represent a domestic structure and closer-interval shovel testing determined a possible L-shaped footprint for the earlier house.

Judging from the inventory reports after the deaths of Barnardus Garretson in 1802 and Jane Garretson in 1856, the second house on the property was a single-pile I house. This style is described by the Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Commission 1992 *Cultural Resource Survey* as a one room deep dwelling that is a least two stories tall and has at least two side-by-side rooms at the first floor. The inventory of Barnardus Garretson shows that the first floor of the house had been divided into two rooms. The inventory lists furniture items, such as a desk and chair from the "Dwelling Room," and furniture and a floor cloth from the "Parlor." Furniture and bedding from the upstairs is divided into items from the "Small Room" and items from the "Little Room."

According to the survey, there were very few eighteenth-century I-houses identified in the survey and it was not until the nineteenth-century that the form became popular in Somerset County.<sup>162</sup>

While inventories for both Barnardus and Jane lists items in a kitchen, they do not explain if the kitchen was attached to the house, or if it was a summer kitchen situated away from the main house. The inventory shows that Barnardus' kitchen contained stone and earthenware pots and "the best weavers loom, spool, wheel and needles."

The inventory also lists items in the cellar, such as a hogshead barrel and open casks. The location of this cellar is unclear. Cellars were used to provide storage for root crops, as well

<sup>160</sup> Brahms, William B., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ: A History* (USA: Franklin Township Library, 1998), 129.

<sup>161</sup> Stryker, Elsie Beatrice, *Where the Trees Grow Tall: A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935* (U.S.A: The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963), 20.

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid*, 77.

as other vegetables and foodstuffs. The inventory of items destroyed by the British reveals that the Garretson farm did grow a large quantity of turnips. Most cellars were excavated and below ground to provide maximum insulation. They are often identified by a sloping door, or doors, against a bank, with a ventilation pipe projecting above the ground.<sup>163</sup>

Unfortunately, the inventory of Barnardus Garretson does not list any barns or outbuildings that may have been on the property, but it does list an iron bound wagon, a platform sled, slab sled, water pump, "syder" mill, flax mill, wheel barrow, plow and harrow, corn harrow, dung fork, hay fork, three horses, two calves, six cows and heifers. These items reveal that the property must have had at least one barn or wagon house in which they were stored. The oral history concerning the barns of Barnardus that were burnt by British troops during the revolutionary war is a story that is repeated in many written reports on the Garretson/Hageman house. As stated earlier, the claim for damages committed by the British Army for Barnardus Garretson of Franklin Township, does not include damages to any barns or other buildings. Information contained in the *Garretson Journals* hint that a barn, of unknown construction date, may have been located in the area of the current dairy barn. Soon after the completion of the horse barn, Garretson "...commenced to take roof off of old barn. We took off one side in eight hours, took off shingle by shingle and pulled every nail."<sup>164</sup> The tearing down of this barn took several days, completing on April 16, 1877. While Garretson's journal mentioned many days of "scooping" the cellar of the horse barn, there is no mention of such work for the dairy barn. In an effort to save time and energy, the dairy barn may have been constructed on the foundation of an older barn.

The will of Barnardus Garretson shows that he was in ill-health at the time of its writing on March 22, 1802. In it he bequeaths to his wife the remainder of his estate, both real and personal, and stipulated that if she remarries, the estate is to be divided between her and his six daughters, Polly, Idah, Caty, Jane, Magdalene, Elizabeth, to them and their heirs forever, to be equally divided between them "share and share alike." He was buried at South Middlebush Cemetery, which began as a family plot shared between the Wyckoffs and the Garretsons. His wife Leah, who died November 14, 1814, at the age of seventy-nine, is buried beside him.

As mentioned above, after the death of Barnardus Garretson, the four unmarried daughters, Polly, Elizabeth, Jane and Caty remained on the farm and managed it very successfully. Somerset County land deeds reveal that the sisters also added acreage to their plantation. As mentioned earlier, the "old girls" were noted for their economical and industrious habits and for their liberal contributions toward sustaining the Church and kindred institutions.<sup>165</sup>

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<sup>163</sup> Hoble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1996), 142.

<sup>164</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), April 12, 1877.

<sup>165</sup> Voorhees, Judge Ralph. "Franklin Township Historical Notes." *Somerset County Historical Quarterly*, Vol. IV. ed. A. Van Doren Honeyman. Plainfield, NJ: Somerset Historical Publications, 1915: 179.



Only two of the Garretson daughters married and moved away from the homestead. Idah married Cornelus Cornell, who was a deacon of the Reformed Church of New Brunswick, and Magdalena married Benjamin A. Hageman.

### *The Hageman Family*

According to the "Hegeman" genealogy papers, the Hageman Family were descendants of Adrian Hegeman who along with his wife Catharina and their four children; Denyse (Denys), Benjamin, Joseph and Hendrickus, immigrated from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam in either late 1652 or early 1653. In 1661 Adrien bought 118 acres of land in Flatbush where he and his wife had three more children, Jacobus, Issack and Abram. While living in Flatbush, Adrien served as Magistrate for the five Dutch towns of Breuklen, Midout, Amersfoort (Flatbush), Bushwyck and New Utrecht. When Adrien died in 1672, his sons inherited his Flatbush property.

As word of the opening of inexpensive and fertile lands in New Jersey spread along Long Island, four of Adrian's descendants, most likely grandsons, Dollies, Denyce, Adrian and Jacobus Hegeman decided to leave King's County and moved westward to New Jersey in 1703, where they settled in the Six Mile Run area. Adrian purchased 350 acres of land from Jan Dirckse Van der Vliet (John Van Fleet) along the Old Indian Path.<sup>166</sup> Jan took Adrian under his wing and allowed him into his family. The relationship with the Van der Vliet family was further strengthened by the marriage of Adrian to Jan's daughter Maria. Together Adrian and Maria built a house, accumulated a herd of twenty-three dairy cows, a flock of fifteen sheep and raised ten children; seven sons and three daughters. The sons were Hendrickus, Jan (John), Adrian, Joseph, Simon, Jacobus and Benjamin. The daughters were Gertje, Mary and Catharine.<sup>167</sup>

The Hegeman farm in Six Mile Run continued to be prosperous. At the time of Adrian's death in 1762 he bequeathed to his wife the choice of one bed, bedstead and "all the furniture thereunto belonging," and sufficient furnishings for one additional room, as well as a yearly annuity of £30 to be paid to her by his children during her natural life. With the exception of his sons Simon and Benjamin, he had already provided his children with "deeds for lands they now possess and enjoy." The three hundred and fifty-acre Hegeman Family plantation was to be split between Simon and Benjamin. Simon received the northeastern half and Benjamin received the southwestern portion, which included the dwelling and other buildings.<sup>168</sup>

Benjamin married his first wife Gertrude and together they lived on the homestead where they produced ten children: Adrian, Anna, Benjamin A. (2nd), Peter, Mary, Gertje, Jane,

<sup>166</sup> Snell, James P., *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, Vol. II* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881), 804.

<sup>167</sup> Hageman, Mary, "The Hegeman Family Generation" (1990).

<sup>168</sup> Hegeman, Adrian. Last Will and Testament dated August 8, 1754 (Trenton: State Archives).

John, Symen and William.<sup>169</sup> In 1777 Benjamin Sr. lost his wife and his eighteen-year-old daughter Anna. This loss is observed in the Surveyor's Notebook of Garretson Hageman who wrote remembrances to them on the back inside cover.

In memory of Gitty wife of Benjamin Hageman, who left this life February 6, 1777 in the 41 years of her age.

In memory of Anna, Daughter of Benjamin and Gitty Hageman February 1777. Age 18 years.<sup>170</sup>

Shortly after his mother's death, the eldest Hageman son, Adrian, enlisted in the Continental Army, leaving Benjamin Sr. with eight children to raise on his own and a farm to run. In need of help with the children, Benjamin Sr. soon married Sarah Voorhees Suydam, herself the widow of Isaac Suydam. Together they had two more children.

Benjamin A. Hageman II was born on the farmstead in 1762 and married Magdalena Garretson, the daughter of Barnardus and Leah Garretson, in 1809. Sometime prior to his marriage, Benjamin A. decided to change the spelling of his surname from Hageman to Hageman, perhaps to conform to local pronunciation. This spelling change has been maintained by succeeding generations.<sup>171</sup> After the marriage, Magdalena moved with her new husband to Six Mile Run. Together Benjamin A. and Lena, as she was known, had two sons; Bernardus Garretson Hageman, born January 5, 1810 and Benjamin Bernardus Hageman, born March 2, 1812.<sup>172</sup> A little more than two years after the birth of her youngest son, Magdalena passed away on April 19, 1814, leaving her husband with two children to raise on his own. According to Betty Scott in her report for the Meadows Foundation, "The Hageman Family – Dutch Gentry Preserved," Benjamin A., perhaps feeling unable to meet the needs of so small a child, took his youngest son, Benjamin B., to the Garretson Farm in Middlebush to be raised by his Aunts. Presumably, Benjamin A. and his other son, Bernardus, continued to live on and work the Hageman homestead farm.

Benjamin B. Hageman was seventeen when his father died in 1829. Since his uncle, Peter Hageman, had inherited the Hageman Family farmstead in 1804, this may have been the point at which Bernardus G. Hageman joined his brother in living with their Garretson Aunts. The 1830 Federal Census of Franklin Township in Somerset County lists two males between the age of fifteen and twenty living in the home of Elizabeth Garretson. In addition, there is one female between the age of forty and fifty (Elizabeth), one female

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<sup>169</sup> Scott, Betty K., "The Hageman Farm: Dutch Gentry Transplanted." *Somerset's History Blooms in 'The Meadows'* (Report for the Meadows Foundation, 1998), 17.

<sup>170</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Surveyors Notebook, #1.

<sup>171</sup> Scott, Betty K., "The Hageman Farm: Dutch Gentry Transplanted." *Somerset's History Blooms in 'The Meadows'* (Report for the Meadows Foundation, 1998), 17.

<sup>172</sup> Snell, James P., *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, Vol. II* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881), 805.



between fifty and sixty (Jane) and two females between sixty and seventy (Mary and the widow Idah). There was also one black male slave over the age of fifty-five.<sup>173</sup>

Bernardus and Benjamin B. continued to live on the Garretson homestead in the 1840s. The 1840 Federal Census indicates two males between the ages of twenty and thirty living in the home of Ida Cornell, next door to Samuel Garretson. By this time there were only three sisters left, Idah, Jane and Elizabeth.

Benjamin B. Hageman married Jane Anne Van Wickle in 1845 at the age of thirty-three and together they moved to a farm in Bridgewater Township and had two children; Garretson, born in 1847 and Samuel Van Wickle born in 1854.

After Benjamin moved away, Bernardus continued to live with his three aunts. The 1850 Federal Census listed the names of the people living in the house. Jane Garretson, seventy-nine, was listed as the head of the household and the value of her real estate was valued at \$5,000. Additional members of the household included Elizabeth, aged seventy-two, and Bernardus G. Hageman, age forty. No occupation was listed for any of the members of the household.

Jane Garretson passed away in April of 1856 and Elizabeth, Benjamin B. and Bernardus made an inventory of her personal property. The inventory shows that the house was well stocked with linens, listing over sixty pillowcases, forty-seven linen sheets, thirty-two table cloths, seventeen towels, thirty-one and a half yards of linen, fifteen yards of quilt lining and many more blankets and quilts. With six daughters living in the house, it is evident that they spent a lot of time at the spinning wheel and quilting rack. Or perhaps the large number of linens was tied to the Dutch custom of young women making sure that they had sufficient linens prior to marriage.<sup>174</sup> At the time of Jane's death, the house was still broken into four rooms, the dwelling room, the parlor and two bedrooms. The inventory also included items from the kitchen, the smokehouse and the cellar. It also made mention of a "residence in front cellar" which had in it twelve empty casks and two soap casks. Inventory items from "outside" included a wagon and rack, two plows, a wheelbarrow, harness, covered wagon, sleigh, old gig, grind stone and a double harness. The "wagon house" contained corn in the crib, buckwheat, oats, grain, a corn sheller, scoop shovel and wagon body. The "hovel" contained hay worth \$36.00. A September 1877 entry in Garretson's journal mentions carpenters commencing work on the "old wagon house" the construction date of which he puts in parenthesis "(erected 1817)." This building was converted into a loom (?) house by "moving it farther north."<sup>175</sup> At the time of the inventory, the farm had two horses, two cows, four calves, two heifers and fifteen pair of fowls.

It appears from the inventory that Jane was very generous with loaning money, listing promissory notes and bonds of mortgage worth approximately \$8,700. The names on these

<sup>173</sup> 1830 Federal Census, Somerset County, Franklin Township, pg. 37.

<sup>174</sup> Fiske, John, *The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America* (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1899), 77.

<sup>175</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), September 27, 1877.

notes and mortgages are seen frequently in the history of Franklin Township including, Schenke, Van Doren, Hageman, Hoagland and Wyckoff. The family farm must have been very prosperous to allow her to loan out such large amounts of money.

In her Last Will and Testament, Jane Garretson left her sister Elizabeth, the "estate for the rest of her natural life" and "after the ceasing of my sister, it is my wish that the estate shall be given to my nephew Bernardus G. Hageman and will fully compensate him for personal services rendered to me through my life." The farm property was to be divided between Bernardus and Benjamin B.<sup>176</sup>

By the 1860 Federal Census, only two persons were listed as residing in the Garretson household: Elizabeth, age eighty and Bernardus Hageman, age fifty. Elizabeth's occupation was listed as that of "Farm Owner" and her real estate was valued at \$8,000, with a personal estate valued at \$3,000. No occupation was listed for Bernardus.

While living in Somerville, Benjamin B. became a moderately wealthy man and Snell, in his *History of Somerset County*, described him as:

of a quite and unostentatious temperament, and, while he has always taken a deep interest in events transpiring around him, he has kept aloof from the strifes and contentions of public life...He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed Church of Middlebush...He is recognized as a man of integrity in all the relations of life, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all (Figure 8).<sup>177</sup>

Benjamin's status as a well-liked person in the community was evident in Garretson's later *Journals* (hereinafter referenced as *Journals*). Several snippets, cut out of newspapers and pasted into the *Journals*, referred to Benjamin B. Hageman as "Uncle Benny."

### *Building the Hageman Farm*

Benjamin B. Hageman returned to the Garretson homestead on March 20, 1861.<sup>178</sup> Betty Scott, in her history of the Hageman family, proposes that this return, at the start of the Civil War, may have been due to his tiring of city life and a longing to raise his two children on the farm where he himself was raised. The fact that his brother Bernardus was left to care for the farm and his aging Aunt may have also played a part.

Upon his arrival at the Garretson homestead, Benjamin began the construction of a new house, which was raised on July 30, 1861. The house is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, center-hall plan residence decorated in the Italianate style. The cornice is lined with

<sup>176</sup> Garretson, Jane, "Last Will and Testament" dated April 3, 1856 (Trenton: State Archives).

<sup>177</sup> Snell, James P., *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, Vol. II* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881), 805.

<sup>178</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), April 1, 1893.



brackets and dentils at the frieze with returns at the gable ends and on the front porch. The fenestration is six-over-six double-hung sash with projecting lintels and brackets supporting the entablature. These windows are much larger than the windows of the older wing. Photographs of the house taken circa 1880 show that operable shutters, painted a dark color, once flanked the windows. (Plates 2 and 3) The entry porch is located in the central bay and is supported by square posts. An inset, rounded arch and turned pilasters mark the door surround. Although the north, east and southern façades are highly decorated, the western façade is simple with no ornamental brackets and smaller entablatures above the windows. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. The foundation is brick as are the double stack chimneys located at each gable end. At the time of their construction, the double stack chimneys were an additional sign of the wealth and prosperity of the farm. Unlike earlier Dutch houses, the Hageman addition is set closer to and facing the street. This change of delineation was very common in houses of the nineteenth century and enabled passersby to get a sense of the wealth that was derived from the successful farm (Figure 9).

The shape and style of the Garretson/Hageman house was one that was seen frequently in Franklin Township. An 1860 *Farm Map of Hillsboro' Somerset County* included drawings of important buildings within the community, many of which were in the Italianate style. An illustration from Snell's *History of Somerset County* entitled "Residence of Stephen Garritson of Franklin Tp., Somerset Co., N.J." shows a house very similar in size and style to the Garretson/Hageman house (Figure 11). The Individual Structure Survey Form for the Garretson/Hageman house from the Somerset County Cultural Resource Survey mentioned that many of the motifs seen on the house were seen in other houses in the area including 382 Suydam Road and 429 South Middlebush Road. A further review of the Somerset Survey revealed that a majority of the residences on farm complexes in Franklin Township were Italianate in style.

One of the reasons that the Italianate style of architecture was so popular in rural areas like Franklin Township, was that local artisans who were trained in the classical tradition found it easy to adapt their skills to Italianate architectural details such as brackets.<sup>179</sup>

Elizabeth, the last of the Garretson Aunts, passed away January 28, 1862, barely six months after the completion of the large addition to the family house. Elizabeth's Will stated that Bernardus and Benjamin were to inherit the estate, both real and personal, in equal shares.<sup>180</sup> Since her Will, like Jane's, made mention of compensating Bernardus for his personal services, it appears that much of his time at the house was spent taking care of his elderly aunts.

Although an inventory of her estate was not made upon her death, a photocopy of a flyer from the office of the *Millstone Mirror*, the local newspaper, provided a sense of the items owned. Bernardus and Benjamin, as executors of Elizabeth's estate, held a public sale on

<sup>179</sup> Gowans, Alan, *Architecture In New Jersey* (Princeton: D.Van Nostrand Company Inc., 1964), 80.

<sup>180</sup> Garretson, Elizabeth, "Last Will and Testament" dated February 12, 1892 (Trenton: State Archives).

Saturday March 29, 1862. The sale included "all the Personal Property of said dec'd." including: a horse, two cows, farming utensils in all their variety, farm wagons, sleighs, ploughs, a windmill, household and kitchen furniture, beds, bedsteads, stoves, tables, chairs, closets, cupboards, an eight day clock, pots, kettles, pans, crockery and "many other articles too tedious to enumerate." Two pews at Middlebush Church were also put up for sale (Figure 12).

During the Civil War, Benjamin Hageman sold foodstuffs to the Union Army helping the farm to prosper and allowing him to send both of his sons to college. Garretson went to Rutgers, which was still a part of Franklin Township at this time, while his brother, Simon went to Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. Although Garretson's *Journals* do not reveal why he chose to go to Rutgers, his closeness to his family, his affiliation with the Dutch Reformed Church and his daily work on the farm may be indications. Although the *Journals* were started after his graduation from Rutgers, every day, with the exception of Sunday, was spent working on the farm with his father. As the eldest son, perhaps he felt that it was his duty to remain close to the family homestead and provide the needed labor and support to maintain a profitable farm.

Garretson graduated from Rutgers College in 1868, becoming a land surveyor, civil engineer and notary public for Franklin Township. Garretson remained on the farm, helping his parents, as did many young men of his generation. A year after his graduation, on his birthday of August 6, 1869 Garretson began his journal.

I have after a due consideration come to the final conclusion that it is the duty of every American citizen to keep a record of each day's transactions, or at least of every important event as they occur, as it will be interesting and pleasing to look back in our old age (if god in his infinite wisdom permits me to witness it) and if we have acted the noble part, and if not it may have a telling effect, that by seeing where we have done amiss, we may guard ourselves against our human weakness.

Garretson wrote in his journal almost every day from 1869 until 1913 with several lapses after the deaths of loved ones, such as his only brother in the spring of 1878. Entries included both the mundane, "June 7, 1876: Today Van Wickle sheared sheep. Pa assisting. We had 13 to shear. Van Wickle took wool to H.M. Gulick 46½ lbs at .304 \$13.95" and important events in the history of America, "April 11, 1870: Went with George P. Suydam to Six Mile Run and vote, he ran as town clerk. I voted the straight Republican ticket. I saw the colored folks vote for the first time by the law passed by congress called the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment."

In addition to information on the world around him, the *Journals* also provide information on the Hageman household, including improvements made to the house. In February of 1870, Garretson wrote that his parents went with Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees to New Brunswick to purchase marble mantels for the parlor. Mrs. Hageman bought two and paid \$60.00 for one and \$40.00 for the second. While Mrs. Voorhees only purchased one mantle for \$60.00, she also purchased her parlor carpet and paid \$1.55 per yard. The next month Garretson was back in New Brunswick purchasing a carpet for the family's parlor. He



bought "27+ yards and 9+ yards costing \$111.37."<sup>181</sup> The inside cover of number 12 notes that the house was repaired in October and November of 1888 by Slater Bergen, Tunis Dey and Son and Urias J.C. Polhemus. It was also painted at that time by "Yates."

Garretson's *Journals* also provide us with information on buildings that were on the farm, but which have either been demolished or fallen to ruin. The preliminary archaeological assessment conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. assists in the location of several of these outbuildings.

From the inventories of Barnardus and Jane Garretson, it can be determined that there was a farmhouse, cellar, kitchen and a wagon house. They also list a smokehouse, which is no longer standing. Smokehouses were small wooden frame outbuildings with no windows and a small door in the gable end. According to the *Old Barn Book*, a Dutch smokehouse was usually square, between six feet and eight feet with a large chimney in the rear gable wall. They were generally of brick construction and were the most common type of smokehouse found in New Jersey.<sup>182</sup> Even without the inventories to tell of the existence of the building, Garretson hinted at the presence of a smokehouse on the property when he mentioned the large amounts of sausage that he would take to A.V. Garretson's to have cut. Garretson Hageman's great-grandson, Garretson, advised that the family's smokehouse was a "wooden structure south of the driveway" where it branched off for the circular turnaround.<sup>183</sup> This area is close to the possible 18<sup>th</sup>-century house site listed in the Preliminary Archaeological Assessment made by Hunter Research, Inc.

In her report, "The Hageman Farm – A Tradition Preserved," Christine Retz mentions a "hand dug, stone-lined well, approximately sixty feet deep" situated south of the wagon house, that was used for drinking water. The report stated that this well is now capped with a concrete slab. Garretson mentioned in his journal that water from this "house well" supplied the water for the trough in the cow yard. Several of the inventories listed, and the 1948 aerial photograph of the farmstead shows, that the property made use of windmills. (Plate 1) Use of windmills in America began in the mid-1800s when they were widely used to lift well water to livestock and later to provide electricity.<sup>184</sup> The archaeological assessment by Hunter Research, Inc. confirm the presence of a "brick well" south of the carriage house within the loop of the driveway.

The rotting remains of the corncrib lie at the southwestern portion of the circular turnaround. This corncrib can be seen at the left edge of the frame of the circa 1880 photograph of the farmstead (Figure 10). (Plates 5-8) Although mention is made of a corncrib in the inventory of Jane Garretson, it is not known if this is the same structure. An October 1870 entry in Garretson's journal stated that his father went to pick up boards

<sup>181</sup> Hageman, Garretson, *Journal* (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), March 9, 1870.

<sup>182</sup> Hoble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1996), 146.

<sup>183</sup> Retz, Christine A., *The Hageman Farm – A Tradition Preserved* (Prepared for the Hageman Farm Preservation Committee, May 1987), 5.

<sup>184</sup> Hoble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 141.

for the "temporary corncrib." The corncrib was an important part of any farm during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The design of the corncrib had to allow the moist, newly harvested ears of corn to dry slowly and steadily in order to reduce the loss of produce from mold and mildew. The walls had to contain a high portion of open area, usually attained by the use of widely spaced narrow slats. The structure itself had to be narrow in order to allow adequate air circulation. The gable-roofed, slant-sided corncrib was very common throughout the eastern United States in the late 1800s. Its inward slanting sides afforded weather protection and eased unloading.<sup>185</sup> An August 1988 article from *The Home News*, written while parts of the corncrib were still standing, provided further information on this structure. According to the article, the corncrib was built using the Dutch method of construction, which included the H-frame posts. The materials included hand-hewn oak supporting beams, recycled from an older building, and contrasting saw-cut beams, which were added later. No nails were used in the construction of the corncrib with all joints connected with wooden pegs. The foundation had been built of handmade brick. The article stated that the corncrib was "apparently rebuilt several times from older structures."<sup>186</sup> Hunter Research, Inc. noted "double corncrib foundations and frame rubble" in the barn complex area. Their assessment corroborated the use of both hand-hewn and machined lumber, which contained cut and wire nails helping to further the idea that the building was constructed using recycled materials.

The Garretson/Hageman farm raised several different types of poultry including chickens, ducks and turkeys. Presumably they would have needed a place to roost. According to the *Old Barn Book* by Allen G. Hobel, chicken coops differed greatly from farm to farm and were not always easy to distinguish. Although their size was usually small, their floor plan, roof type, construction material and all other architectural aspects varied significantly.<sup>187</sup> The 1948 aerial photograph of the Garretson/Hageman farm shows a structure to the southeast of the corncrib, which had a row of windows along the back and a double-peaked roof. "A Self-Guided Tour of the Hageman Farm" presumably put out by The Meadows Foundation, mentioned that "adjacent to the crib are the brick remains of the chicken coop." The archaeological assessment by Hunter Research, Inc. recorded a "two-phase construction chicken house." The western section appeared to be the earliest, constructed of re-used, hand-made bricks. The eastern portion dates from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century and is constructed of concrete with a large fieldstone aggregate.

When describing work being done in the fields, Garretson often made mention of which field he was working in. Examples included: "Harrowed in AM on the other side of brook in orchard,"<sup>188</sup> "Thrashed wheat in AM harrowed in PM in field by Voorhees Garretson along road,"<sup>189</sup> "Sowed 21 bushels of oats in second field,"<sup>190</sup> "Sowed oats in field next to

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<sup>185</sup> Ibid, 155.

<sup>186</sup> Van Leer, Laurel, "Dilapidated Oddity: Corn crib confounds restoration experts." *The Home News* (16, August 1988), 6-7.

<sup>187</sup> Ibid, 136.

<sup>188</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), August 23, 1869.

<sup>189</sup> Ibid, September 27, 1869.

<sup>190</sup> Ibid, April 11, 1870.



Campbell's,"<sup>191</sup> "Planted corn next to Peter J. Suydams orchard in AM,"<sup>192</sup> "Uncle Garrie and I cut seed clover in third field,"<sup>193</sup> "Plowed in field next to barn,"<sup>194</sup> "Furrowed in back field (20 acres) next to Samuel Garretson,"<sup>195</sup> "Today carted in barrack field of hay."<sup>196</sup> These entries not only let us know what types of crops the family grew, it also provides some indication of where the fields are and what buildings were on them. This last entry discussed working in the field in which the hay barrack was located. Hay barracks were strongly associated with Dutch farmers and were used to store hay, straw and unthrashed grains. The structure usually consisted of four corner posts with a pyramidal or gable roof. The foundation had light sills laid on the ground and placed on cornerstones to keep out rodents. Pegs inserted into the corner posts allowed the roof to be raised or lowered using a jack or similar device.<sup>197</sup>

Although no longer standing, the Garretson/Hageman farmstead utilized at least two different types of fencing. A photograph of the farmhouse and surrounding buildings shows that the house was surrounded by a white picket fence (Figure 9, which the *Journals* record as being built of locust wood. Wildflowers, perennials and herbs were planted along the fence line to display the fine array of color and fragrance that were considered fashionable during the Victorian Era. An entry from Garretson's journal dated April 15, 1880 stated "today the carpenters Urias H. Polhemus and Peter Hoagland came to put up the fence around the front and south side of the house." Construction of the fence, including work done by Garretson, continued until the 24<sup>th</sup> of April. Upon its completion Garretson was quite proud, "Built the fence on each side of the lane and in front of house. It is supposed to last for 75 years."

While a picket fence is nice for around the house, no good farm would be complete without a sturdy fence to outline its property and to keep in, or out, any roaming livestock. Although no photographs exist of this second type of fence, it is mentioned on several different occasions in Garretson's *Journals*. "January 13, 1871: Pa, Anthony and myself went to wood lot and brought back home 41 chestnut logs for barrack fence," "September 28, 1884: New fence set along T.P. Campbell's." Another entry dated May 29, 1876 details the construction of another fence, "Today Van Wickle, Col Man & I made fence from brook along Isaac V.M. Smith's. In our first field we used very heavy materials and it was hard work to handle the rails. It aught [sic] to last 100 years." The fence was most likely constructed in either one of two styles that were popular in the eastern United States. The first was the rail fence also known as the worm, snake, zig-zag or split-rail fence. This fence is most closely identified with eastern pioneer areas and consists of split rails intersecting the next section at about a 120° angle. The lowest rails were often supported by fieldstones.

<sup>191</sup> Ibid, April 16, 1870.

<sup>192</sup> Ibid, May 10, 1870.

<sup>193</sup> Ibid, August 19, 1870.

<sup>194</sup> Ibid, August 22, 1870.

<sup>195</sup> Ibid, May 3, 1871.

<sup>196</sup> Ibid, July 22, 1871.

<sup>197</sup> Hoble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1996), 161.

This style of rail fence was proclaimed the "National Fence" by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in recognition of its widespread use in the late 1800s.<sup>198</sup> The second fence was the post and rail fence. In this fence, two or three split rails were mortised into upright timber posts. A federal statistic in 1871 stated that this fence was heavily concentrated in lower Michigan, New Jersey, Northern Pennsylvania, New York and northern New England.<sup>199</sup>

Although many of the smaller outbuilding have fallen to ruin, the farmstead still includes the two large barns and a smaller wagon house all constructed within a two year period.

Prior to the construction of these barns, Garretson's *Journals* reveal that there were several barn structures on the property. An entry dated October 5, 1869 mentions that he cleaned out the wagon house. In an entry dated May 10, 1870 Garretson describes coming home and finding Theodore Polhemus on the property. They had a "chat in the barn" and then went to the house to look at harnesses. An entry dated May 11, 1870 reads "Carted in two loads of corn, thrashed and cleaned it up in PM, put horse in stable."

While the *Journals* do not provide a location for the stable or the wagon house, they do offer clues as to the location of the barn. Several times in his *Journals*, Garretson mentions taking large amounts of butter to sell in New Brunswick. In the days prior to refrigeration, many farms made use of a "wet cellar" to keep dairy products from spoiling. A barn with a wet cellar would be built over, or next to a brook and the cool stream of running water would work to keep the dairy products cool. The aerial photograph of the Hageman farmstead dated 1948 shows several brooks running across the property. As mentioned earlier, when the Hagemans were building the second barn, there was no mention of them digging the cellar, but a description upon the raising of the barn, dated July 14, 1877, included the dimensions "60x24x20 + with cellar." The aerial photograph of the farmstead clearly shows this barn situated along the brook.

Perhaps the most impressive barn building on the farm is the horse barn (Figure 15). Several written accounts of the farmstead's history claim that Garretson's design was strongly influenced by his trip to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in May of 1876. Garretson did attend the opening of the Expo and included many newspaper clippings of the event in his *Journals*. A picture of the Horticultural Building was even pasted into the front inside cover (Figure 13). After his first visit to the Expo Garretson wrote "I went through the Machinery Hall and stood and looked at the powerful...engines and thought of the ingenuity of man. I visited the Art Gallery, Horticultural Hall, Main Building and United States Building." Although he only spent one day at the Expo on this visit, he did go back again with his brother for the July 4<sup>th</sup> celebration; "Stayed until about 5 visiting all of the buildings nearly, there was so much to see that all you could do was to walk along and if you saw anything specifically to stop and look at that." Although the visits to the Centennial Expo may have given Garretson the idea to build the new barns, his final decision on design was most likely more influenced by the other barns in Franklin Township. On August 16, 1876, Garretson wrote "Plowed in AM, and in PM Pa, Van

<sup>198</sup> Ibid, 170.

<sup>199</sup> Ibid, 173.



Wickle and I and Mr. Wolf went to Ralph Voorhees and had chat about his barns etc. Then went to look at John S. Voorhees barn and then at John M. Garretson's barn and then at F.V.L. Nevius' barn and then came home." The locations of these barns were spread throughout Franklin Township. J.M. Garretson's barn was located along what is now Route 27 near Ten Mile Run. F. V.L. Nevius' barn was located along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, south of Blackwell's Mills. Ralph Voorhees' barn was located along Amwell Road, just east of South Middlebush Road, in Middlebush. A drawing of the Fredrick Van Liew Nevius Farm from Snell's *History of Somerset County* shows a barn remarkably similar to the final design of the Hageman horse barn, including entrances on both the gable and long sides of the barn and a cupola topped with a lightning rod centered upon the ridge (Figure 14). Two days after visiting the local barns, Garretson outlined the expenses involved in building the new barn:

Carpenter's Work	500
Masons	50
Brick	100
Roof Shingles	160
Rafters	50
Siding	175
Floor	100
Lime 42, Sand 3	45
Studding 50, Lath 20	70
Doors 35, Windows 25	60
Plates 10, Sleepers 30, Nails 25	65
Plaster 25, Comish 35, Tin 40	100
Total	1,475.00

Hugh N. Wolfe began working as a carpenter for the Hagemans the day before the barn visits. Garretson's August 15, 1876 entry mentioned that he came to work by fixing the barrack. Mr. Wolf became the "Boss Carpenter" on the horse barn and was joined by fellow carpenters John W. DeHart, John Gano, John Polhemus and Francis Van Dyke.

Construction on the barn began right away. Garretson wrote about gathering wood from several of the lots the Hagemans owned in his journal. "August 19, 1876: Today Pa, Hugh N. Wolf & I sawed down White Oak trees," "August 21, 1876: Today Pa, Van W. Hugh N. Woolf & col men Frank Van Dyke and Eugene Mulford and myself and 2 teams carted timbers for frame of barn out of Millstone woods along Amwell Road." Sand for the mortar was carted from DeBois Polhemus's and from the Straight Turnpike sand pit. Stone was carted from "Den. Gulick's." The Hagemans, and many of their friends, carted many loads of brick to the property.

Work on the barn continued through the rest of August, all of September and most of October. The frame was laid out on September 18, 1876 and work began on the foundation October 4<sup>th</sup>. William Smith was the "Boss Mason." Before the foundation was completed a time capsule was placed inside, "October 25, 1876: We put in a tin box containing a sketch of the Hageman Family and the Barnardus Garretson Family. 50c, 25¢, 10¢ silver, 5¢, 1c. & penny of 1812 [the year Benjamin B. Hageman was born], Somerset

Gazette, Farmers Almanac 1876, my photograph & card, buckle and it is put in back of stones." When restoration of the barn began, these items were missing from the cornerstone.

The barn was raised on October 28, 1876. Garretson included in his journal the names of the eighty-nine men who helped to raise the barn and the names of the eleven women who worked on the food. "Celia Stothoff, a colored woman, was chief cook & can not be beaten in cooking and general interest in everything...Everyone seemed in splendid humor and I did not hear a single person swear. And in fact it was a complete success and we all felt much relived to think the building was up and no one hurt...Size 50'X40'X21' + Cellar." Work on the barn continued through the remainder of the fall and winter with Garretson mentioning the use of the barn for the first time in his entry dated February 22, 1877, "Today thrashed wheat and carted straw in the New Barn. Using the first wagon drove in the barn."

Upon completion, the horse barn was two and a half stories tall with entrances on all four sides. The main entrance to the first floor was located on the eastern façade across a brick barn bridge over the cellar. Entrances on the southern and western façades lead into the cellar with a set of double sliding doors on the western façade also leading to the first floor. The entrance on the northern façade is raised to ease in the unloading of carts. This northern façade also includes an entrance to the hay loft under the gable, which is topped by the remains of a pulley attachment. A photograph of the barn, circa 1880 shows a hay hood extending over the loft door. These were used to protect or support the pulley attachments used to load hay into the loft. They also provided weather protection for the loft door.<sup>200</sup> The exterior is clad in horizontal cladding, which was a common feature on Dutch barns.<sup>201</sup> The brick foundation was laid in a common bond, with five rows of stretchers to each row of headers. This bond style was also used in the ramp wall on the eastern façade.

Although the use of the barn may be utilitarian, the design details implemented were not. The windows of the eastern façade were six-over-six, double-hung sash, with arched tops and were protected by arched shutters, cut to fit them perfectly. Under the gable of the southern façade is an unusual four-paned round window. One of the most stunning details on the horse barn is the cupola centered on the ridge. It has a double-set of arch topped, double-hung windows on each side. The roof of the cupola was clad in tin with a lighting rod fixed atop the structure. The description of cupola ridge ventilators from the *Old Barn Book* by Hobel is extremely similar to the one found on the Hageman horse barn. He stated that architecturally impressive cupolas were a feature of many German bank barns and raised barns and that the four sides of square cupolas were often pierced by Victorian style louvers and were capped with fancy roofs and lighting rods.<sup>202</sup>

<sup>200</sup> Hobel, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1996), 40.

<sup>201</sup> Ibid, 107.

<sup>202</sup> Ibid, 44.



The style of most North American barns can be linked to different emigrant ethnic groups, for example the English bank barn, the English raised barn, the Dutch barn and the Pennsylvania Dutch barn. The design of the Hageman's horse barn included elements taken from many different ethnic styles of barn construction and can be considered a hybrid of the most popular styles found in the area.

Coming from Dutch ancestors, it would be expected that the barn constructed by the Hageman's would be Dutch. The *Old Barn Book* describes the Dutch barn as a compact, gable-front barn, usually squarish or somewhat wider than long. The large wagon doors would be found on the gable end, with one or both of them being Dutch doors, in which the top and bottom operate separately. This would allow ventilation into the barn, while keeping the livestock in or out, as the case may be. A single, smaller door would be located near one or both of the gable ends. The roofline of a Dutch barn would be steep with little or no projection beyond the wall.<sup>203</sup> While the *Old Barn Book* describes the exterior features of a Dutch barn, John Fitchen's book *The New World Dutch Barn* explains the construction of a true Dutch barn. Fitchen stated that of all the features of a Dutch barn, the most important is the presence of H-frames, like those found in Dutch homes. Virtually all three-aisle Dutch barns have this system of framing. Each frame has a horizontal anchor beam and two posts at each end that are reinforced by end braces. These structural elements form a capital letter H. The central nature of the Dutch barn however, lies in the fact that the posts are positioned internally, with an average distance from the sidewalls of ten to eleven feet. The basic form of the Dutch barn is derived from these strategically placed posts. It is the range of posts at each side that both dictates the three-aisle nature of the barn creating a central aisle, or nave, and two side aisles. The central aisle permits the main hay wagon entrances to be centered upon the gable walls.<sup>204</sup> Fitchen goes on to mention that many of the Dutch barns were overbuilt, using anchor beams of fifteen to twenty inches in depth. This permitted enormous amounts of hay or grass to be stored in the loft.<sup>205</sup>

While the Hageman horse barn does have entrances on its gable ends, it also has entrances on the long sides and exhibits other signs of English barn design such as the English bank barn and the raised barn. Entry into the English bank barn is located on two opposing levels usually due to sloping ground. The lower level is partially excavated and is used primarily to house animals. The upper level is identical to the three bay threshing barn from which it was probably derived.<sup>206</sup> As its name implies, the raised barn is raised on a stone, brick or concrete foundation and is commonly thirty to fifty feet wide by sixty to one hundred feet long. Doors to the cellar are usually on the gable ends, but are occasionally on the down slope sides. It often has inaccessible threshing doors opening to the rear side. The raised barn is usually situated on level ground with an earthen ramp or barn bridge built

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<sup>203</sup> Ibid, 107.

<sup>204</sup> Fitchen, John, *The New World Dutch Barn: The Evolution, Forms, and Structures of a Disappearing Icon* ed. Gregory D. Huber (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 2001), XXIII.

<sup>205</sup> Ibid, XXV.

<sup>206</sup> Hoble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1996), 79.

to the wagon doors.<sup>207</sup> Barn bridges are primarily found on English bank and raised barns and provide access to the upper level of the barn. They are usually located on the long side of the barn, but can also be situated on the gable end. The ramp is usually built of earth and is sometimes hollowed out and used as a supplemental food cellar.<sup>208</sup> The Hageman horse barn is situated on land that slopes to the south, creating a foundation that is taller along the southern façade. This façade includes large openings in the foundation and an inaccessible sliding door at the upper level. Although not quite as large as the standard English raised barn, the Hageman horse barn is built upon a tall foundation and utilizes a barn bridge to gain access to the upper floor (Figure 15).

Garretson's *Journals* reveal that the horse barn, called the "Cellar Barn" in the inventory of Benjamin B. Hageman's personal property, was used for several different functions including the storage of hay and the stabling of horses. Soon after the completion of the barn Garretson wrote "March 26, 1877: Cleaned up oats and put doors on the mangers and stalls in the New Barn."

One of the most important uses of the barn was the threshing of grain. The threshing floor generally occupied the entire width and length of the center aisle, the full area of which varied considerably from barn to barn. The floor was composed of planks that averaged between two to three inches in thickness, but which could be up to six inches thick. This great thickness was necessary because of the heavily loaded hay wagons that traversed the floor.

The job of threshing grain was performed on the floor. One method involved a horizontally placed conical block studded with dozens of pegs, connected to a wooden vertical pole, which was attached to an anchor beam. Horses were tethered to the whole device, and then trod in a circular path on the floor. The pegs crushed the grain, thus effecting the separation. A winnower, or a tray-like device separated the mass of seed and chaff. This was usually done on windy days, ostensibly on the floor. As the grains were thrown into the air, the heavier seed fell back into the tray and the lighter chaff was blown away to the side.

While still putting the finishing touches on the new horse barn, the Hagemans began tearing down the old barn in April of 1877. They began getting loads of sand and brick near the end of May and on June 9, 1877 Garretson wrote, "Today John Dubois Polhemus commenced work on new hovel." Work on the dairy barn progressed much quicker than on the horse barn and it was raised on the evening of July 14, 1877 with the help of twenty-four men and four women. Unlike the horse barn, which included many different ethnic styles in the construction, the dairy barn can easily be labeled a "Dutch barn." The dairy barn utilized the Dutch method of H-frame construction and originally limited the entrances to the gable ends. The exterior of the barn is clad in horizontal clapboard in the Dutch tradition. What appear to be Dutch doors are found on both the northern and southern façade of this barn, but their date is uncertain (Figure 16).

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<sup>207</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>208</sup> Ibid, 45.



The dairy barn and the horse barn were connected by a two-story tall wall that can be seen in the 1948 aerial photograph. This wall would have helped to block frigid winter winds coming from the north and would keep animals in the fenced pen that was along the east of the dairy barn. Although the wall itself is gone, remnants of the wall posts can be seen at the southwestern corner of the horse barn and the northeastern corner of the dairy barn. Each post also has pintels and hooks remaining at the location of the doors.

The base of the dairy barn was heavily altered in the early 1930s. A photograph taken circa 1880s shows that at that time, the eastern façade had no entrances or windows inset into the foundation and three bays of windows at the first and second stories (Figure 12). The remodeling done to the barn in 1931 was mainly to modernize the structure. The level of grade along the eastern façade was lowered and the east brick wall was rebuilt with a row of square windows to increase the natural light. Concrete floors were poured in the milking room, steel stanchions to separate and protect the cows were installed and the concrete block milk-house was built at the southwest corner.<sup>209</sup> The initials P.C.S.H and G.H. and the date 1931 were written in the wet concrete at the base of the northern wall. These initials belong to Peter C. Staats Hageman and his son Garretson Hageman who were living on the property at the time.

After the quick conversion of the “old wagon house” into a corn house, construction began on the new wagon house (Figure 17). Early November of 1877 saw Garretson carting loads of lumber, mostly hemlock, for the new building. On November 17, 1877 the new wagon house was raised with the help of sixteen people. Urias Van Cleef Polhemus was the “Boss Carpenter” and Johnathan S. Hoagland was the “Assistant Carpenter.” Garretson’s journal entry for that day stated that they “got it raised nicely without accident.” The roof of the wagon house was originally clad in slate, carted in from New Brunswick.<sup>210</sup> The wagon house is a two and a half-story, four-bay, side-gabled structure with an interior brick chimney centered along the ridge. This chimney serves as a flue for a stove on the second floor. Each arched bay of the first floor contained a double door leading into one of the four wagon stalls. The windows of the second floor were six-over-six, double-hung sash with an arched top. A small circular window, matching the one found on the horse barn is centered under the gables at the eastern façade. The wagon house was built using pegged construction. While the beams and rafters inside are hand hewn, the smaller framing members are sash sawn. Like the dairy barn, the exterior was clad in horizontal wood clapboards facing the street and wood shingles at the rear. The second floor of the carriage house was used as a work/repair room and the existence of a finished room that locks from the inside suggests living quarters for the hired hand.

After a year and a half of construction on the farm, the barns were now complete and the Hagemans could again focus on the cultivation of crops and livestock. Garretson Hageman did double duty as both a farmer and civil engineer/surveyor working on laying out roads in Franklin Township and surveying property for land deeds. His work took him all around

<sup>209</sup> Retz, Christine A., *The Hageman Farm – A Tradition Preserved* (Prepared for the Hageman Farm Preservation Committee, May 1987), 8.

<sup>210</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), November 26, 1877.



the Township and was very important to the County. In December of 1877 Garretson and G.J. Wyckoff traveled to Kingston to meet with the freeholders of both Somerset and Middlesex Counties to settle a dispute about the placement of the county line.<sup>211</sup>

After a youth spent chasing girls, and the publication of a false marriage announcement to Anne L. Corteloyou, which was later recanted, Garretson Hageman fell in love and married Caroline Gano Staats on March 4, 1885. She was the daughter of Magdalene Gano and Peter C. Staats of Millstone. After a honeymoon trip through the South, the newlyweds returned to the Middlebush farm to begin their life. Their first child Peter C. Staats Hageman was born on May 17, 1886. The excitement and pride that Garretson felt towards his first-born son was reflected in his *Journals*. The inside back cover of Journal #10, listed every important moment of new son's life including his baptismal date, his first tooth, first snow storm, first view of an eclipse, first sleigh ride, first time to church, first trip to Surrogates office, etc. The importance placed on his son was reflected in the fact his sister does not get her own column, but instead was listed as the "birth of Peter's sister - February 22, 1889." In addition to Peter, Garretson and Caroline had three other children; Anna Van Wickle (1889), Magdalene Gano Staats (1892) and Benjamin B. (1894).<sup>212</sup>

In December 1890, Benjamin B. Hageman came down with a case of pneumonia and passed away on Christmas Day. Garretson wrote of his father's last hours in his journal "Oh how pretty it did look outdoors. I do not think it could have been nicer for that time of year, and I was so glad to think that his last look should be so mild and pleasant."<sup>213</sup> After his father had passed away, he wrote:

It seems to be a very sad day the saddest I have ever experienced. I have had two other sad days April 1874 when my dear Uncle Bernardus Garretson Hageman died (Pa's only brother) Pa had no sisters & Uncle was never married 1878 when dear Van Wickle Hageman died my only brother.

In April 1893 Garretson Hageman and his family moved away from the family farm that had been their home for thirty-two years, to a new residence on the west side of the Millstone River. This move was presumably made to bring Garretson closer to his work. Book 19 of his Surveyors Notes lists him as Garretson Hageman, Millstone, Civil Engineer, Surveyor, Notary Public, [and] Commissioner of Deeds. His mother Jane Ann Van Wickle remained on the farm to finish her life. On April 1, 1893 Garretson wrote, "Ma is to stay on the Middlebush Homestead. It is put out to James Nevius a colored man who farms it on share (119 acres). It was a nice home having the best set of buildings in the township, not so handy in many respects as where I now move." After listing the friends and family members who helped him move, he describes their new home, "Our new home is very pretty. I think the location is one of the nicest along the Millstone River." Feeling bad for

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<sup>211</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), December 7, 1877.

<sup>212</sup> Retz, Christine A., *The Hageman Farm - A Tradition Preserved* (Prepared for the Hageman Farm Preservation Committee, May 1987), 12.

<sup>213</sup> Hageman, Garretson, Journal (From the Special Collections, New Jersey Room, Alexander Library, Rutgers University), December 24, 1890.



the prior owner, Garretson sent an offer to Mrs. Garret Van Cleef use of the two parlors and rooms overhead rent free, but he doubted that the offer ever reached her.<sup>214</sup>

After his move to Millstone, Garretson continued to manage, and occasionally work on, the Middlebush farm. His entry for the week of October 3-7, 1912 mentioned "Went and worked on Middlebush Farm."<sup>215</sup>

### *The Farm in the Twentieth Century*

On January 9, 1913 Garretson's eldest son Peter C. Staats Hageman married Sarah Alice Jelliff in North Branch. After a honeymoon to Philadelphia, Washington D.C. and Mount Vernon, Peter and Alice took up residence on the Middlebush Farm, where they lived with his grandmother.<sup>216</sup> The couple had two children, Garretson and another child. After the death of Jane Ann in 1933, Peter inherited the farm.<sup>217</sup>

Like his father, Peter C. Staats Hageman was not reluctant to enter a life of public service. In 1928 he accepted the position of Franklin Township's Tax Collector, a post he held until his death in 1943 (Figure 18). Following his death, his wife Alice assumed his duties until her retirement in 1967. His office was located inside the Garretson/Hageman house, just to the east of the southern porch. Taxpayers would enter from the dinning room door on the southern façade and conduct their business privately.

The last Hageman family member to own and reside on the farm was Peter's son, Garretson, who inherited title to the property after his father's death in 1944.

Since the mid-1960s, more than 3,000 acres of Franklin Township have been earmarked by the state of New Jersey for the Six Mile Run Reservoir. In 1958, a study of Somerset County's water resources revealed that the existing facilities would not be adequate to meet future needs. It was estimated that the county would need an additional seventeen million gallons of water a day by 1975. After several years of negotiation, the passage of the New Jersey Water Supply Law and the Green Acres Land Acquisition Act, it appeared that the reservoir would become a reality.

In October of 1963 the citizens of Franklin Township learned the full extent of the project. The reservoir would run completely across Franklin Township from the Delaware and Raritan Canal to Route 27 in the Six Mile Run section of the municipality. It would cover the area bounded by Jacques Lane, Blackwell's Mills Road, South Middlebush Road, Cortelyou's Lane, Bennett's Lane and Skillman's Lane and would flood an area of 2,600

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<sup>214</sup> Scott, Betty K., "The Hageman Farm: Dutch Gentry Transplanted" *Somerset's History Blooms in "The Meadows"* (Report for the Meadows Foundation, 1998), 21.

<sup>215</sup> Ibid, 22.

<sup>216</sup> Ibid.

<sup>217</sup> Somerset County Land Deeds, "Caroline G.S. Hageman, Exrx. Of Garretson Hageman, dec'd. to Peter C.S. Hageman" Book G-23, Page 510. 25 March, 1935.

acres including the Garretson/Hageman Farmstead. Water would be taken from Six Mile Run and the Delaware and Raritan Canal in peak periods and stored in the reservoir.<sup>218</sup>

As the state began purchasing land for the Six Mile Reservoir, Franklin Township began having tax troubles. The 501 acres that the state had already purchased was costing the township approximately \$50,000 in tax revenue. In addition to cutting the township in half, this loss of income left the Township of Franklin even more discontent about the idea of the reservation.

By 1968 the state had thirty-five percent of the land it needed for the reservoir. In May 1969, the New Jersey Assembly authorized a bond ordinance to go on the November ballot to acquire land and make engineering studies for Six Mile Run and five other reservoirs. New Jersey voters approved a \$29 million reservoir bond issue that November. Six Mile Run was one of the reservoirs to receive the highest priority. The following April, the New Jersey Senate appropriated almost \$5 million to acquire additional land for the reservoir. By that time, Franklin Township estimated that it had lost more than \$200,000 in tax revenues from reservoir land that had been acquired through Green Acres funding. With new monies available, the state set up a timetable for acquiring the rest of the property for the reservoir. The acquisition state lasted until June 1972 at which time they had completed the land purchase. The state acquired the Garretson/Hageman property later that year and the last members of the Hageman family left the farmstead that had been in their family for almost two hundred years.<sup>219</sup>

After years of discussion, the fate of the Six Mile Run Reservoir is still undecided. The land may still be used as a reservoir, or it may be converted to parkland. After five years of sitting vacant, The Meadows Foundation acquired the Garretson/Hageman property and has been raising funds for the restoration of the farmhouse and barns. Although the land of the Six Mile Run Reservoir may someday still be flooded, plans are now in place for the removal of the historic structures to a protected location.

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<sup>218</sup> Brahms, William B. ed., *Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey: A History* (United States of America: Port City Press, Inc., 1998), 473-85.

<sup>219</sup> Ibid.



## 5. Conditions Assessment and Analysis: House & Carriage House

### 5.1 Exterior Description and Conditions

#### 5.1.1 Form

Little is known of the original farmstead on the Garretson property. In her book, *Where the Trees Grow Tall*, Elsie Beatrice Stryker speculated that it was a log cabin situated where the garden was located at that time.<sup>220</sup> The aerial photograph of the Hageman Farm dated 1948 shows the garden located on the south side of the driveway. Archaeological evidence supports the garden as the location of the earlier house. Archaeological work conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. found building debris (hand-made bricks, mortar, plaster and fieldstone rubble) and eighteenth century artifacts (pipe stems, bone and clam and oyster shells) on the south side of the driveway at roughly the same distance from the road as the 1860s house. These deposits represent a domestic structure and closer-interval shovel testing determined a possible L-shaped footprint for the earlier house. The demolition date for this house is unknown.

Judging from the inventory reports after the death of Barnardus Garretson in 1802 and Jane Garretson in 1856, the second house was a single-pile I house. The construction date for this house is unknown. The inventory reports list items in the "Parlor", the "Dwelling Room", the "Small Room" and the "Little Room". The last two rooms were on the second floor. Both inventories also list items found in the "Kitchen". The dates and location for this second house are unknown.

The current house on the property was raised on July 30, 1861. It is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, center-hall plan residence decorated in the Italianate style (Photo 1). The cornices at the roofline and the front porch are lined with brackets and dentils at the frieze. There are

returns at the gable ends. The fenestration is six-over-six, double-hung sash with projecting lintels and brackets supporting the entablature. Photographs of the house taken circa 1880 show that operable shutters, painted a dark color, once flanked the windows. The entry porch is located in the central bay and is supported by square posts. An inset, rounded arch and turned pilasters decorate the door surround. Although the north, east and southern façades are highly decorated, the back of the house is simple with no ornamental brackets and smaller entablatures above the windows. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. The visible foundation is constructed of expensive brick, while the foundation below grade is built of rubble stone. Brick was also used for the double stack chimneys located at each gable end. At the time of their construction, the double stack chimneys were an additional sign of the wealth and prosperity of the farm. Unlike earlier Dutch houses, the Hageman House is set closer to and facing the street. This change of delineation was very common in houses of the nineteenth century and enabled passersby to get a sense of the wealth that was derived from the successful farm.

The rear ell is a two-story, three bay, side-gable structure with a kitchen addition to the west gable end (Photo 15). The main entrance is located in the center bay of the first floor with the remaining fenestration of the south façade being six-over-six, double-hung sash. The windows of the rear ell are smaller than the windows of the main house. The exterior of the rear ell is visually very simple, being unadorned with decoration, and is clad in wood clapboards. The visible foundation is brick encompassing a dirt crawlspace. A single brick chimney is located at the west gable end. A shed-roofed porch is found at the northern and southern façades of the rear ell. The roofs for this porch encompass the kitchen addition on the western façade of the rear ell. The foundation for the walls of the kitchen addition do not tie into the foundation for the rear ell. This kitchen has been altered over time and its original construction date is unknown.

The construction date for the rear ell is unknown and the use of recycled materials makes dating difficult. The Dutch are well known for re-using older materials in their new construction. This use of recycled timbers is found in both the residential structures and the

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<sup>220</sup> Stryker, Elsie Beatrice, *Where the Trees Grow Tall: A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935*



farm outbuildings. The foundation for the rear ell matches that of the main house and the framing members are a combination of hand hewn and sash sawn, while the lath, visible in Room 206 is a combination of sash sawn and circular sawn. The floor joists visible in the crawlspace are identical in size and material to the joists of the main house. Finishes such as the wood floor and the door and window molding profiles in Room 105, also match those found throughout the main house. However, the frame, brick nogging and many other elements of the ell are clearly from an earlier period. How do we account for the discrepancy in construction? A reasonable hypothesis is that the rear section was in fact an earlier dwelling, though perhaps not the original farmhouse, that was moved onto a new foundation following the initial construction of the 1861 dwelling. Evidence for such a sequence of events is not definitive, but is bolstered by the fact that the "addition" was finished only after Elizabeth Garretson died in 1862. If Elizabeth and her sisters were living in another dwelling, having only four rooms, could this be the missing third house? Once Benjamin Hageman and his family had moved to their fancier quarters, they may well have wanted extra space for a service wing and found a convenient house frame to the south of the driveway. Moving it would have been a simple matter, as it could have been rolled on logs to the new site.<sup>221</sup>

Each section of the structure; the main house, the rear ell and the kitchen addition have a different floor level. The rear ell is a step down from the main house, while the kitchen addition is a step down from the ell. These different levels are very typical of traditional, rural, Dutch farm residences in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Paint color investigation on the exterior of the house revealed that the body of both the main section of the house and the rear ell were originally painted a light yellowish white. This color was also found on the porch columns, window frames, sashes, hoods and brackets. Paint analysis on the shutters found in the attic showed that they were originally painted a very dark olive green, (see Appendix C, Paint Analysis).

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(U.S.A: The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963), 20.

<sup>221</sup> This hypothesis was formulated by David Munyak, former president of the Meadows Foundation, after years of studying the site and reading the Hageman journals.

### *5.1.2 Foundation*

The foundation for the structure is rubble stone to grade with brick above. With the exception of the eastern wall, the stone is uncut rubble in a regular course. The stone on the eastern wall of the foundation is cut with a smoother finish than the other foundation walls (photo 26). Within the eastern wall of the foundation is a stone that has been carved with "B.H. 1861" and several different shapes. The exterior face of the foundation wall at the rear of the main house was well finished with carefully tooled brick joints, which is evidence that this area was originally meant to be exposed. This suggests that the rear ell may have been a later addition. The foundation for the fireplace located in Room 102 extends to the ground and, like the foundation walls, is stone to grade with brick above. The second southern chimney flue is west of the fireplace, is square and extends to the ground. This chimney flue is constructed completely of brick. The two northern chimney flues corbel out near the ceiling of the basement. An eight-foot long by one-foot wide stone fireplace base is centered on the western wall of the rear ell. A dry-laid fieldstone foundation for the kitchen lean-to was added to the western end of the original foundation.

### *5.1.3 Framing*

Both the main house and the rear ell were constructed using timber framing. Although balloon framing was in use by this time, both the residential structures and farm outbuilding were built using the Dutch construction method of H-bents and brace framing. A mixture of methods was used to cut the timber members. The large beams, posts and sills are generally hand-hewn with the smaller stretchers containing vertical cut marks suggestive of sawpit production. Diagonal cut marks indicating use of a circular saw are found on some of the pieces of lath. Dutch styled framing was also used for the roof of the main house and the rear ell. Neither roof has a ridgepole and the paired rafters are joined at the peak with unpinned mortise and tenon joints. While new wood of Eastern Hemlock was used in the main house, recycled members, often oak, and often of varying sizes, were used in the rear ell and the kitchen addition. The northern and southern sill plates for the rear ell are re-used beaded beams (possibly Dutch bents) turned 90-degrees. Timber framing members, visible



where the plaster has been removed in Room 206, reveal unused mortise holes indicative of recycled wood. This method of construction may be due to the family's rural location, or their firm footing in Dutch tradition.

### *5.1.5 Entries*

The Garretson/Hageman House has six usable entries. The main, formal entrance is located on the eastern façade of the main house, facing South Middlebush Road (photo 3). This entrance is the most elaborate and consists of a glazed and paneled set of double doors topped with a fixed transom. The doors and transom are surrounded by beaded molding and carved pendant decoration suggestive of Dutch hinge straps (photo 4). This ornament is also carved on the doors of the Carriage House. This entrance is located up a set of wide stairs and is protected by an Italianate flat-roofed entry porch supported by square columns. Directly west of the main entrance is a rear entrance to the northern porch of the ell. This is a single, glazed and paneled door identical to the doors of the main entrance. The southern porch of the ell opens to three entrances. A glazed and six-paneled door at the eastern end of the porch leads into Room 104 of the main house. A glazed and paneled door at the center of the porch leads into the dining room of the rear ell, while a glazed and paneled door at the western end of the porch leads into the kitchen addition. The sixth entry into the house is located at the basement level of the main house and is a large, recycled, two-paneled door secured with two box locks and a heavy slide lock.

A seventh entrance into the house, at the western façade of the kitchen addition, has been sealed from the inside and is covered with painted plywood on the exterior.

### *5.1.6 Windows*

There are several sizes and styles of windows on the Garretson/Hageman House. These windows differ depending upon their location on the house.

The majority of the windows in the main house are original, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash (Photo 2). Italianate cornices supported by brackets crown the tops of the windows with the entablatures on the western façade having a more shallow profile and lacking the brackets found on the other façades. The gable-end windows of the attic story are similar to the remaining windows with the exception that the upper sash is arched. The 10 basement windows in this portion of the house are wood awning with 8 panes. 9 of these windows are missing and covered in plywood and one has been converted to a vent. Two of the window openings retain their original shutters.

The windows in the rear ell are smaller than the windows in the 1861 section of the house. These windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash with a narrow hood (Photo 19). The southern façade has two on the first floor and three on the second floor. The first floor windows on the northern façade of the rear ell are a triple set of this window, with the second floor having two, evenly spaced windows. The glazing for these windows varies from pane to pane including colored glass, lined glass and several panes of bullnose glass. A coupled set of replacement windows are located on the southern wall of the kitchen addition. These windows are two-over-two double-hung sash with horizontal muntins. Modern storm screens cover all of the windows on the first floor and the second story windows of the main house.

#### *5.1.7 Roof*

The roof of the main house is a gable, sloping east-west and allowing for a full attic story. The roof of the rear ell is a gable, sloping north-south. The pitch of this roof is more shallow allowing for only a crawlspace above the second floor. Neither of these roofs has a ridgepole. The roof covering the kitchen addition and the north and south porches is a hipped roof. A crawlspace above the kitchen is accessible from the westernmost bedroom of the rear ell.



A report from The Meadows Foundation dated 1979 states that missing slate tiles from the roof were “replaced and the whole re-tarred.” A grant application dated 1991 states that the house received a new roof. The roofs of the main section of the house and the rear ell are currently clad in composite shingles. The roof over the porch surrounding the rear ell is rolled asphalt. Due to its shallow pitch, the original roof to the front entry would have been clad in sheet metal.

#### *5.1.8 Chimneys*

The Garretson/Hageman House has a total of five brick chimneys. The main house has four interior slope chimneys, two at each gable end. Although there are four chimneys for this portion of the house, there is only one fireplace, which is located in Room 102. The base for this fireplace is at the floor of the basement and is rubble stone to the ceiling with brick above. The square base for the southwestern flue is at the floor of the basement and is brick. The bases of the northern chimneys corbel out near the ceiling of the basement and are used as flues. At the attic story, these flues corbel out to be much more substantial above the roofline. The size and number of chimneys on the Hageman House were used to reflect the success of the farm. Two photographs, one dated circa 1880 and the second dated 1989 show that the tops of these chimneys were originally decorated with a ring of projecting brick and slightly corbelled at the top. The 1989 photograph shows that the chimneys were in great need of repair and the decorative details were not replicated when these repairs were made. The fifth chimney is located at the western end of the rear ell. The base for this chimney is eight feet long by one foot wide and is centered on the western foundation of the rear ell.

### **5.2 Elevations – Exterior Conditions**

The exterior of the Hageman House retains a great deal of material original to the 1861 construction date. Most of the material is wood, which requires maintenance in the form of

repair and replacement of deteriorated elements as soon as they are found. Deteriorated wood allows water to infiltrate the structure leading to further deterioration. Much of the original material is old growth wood, which is denser and more durable than most modern wood.

It has been stated that all elevations of the exterior were sandblasted in the 1980s, during the restoration of the Garretson/Hageman House. This abrasive cleaning not only removed the historic paint layers, but also eroded the soft summerwood of the clapboards leaving a raised grain on the surface.

#### *Southern Elevation:*

The foundation under the southern porch has open joints in the brickwork (Photo 17). The floorboards of the southern porch are rotting (Photo 18). The ceiling and decorative woodwork of the porch is covered in mildew. Pieces of the wood dentils along the cornice of the porch are missing (Photo 16). The westernmost window of the second story of the rear ell is missing a glass pane. The eastern most window of the second story of the rear ell does not close properly. Wasp's nests are found on both the rear ell and in the cornice brackets of the main house. The paint of the window surrounds is deteriorating. The rolled asphalt roofing material is deteriorating and is extensively cracked.

#### *Eastern Elevation:*

The stairs leading to the main entrance are rotten with a large section missing from the second tread. The base of the columns are rotting (2004). The base of the pilaster just south of the entrance has rotted away. The lower octagonal field for each entrance door has a large crack. The drainage leader at the front porch is corroding. The gutter at the southeast corner of the building appears to be failing. The gutter at the northeastern corner is rusting and leaking. The brick foundation and wood clapboards in the northeastern corner have biological growth. Wood at the northeastern corner of the cornice is rotting and warped. The basement windows have been covered over with plywood. A bracket at



the cornice level, third in from the south, is broken. Wasp's nests are found on the window lintels. The paint is dirty and peeling (Photo 6). N.B. In 2005 the south porch floor and east porch stairs were repaired by Island Housewrights.

#### *Northern Elevation:*

Biological growth is found at the foundation and the lower level of the clapboards (Photo 9). Both basement windows are missing their glass panes. The westernmost basement window has been covered in plywood and is missing the shutters found on the easternmost basement window (Photo 10). The westernmost window on the first floor of the main house has a crack in one of the glass panes. The paint is peeling and dirty. The gable window does not close properly and needs to be rebalanced. The wood at the northeastern corner of the cornice is rotting and the soffit is splitting between the first two brackets (Photo 8). The northern elevation of the rear ell has a broken clapboard, open joints in the chimney, open joints in the foundation and the sill of the kitchen window has rotted away completely (Photos 23 and 24).

#### *Western Elevation:*

The northernmost window on the first floor of the main house has a severely cracked pane that has been repaired using duct tape (Photo 12). The soffit around the leader running from the roof of the main house to the rear ell is splitting and has peeling paint (Photo 13). The cornice in this area appears to be rotting. The northernmost basement window is missing its glass panes, but retains its shutters. The southernmost basement window has been converted to a vent. A PVC downspout at the northwestern corner of the rear ell has been repaired using duct tape (Photo 20). An entrance centered on the kitchen addition has been closed using a painted sheet of plywood (Photo 21). Paint on the wood shingles is blistering and peeling. Vegetation is growing out of the gutter over the kitchen addition.

### **5.3 Interior**

### *5.3.1 – Basement*

A great deal of original material remains in the basement. At the time of the HSR the space was encumbered by much material stored by the previous tenant and thus was unavailable for examination.

#### *Crawlspace*

The area under the rear ell is an unfinished crawlspace measuring 13' X 20' (Photo 25). The crawlspace is only under Room 105. The floor of the crawlspace is earth. The base of the foundation is stone with brick above. The northern and southern sill plates for the rear ell are re-used beaded beams (possibly Dutch bents) turned 90-degrees and treated with a grayish white paint. The floor joists in this area are identical to the joists in the main house.

### **Room 000**

#### Description:

This room measures approximately 27.5' X 14' and is currently being used as storage

Walls: The northern, eastern and western walls of this room make up the northern half of the foundation for the main house. The walls are stone to grade and then brick above. The stone on the northern and western walls of the foundation are rubble. The stones of the eastern wall of the foundation are cut and the finish is smoother than is seen on the other walls. The stones at the northeastern corner of the foundation resemble quoins. Set into the eastern wall of the foundation is a stone that has been carved "B.H. 1861" (photo 27). The house was built by Benjamin Hageman in 1861. There are also several shapes carved into the stone. The southern wall divides the basement into two rooms and is brick laid in common bond. This wall was a later addition.



Ceiling: The ceiling is unfinished with the first floor framing visible. Physical evidence suggests that the ceiling in this room had been plastered. There are markings on the underside of the joists and a small area of lath remains along the southern wall (photo 28). The main summer beams and sills are hand hewn with the smaller stretchers sash sawn. The joists measure 9" x 3" and are sash sawn. Some of the joists are braced.

Floor: The floor is concrete. The date 1940 was written in the wet cement at the entrance to this room.

Doors and Windows: The windows in the basement have been boarded up using plywood and cardboard. There is no door to this room, but the opening is framed in wood with pintles on one side.

Conditions:

The northeastern corner has water infiltration from poor site drainage. Efflorescence and water staining are visible at the stone foundation (Photo 26). Shrinkage has occurred in the wood framing members causing looseness in the mortise and tenon joints. Several of the floor joists for the first floor are splitting. Five sets of paired 2X4s are being used as support columns near the center of this room (Photo 29).

## **Room 001**

Description:

This small room measures 6.5' X 7' and houses the water heater. It was a later addition to the basement.

Walls: With the exception of the eastern wall, the walls of this room are brick laid in common bond. The eastern wall is part of the foundation of the main house and is stone to grade with brick above. Wood cupboards have been attached to the western wall.

Ceiling: The ceiling is unfinished revealing the first floor framing above. The floor joists in this room have been white washed.

Floor: The floor is covered in gravel.

Doors and Windows: There is no door to this room, but the opening is framed in wood and one edge has an iron pintle. The initials P.C.S.H have been carved into the northern timber (Photo 30). These may be the initials of Peter C. Staats Hageman who moved back into the house in 1913 as an adult.

Conditions:

All elements of this room are in good condition.

## **Room 002**

Description:

This room measures approximately 27.5' X 21.5', less Room 001. A recently reconstructed stairway in the northwestern corner of the room leads to the first floor. Brick piers have been added to assist in supporting the girts (photo 33). These piers appear to date from the period when Room 001 and the wall between Rooms 000 and 002 were installed. This room houses the oil tank and furnace. It is currently being used for storage and repair work.

Walls: The southern, eastern and western walls of this room make up the southern half of the foundation for the main house. The walls are rubble stone to grade and then brick above. There are two small openings in the western wall leading into the crawlspace beneath the rear ell. The southern opening is framed in wood and seals with a hatch door. The northern opening was created by the removal of bricks and is unframed. The northern wall divides the basement into two rooms and is brick laid in a common bond. This wall was a later addition and appears to date from the period when Room 001 and the brick piers were installed.



Ceiling: The ceiling is unfinished with the first floor framing visible. The main summer beams and sills are hand hewn with the smaller stretchers sash sawn. The joists measure 9" x 3" and are sash sawn. Some of the joists are braced (Photo 31).

Floor: The floor is poured concrete. The date 06-17-40 was written just south of the stairs while the cement was still wet.

Doors and Windows: The windows in the basement have been boarded up using plywood and cardboard. A door along the southern wall leads to the exterior of the house (Photo 32). This door's wide size, strap hinges (two different styles), fancy locks (two different styles) and method of construction indicate that it may be a re-use from an earlier structure.

Condition:

A small opening has been broken into the brick of the western wall allowing additional access to the crawlspace under the rear ell. Shrinkage has occurred in the wood framing members and the mortise and tenon joints are no longer tight. Several of the floor joists for the first floor are splitting. In addition, vertical cracks are visible in the floor planks above. The square chimney flue on the southern wall has a vertical crack several feet long.

### *5.3.2 – First Floor*

The process of decorating the rooms of the first floor took several years. In addition to the fireplace mantels and carpets for the parlor purchased in February of 1870, the diary of Garretson Hageman discusses the purchase of furniture. An entry dated October 13, 1870 states "Ma and Pa went to New Brunswick and bought furniture for the Parlor." The purchases included 8 chairs, a marble-top, oval center table, a tete-a-tete and window shades.

## **Room 100**

Description:

This room is located at the northeast corner of the main house and is a formal front room. The dimensions are 15' X 16'. This room may have originally been a gathering space for the family. An entry in Garretson Hageman's diary dated February 2, 1870 mentions that the Hageman Family bought two marble mantles from New Brunswick, which were then installed on February 4<sup>th</sup>. Both of these mantles were stolen when the house was abandoned in the 1970s. A replacement mantle was installed when the house was renovated. The opening for the fireplace is boxed in and the lack of a hearth indicates this was not a working fireplace, but may have been the location for a heating stove. A radiator is located between the windows of the eastern wall and a steam pipe runs to the upper floors in the southeast corner of the room.

Walls: The wood baseboards are molded and are approximately 10" high. The ceiling moldings are coved (Photo 35). All wood molding has been painted. The wall area between the moldings is drywall covered with modern wallpaper. Due to the wall covering, the material underneath was not inspected. The area under each window is skirted in a wood panel decorated with oval molding (Photo 36).

Ceiling: The original plaster ceiling has been replaced with drywall.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring range in width from 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" to 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" and are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists.

Doors and Windows: All doors to this room have been removed. The door frames remain and are heavy wood molding approximately 6" wide. The opening on the southern wall leads to Room 101, the hallway, and is the width of a single door. The opening on the western wall leads into Room 103 and based on the wider width of the western wall, may have originally held a pair of pocket doors. This room has three windows. Two of the windows are evenly spaced on the eastern wall, while the third is found east of the fireplace mantle on the northern wall. All windows appear to be original and are wood, 6-over-6, double-hung sash. The windows have one lock each located at their edge. The window



frames replicate the frames for the doors. All door and window frames are currently painted.

Conditions:

Walls: Due to the wallpaper, the material of the walls could not be inspected. It is unknown if any original lath and plaster remains. The replacement mantel is visually too small for the room and does not replicate the size of the original mantle (Photo 37). For the most part, the original moldings in this room are intact.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling has been replaced with drywall.

Floor: The floors are bleached and stained (Photo 38). There are cut holes in the floor formerly used for piping that have not been filled or repaired under the eastern windows. There are several holes in the floor between the mantle and the northern window. Some floor planks are splitting at their ends around the nails. Cracks in several of the floorboards are visible from the basement (Room 000). The flooring finish is worn. Ghost marks on the flooring finish around the fireplace reveals where the original mantle had been removed.

Doors and Windows: All doors for this room have been removed. There are a number of doors in the dairy barn, some of which may be interior doors for the house. The chain is missing from the sash on the northern wall. The remaining windows of this room are in good condition.

## **Room 101**

Description:

This room measures approximately 27.5' X 6.5'. The hall runs east to west through the length of the main house with an exterior door at each end. The eastern door is the main entrance while the western door leads to the northern porch of the rear ell (Photo 39). The stairs leading to the second floor are located at the eastern end of the hall, along the southern wall, just west of the entrance to Room 102. These stairs are fully open with a

banister on the northern side. Portions of the original banister were stolen when the house was empty, but sections of a railing can be found in the carriage house and several balusters are bundled together in the attic. These may be portions of the original. The boxed-in area under the stairs is paneled and decorated with vertical moldings. The stairs leading to the basement are full enclosed and located at the western end of the hall just east of the entrance to Room 104. On either side of the main entrance, the corners have been boxed in and detailed with octagonal molding similar to the molding on the main entrance doors (Photo 41). These recent enclosures appear to be hiding plumbing or pipes. There is one radiator located on the northern wall, just west of the opening to Room 100.

Walls: There are several styles of baseboards in the hallway indicating that some sections have been replaced. The baseboard between the main entrance and the entrance to Room 102 is similar to the style found in the surrounding rooms and are assumed to be original. The baseboards are painted. The walls are painted plaster, with modern wallpaper borders. The first border is at the height of a chair rail, while the second is just below the ceiling. There is no ceiling molding in this room.

Ceiling: The ceiling is painted plaster. There are two hanging pendant lights in the hallway. The first is a replacement fixture at the eastern entrance. It is surrounded by a painted, ringed medallion that does not appear original. Due to the height of the ceiling, the material of the medallion could not be determined. The second light is a replacement pendant at the western end of the hall near the rear entrance.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring range in width from 7½" to 8¾" and are laid east to west. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists. Wood saddles are found at the entrances for each room that opens off of the hallway.

Doors and Windows: There are two openings to the exterior of the house in the hallway and six openings that lead into other rooms of the house. The east exterior opening is the main entrance to the house (photo 41). The entrance consists of a set of glazed and paneled double doors with a fixed transom above. Outside of these double doors are a pair of screen doors. The second exterior door is a single glazed and paneled door with a fixed transom



above that leads to the north porch of the rear ell. The interior hardware for both sets of doors is a glass knob. All openings, both interior and exterior are framed by elaborate moldings similar to that found in Room 100 and painted (Photo 40).

Conditions:

Walls: Due to the extensive repairs to the house during renovation, it is unknown if the lath and plaster in this room is original. The wallpaper border at the ceiling may be hiding scarring from the removal of the moldings. A large china cabinet is located on the northern wall blocking this area from inspection.

Ceiling: Due to the extensive repairs to the house during renovation, it is unknown if the lath and plaster in this room is original. The area around the second floor landing is rough and is open approximately a quarter of an inch from the stair framing.

Floor: Double stick tape has been used to hold down the carpets and is still adhered to the floor. The joints between some of the planks are open where the upper portion of the groove in the tongue and groove joints has broken. Also, there are vertical cracks in the planks.

Doors and Windows: All exterior entrance doors are missing their original hardware. The molding around the glazing at the rear door is missing (Photo 42).

## Room 102

Description:

This room is located in the southeast corner of the main section of the house and measures approximately 15' X 14'. It is the most formal of the first floor rooms and the only room with a working fireplace. This room may have originally been used to entertain guests. The marble mantle purchased by the Hageman Family in 1870 was stolen when the house was abandoned in the 1970s. A replacement mantle was installed when the house was renovated. A replacement radiator is located between the two windows along the eastern wall. A steam

pipe is located in the northeastern corner of the room. Although the room is ornamented very similar to the rooms on the northern half of the house, the door and window frames have moldings with ears at the top corners (Photo 43), the moldings at the base of the door and window frames are more decorative (Photo 44) with the molding shape in the skirt under the windows octagonal instead of oval (Photo 45). A cupboard is located between the fireplace and the western wall.

Walls:

The baseboard molding is identical to the baseboards in the other rooms of the first floor with the addition of an extra decorative piece at the base of the door and window frames. The skirting under the windows is similar to that of Room 100 with the exception that the center molding decoration is octagonal instead of oval. The walls are painted plaster. It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster is original. There is no ceiling molding in this room and a wallpaper border may be hiding scarring from its removal.

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring range in width from 8½" to 9¾" and are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists.

Doors and Windows: Although there are two openings into this room, one centered on the northern wall and the second centered on the western wall, only the northern entrance retains its door. It is a four paneled door decorated with octagonal moldings that leads into Room 101. The two top octagonals are larger than the two on the bottom. A cupboard just west of the fireplace is missing its door. There are three windows in this room. Two of the windows are evenly spaced along the eastern wall with the third window located on the southern wall, just east of the fireplace. All windows appear to be original and are wood, 6-over-6, double-hung sash. The windows only have one lock located at the edge of the window. The window frames match the frames for the doors including the ear and baseboard details. All of the moldings are painted.



Conditions:

Walls: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster in this room is original. The plaster is chipped on all four walls from nails. The wood fireplace mantle is visually too small for the room and does not replicate the size of the original mantle.

Ceiling: The replacement drywall is in good condition.

Floor: Double stick tape has been used to hold rugs in place, half of which is still adhered to the floor. There are cracks and losses in the planks of the tongue and groove joints in the floor in several places including under the southern window and in the southwestern corner. The area around the fireplace reveals the ghost of the original mantle.

Doors and Windows: The door leading to Room 104 has been removed. There are a number of doors in the dairy barn, some of which may be interior doors for the house. A ghost around the replacement hardware on the door leading into Room 101 reveals that it was originally a box lock.

## **Room 103**

Description:

This room is located at the northwest corner of the main house and measures approximately 15' X 11'. It is a formal room with moldings matching those of Room 100. A radiator is located under the window of the western wall and a steam pipe runs to the upper floors in the northwest corner of the room. A chimney stack is located in the northeast corner of the room.

Walls: The wood baseboards are molded and are approximately 10" high. The ceiling moldings are coved. All wood molding has been painted. The wall area between the moldings is plasterboard covered with modern wallpaper. Due to the wall covering, the material underneath could not be inspected. The area under each window is skirted in a wood panel decorated with oval molding.

Ceiling: The original plaster ceiling has been replaced with drywall.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring range in size from 9½" to 8¾" and are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists.

Doors and Windows: All doors to this room have been removed. The door frames remain and are heavy wood molding approximately 6" wide identical to the moldings found in Room 100. The opening on the southern wall leads to Room 101, the hallway, and is the width of a single door. The opening on the eastern wall leads into Room 100 and is the width of a double door. This room has three windows. Two of the windows are evenly spaced on the western wall, while the third is found west of the chimney stack on the northern wall. All windows appear to be original and are wood, 6-over-6, double-hung sash. The windows only have one lock located at the edge of the window. The window frames replicate the frames for the doors. All door and window frames are painted.

#### Conditions

Walls: Due to the wallpaper, the material of the walls could not be inspected. It is unknown if any original lath and plaster remains. The northern wall is missing part of its baseboard.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling has been replaced with drywall and is in good condition.

Floor: The floors are bleached and stained. There are cut holes in the floor formerly used for piping that have not been filled or repaired. Some floor planks are splitting at their ends around the nails and several planks have vertical cracks. The flooring finish is worn.

Doors and Windows: The doors to this room have been removed. There are a number of doors in the dairy barn, some of which may be interior doors for this house. A pane on the southernmost window in this room is severely cracked and has been repaired using duct tape.



## Room 104

### Description:

This room is located in the southwest corner of the main house and measures approximately 15' X 13'. This room may have originally been the formal dining room, prior to the construction of the kitchen addition. Between the years of 1928 and 1967 this room served as the tax collection office for Franklin Township. Although the room has moldings very similar to the rooms on the northern half of the house, the door and window frames are decorated with ears at the top corners, the moldings at the base of the door and window frames are more decorative and the molding shape in the skirt under the window is octagonal instead of oval. A built in bookcase is found in the southeast corner and stacked cupboards, facing west, are located next to the chimney stack. A replacement radiator is located in front of the window on the southern wall.

### Walls:

The baseboard molding is identical to the baseboards found in Room 102. The skirting under the windows is also identical to that of Room 102 with the octagonal center molding. The walls are painted plaster. It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster is original. There is no ceiling molding in this room and a wallpaper border may be hiding scarring from its removal.

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall. It is unknown if any of the lath is original. A modern light fixture with ceiling fan is centered in the room.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring range in width from 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" to 9" and are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists.

Doors and Windows: There are four door openings into this room. The first opening is centered on the eastern wall and is missing its door. An opening at the western end of the northern wall leads into Room 101 and is also missing the door. The western wall has a paired set of doors. The northern door is an interior four-paneled door leading into Room

105. The southern door is a glazed and six-paneled exterior door leading to the southern porch of the rear ell. The citizens of Franklin Township used this door when they came to pay their taxes. There is one window in this room located on the southern wall, just west of the chimney stack. The window is an original, wood, 6-over-6, double-hung sash. The window has only one lock located at its edge. The window frame matches the frames for the doors including the ear and baseboard details. The door and window frames and the baseboard are painted.

Conditions:

Walls: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster in this room is original. The plaster has nail holes in several areas. A large framed painting along the northern wall hides this area from inspection. The built-in bookcase is missing some of its molding. The top cupboard next to the chimney stack is missing its original hardware. The hardware remains on the bottom door (photo 47).

Ceiling: It is unknown if any of the ceiling lath is original. The replacement drywall is in good condition. The design of the lighting fixture is not historically appropriate.

Floor: There are cracks and losses in the wood floor in several places especially near the entrance to Room 102 (Photo 46).

Doors and Windows: The doors are missing from the entrances on the northern and eastern walls. There are a number of doors in the dairy barn, some of which may be interior doors for the house. Neither of the doors on the western wall retain their original hardware. The window on the southern wall is missing its molding along the bottom (Photo 48).

## **Room 105**

Description:

This room measures approximately 13' X 20' and is a step down from Room 101 and Room 104. It makes up the first floor of the rear ell. Prior to the construction of the kitchen



addition, this room may have been used as the kitchen, with the cooking being done in the fireplace along the western wall. A newspaper article written in the early 1970s, prior to the abandonment of the house, states that the fireplace was decorated with Delft tiles, which were stolen when the house lay empty. The current fireplace mantle is a replacement. A steam pipe leading to the upstairs is located just west of the triple window on the northern wall. There are two closets along the western wall, north of the fireplace. The northernmost closet currently houses a narrow, steep set of stairs that leads to the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the rear ell (Photo 49). These stairs were altered possibly when the kitchen shed was added. These stairs suggest that the second floor of the rear ell could have been used as sleeping quarters for servants or for the hired help. The small toilet room in the corner probably served as a vestibule to the stairway, and was recently converted into its current use.

Walls: Unlike the main house, the baseboard for this room is very plain (Photo 50). The walls are lath and plaster that has been painted. A replacement wood mantel surrounds the fireplace on the western wall (Photo 51). A wallpaper border runs along the ceiling. The wood paneled western wall, north of the fireplace, encloses two closets.

Ceiling: The ceiling is lath and plaster that has been painted.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring range in width from 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" to 9" and are laid east to west. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists

Doors and Windows: There are five door openings into this room. A door at the northeast corner of the room leads into Room 101. This door is a four-paneled interior door with replacement hardware. Both the door and its frame are more narrow than the other doors found in this room. The door at the southeast corner of the room leads into Room 104. This door is a four-paneled door with the top two rectangles larger than the two on the bottom. The frame on this door reaches to the ceiling because of the step up. The third door is centered along the southern wall and leads out onto the front porch of the rear ell. This is a four-paneled door with two rectangular top lights over two bottom panels. The glazed rectangles are larger than the wood panels on the bottom. The door leading to Room

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106 is missing. The frame for this opening is similar to the frame for the door along the south wall. A fifth door is located at the northwestern corner and leads to a toilet room, which is a recent addition. This door is identical to the door leading into Room 104. There are five windows in this room. The southern wall has two windows, one on either side of the door leading to the southern porch. The northern wall has a triple set of windows that look out onto the northern rear porch (Photo 52). All door and window frames are painted.

#### Conditions

Walls: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster in this room is original. The plaster has several nail holes on the eastern wall.

Ceiling: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster in the ceiling is original, but it is in good condition.

Floor: The floor in this room is in good condition.

Doors and Windows: The door leading into the Room 106 on the western wall is missing. There are a number of doors in the dairy barn, some of which may be interior doors for the house. Box lock shaped ghosts around the doorknobs reveal that none of the doors in this room retains their original hardware.

#### Room 106

##### Description:

This room is used as a kitchen and measures approximately 22' X 12'. It appears to have been remodeled in the 1960s and is currently undergoing another remodeling. The room is a step down from Room 105. The stove is located on the eastern wall, adjacent to the chimney back of Room 105. Much of the back of the fireplace is exposed along the eastern wall. There is evidence of an opening, possibly for a stove at a level approximately 4' high and facing south. The opening may also been an outdoor cooking fireplace in a lean-to, before the space was enclosed. This has been covered with cardboard and painted to resemble the surrounding bricks (Photo 53). There are two closets in the northeastern



corner of the room. The first is adjacent to the northern wall and is a pantry. The second closet is surrounded by brick and may have been installed in a cooking fireplace that was no longer used. The inside of this closet is brick with shelving. The space for a refrigerator is located near the southwest corner. The western wall is covered with cabinetry with a sink under the west wall window. There are two radiators in the room, one in the northwest corner and a second in the southwest corner.

Walls: Like the baseboards in Room 105, the baseboards of this room are very plain in appearance. The southern, western, northern walls and a portion of the eastern wall are clad in drywall. The remaining portions of the eastern wall are made up of plaster and brick. Some areas of the brick backing of the fireplace in Room 105 are visible, while other areas are covered in plaster (Photo 54). The opening for a possible stove has been covered with cardboard and painted to resemble the surrounding painted brick.

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall. There are two modern light fixtures on the ceiling.

Floor: The floor is the original wide plank pine.

Doors and Windows: The door and window frames for this room are very plain and consist of a flat piece of wood matching the baseboards. There are three door openings to this room, two of which are useable. An opening, which is missing its door, is located along the eastern wall and leads into Room 105. Evidence from the frame suggests this was a swinging door. Just south of that door is a door leading out onto the southern porch. This door is a glazed and paneled door with the larger rectangular glass panes over smaller rectangular panels. The door is original and retains its original box lock hardware. A dead-bolt and slide lock have been added. The third opening into the Kitchen lies along the western wall and has been blocked off with plywood (Photo 55). There are four windows in the Kitchen. A replacement, coupled pair of two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins is centered on the southern wall. An original, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash is centered on the western wall. This window contains a bull-nosed pane in the lower sash. A wood, six-over-one, double-hung window is centered on the northern wall. The door to the northernmost pantry is made up of vertical planks and is opened with

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a rope in place of its original hardware. The second closet door is taller and made of beaded paneling. The latch hardware is missing, but the remaining hinges are decorative (Photo 56).

#### Conditions

Walls: The drywall is in good condition.

Ceiling: The drywall of the ceiling is in good condition. The lighting is not historically appropriate.

Floor: The plywood floor was removed in 2005, exposing the pine planks, which are in good condition.

Doors and Windows: The door leading to the southern front porch of the rear ell no longer fits in its frame. A piece of metal has been screwed into the wood along the left side to keep out the draft. The door along the western wall has been closed off using a sheet of plywood. The door leading to Room 105 is missing. The replacement windows on the southern wall do not match any other window in the house. The pane of the lower sash on the northern wall is cracked. The shorter panty door is missing its original hardware and is currently opened using a rope. The latch hardware is missing from the taller closet door.

### 5.3.3 – Second Floor

The layout of the second floor of the main house is very similar to that of the first floor with each room opening off of the central hallway. A door in the southwest bedroom opens into the second floor hallway of the rear ell. In the main house, the rooms facing east are more highly decorated than the two bedrooms that face west. The two east facing rooms (Rooms 200 and 202) were most likely bedrooms for Benjamin Hageman and his wife and Benjamin's brother Bernardus Hageman. A diary entry states that Garretson Hageman has his bedroom in the southwest front of the house, which would have been Room 205. His brother Van Wickle would have had the remaining rear bedroom in Room 204.



### Room 200

#### Description:

This bedroom is approximately 15' X 16' and is located in the northeastern corner of the main house. An original closet is located in the northwest corner of the room between the chimney stack and the western wall. Original stacked cupboards are located on the eastern end of the chimney stack. A 2<sup>nd</sup> closet, located in the southwestern corner of the room, is a later addition. This room is identical in size and decoration to Room 100, that lies directly below on the first floor. The base of the windows are decorated with a paneled wood skirt with rectangular molding (Photo 57).

Walls: The walls of this room are plaster. The southern wall is wallpapered and the remaining walls have wallpaper borders at the ceiling and chair-rail levels. The baseboards, door frames and window frames are identical or very similar to the ones on the first floor (Photo 58). There is no ceiling molding.

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall. A modern ceiling fan and light fixture has been installed.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring are approximately 10" wide and are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists. Wood saddles are found at the entrance to the room, the entrance to the original closet and at the bottom cupboard.

Doors and Windows: There are three doors in this room. The entrance door is original, of mortise and tenon construction and leads into Room 203. This four paneled door has a porcelain knob with a modern dead-bolt lock added above. The second door is located on the closet addition. It is a small, narrow two paneled door with a glass knob. The third door opens to the original closet on the northern wall. It is identical to the entrance door for this room and retains its box lock hardware. There are three windows in this room. Two of the windows are equally spaced along the eastern wall with the third window centered on the northern wall between the chimney stack and the eastern wall. Each window is an original,

wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. The wood window skirts on the second floor are narrower than on the first. The molding on the window skirts for this room is rectangular.

Conditions:

Walls: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster is original. There are several cracks and nail holes in the plaster of this room.

Ceiling: The drywall ceiling is in good condition.

Floor: The floor is in good condition and appears to have been recently refinished. An older finish is visible inside the closets.

Doors and Windows: The entrance door is missing its original hardware. The molding of the door frame of the original closet is missing on the right hand side to a height of about 4' (Photo 59). There is a crack in this door. The built in cupboards along the northern wall are missing their hardware. Ghosts on the frame and door of the closet addition reveal that it is missing its original box-lock hardware. The windows in this room need to be repaired to open and close properly. Some elements of the window moldings are missing.

## Room 201

Description:

This bedroom is approximately 6' X 9' and is centered on the eastern end of the main house between Rooms 200 and 202. Since indoor bathrooms were uncommon in rural areas at the time of the house's construction, the original purpose of this room is unknown. The fixtures for this room are relatively modern with a porcelain toilet and an enclosed sink on the northern wall and a walled fiberglass tub in the southwest corner. A small radiator is located in the southeastern corner of the room.

Walls: Portions of the original western and southern walls are hidden by the fiberglass tub. A narrow space between the fiberglass bathtub and the door frame has the original baseboard (which matches that found in Room 203 and a wood chair-rail, at chest height



(photos 61 and 62). The baseboard for the rest of the room is plain with no decoration. A modern stepped chair-rail, at waist height, runs along the southern, western and northern walls. The eastern half of the southern wall, and the southern half of the eastern wall is hidden behind a plywood enclosure for piping. A narrow, wood paneled skirt with rectangular molding is found beneath the window (Photo 60).

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall.

Floor: The floor is covered in modern carpet over modern linoleum.

Doors and Windows: The door to this room is an original four-paneled door with glass knobs located on the western wall. The window for this room is an original, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash centered on the eastern wall. The door and window frames for this room are similar to the frames found throughout the second floor.

Conditions:

This room has been heavily remodeled.

Walls: The walls of this room are either hidden behind the fiberglass tub, covered with plywood, or clad in wallpaper, therefore the materials underneath could not be inspected. The original baseboard and chair-rail are visible in a small space between the fiberglass stall and the door frame along the western wall (Photos 61 and 62). The baseboard for the other walls is a replacement. The chair-rail found along the remaining walls is a replacement. The center of the wood window skirt has been wallpapered.

Ceiling: The replacement drywall of the ceiling is in good condition.

Floor: The original floor is covered under linoleum and carpet and therefore could not be inspected.

Doors and Windows: Ghosts around the doorknob reveal that the door is missing its original box lock hardware. Several hooks and a towel bar have been screwed into the wood door. The window is missing its hardware. The chains, seen at other windows in the house,

are gone and have been replaced by rope. The window paint is deteriorated. The panes of the lower sash have been covered in a frosted material. A rolling shade has been installed inside the window frame

## Room 202

### Description:

This bedroom is located in the southeastern corner of the main house and measures approximately 15' X 13.5'. The base of the windows are decorated with a paneled wood skirt with rectangular molding. A radiator is located in the northeastern corner of the room. There are two closets in this room, one along the western wall and a second along the southern wall next to the chimney stack. The closet on the western wall retains 5 of its original 1861 hooks, while the closet on the south wall retains 7.

Walls: The walls are lath and plaster. The molded baseboard in this room is similar to the baseboards found in Rooms 100 and 103 on the first floor. There is no ceiling molding. A narrow, wood paneled skirt is found beneath the window (photo 63).

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall. The base for a light fixture is centered on the ceiling.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring are 9½" to 10" wide and are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists. Wood saddles are found at the entrance door and the door for the closet on the southern wall.

Doors and Windows: There are three four-paneled doors in this room all original. The first door is located at the western end of the northern wall and leads into the Room 203. The knob for this door is porcelain. The second door is located at the northern end of the western wall and opens into a closet. The third door is located at the western end of the



southern wall and opens into a second closet. Both of the closet doors retain their original box locks (Photo 65). There are three windows in this room. Two are evenly spaced along the eastern wall with the third window located on the southern wall, east of the chimney stack. All windows are original, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash.

#### Conditions

Walls: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster is original. There is a hole in the plaster at the base of the southern wall, next to the chimney stack. The baseboard is missing from around the closet and chimney stack.

Ceiling: There is a crack at the seam in the drywall. There is no light fixture to cover the base. The wires are covered.

Floor: The floor is heavily stained. Some of the boards are loose, while others are cracked with wood losses at the tongue and groove connections (Photo 64).

Doors and Windows: The entrance door is missing a piece of its molding on the right hand upper panel. Ghosts around the knob of this door reveals that it is missing its original box lock (Photo 66). The closet door along the southern wall is missing the left hand side of its frame. One of the windows has a cracked pane. All of the windows are missing their latches. The window on the southern wall is missing its sill. Rolling shades have been installed inside the window frames.

#### Room 203

##### Description:

The hall runs east-west through the center of the main house and measures approximately 6' X 19'. The stairs from the first floor land at the western end of the hall and the stairs leading to the attic start at the eastern end. The stairs are open from the second floor to the attic.

The door frames, window frame and baseboards in this hall are similar to the moldings of the first floor hall. There is a radiator located at the northwest corner.

Walls: The molded baseboard in this room 11 1/2" high and is painted. The walls are covered in wallpaper. There is no ceiling molding. A narrow wood skirt, with rectangular molding is found under the window.

Ceiling: The ceiling is lath and plaster.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists.

Doors and Windows: There are five door openings into the hall. The door moldings are similar to the moldings in the first floor hallway. There is one window at the western end of the hall. It is an original, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash.

Conditions:

The replacement stair rail and banister are not very secure and has a lot of movement. Visually it is more delicate than the pieces found in the attic and in the carriage house, which are assumed to be original.

Walls: The walls were covered in wallpaper, therefore their condition could not be assessed.

Ceiling: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster of the ceiling is original. The plaster is cracked and has slight water damage around the attic landing.

Floor: The wood floor is in good condition.

Doors and Windows: The window is missing its chains.

**Room 204**



Description:

This bedroom is located in the northwest corner of the main house and measures approximately 15' by 11'. The closet is in the southeast corner. A set of stacked cupboards, facing west, are located next to the chimney stack, on the northern wall. The closet is a later addition as evidenced by the lack of a wood saddle, open joints in the plaster and the different baseboard inside. A replacement radiator is centered between the windows of the western wall. Neither of the back bedrooms have skirting under the windows as seen in the front bedrooms, the bathroom and the hallway.

Walls: The baseboards in this room are molded and at 6" are shorter than the baseboards in Room 203, the hallway. The walls are lath and plaster that has been painted. The eastern wall and the eastern half of the northern wall are covered with wallpaper. There is no ceiling molding.

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall. A modern light fixture is centered on the ceiling.

Floor: The tongue and groove planks of the southern yellow pine flooring are approximately 10" wide and are laid north to south. Cut nails were used to fasten the planks to the joists. Wood saddles are located at the entrance door and at bottom cupboard along the northern wall.

Doors and Windows: An original four-paneled door, with glass hardware is centered along the southern wall and leads into Room 203. The three windows of this room are original, wood, six-over-six double-hung sash. Two of the windows are evenly spaced along the western wall with the third window located west of the chimney stack along the northern wall. Unlike the windows of the east facing rooms, the west facing rooms do not have skirting.

Conditions:

Walls: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster in this room is original. Areas of plaster under the wallpaper could not be assessed. The wallpaper border along the western wall has been removed in places revealing scarring that may be evidence of the removal of

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ceiling molding. There are cracks in the plaster on the northern and western walls of this room.

Ceiling: A section of the ceiling along the western wall has been removed revealing that the drywall had been installed over the original lath (Photo 67). A portion of the lath has also been removed and a ceiling joist and its connection into the wall plate exposed. The joist end has fungal growth.

Floor: The floor is in good condition.

Doors and Windows: The door to the closet is missing. A portion of the entrance door molding is missing. The hinges for the entrance door have been replaced and moved. Ghosts on the door reveals that the original box lock hardware is missing. The hardware for the stacked cupboard doors is missing. Rolling shades have been installed inside the window frame.

## **Room 205**

### Description:

This bedroom is located at the southwestern corner of the main house and measures approximately 15' by 11.5. Stacked cupboards adjacent to the chimney flue are found along the southern wall. A radiator is located in the southwest corner of the room. Neither of the back bedrooms have skirting under the windows as seen in the front bedrooms, the bathroom and the hallway of the second floor. The closet along the eastern wall retains 5 of its original metal hooks for hanging clothes.

Walls: The baseboards in this room are similar to the molded baseboards found in Room 204. The walls are lath and painted plaster. A portion of the southern wall is covered with wallpaper. A wallpaper border circles the room, just below the ceiling. There is no ceiling molding.



Ceiling: The ceiling is modern drywall. A modern light fixture with ceiling fan is centered on the ceiling.

Floor: The wood floor of this room is covered in carpet.

Doors and Windows: There are two, original, four-paneled doors in this room. The door leading to Room 203 of the main house is located at the western end of the northern wall and has a glass knob. A door leading into Room 206 of the rear ell is located at the northern end of the western wall. Bolt locks, accessible from this room, have been screwed into the top and bottom of this door. There are two windows in this room, both of which are original, wood, six-over-six, double hung sash. One window is centered along the southern wall and the second is located at the southern end of the western wall. Unlike the windows of the east facing rooms, the west facing rooms do not have skirting (photo 68).

Conditions:

Walls: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster in this room is original. Areas of plaster under the wallpaper could not be assessed. There is water damage to the plaster below the window sills. There are cracks and nail holes in the plaster. A portion of the plaster is missing in a corner of the closet revealing the lath underneath.

Ceiling: The tape sealing the joint between the drywall has fallen away leaving the seam visible. The lighting fixture for this room is not historically appropriate.

Floor: Due to the wall-to-wall carpet, the condition of the wood flooring underneath could not be assessed.

Doors and Windows: Scarring on the door leading to Room 203 reveals that it is missing its original box lock hardware. The door leading to Room 206 is missing its hardware including the knob. The door leading to the closet on the eastern wall has been removed. The hardware for the stacked cupboards is missing. One of the window panes is cracked. Rolling shades have been installed inside the frame.

### Room 206

#### Description:

This hallway is two steps down from Room 205 and measures approximately 6' X 19'. It runs along the northern wall of the rear ell. A radiator is located between the windows along the northern wall. A piece of plywood at the western end of the hall covers the narrowed and altered stairs leading to the first floor.

Walls: The painted wood baseboards in this room are very plain. The plaster on the northern and eastern wall has been removed revealing the brick nogging and timber framing underneath (Photo 69). The western and southern walls are lath and plaster finished with wallpaper. There is no ceiling molding.

Ceiling: The ceiling is lath and plaster that has been painted.

Floor: The floor is clad in modern carpet over wood planks.

Doors and Windows: The door frames for the two bedrooms (Rooms 207 and 208) that open into this room are plain with no decorative molding. There are two windows along the northern wall. These windows are smaller than the windows in the main section of the house and are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. The window frames are plain like the baseboard and door frames.

#### Conditions:

Walls: The paint on the baseboard is deteriorated and there are areas of nicks and scratches. The plaster has been removed from the eastern and northern walls revealing the brick nogging and timber framing underneath. The bricks are laid on their side. Some of the mortar has deteriorated and a draft can be felt through the bricks. The timber framing is a combination of hand hewn, sash sawn and circular sawn pieces. Some of the timber pieces are recycled (photo 70). A beam at the western corner of the hall still has its bark attached. The condition of the plaster under the wallpaper could not be assessed.



Ceiling: It is unknown how much of the lath and plaster in this room is original. The ceiling plaster is cracked in several places including where the bedrooms of Rooms 207 and 208 meet the hallway (Room 206).

Floor: Due to the carpet, the condition of the wood floor underneath could not be assessed. The plywood covering over the opening to the stairs may not be sufficient to hold floor traffic.

Doors and Windows: The windows are missing their hardware. The paint on the door and window frames is deteriorated.

### Room 207

#### Description:

This room is located at the southeastern corner of the rear ell and measures 10' by 11.5'. This room may have originally been a bedroom for a live-in servant. The second floor rooms of the rear all are smaller and more simply finished than the rooms in the main house. A radiator is located under the easternmost window on the southern wall. The eastern wall is covered with shelving.

Walls: The painted wood baseboard in this room is stylistically plain and is similar to the other baseboards found at the second floor of the rear ell. The walls are lath and plaster that has been painted. A wallpaper border lies just below the ceiling.

Ceiling: The ceiling is lath and plaster that has been painted.

Floor: The floor is comprised of wood planks in varying widths, laid east to west. Cut nails are used to fasten the planks to the floor joists below. There is a filled in cut-out along the western wall.

Doors and Windows: A recycled, hand-planed, beaded, board and batten door opens into the Hall (Room 206) (Photos 71 and 72). The door reveals scarring from several different

handles, latches and strap hinges (Photo 73). The door has been cut down to fit in a smaller frame and dates back to the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. There is no knob on the door, but there is part of a box lock and an old slide lock. There are two windows evenly spaced along the southern wall. These windows are smaller than in the main section of the house and are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. The door and window frames are painted wood and stylistically plain.

#### Conditions

Walls: The paint on the baseboard is deteriorated and there are areas of nicks and scratches. Deteriorating plaster in the northwest corner of the room reveals that the plaster is original (photo 74). The plaster walls are cracked in several places and there is a hole in the northwest corner near the ceiling.

Ceiling: The ceiling is cracked in several places especially at the northwest corner.

Floor: The floor is heavily stained and there are loose boards and open joints.

Doors and Windows: There is no knob on the door. The windows are lacking their hardware. The wood of the window sash is deteriorated (Photo 75). The easternmost window on the southern wall does not close properly. The paint on the window frames and sash is deteriorated.

#### Room 208

##### Description:

This room is located at the southwestern corner of the rear ell and measures 10' by 7.5'. It may have served as a bedroom for a live-in servant. A brick chimney stack is located along the western wall. A small opening along the western wall, south of the chimney stack, opens onto a crawl-space over Room 106.



Walls: The painted wood baseboard in this room is stylistically plain and is similar to the other baseboards found at the second floor of the rear ell (Photo 81). The walls are lath and plaster that has been wallpapered.

Ceiling: The ceiling is drywall.

Floor: The floor is comprised of wood planks, varying in width between 8½" and 12½", laid east to west. The planks are fastened to the floor joists using cut nails. There is a filled in cut-out along the eastern wall.

Doors and Windows: There are two door openings into this room, both of which open into the Hall (Room 206). The westernmost opening is narrow, with no door and is lined up with the covered opening for the stairs. The second opening is located at the northeast corner and is a recycled, hand-planed, board and batten door with no hardware (Photos 77 and 78). This door, smaller than the door in Room 207, has been cut down to fit in a smaller frame. The door dates back to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. There is currently no hardware on the door, but ghosts reveal the shapes of former latches and medium sized strap hinges (photos 79 and 80). The painted wood framing for both doors is simple and matches that of the baseboard and window frames (photo 76). There is one window centered along the southern wall. This window is smaller than the windows found in the 1861 section of the house and is a wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. The frames are painted and stylistically plain.

#### Conditions

Walls: The paint of the baseboard is deteriorating and there are areas of nicks and scratches. Due to the wallpaper covering, the plaster of the walls could not be assessed.

Ceiling: The drywall ceiling is in good condition.

Floor: The floor is heavily stained with loose boards and wood losses.

Doors and Windows: The window is missing a pane in the lower sash, the locking hardware and its chains. The wood of the window sash and frame is deteriorating (Photo 82). The paint on the door and window frames is deteriorated.

### 5.3.4 – Third Floor

#### Room 300 – Attic

Description:

The attic runs the length of the main section of the house and is currently used for storage. The entrance to the attic is fully plastered and painted and is located in the center of the room. The attic room is unfinished leaving all wood framing visible. A drywall addition has been made south of the center entrance with shelving inside. The four chimney stacks are visible with two located at each the northern and southern gables. These chimneys corbel out (each at a different angle) to be more substantial above the roof (Photo 83). Since the diary of Garretson Hageman sites the construction date of this building as 1861, a brick etched 1781 found near the window of the northern gable suggests an older brick belonging perhaps to the older house was reused and carefully displayed in the attic (Photo 86).

Walls: The walls are unfinished revealing the brick nogging and timber framing (Photo 85). The brick for the nogging is laid on its side. The walls enclosing the entrance are unfinished revealing the keys for the plaster. A closet addition to the south of the entrance is finished in unpainted drywall.

Floor: The floor of the attic is finished in wood planks laid north to south.

Doors and Windows: The entrance to the attic is near the center and is through a board and batten door with original box lock hardware. A second door, south of the entrance leads into a small closet addition. This door is also board and batten with smaller planks than the entrance door. There is a window at each gabled end. These windows are original, wood,



six-over-six, double-hung sash with an arched top. The painted wood frames for the doors and windows are stylistically plain.

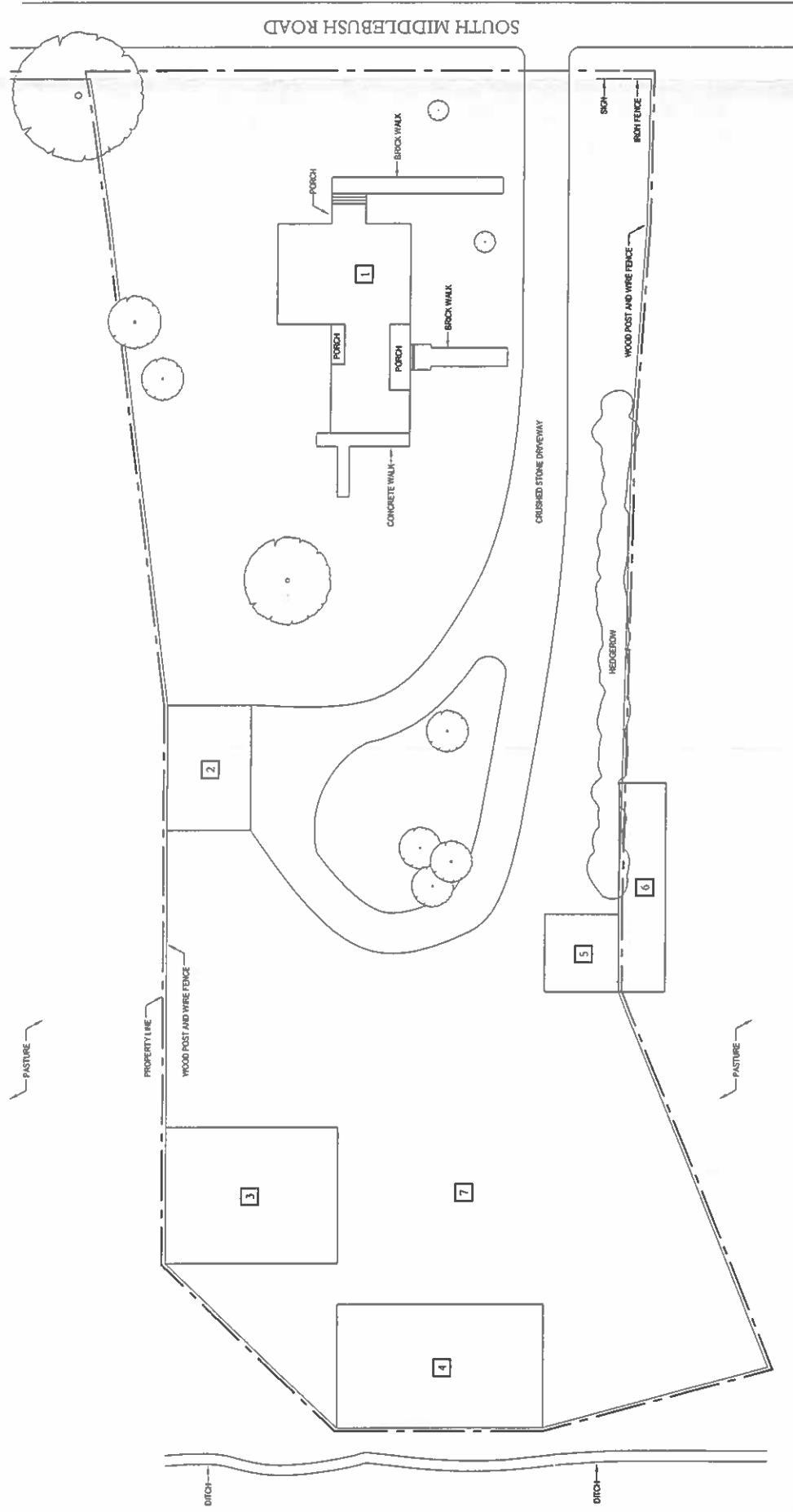
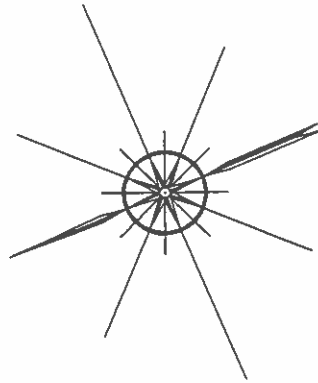
Conditions:

The attic has a pest problem with a large numbers of flies gathering at the windows. A number of the rafters are splitting and should be further investigated (photo 87). Previous water damage is visible on many members of the roof framing. The southwestern chimney stack has been completely covered in a plaster or cementitious coating, while the southeastern stack has been partially repointed in a similar material.

Walls: The drywall of the closet addition has holes in several places.

Floor: Several floor planks are missing and some are cracked.

Doors and Windows: The paint for both the doors and the windows is deteriorated. The closet door has no hardware. Both of the windows are missing their hardware.



#### HAGEMAN FARM PROPERTY KEY

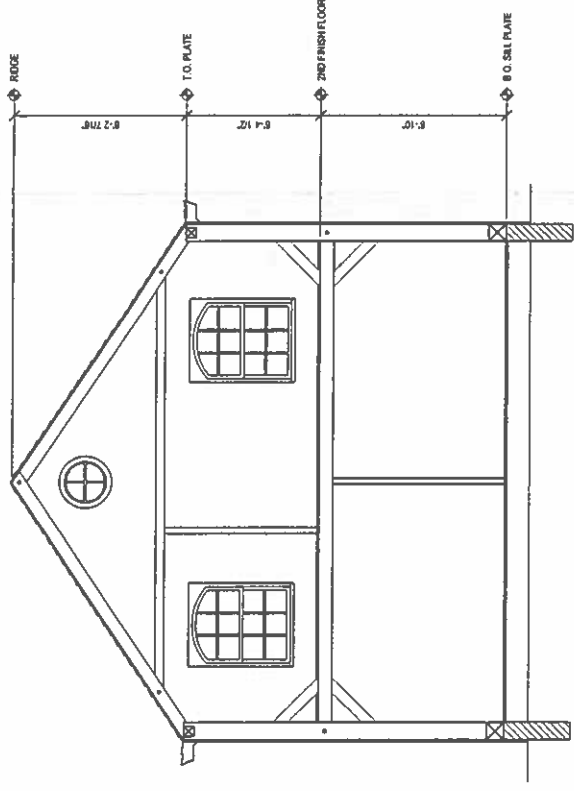
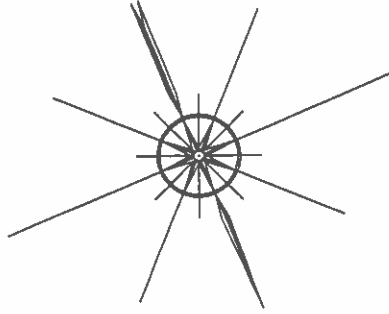
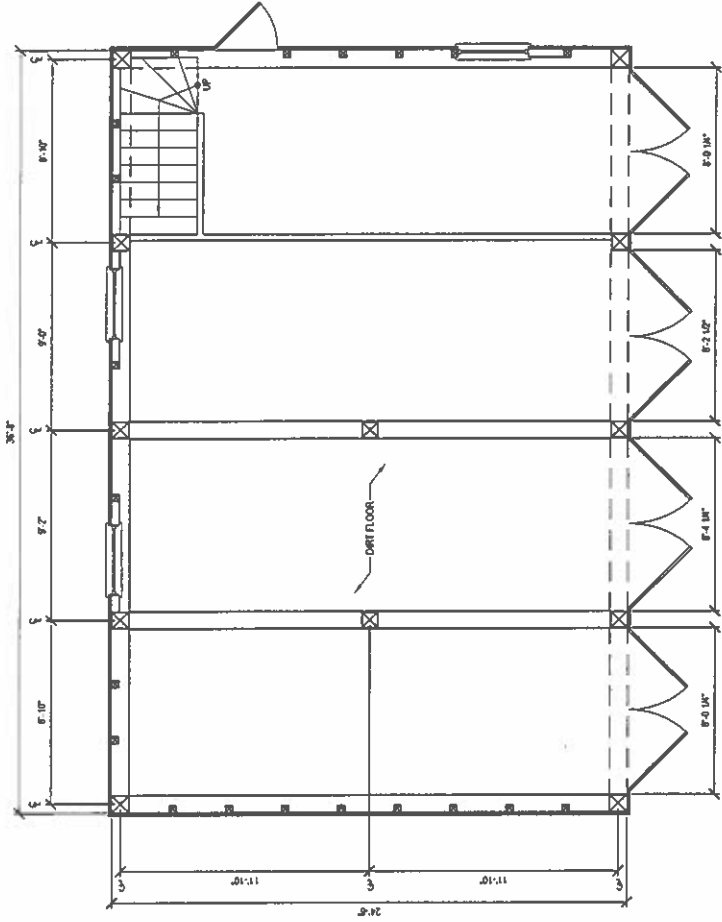
- 1 FARMHOUSE
- 2 WOOD BARN
- 3 HORSE BARN
- 4 DAIRY BARN
- 5 RING OF DAIRY SHED
- 6 FOUNDATION OF DAIRY SHED
- 7 FORMER DAIRY YARD

#### SITE PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT  
**HAGEMAN FARM**  
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MARK ALAN HEWITT, AIA  
*Architect*  
1 MARCH 2004

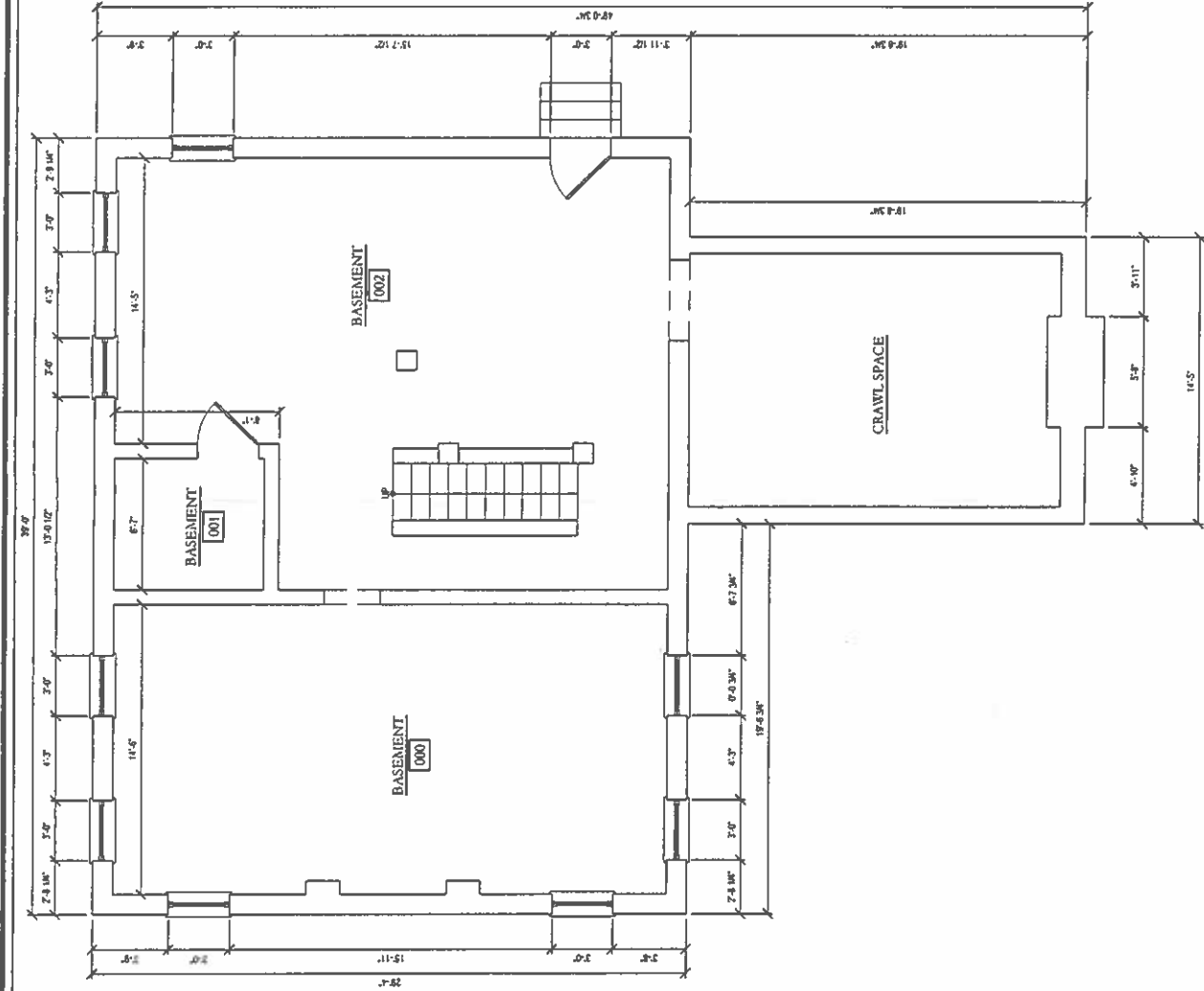




WAGON BARN - PLAN & SECTION



HISTORIC  
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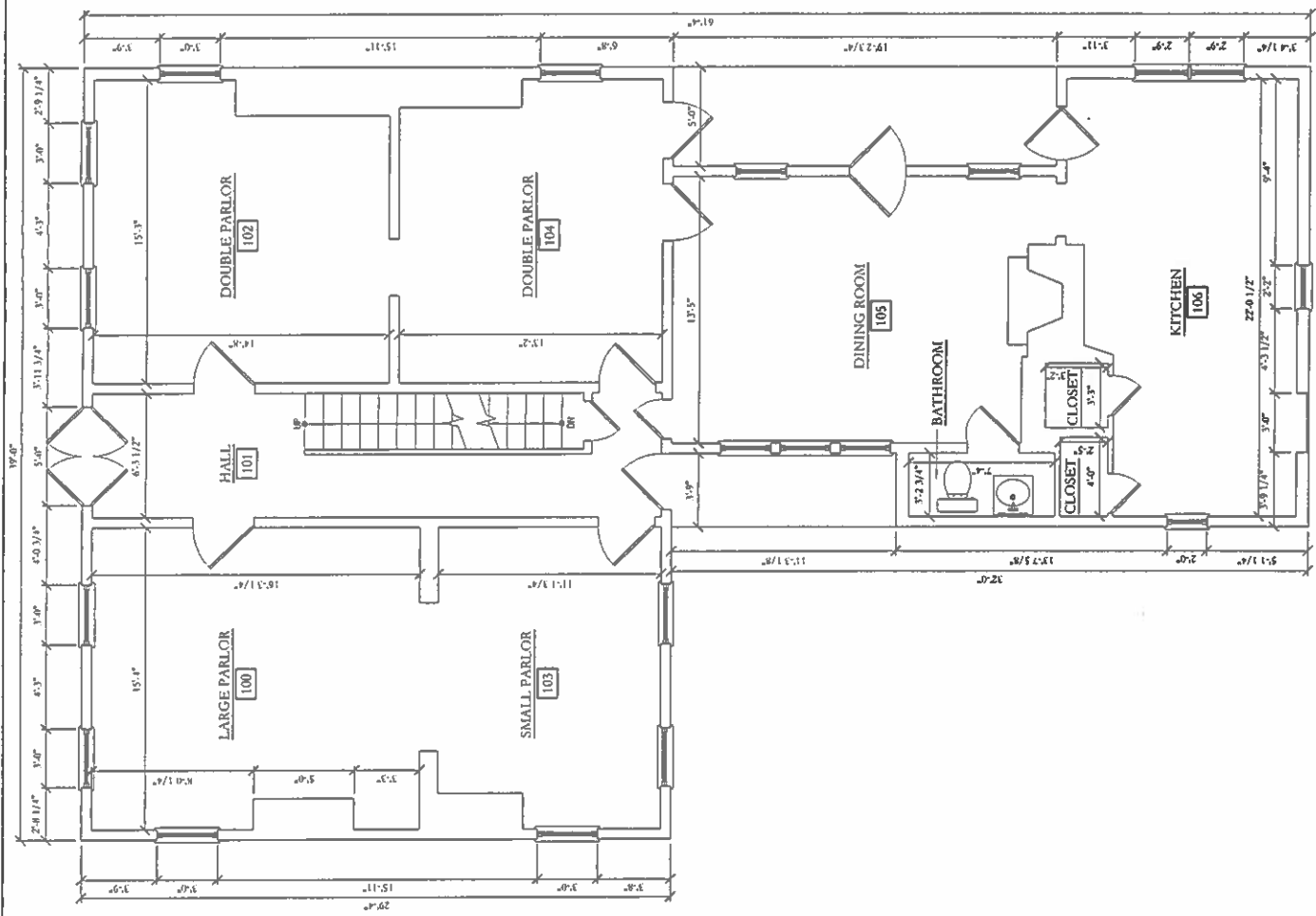


FARMHOUSE BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
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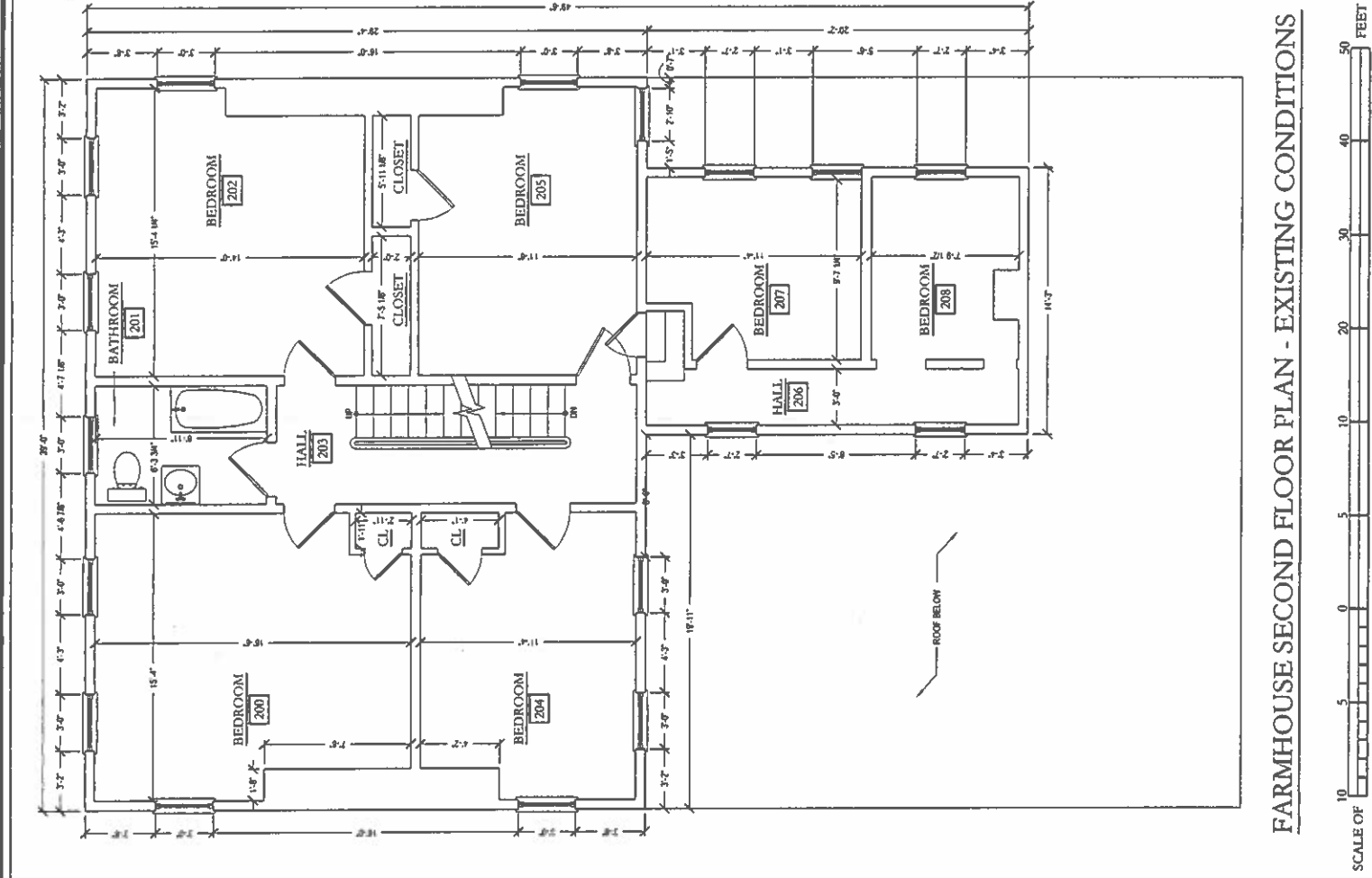




FARMHOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS



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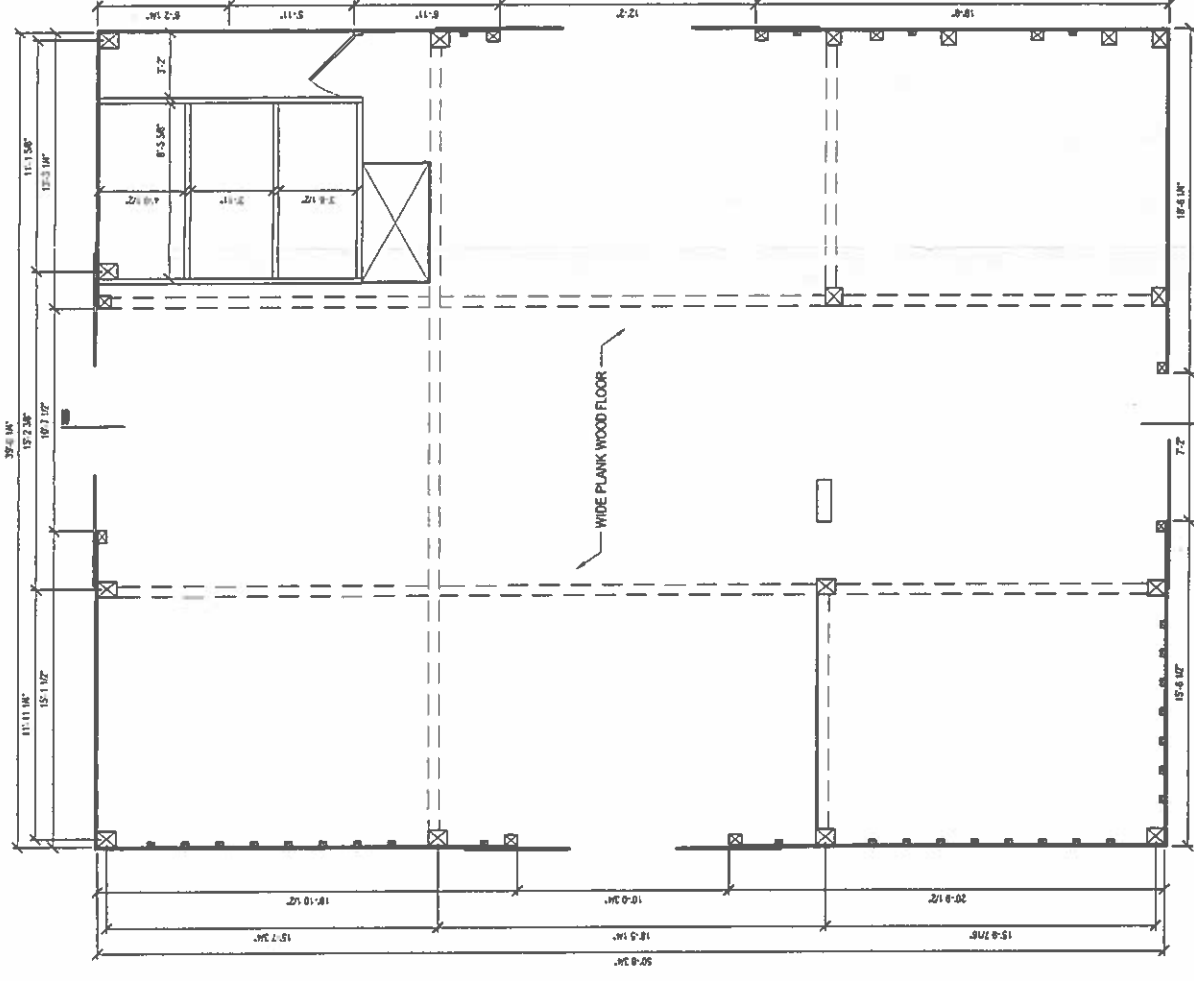
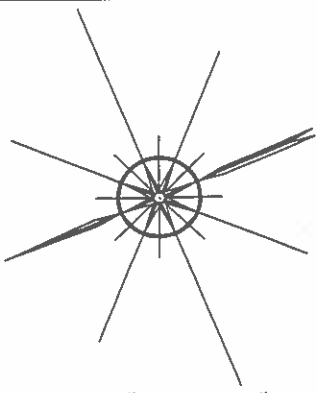


FARMHOUSE SECOND FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

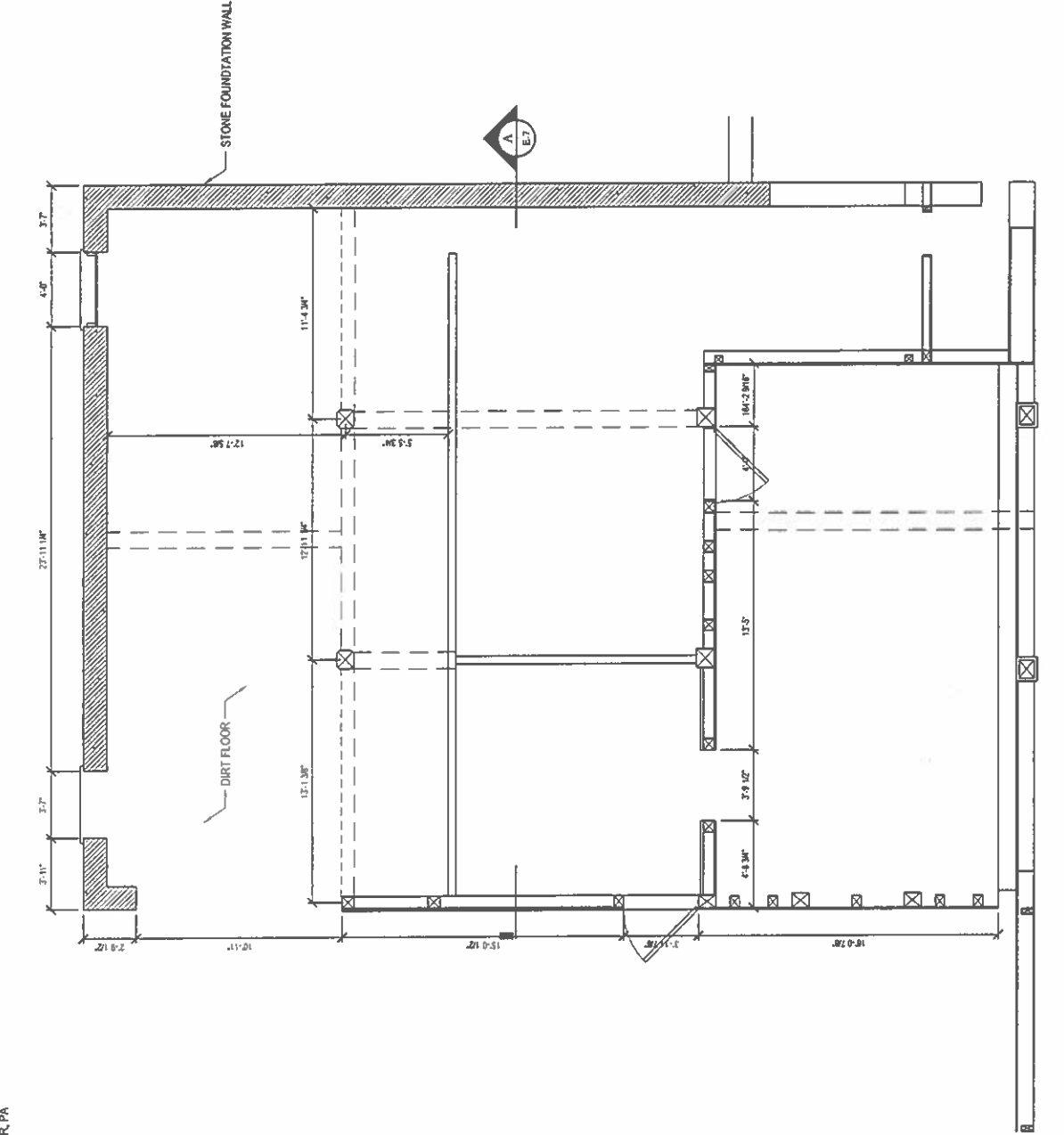
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STRUCTURES REPORT  
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HORSE BARN SECOND FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS

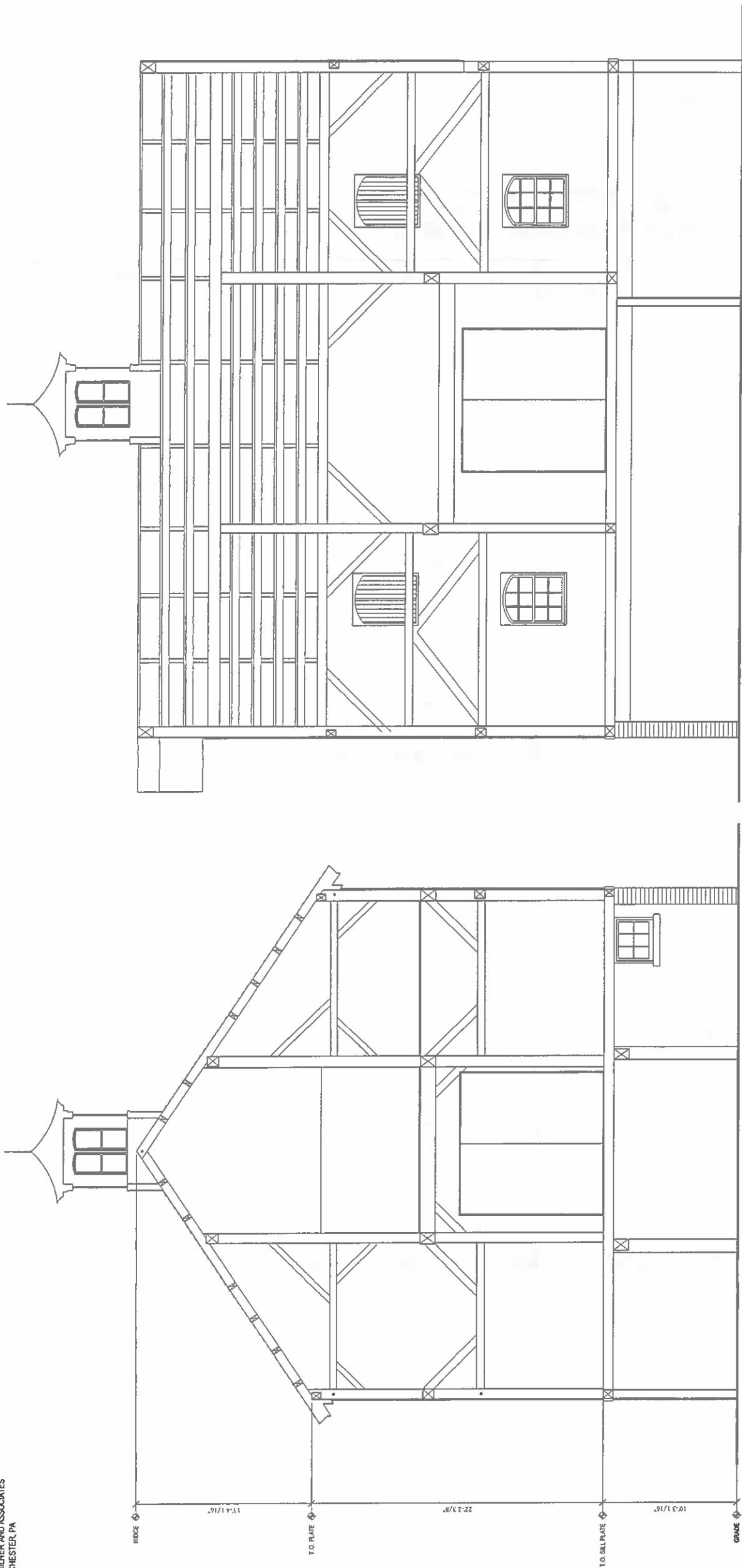


HORSE BARN FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS



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HORSE BARN SECTION A - EXISTING CONDITIONS

HORSE BARN SECTION B - EXISTING CONDITIONS



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STRUCTURES REPORT

HAGEMAN FARM

SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY

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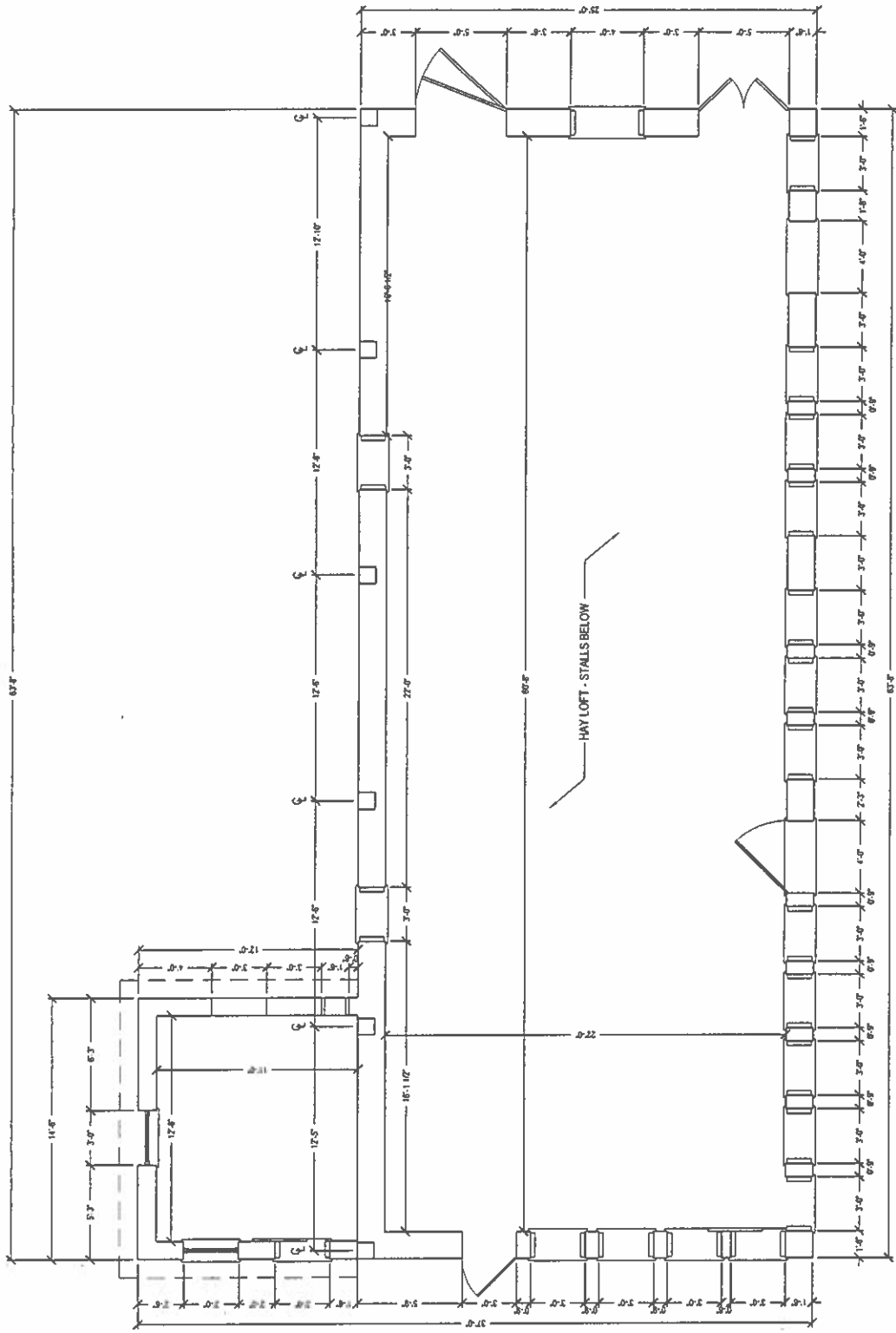
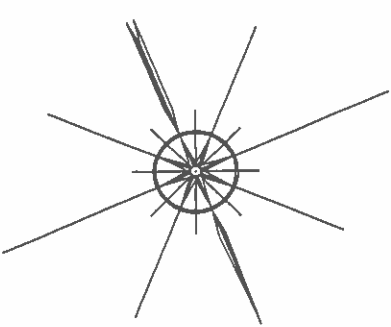
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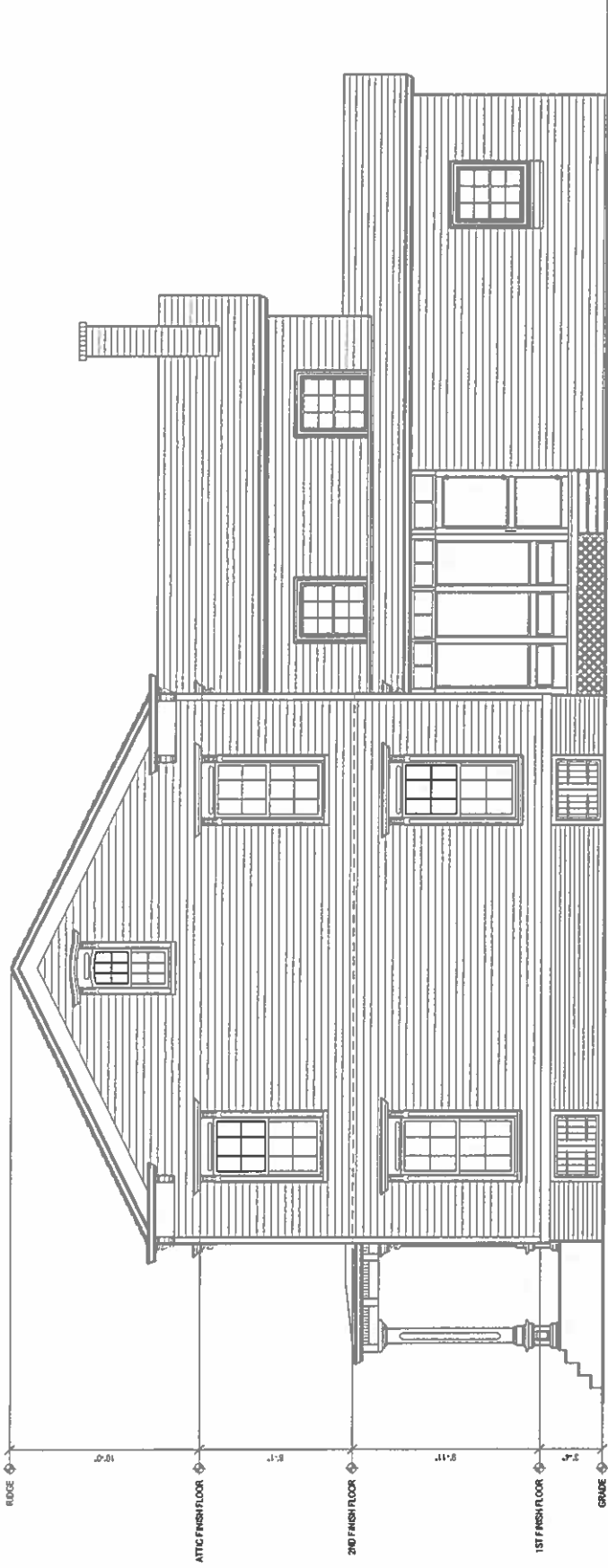


UPPER DAIRY BARN - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT  
**HAGEMAN FARM**  
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1 MARCH 2004

E-8

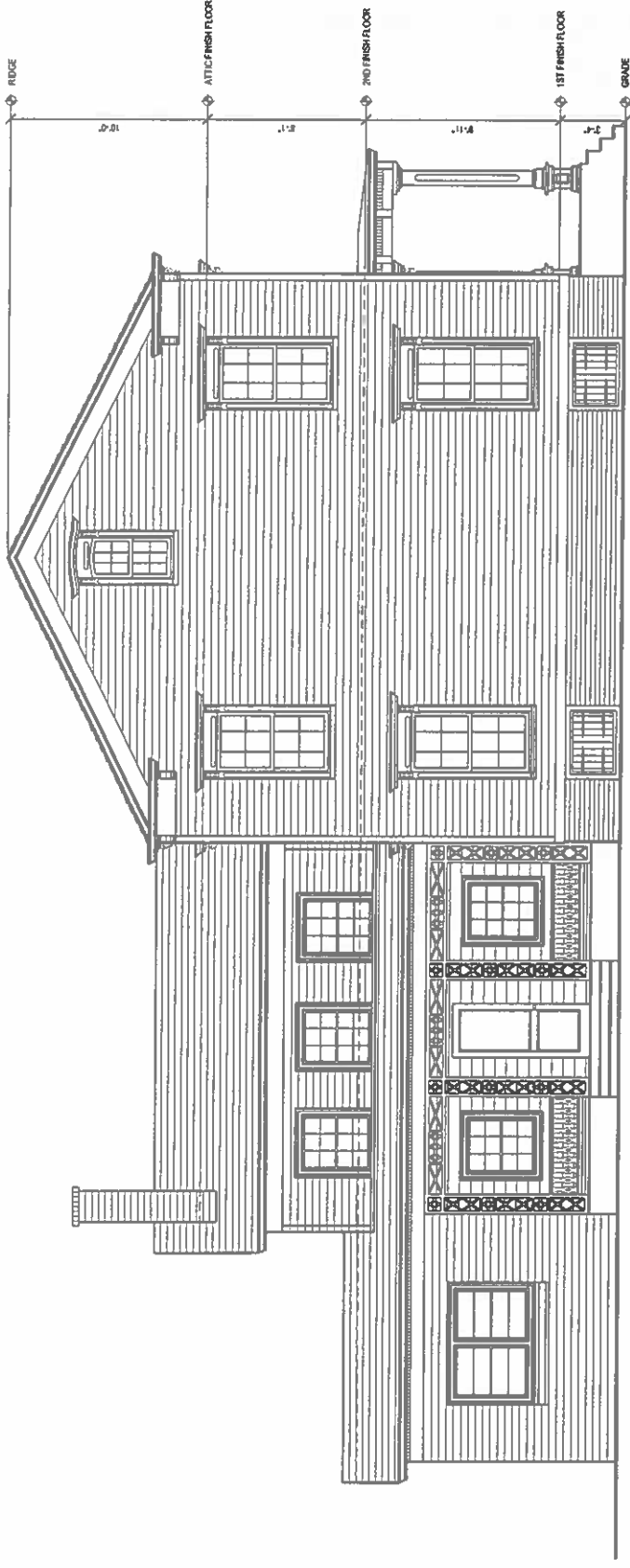


NORTH FARMHOUSE ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



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STRUCTURES REPORT  
**HAGEMAN FARM**  
SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY  
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1 MARCH 2004



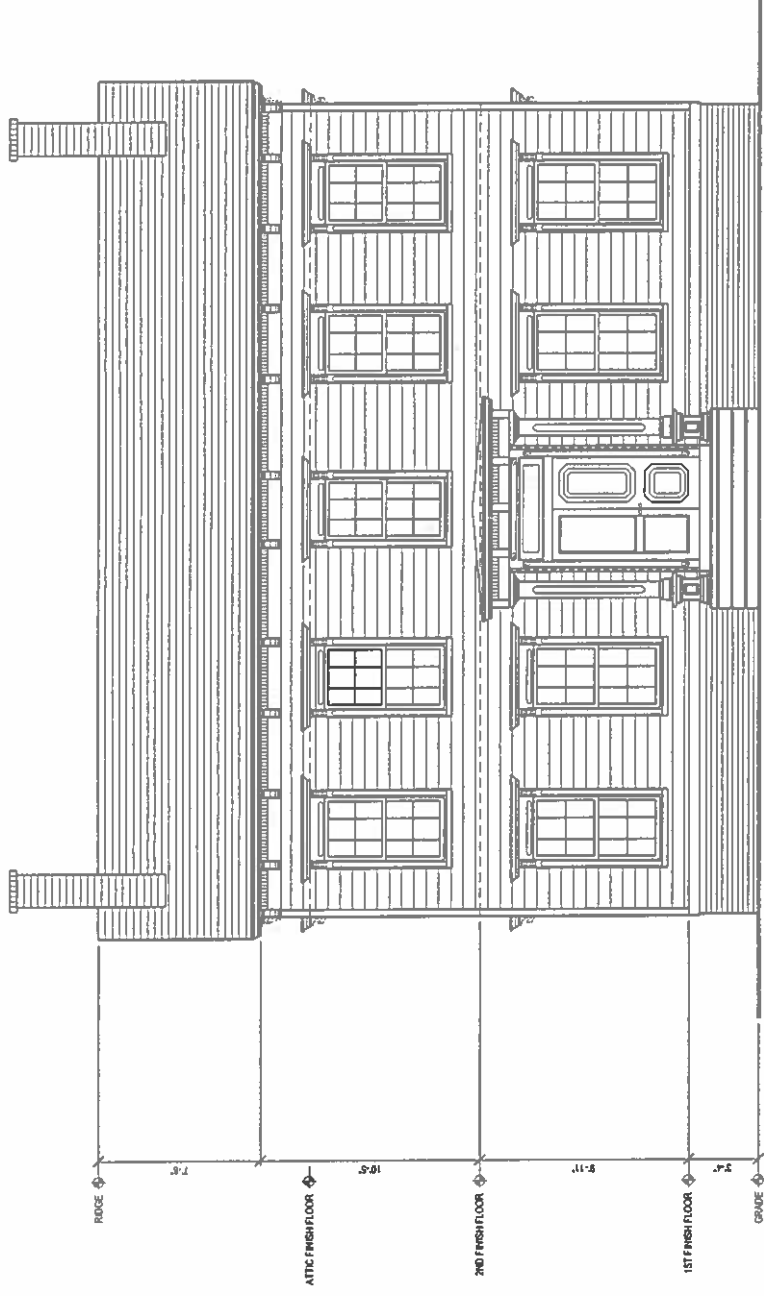


SOUTH FARMHOUSE ELEVATION - EXISTING  
CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT  
**HAGEMAN FARM**  
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E-10



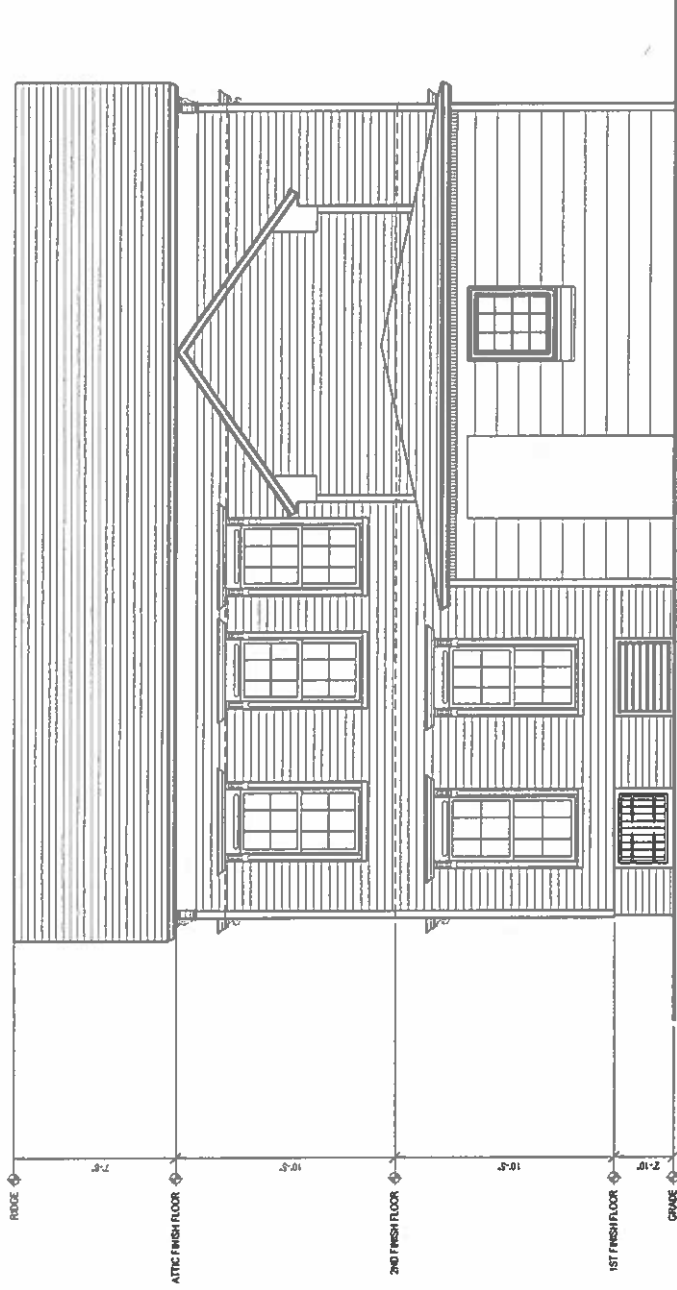
EAST FARMHOUSE ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT  
**HAGEMAN FARM**  
SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY  
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E-11



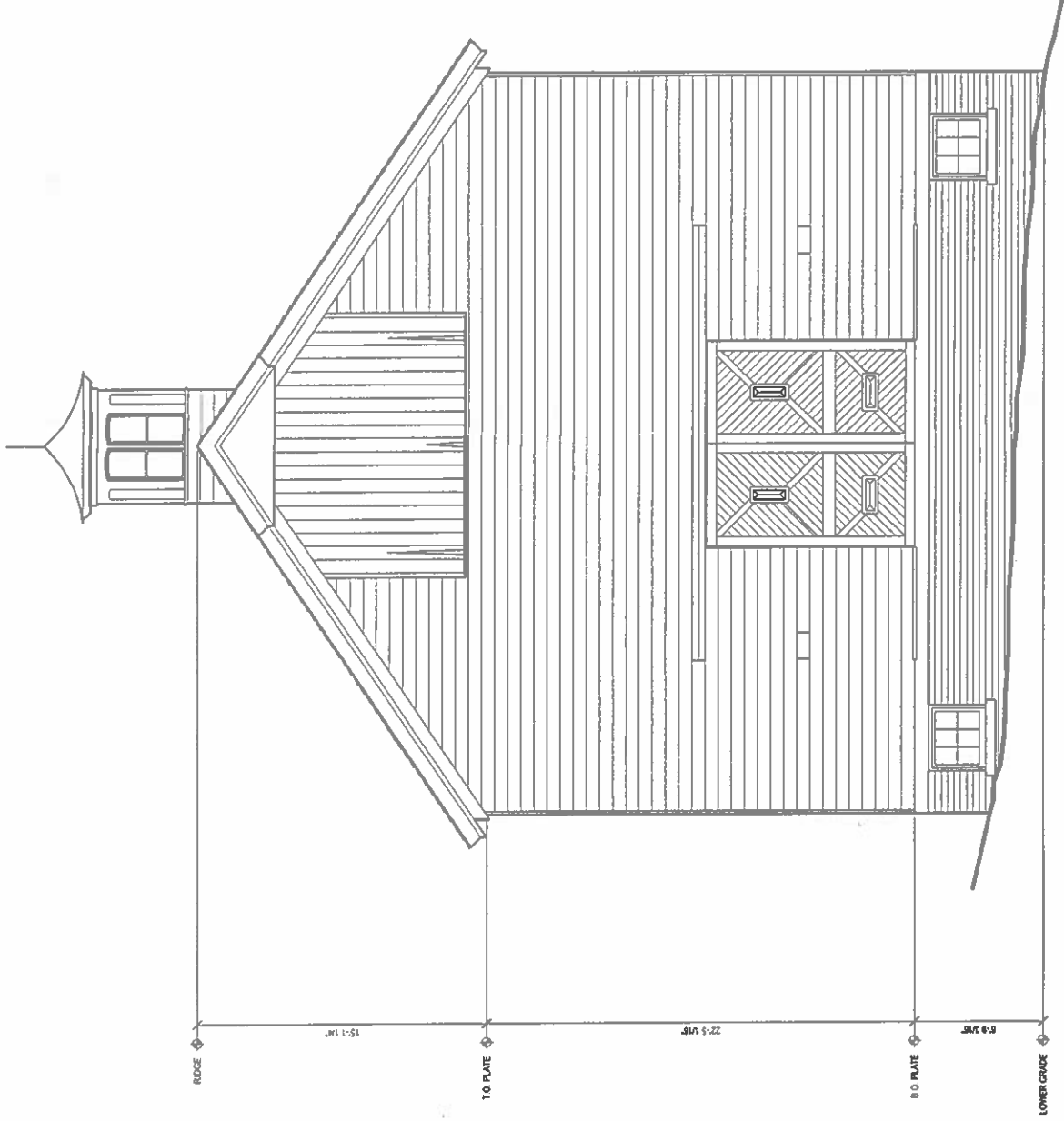


WEST FARMHOUSE ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
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HAGEMAN FARM  
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1 MARCH 2004

E-12



HORSE BARN NORTH ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



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HAGEMAN FARM

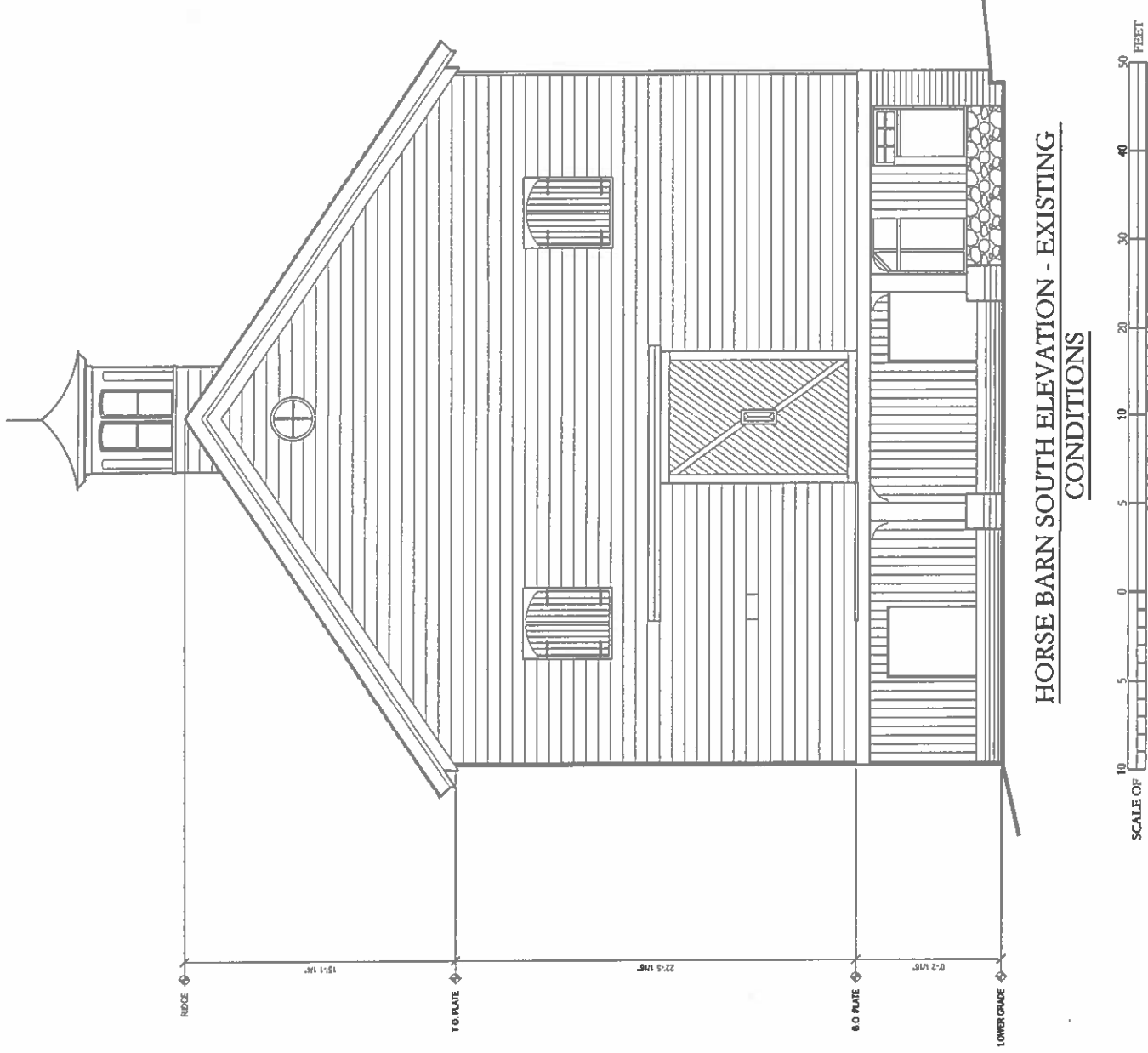
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E-13





HISTORIC  
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HAGEMAN FARM

SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY

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E-14

A vertical scale bar labeled "SCALE OF FEET" at the bottom. The scale has markings at 0, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 feet. The distance between 0 and 10 feet is divided into four equal segments by three horizontal tick marks.

## HAGEMAN FARM

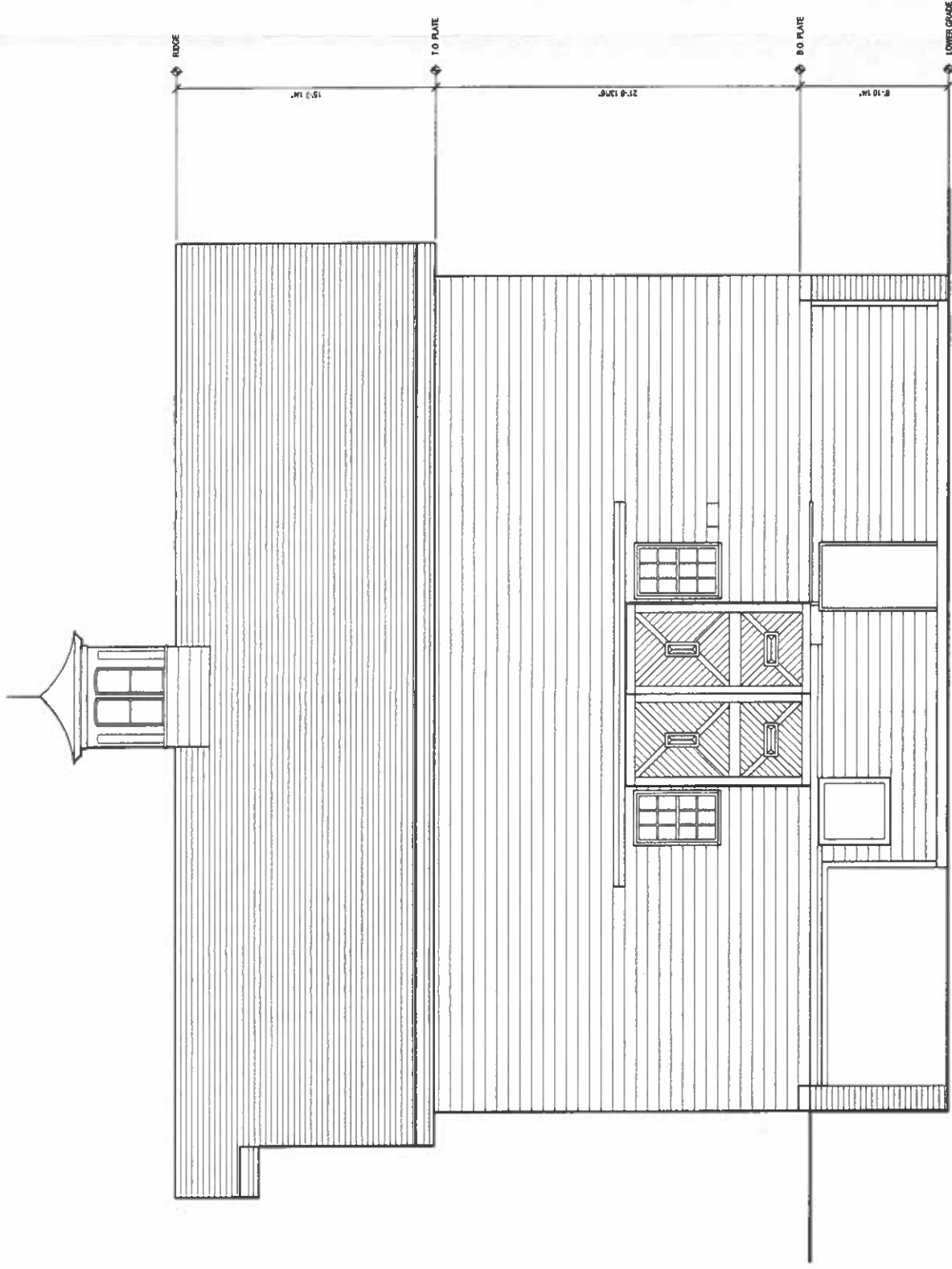
MARK ALAN HEWITT, AIA

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5-1-E



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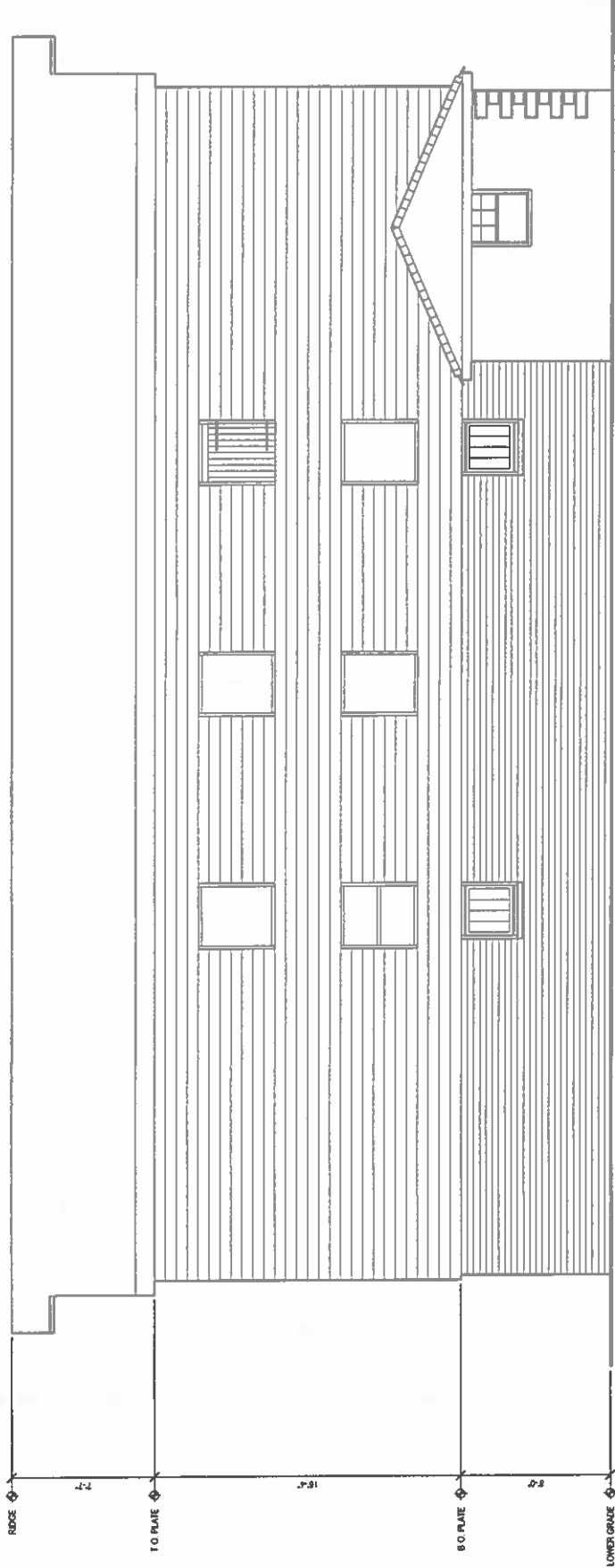


HORSE BARN WEST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
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DAIRY BARN NORTH ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT

HAGEMAN FARM

SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY

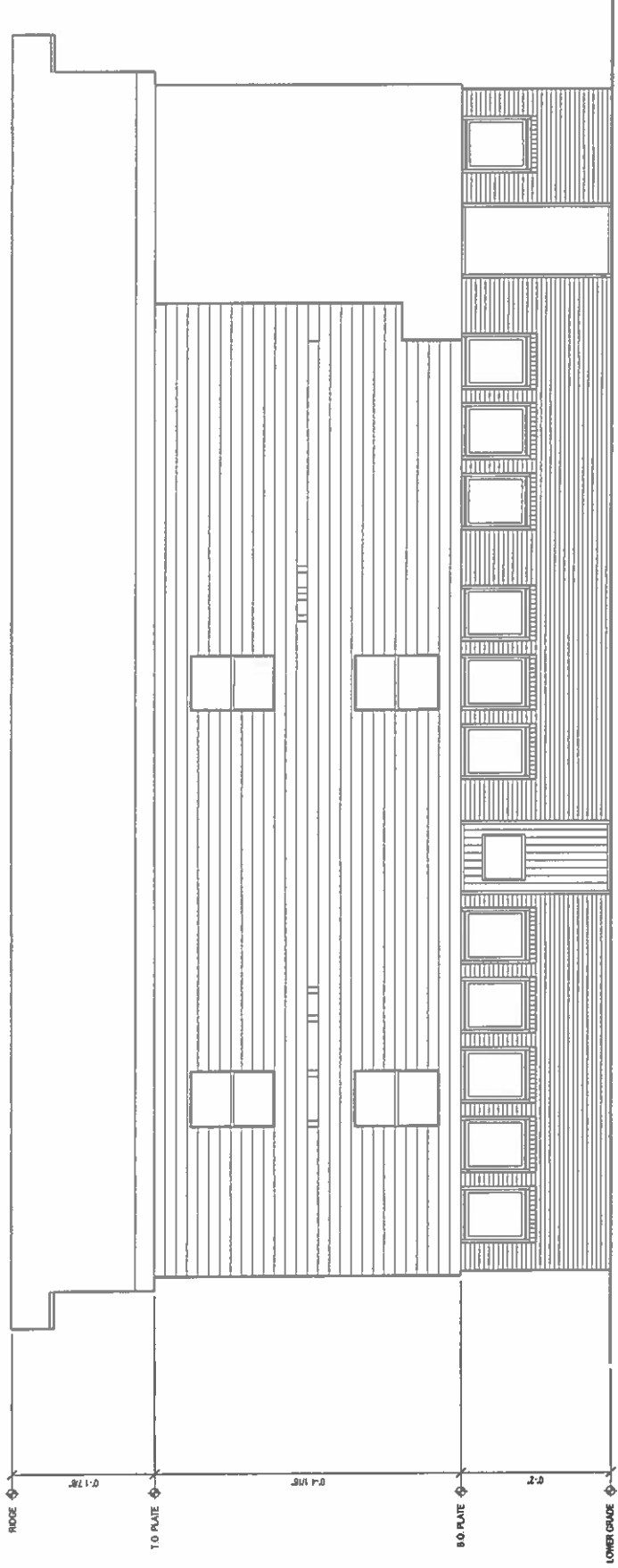
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E-17





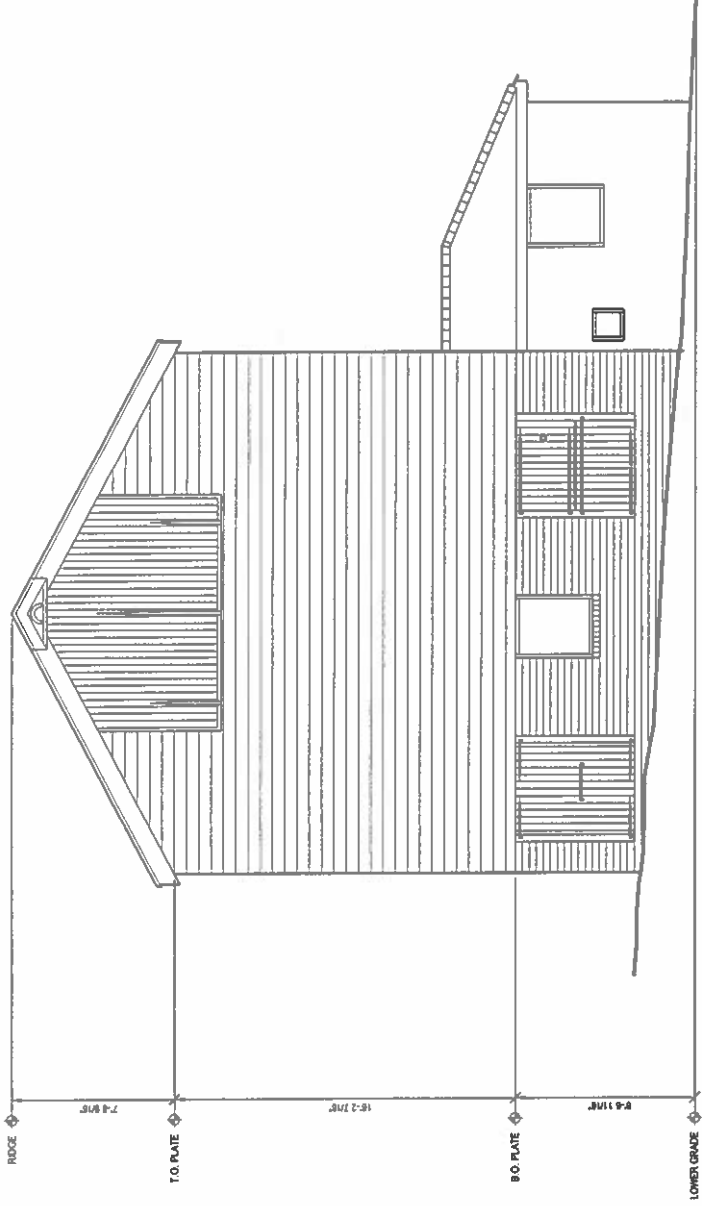
DAIRY BARN SOUTH ELEVATION - EXISTING  
CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT  
**HAGEMAN FARM**  
SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY  
MARK ALAN HEWITT, AIA  
*Architect*  
1 MARCH 2004

E-18

DAIRY AND HORSE BARN MEASURED  
DRAWINGS COURTESY OF:  
JOHN MILLER AND ASSOCIATES  
WEST CHESTER, PA



DAIRY BARN EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT

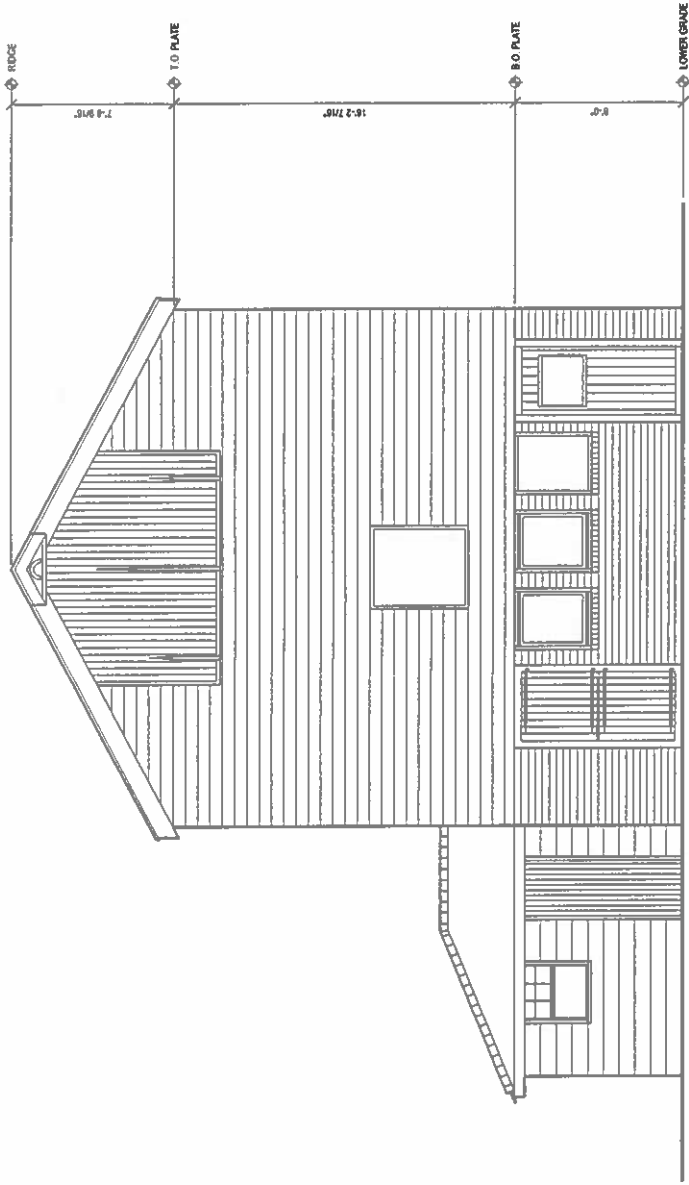
HAGEMAN FARM

SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY

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*Architect*

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E-19



DAIRY BARN WEST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS



HISTORIC  
STRUCTURES REPORT

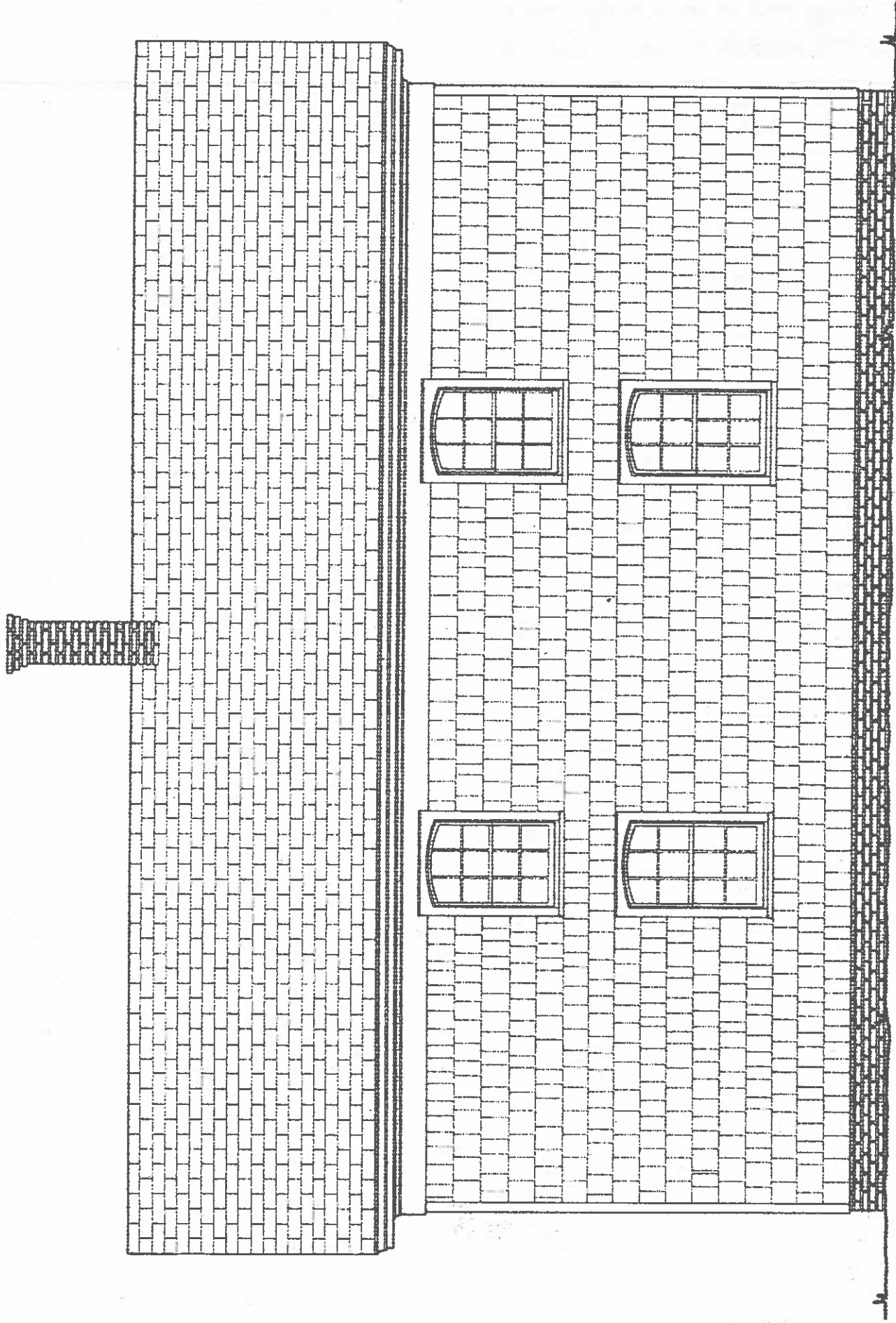
HAGEMAN FARM

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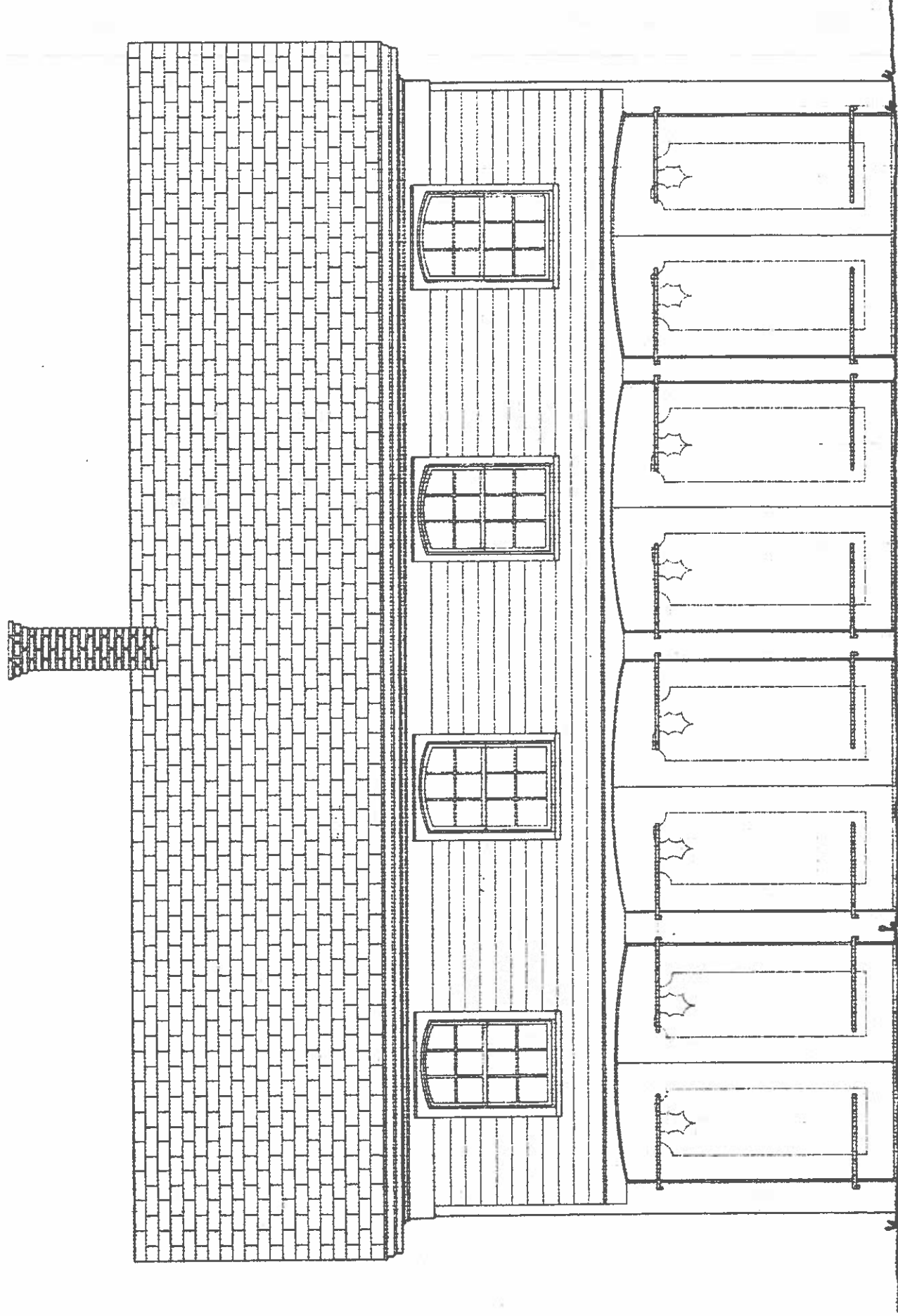
HAGEMAN FARM

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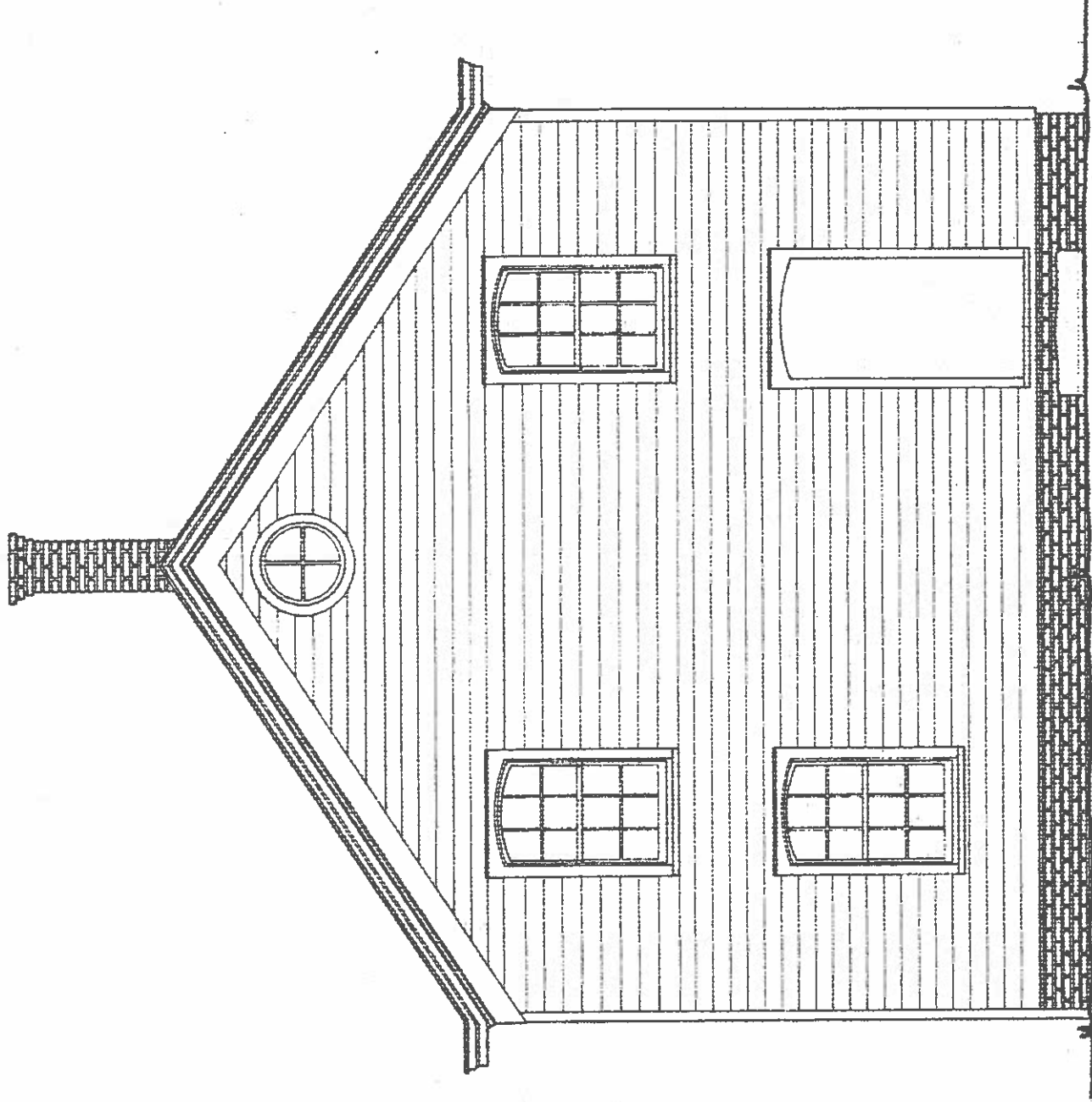
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E-21



HISTORIC  
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**HAGEMAN FARM**  
SOUTH MIDDLEBUSH ROAD, MIDDLEBUSH, NEW JERSEY  
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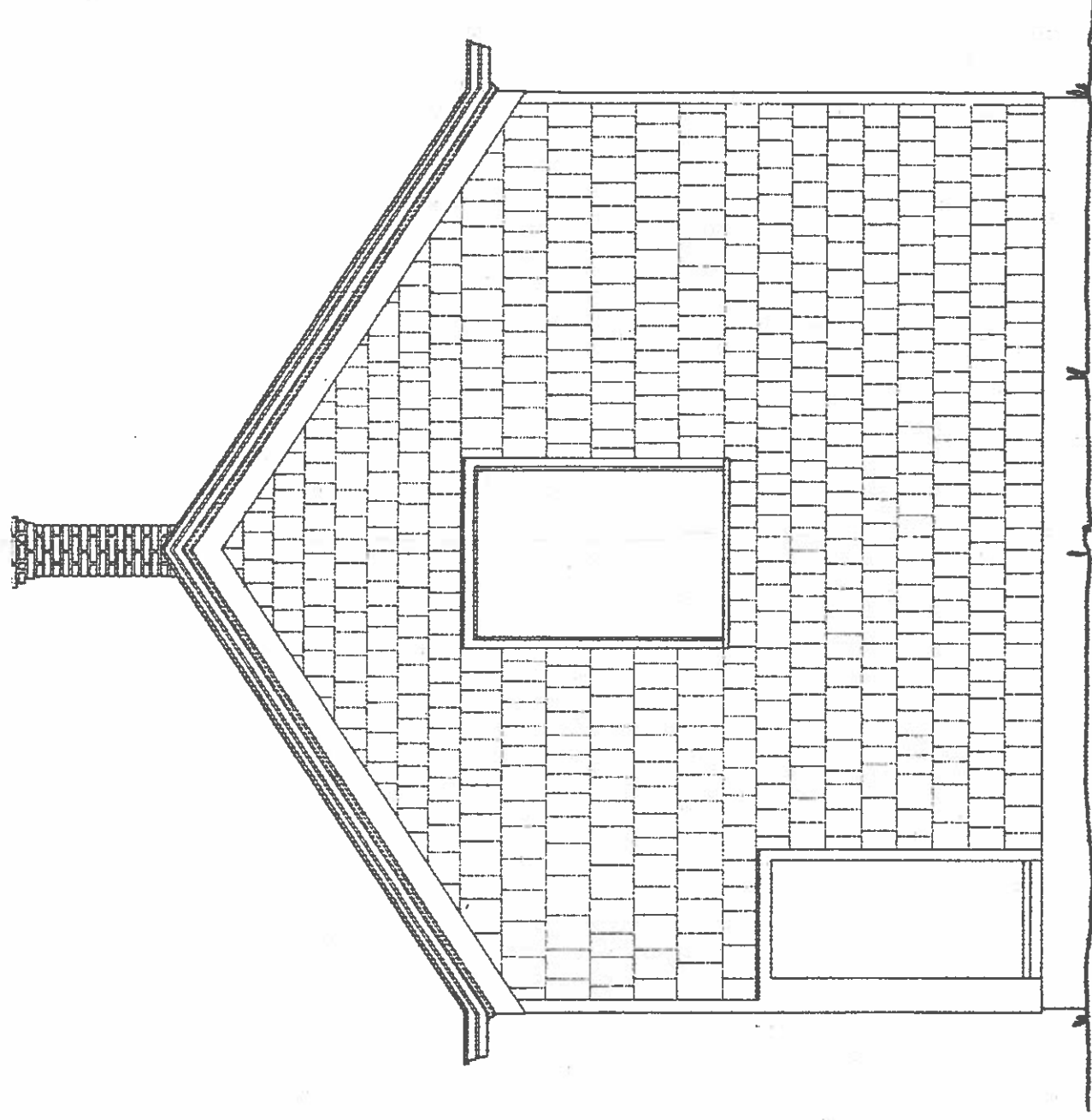
E-22



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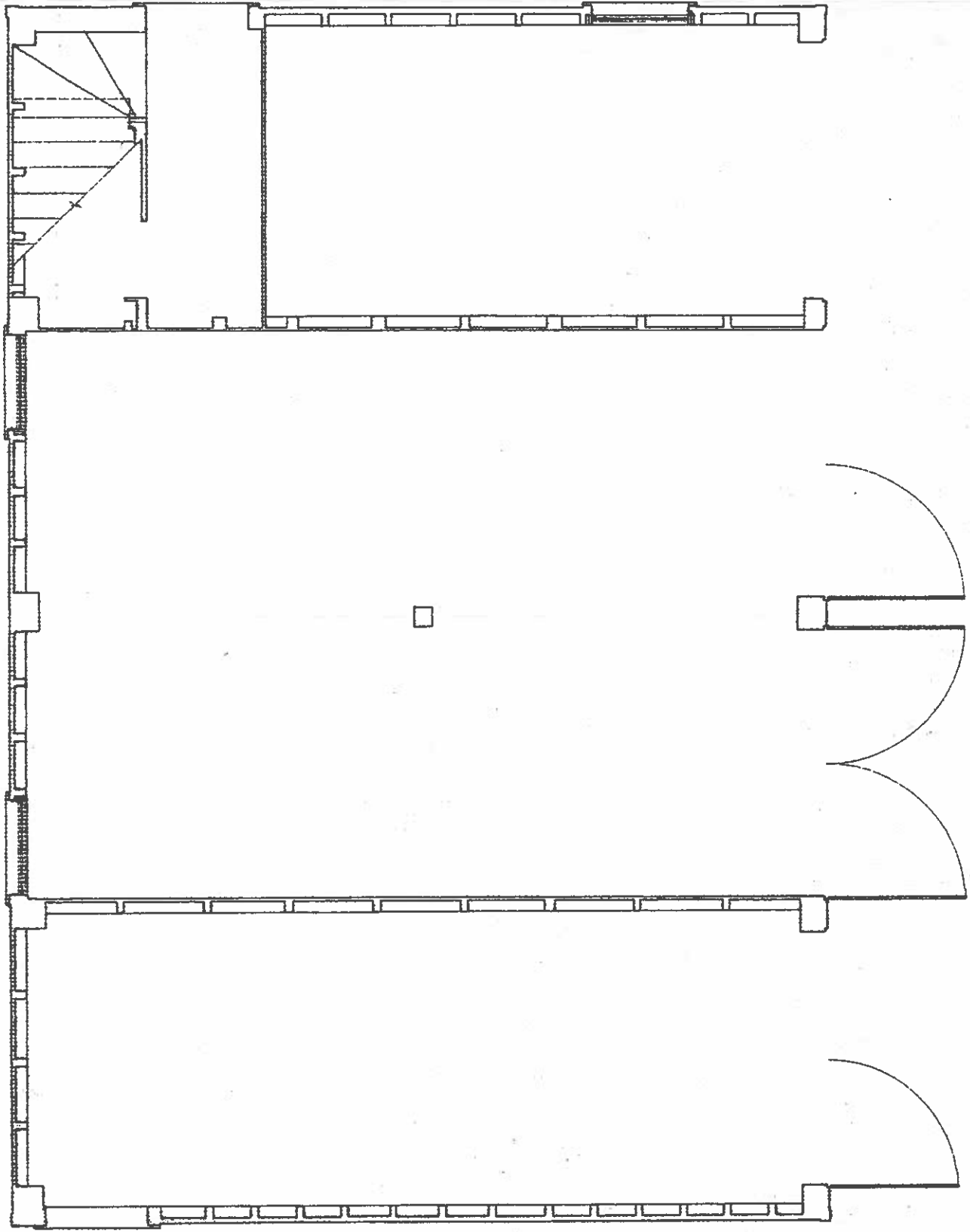
E-23





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E-24

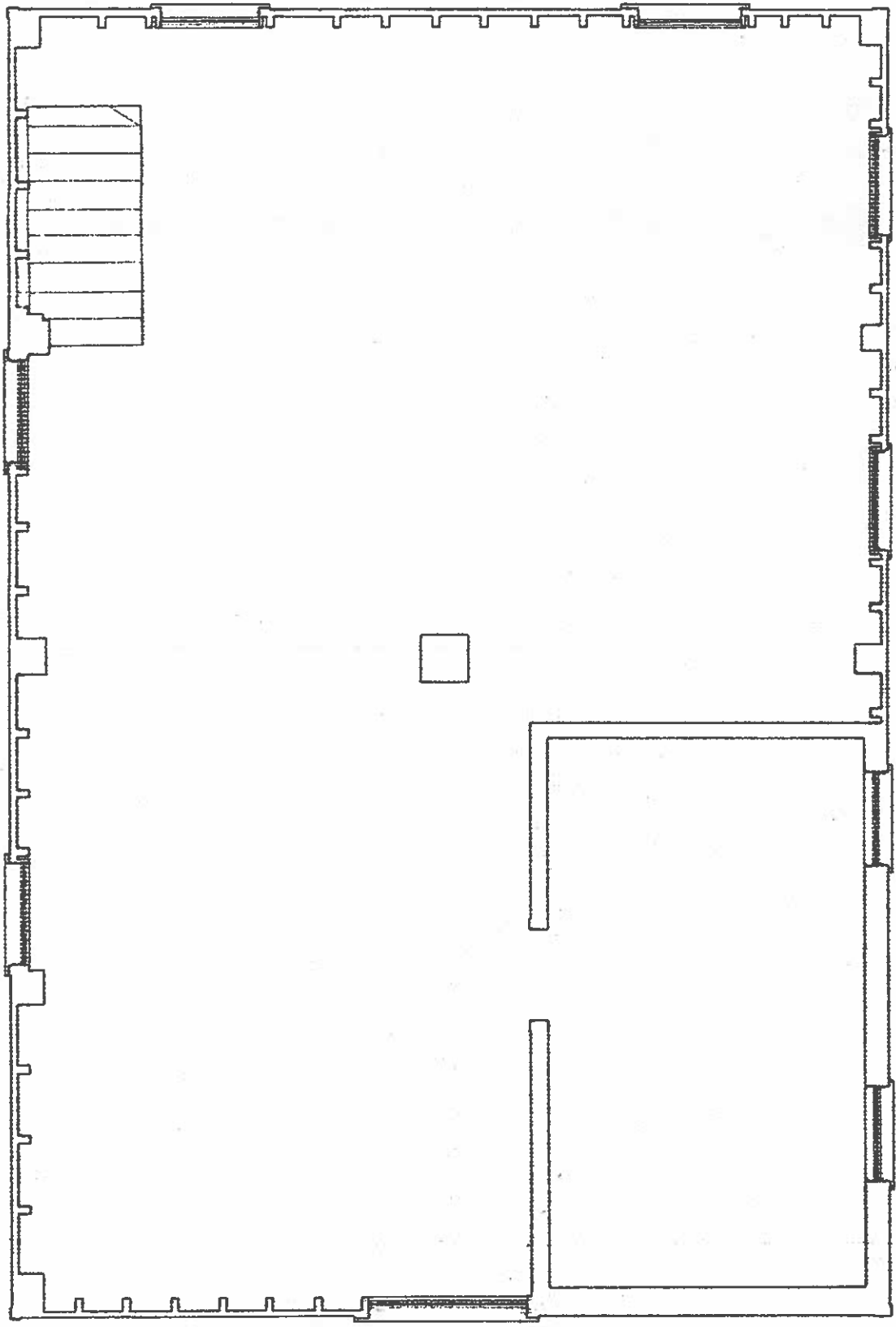


SECTION 100-100

SECTION 100-100

HISTORIC  
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1 MARCH 2004

E-25



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E-26



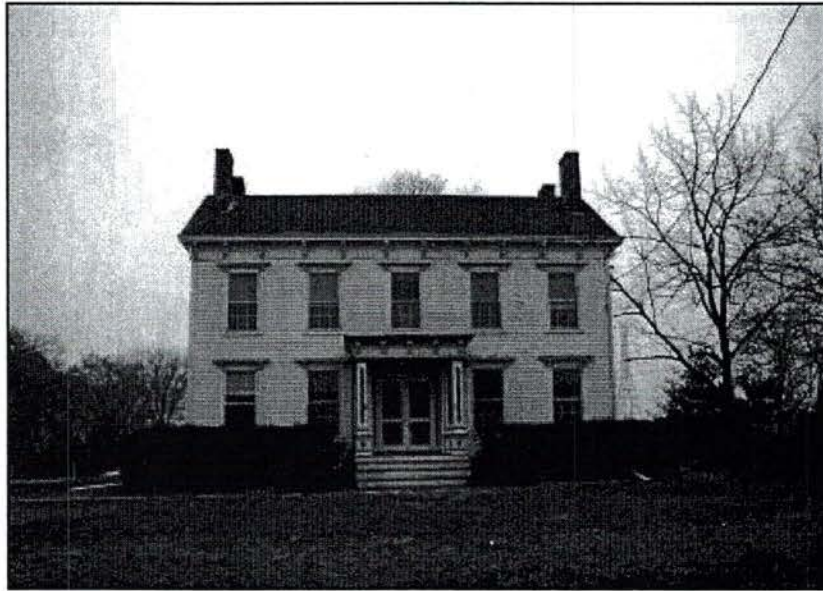


Photo 1: East elevation of the house on the Garretson-Hageman Farm, which was constructed in 1861.

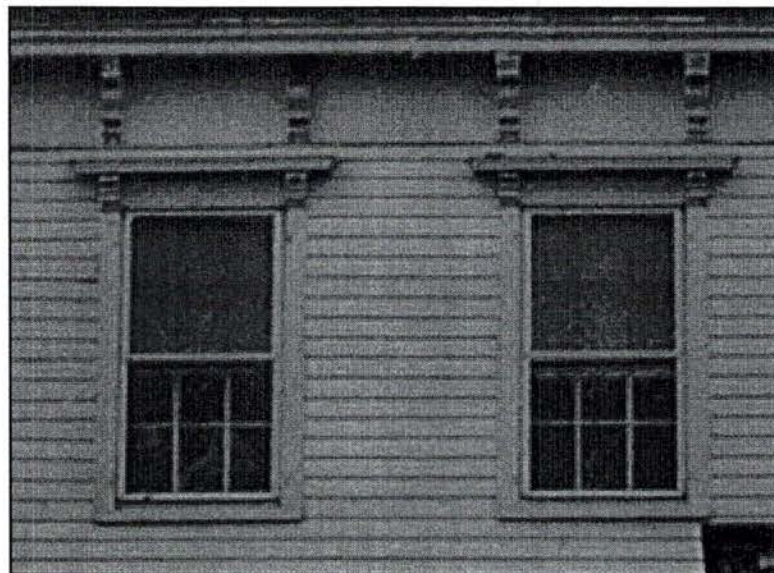


Photo 2: Detail of the six-over-six double-hung sash on the eastern elevation of the main section of the house.



Photo 3: The front porch on the eastern elevation.

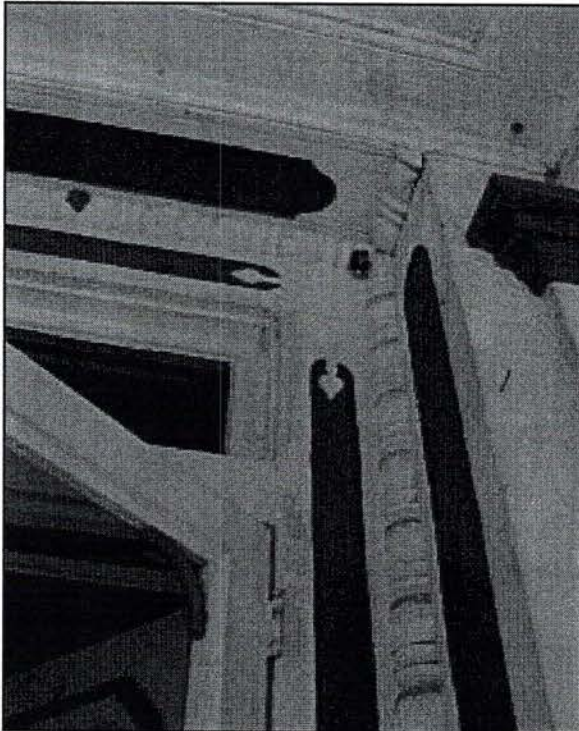


Photo 4: Detail of the front porch on the eastern elevation.



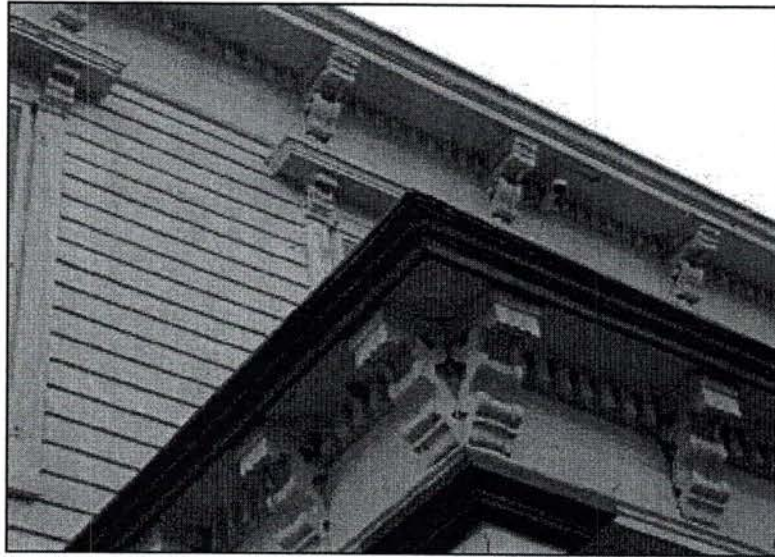


Photo 5: Detail of the front porch and cornice brackets on the eastern elevation. The house retains a large number of its original brackets and dentils.

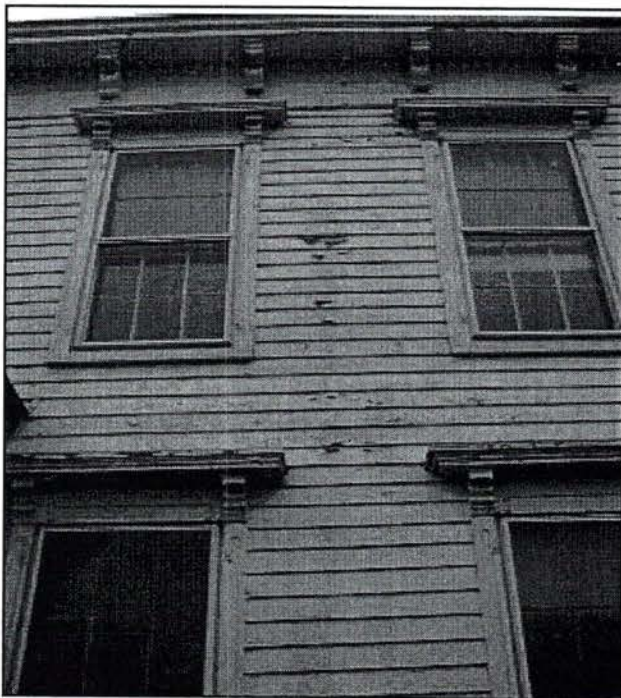


Photo 6: Peeling paint on the eastern elevation.



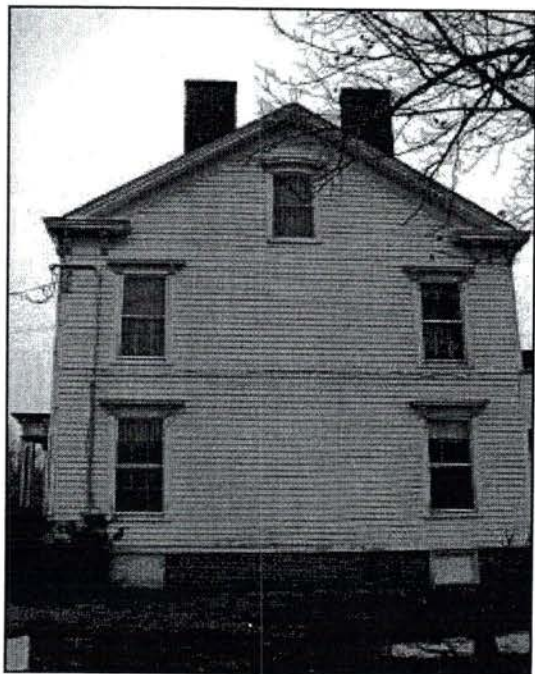


Photo 7: Northern elevation of the main section of the house.

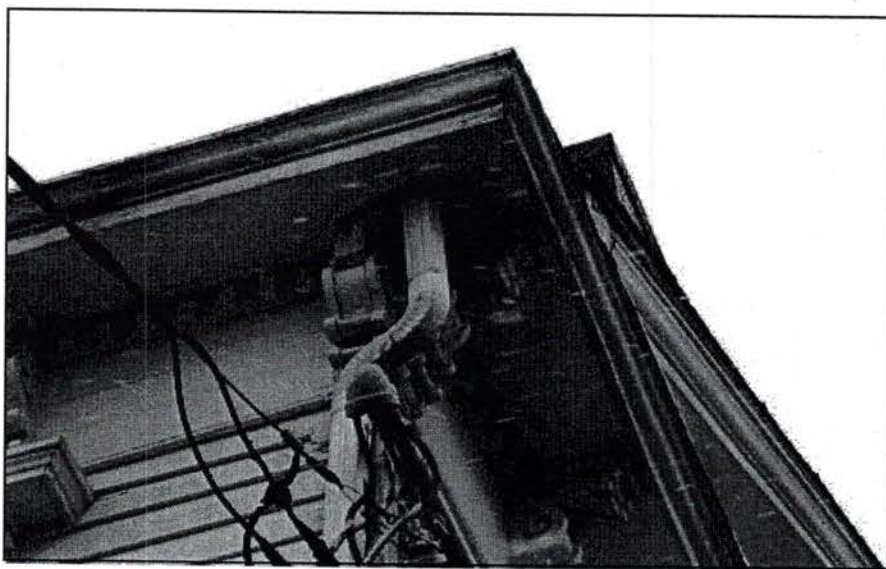


Photo 8: Gutter damage at the northeastern corner of the main section of the house. Biological growth is seen around gutter, leader is rusting and wood soffit is cracking.

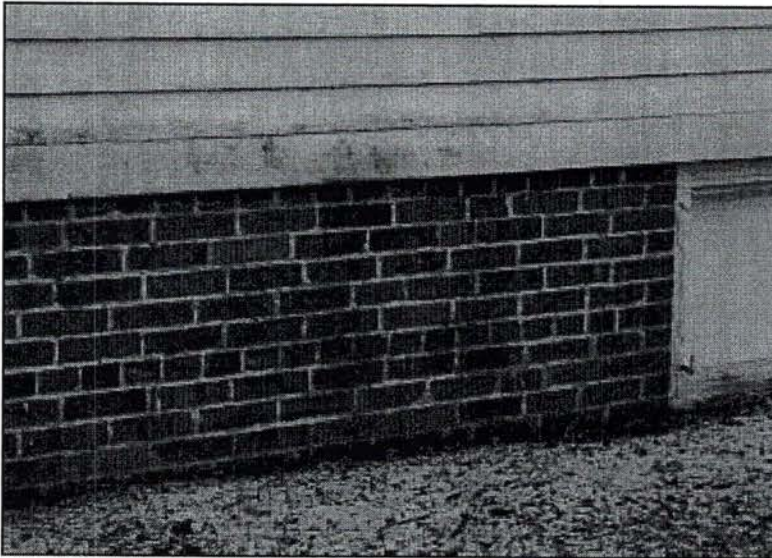


Photo 9: The foundation is constructed of rubble stone to grade with brick laid in a common bond above. Biological growth can be seen at the foundation and lower clapboards of the northern elevation of the main section of the house.

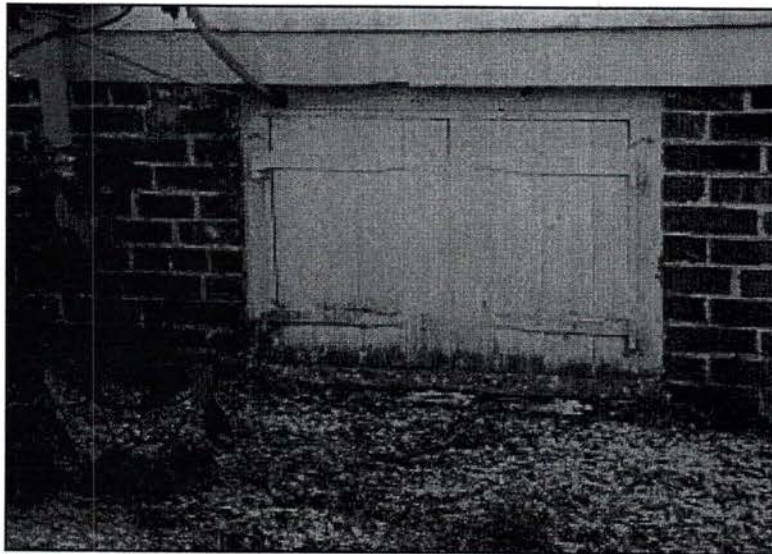


Photo 10: The only remaining pair of shutters for the basement windows are found on the northern and western elevation.





Photo 11: West elevation of the house on the Garretson-Hageman Farm including the main section of the house, the rear ell and the kitchen addition.

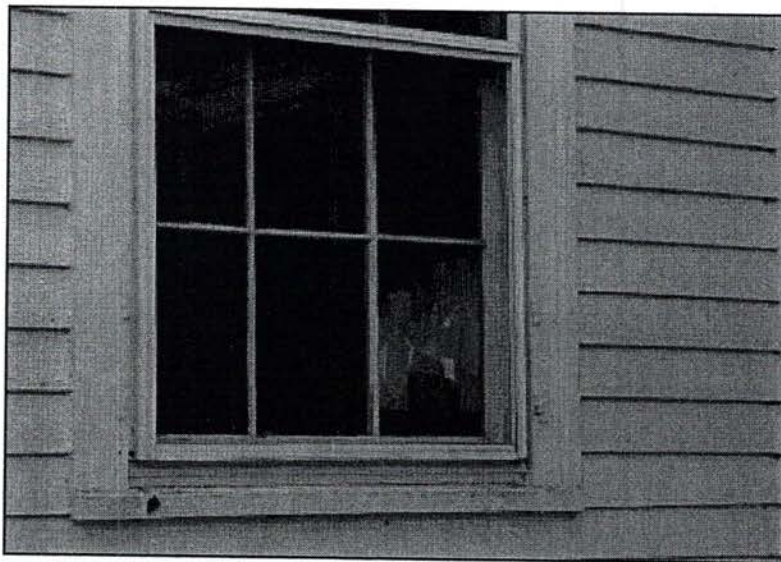


Photo 12: All windows in the main section of the house are original, wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. A broken window at the first floor of the western elevation has been repaired with duct tape.



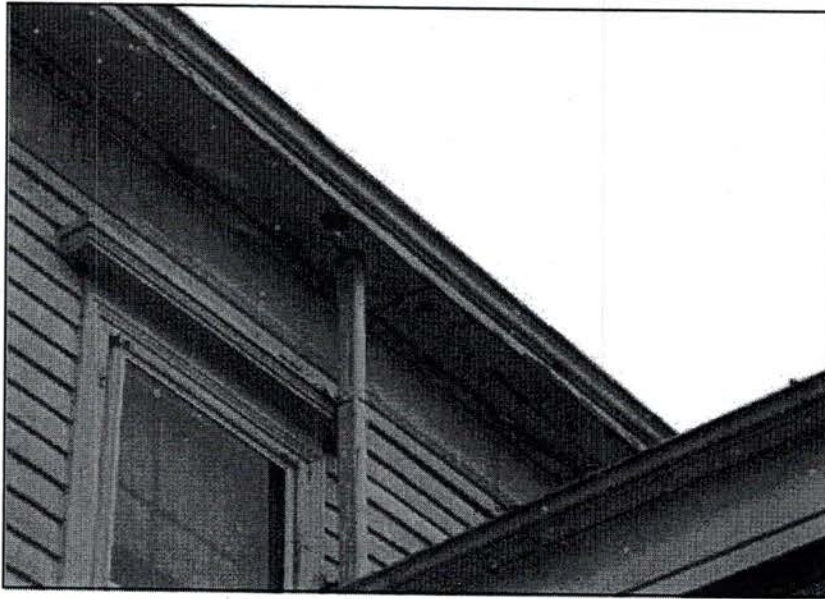


Photo 13: The cornice and window details seen on the front and sides of the house were not extended to the rear of the house. Water infiltration caused by deteriorated gutters on the western elevation of the main section of the house has caused the wood of the cornice to rot and the soffit to split.

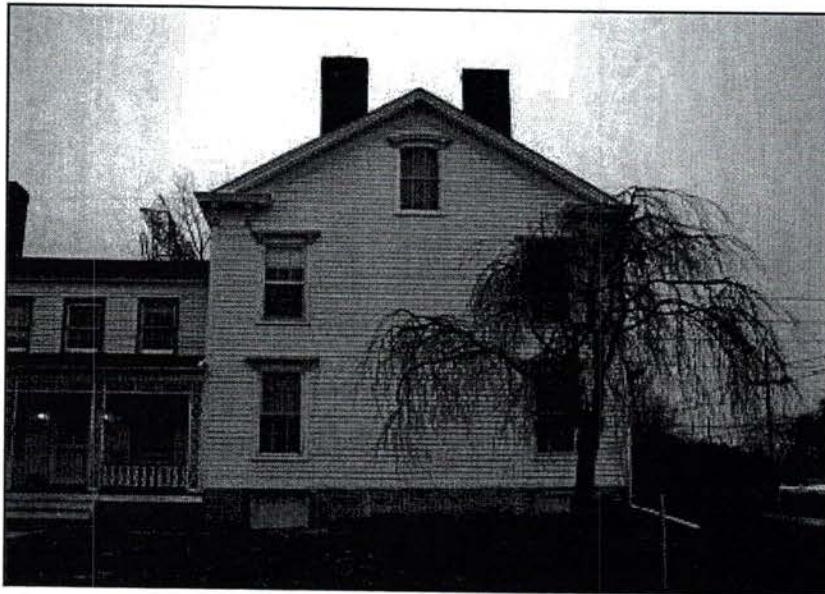


Photo 14: Southern elevation of the main section of the house.



Photo 15: Southern elevation of the rear ell and the kitchen addition.



Photo 16: Detail of the decoration along the cornice of the southern porch of the rear ell. Although several dentils are missing, the majority of the decoration is intact.



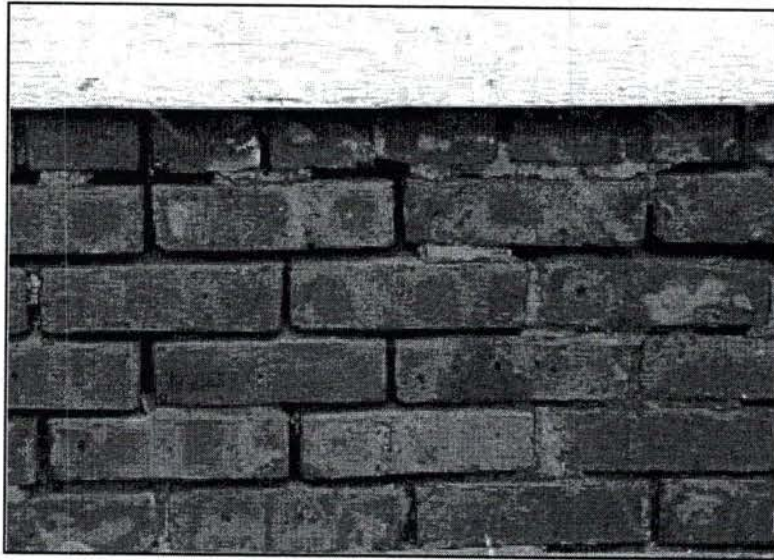


Photo 17: Open joints in the brick foundation of the southern elevation of the rear ell.

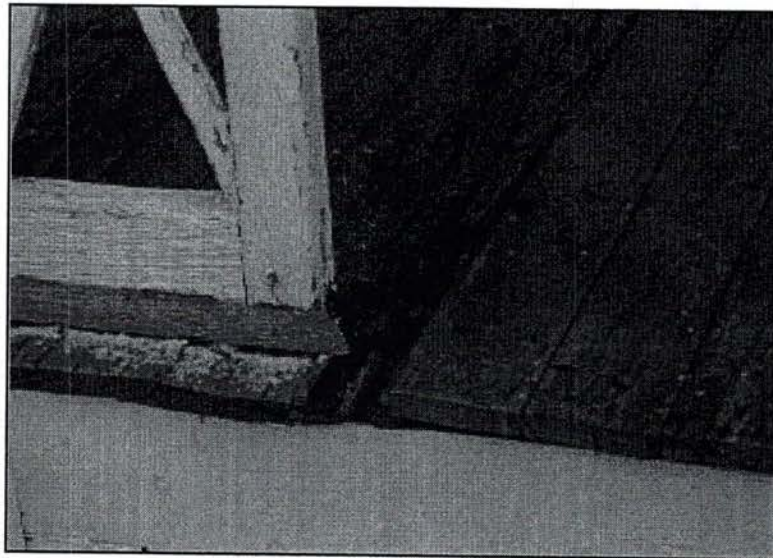


Photo 18: Deteriorated wood of the southern porch of the rear ell.



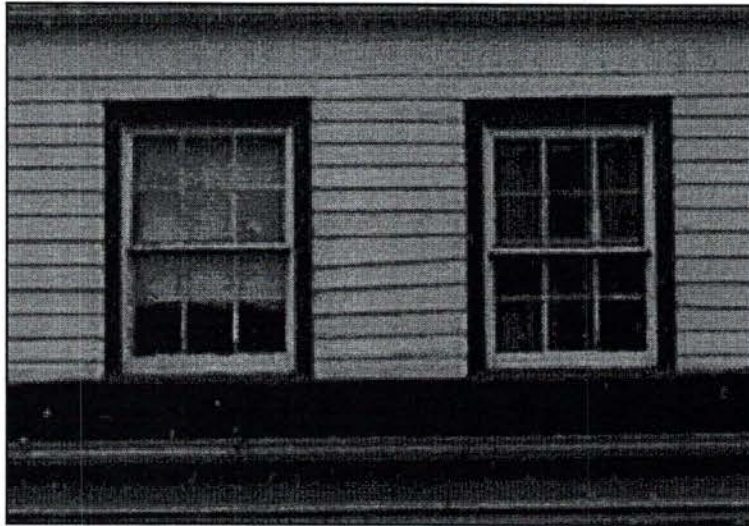


Photo 19: The windows of the rear ell are six-over-six, double-hung sash. The wood on these window frames is deteriorating.

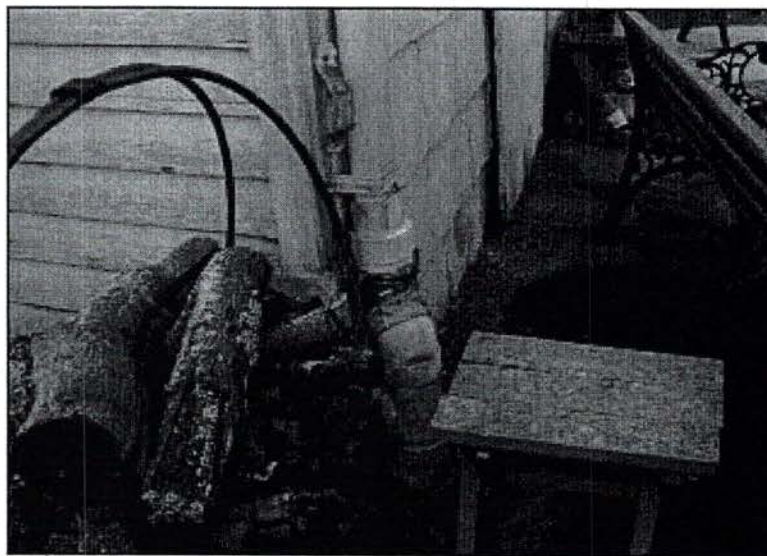


Photo 20: Broken gutter repaired with duct tape at the western elevation of the kitchen wing.



Photo 21: The door on the western elevation of the kitchen wing has been boxed-in with plywood.

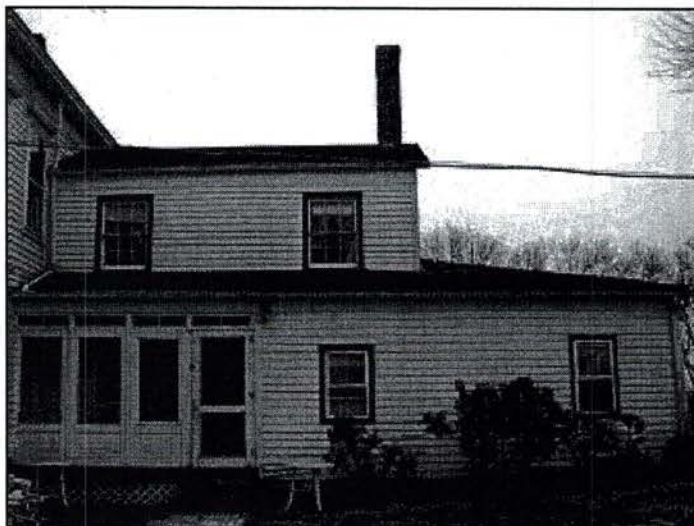


Photo 22: North elevation of the rear ell with the kitchen addition. The northern porch opens into the hallway of the main section of the house.



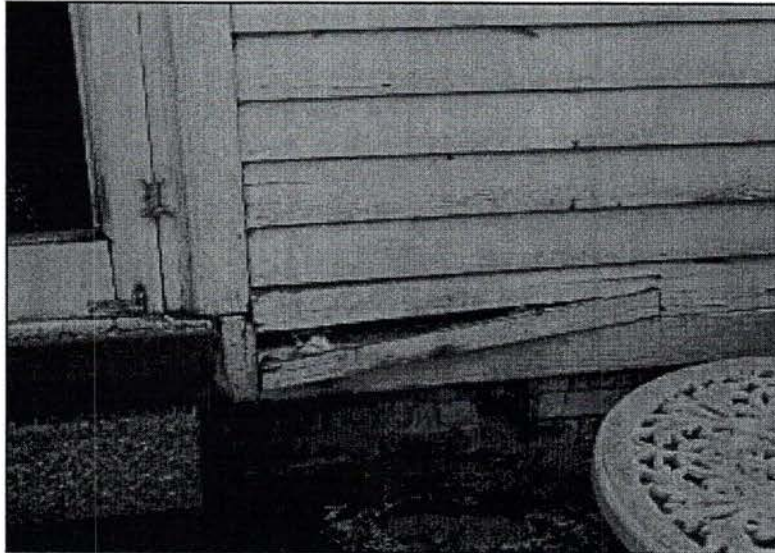


Photo 23: Clapboard detail along the northern elevation of the rear ell. Some of the wood clapboards are deteriorating.

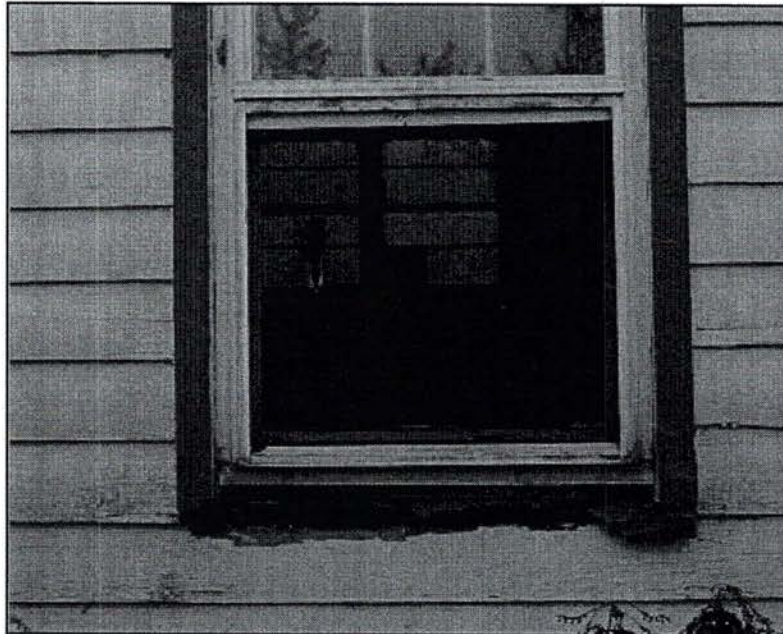


Photo 24: There are three different styles of windows at the kitchen addition, including 2-over-2, 6-over-6 and 6-over-1 double-hung sash. Water infiltration at the northern elevation of the kitchen addition has caused deteriorated wood and biological growth at the window sill.



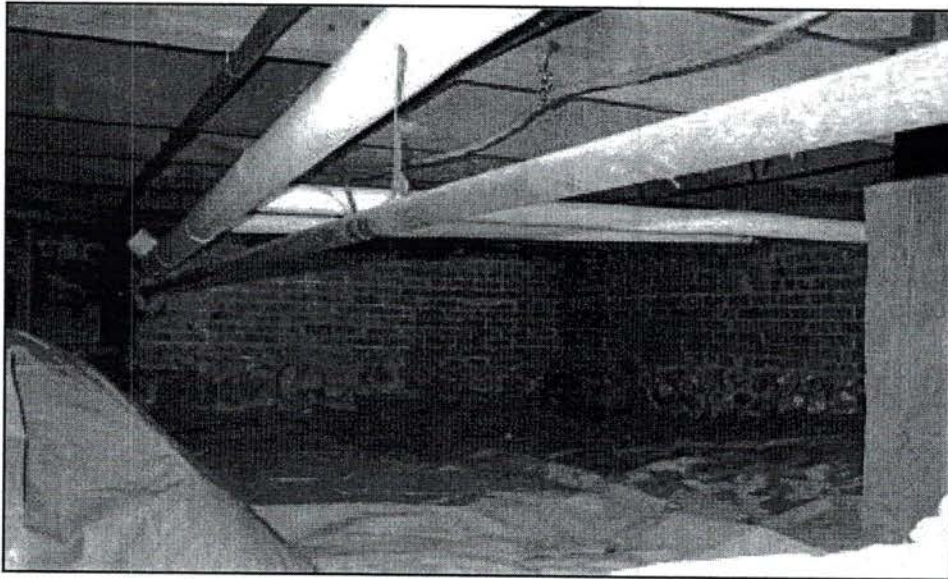


Photo 25: View looking northwest into the crawlspace under the rear ell. The foundation is rubble stone to grade and brick laid in a common bond above.

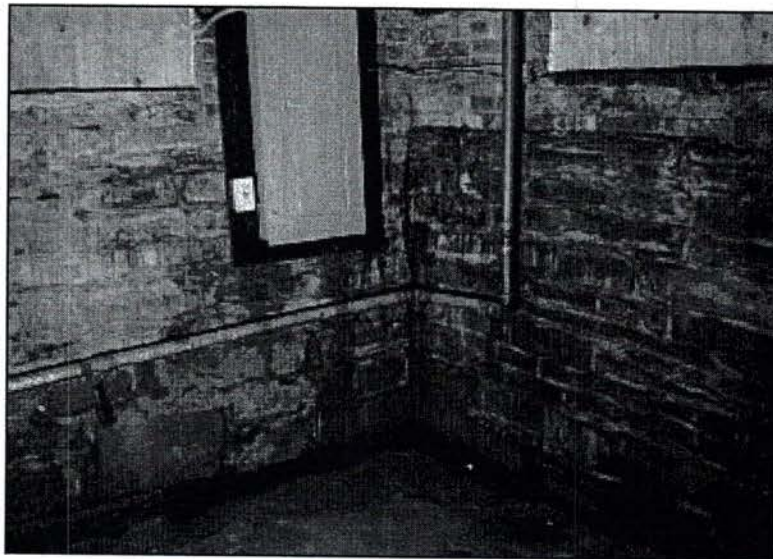


Photo 26: Northeastern corner of Room 000 showing the different finishes between the eastern and northern walls of the foundation. The stones on the eastern wall are cut, while the stones on the northern wall are rubble. Water staining and efflorescence is visible along the northern and eastern walls of this room, and water infiltration is seen in the northeastern corner.



Photo 27: Dated stone found on the eastern wall of Room 100. "B.H. 1861" has been carved into the stone along with three shapes.

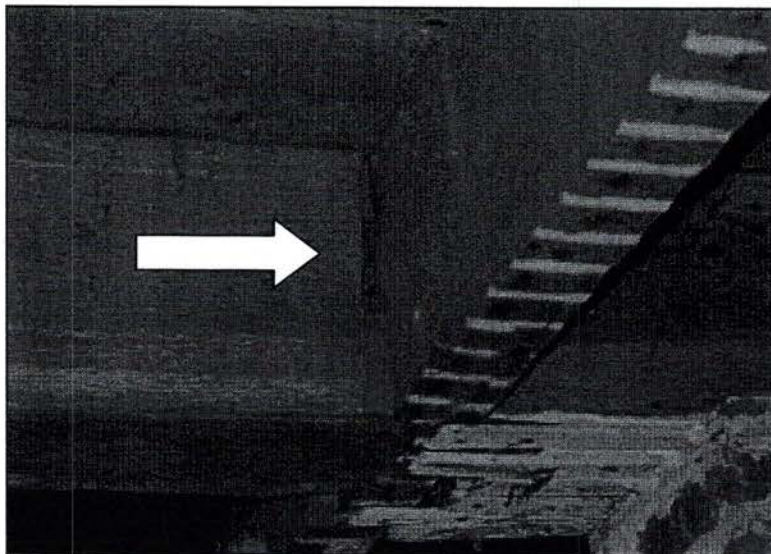


Photo 28: Detail of mortise and tenon joint connecting the floor joists to the girt in Room 000. Remnants of plaster lath can be seen in the lower right corner.





Photo 29: View looking west in Room 000 showing two of the five 2 X 4s that are being used to support the floor joists in this room.

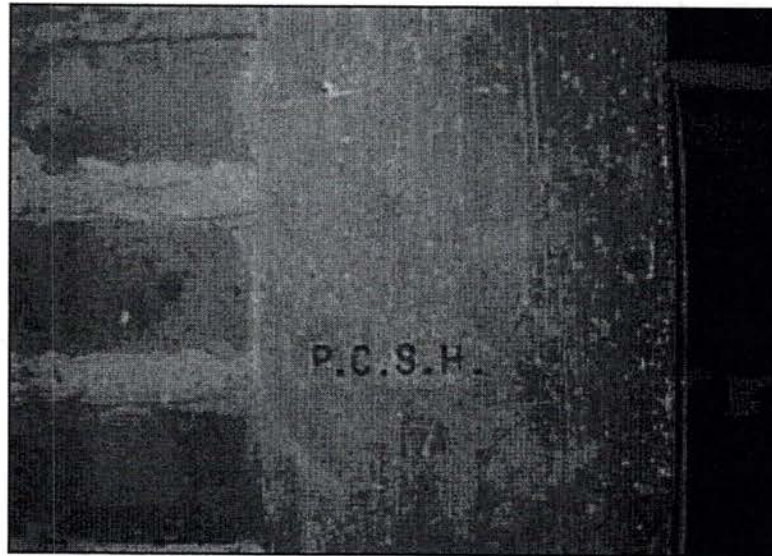


Photo 30: The initials P.C.S.H. have been carved into the door frame leading into Room 001. These initials most likely belong to Peter C. Staats Hagemen who moved into the house in 1913.



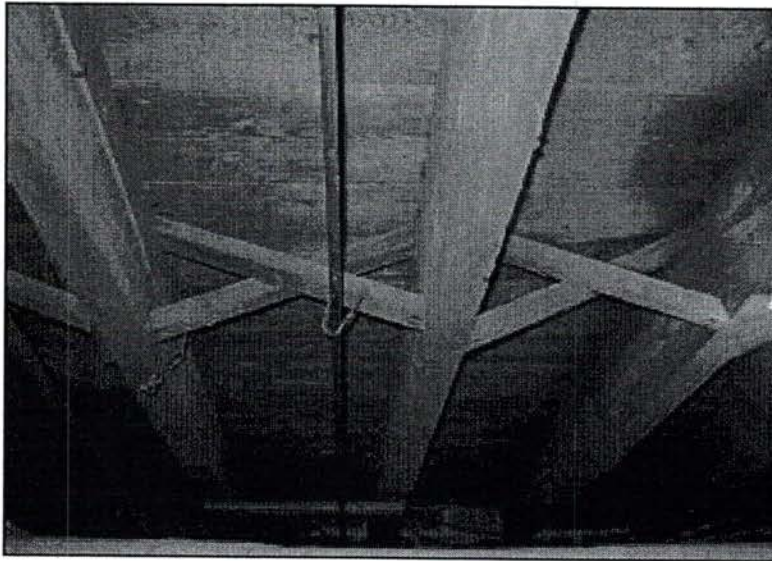


Photo 31: View looking west in Room 002 showing the bracing between the first floor joists.



Photo 32: View looking south in Room 002 showing the recycled door leading from the basement to the south lawn.



Photo 33: The brick piers supporting the girts in Room 002 were a later addition.

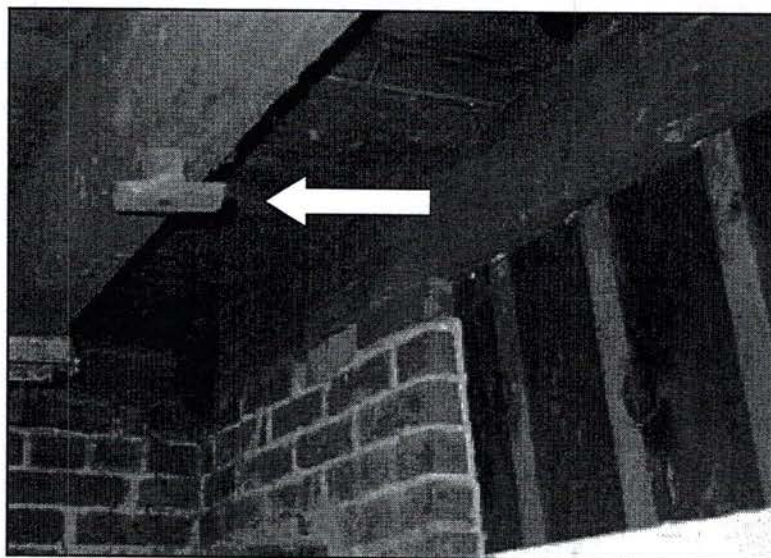


Photo 34: The awning windows in Room 002 were held up by wooden hooks (arrow).



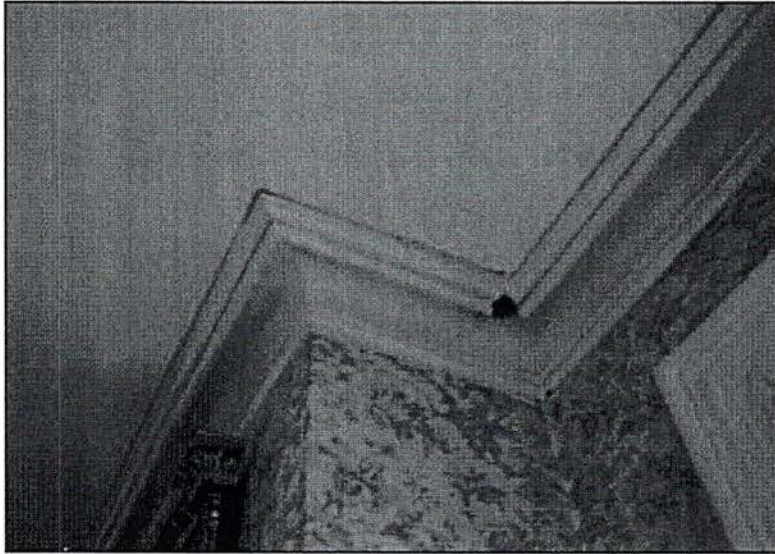


Photo 35: Coved ceiling molding in Room 100.

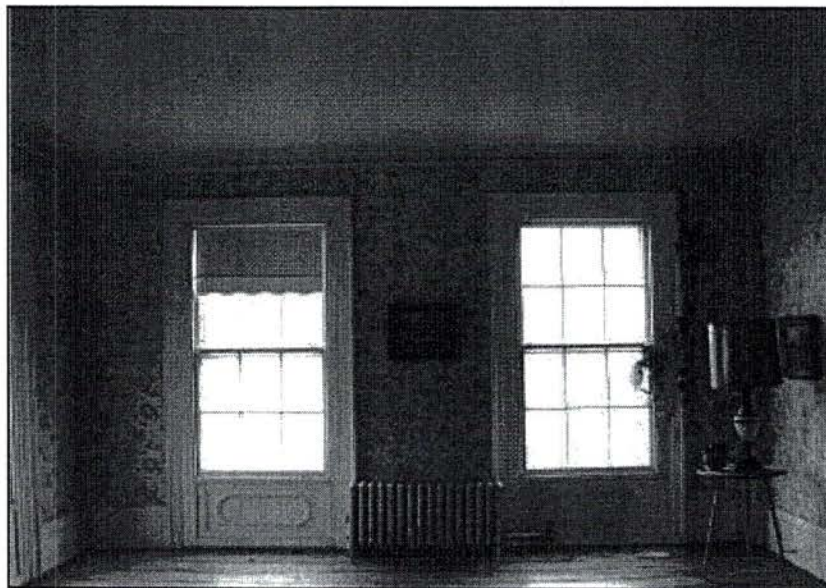


Photo 36: View looking east in Room 100 showing the decorative skirts under the windows.





Photo 37: View looking north in Room 100. The mantle along the northern wall is a replacement.

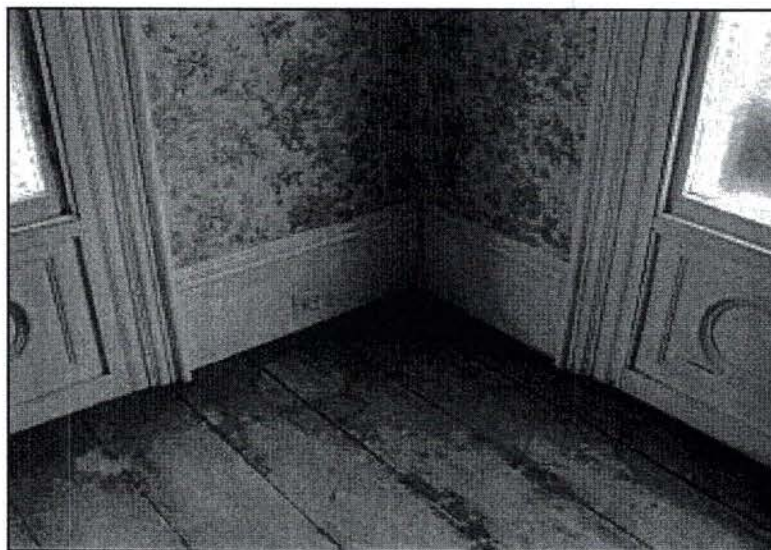


Photo 38: Detail of the northeastern corner of Room 100. The floors this room have been stained.



Photo 39: View looking west in Room 101, the hallway.

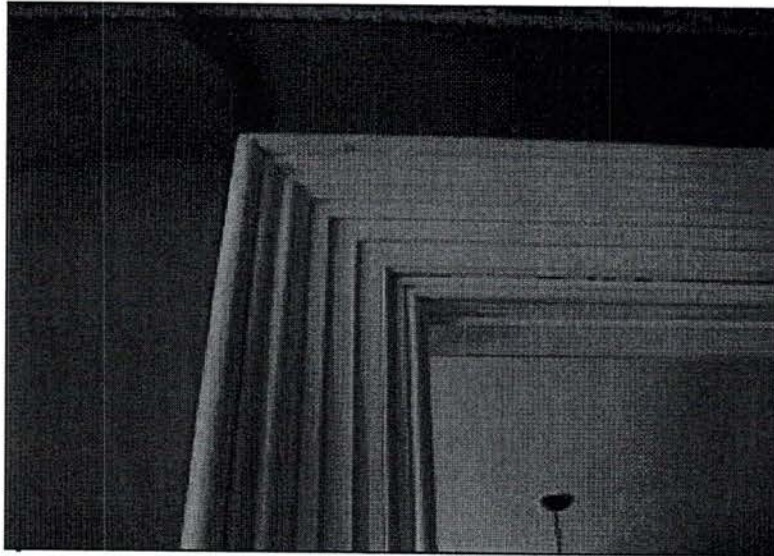


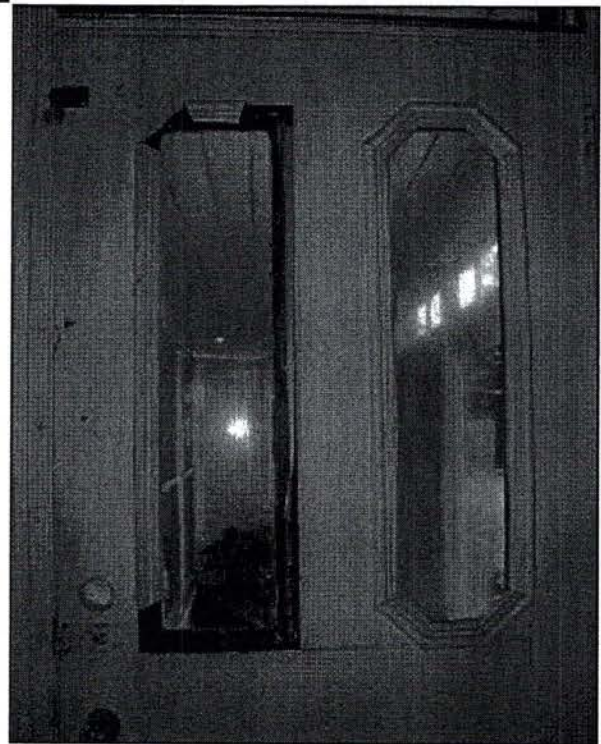
Photo 40: The door frame moldings for Room 101 are identical to the door frames in Rooms 100 and 102.





Photo 41: Looking east towards the main entrance in Room 101.

Photo 42: The moldings around the glazing for the back door in Room 101 are broken and missing.





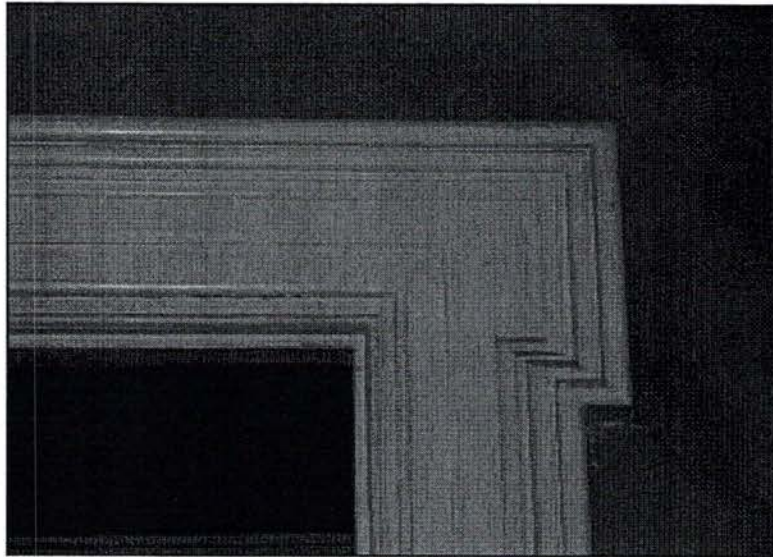


Photo 43: The door and window frames of Rooms 102 and 103 have “ears” at their tops.

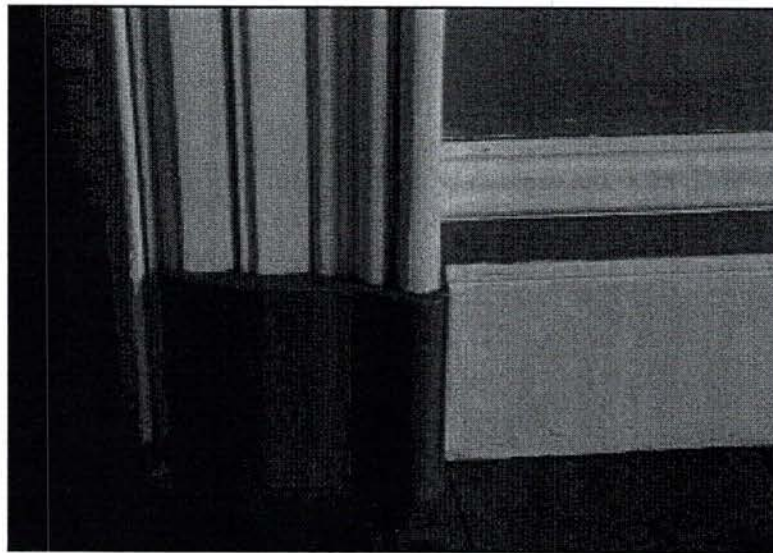


Photo 44: The base of the door and window frames in Rooms 102 and 104 has a more decorative base than is found in Rooms 100 and 103.

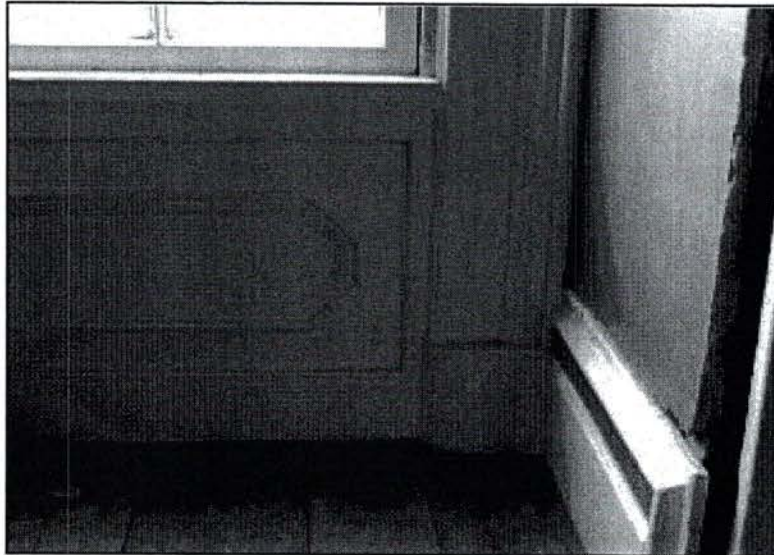


Photo 45: The window skirts in Rooms 102 and 104 have octagonal moldings instead of the oval moldings found in Rooms 100 and 102.

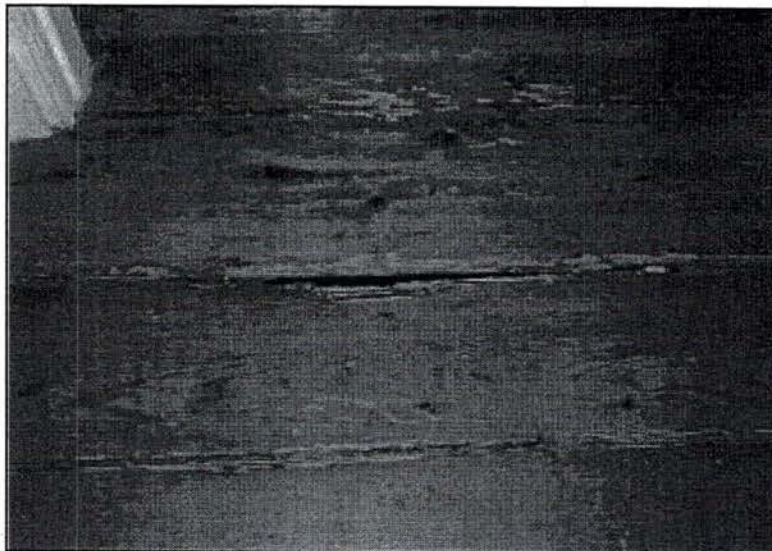


Photo 46: Damaged floors in Room 104 near the entrance to Room 102. This damage is typical of the wood floors.

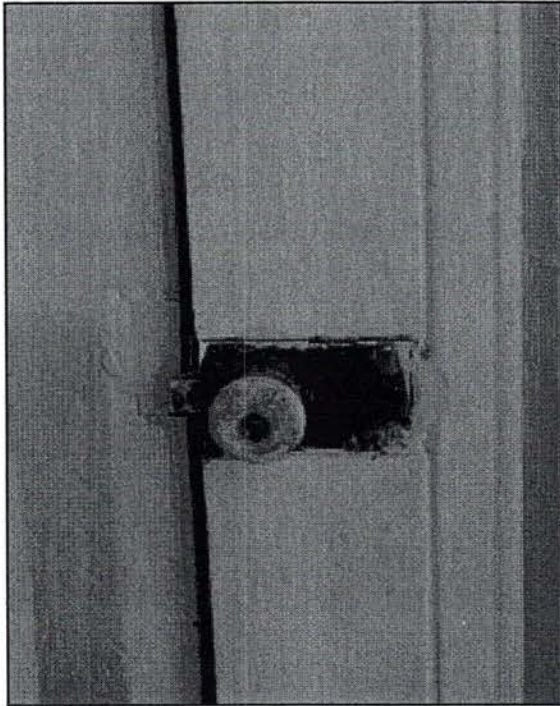


Photo 47: Cupboards are found next to the chimney flue in several of the rooms. The only remaining lock is found in Room 104.



Photo 48: Window along the southern wall of Room 104 that is missing part of its molding.





Photo 49: View looking southwest towards western wall of Room 105. The stairs leading to the second floor of the rear ell are hidden behind the wall at the right edge of the frame.

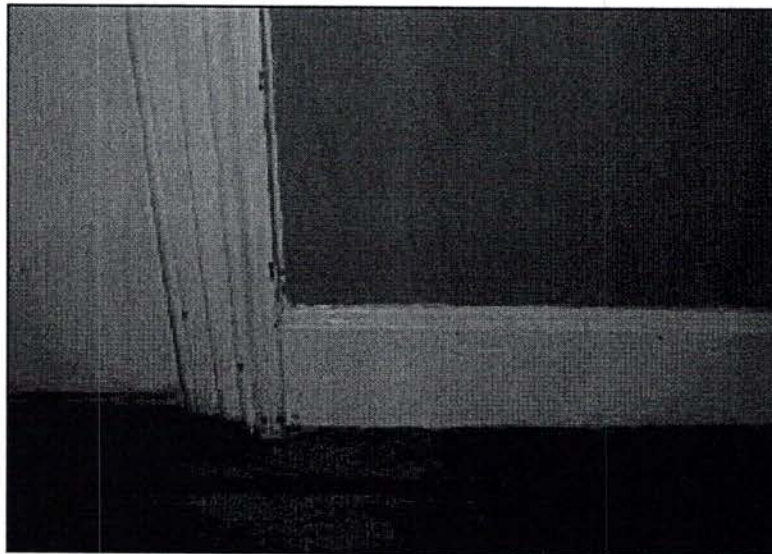


Photo 50: The baseboards and window moldings for Room 105 are not as elaborate as those found in the main section of the house.

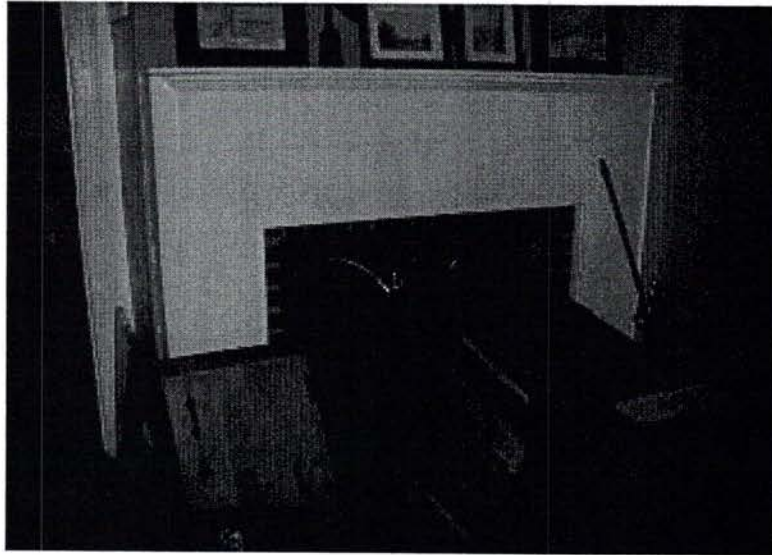


Photo 51: The fireplace along the western wall of Room 105 is a replacement.

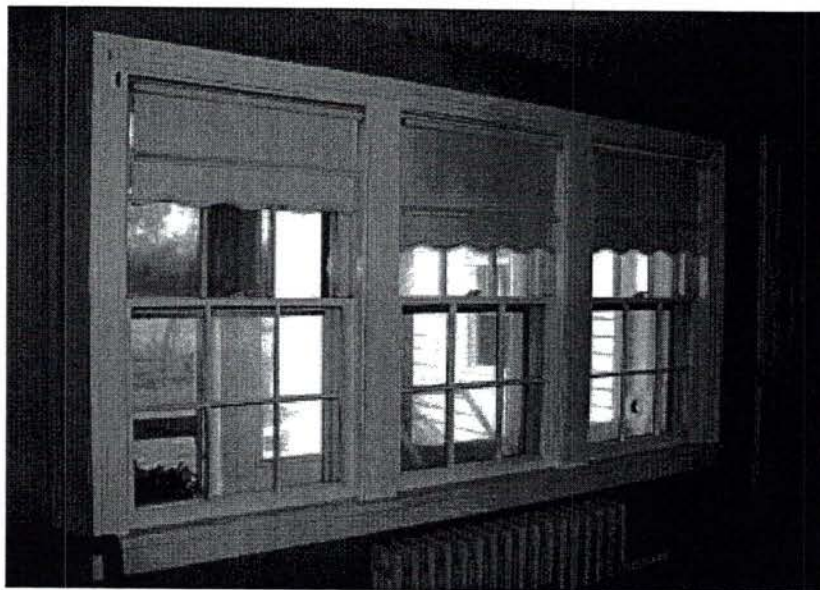


Photo 52: Triple set of windows along the northern wall of Room 105. Note the different colored panes of glass and the bull-nose pane in the easternmost window.



Photo 53: Possible location of a hole for a stove in Room 106.

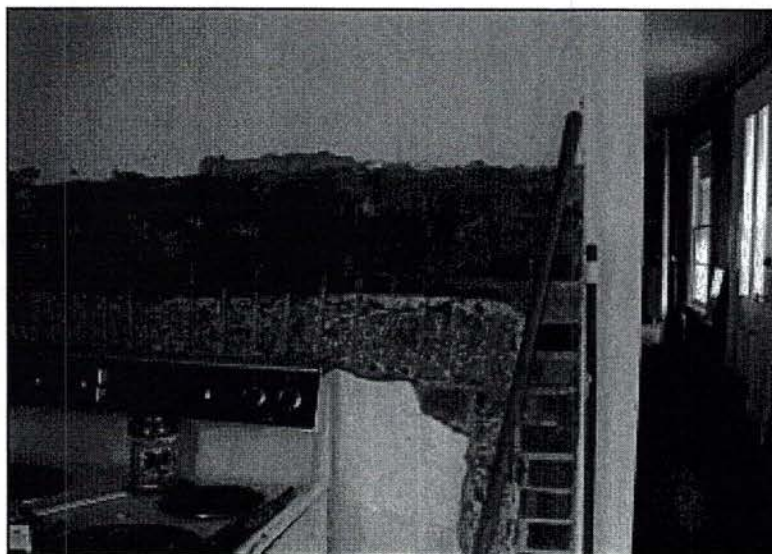


Photo 54: Remnants of a brick fireplace along the eastern wall of Room 106 have been partially exposed by the removal of plaster.





Photo 55: View looking along the western wall of Room 106, which is in the process of cleaning and remodeling. The entrance at the right of the frame has been covered with plywood. The floor is plywood painted to resemble formica.

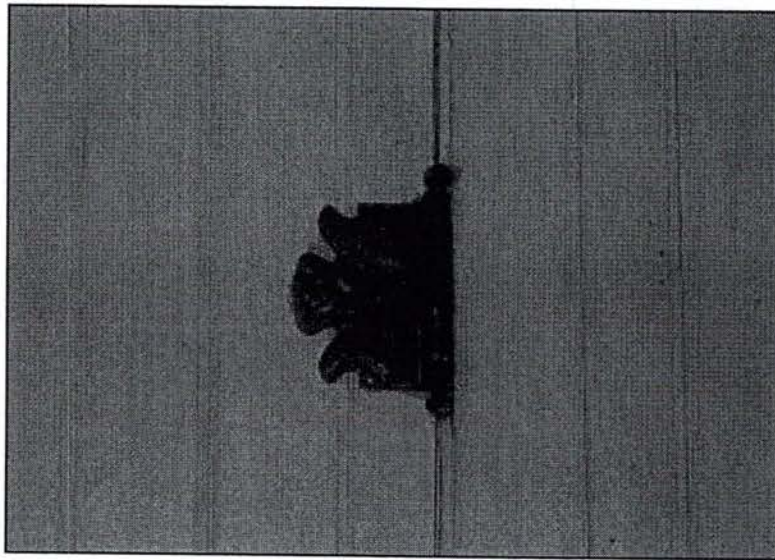


Photo 56: Decorative closet hinge in Room 106.



Photo 57: View looking towards the eastern wall of Room 200. The wood window skirts are decorated with rectangular molding.



Photo 58: Detail of the door frame moldings for Room 200. These moldings are similar to the ones found on the first floor.



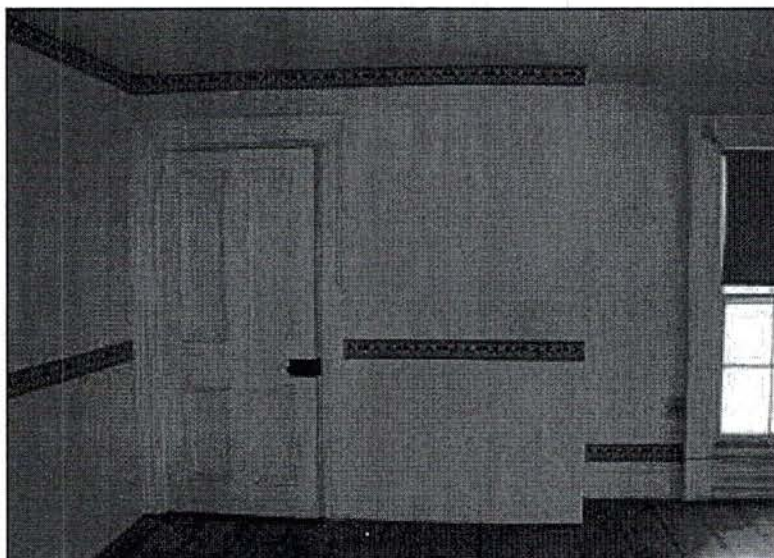


Photo 59: Closet on north wall of Room 200. This door retains original box lock. This closet door is missing a section of its molding on the right hand side.

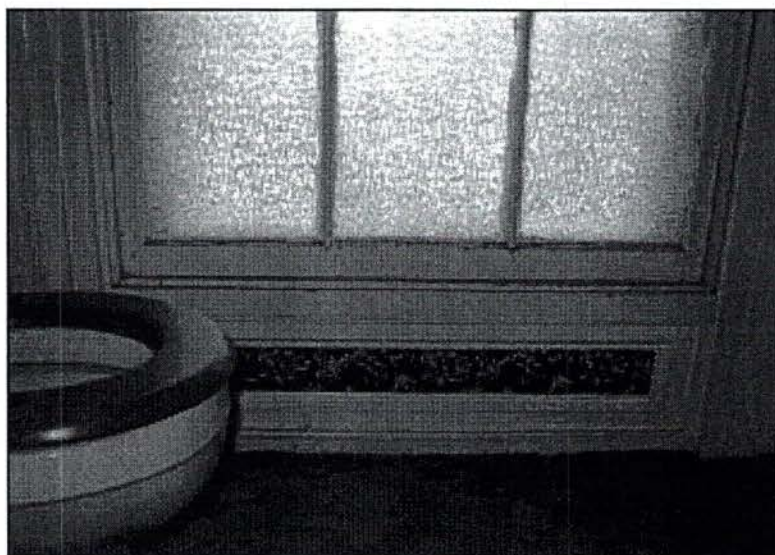


Photo 60: Detail of the wood skirt under window in Room 201. All of the east facing windows of the second floor have the wood skirts.



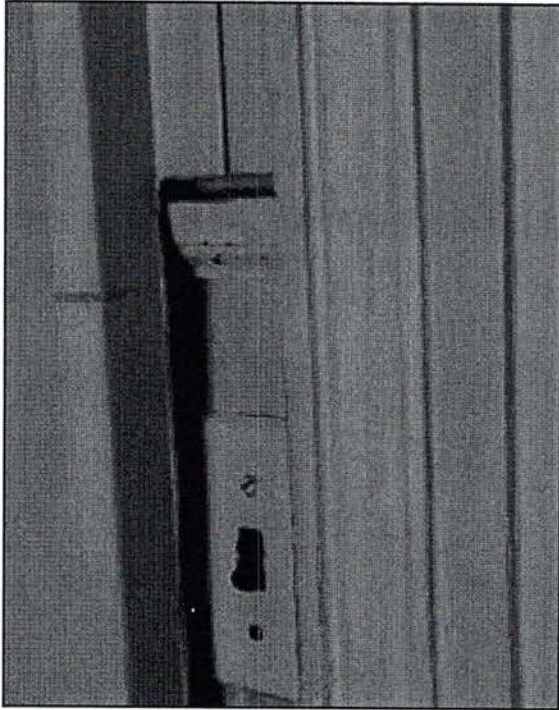


Photo 61: Chair rail behind the fiberglass tub in Room 201. This is the only chair rail found in the house.



Photo 62: Original baseboard behind the fiberglass tub in Room 201. This baseboard matches the baseboard throughout the second floor of the main section of the house.

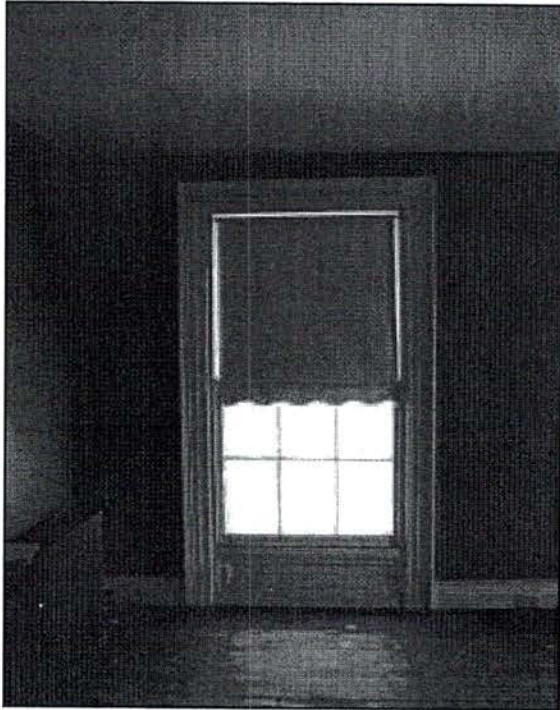


Photo 63: Detail of the south wall in Room 202 showing window moldings. All windows in the east facing rooms have wood skirts.



Photo 64: The wood floors of Room 202 have wood loss at the tongue and groove joints, cracks in several planks and staining.



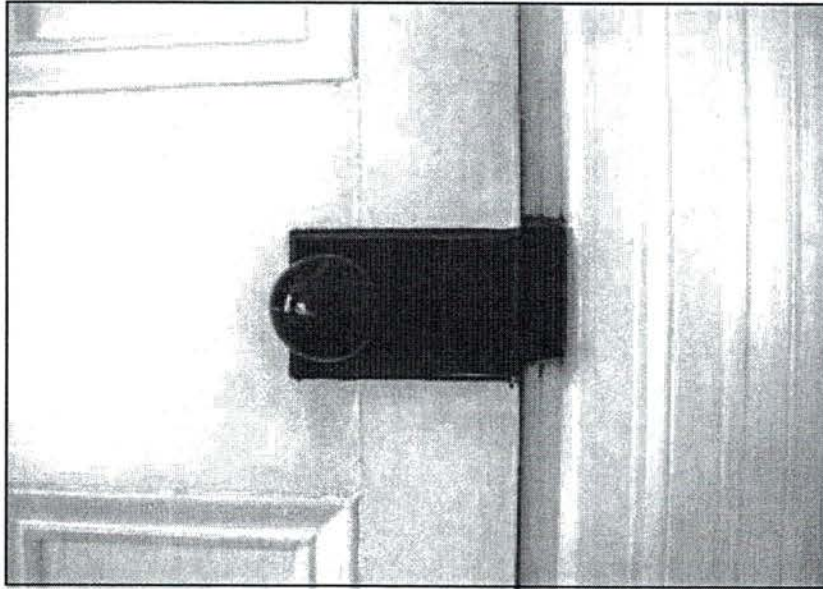


Photo 65: Original box lock hardware found on the closets in Room 202.

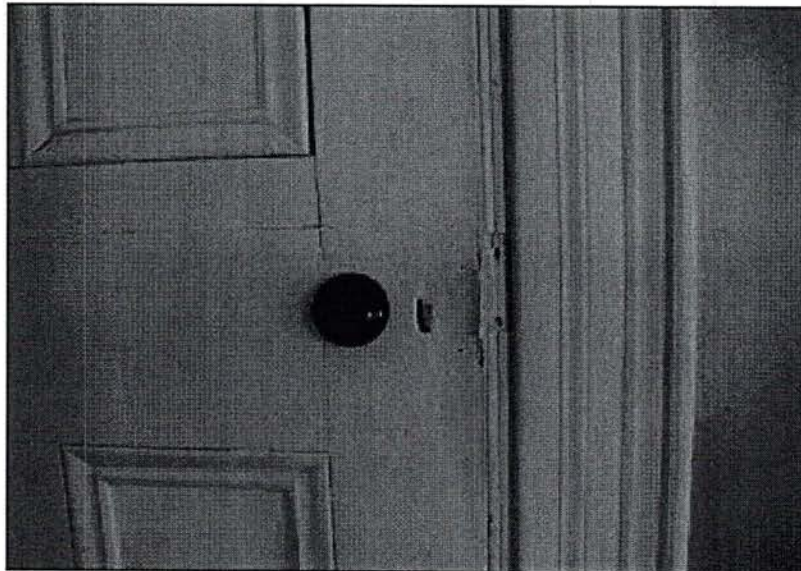


Photo 66: Entrance door to Room 202 showing ghost of the original box lock hardware.



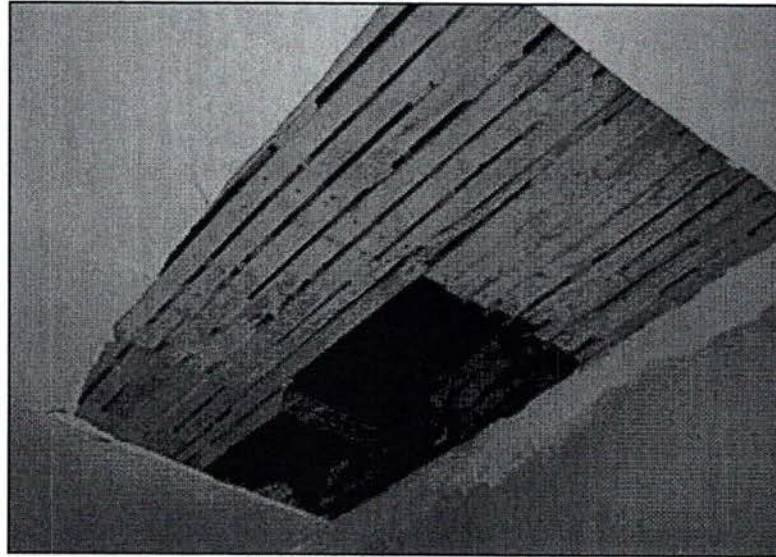


Photo 67: Drywall cut away at ceiling in Room 204 revealing that the drywall has been installed over the original lath.

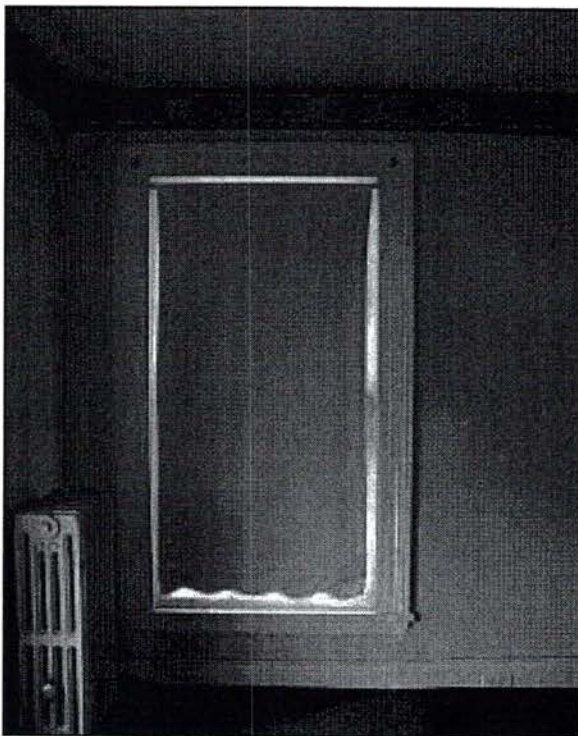


Photo 68: West facing window in Room 205. Unlike in the east facing rooms, the windows of the west facing rooms of the main section of the house do not have decorative skirts.



Photo 69: Plaster removed from the northern wall of Room 206 has exposed the timber framing and brick nogging of the rear ell. A recycled beam, with empty mortise joint can be seen next to the ceiling.

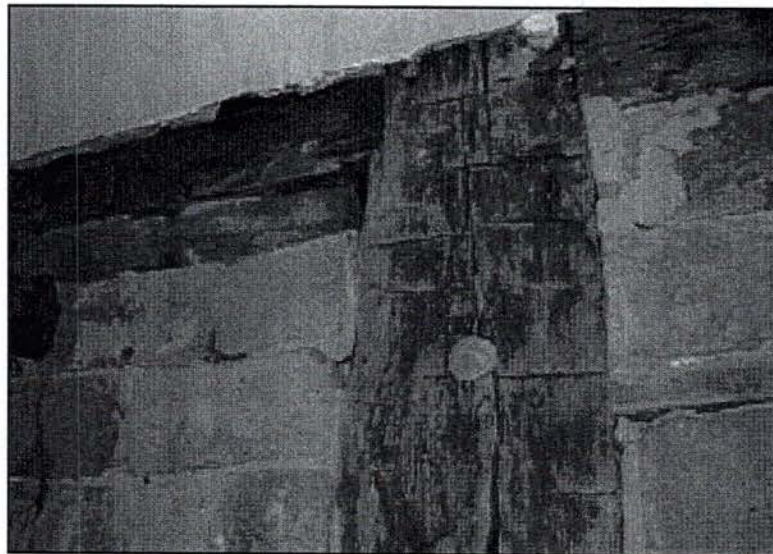


Photo 70: Detail of a hand hewn timber framing member, possibly recycled, found in Room 206.



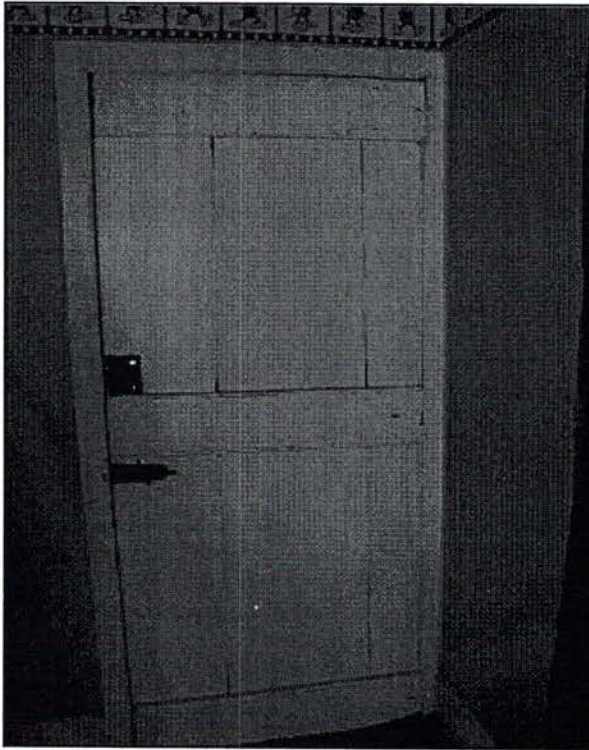


Photo 71: Recycled, hand planed, board and batton door in Room 207 (closed).

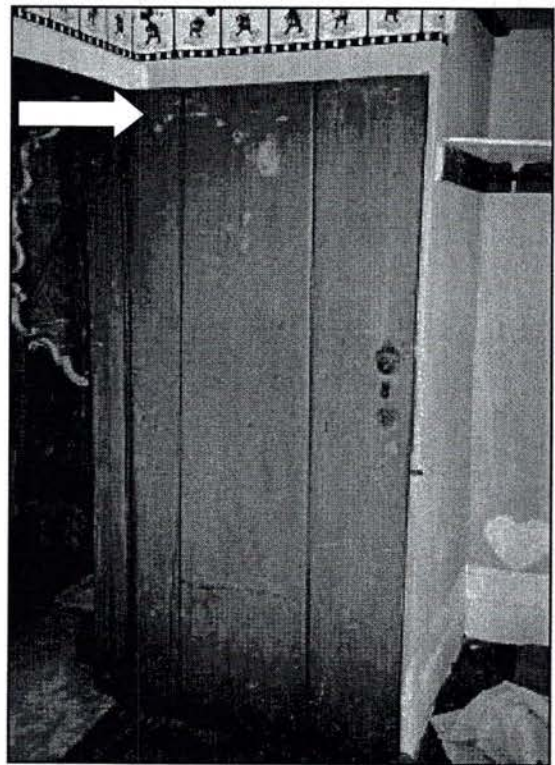


Photo 72: Recycled, hand planed, board and batton door in Room 207 (open). Ghosting of strap hinges can be seen at the top and bottom of the door.





Photo 73: Ghost of Suffolk latch on the door to Room 207.

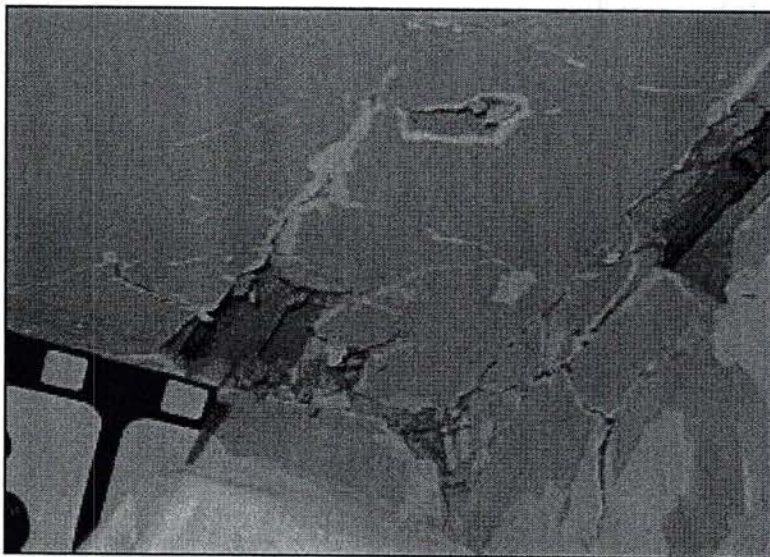


Photo 74: Damage to plaster ceiling and walls in the northwest corner of Room 207 reveals that the plaster is original.

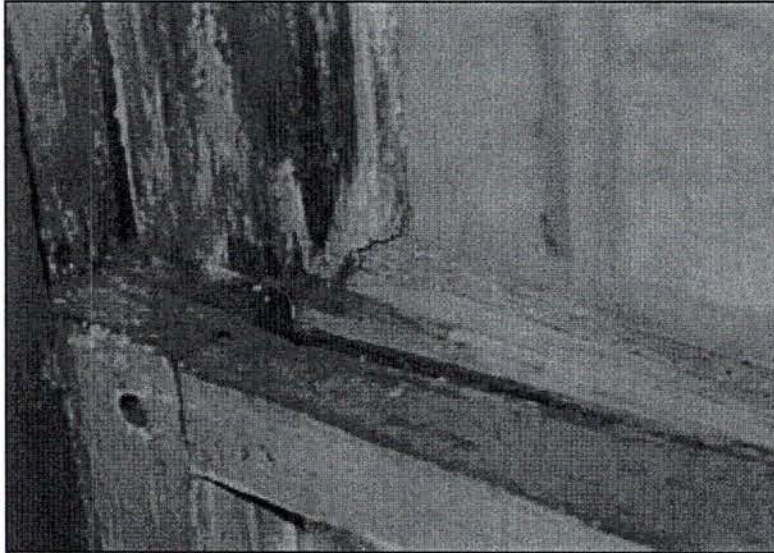


Photo 75: Detail of the wood window in Room 207 showing deteriorating wood and water damage.



Photo 76: Door frame to Room 208. This frame is representative of the simple moldings found around the doors, windows and baseboards on the second floor of the rear ell.



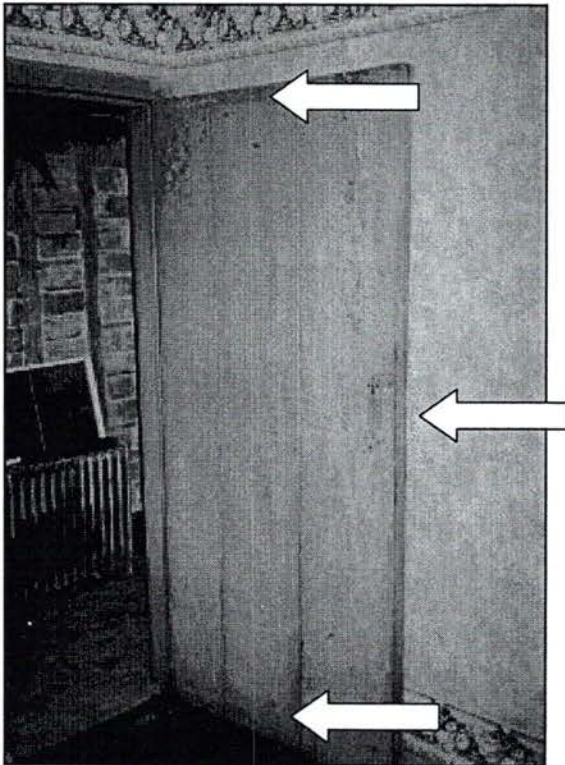


Photo 77: Recycled, hand planed, board and batton door to Room 208 (open). Ghosts of strap hinges and Suffolk latches are visible on this door.

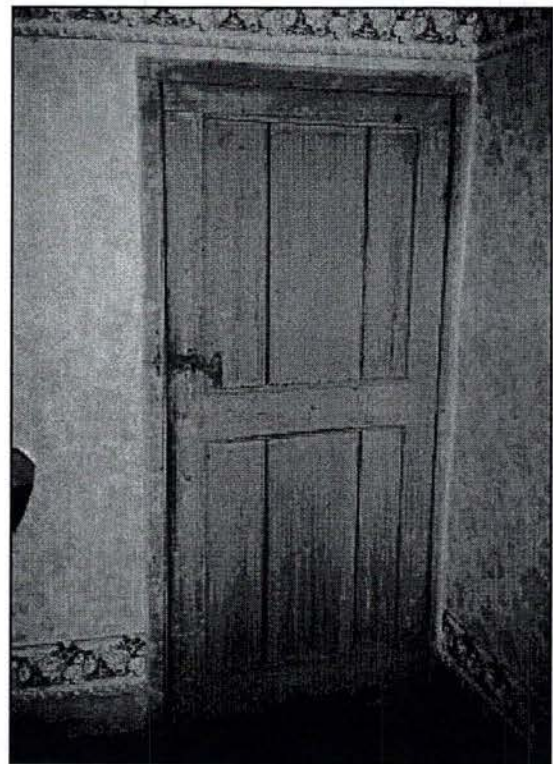


Photo 78: Recycled, hand planed, board and batton door to Room 208 (closed).



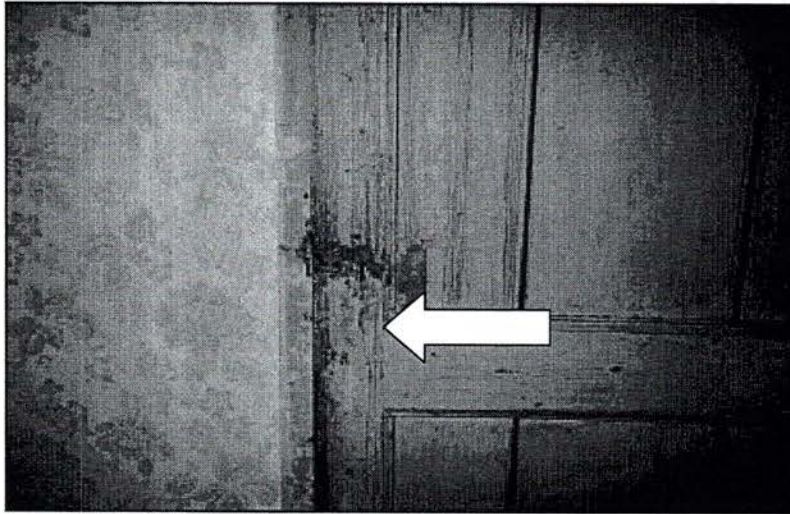


Photo 79: Ghost of Suffolk latch on recycled, hand planed, board and batten door to Room 208.

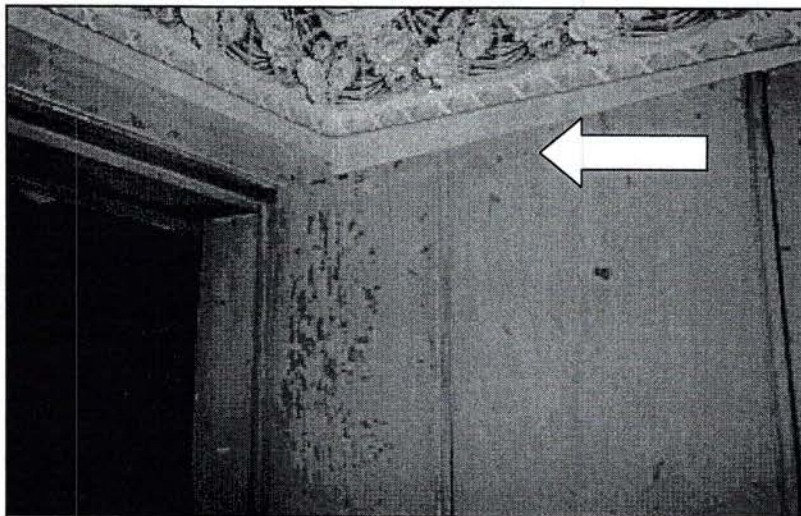


Photo 80: Ghost of a strap hinge on the recycled, hand planed, board and batten door to Room 208.

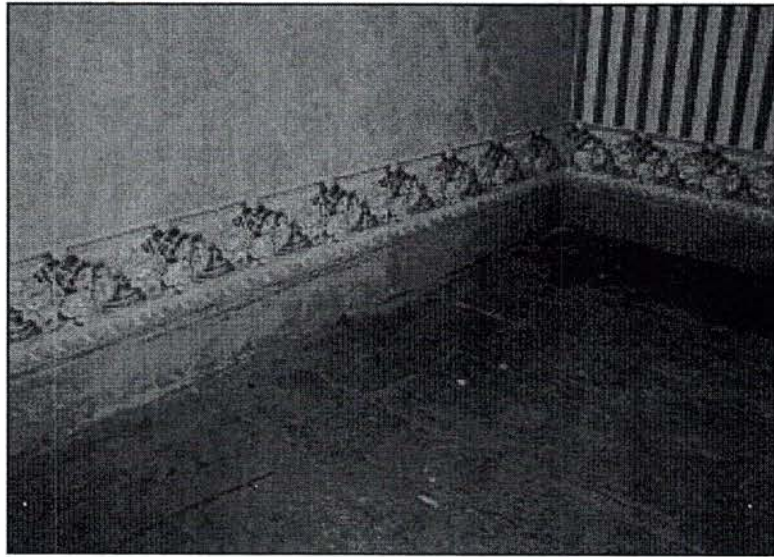


Photo 81: Detail of the floor and baseboard in Room 208. The moldings for the second floor of the rear ell are less elaborate than those found in the main section of the house.

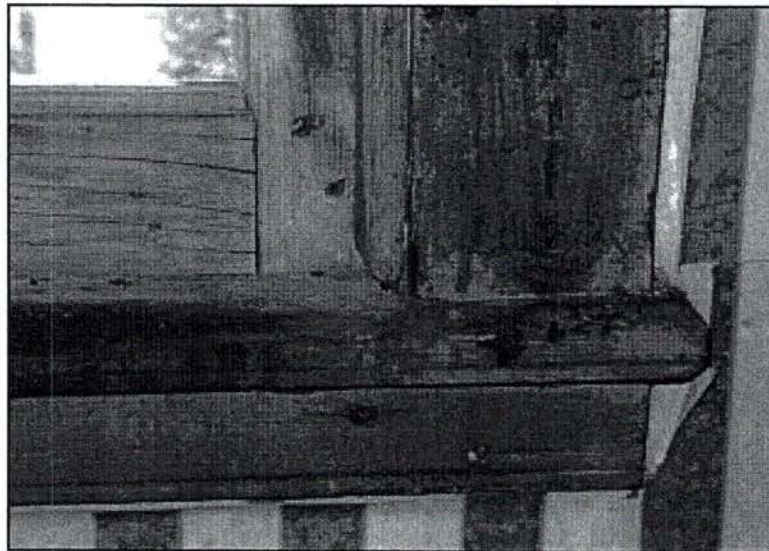


Photo 82: Detail of wood at window frame in Room 208 with signs of deterioration.





Photo 83: View looking to the northwest corner of the attic of the main section of the house showing corbeled fireplace flue, brick nogging and roof bracing. The chimney is corbeled to increase its exterior size and be more impressive.

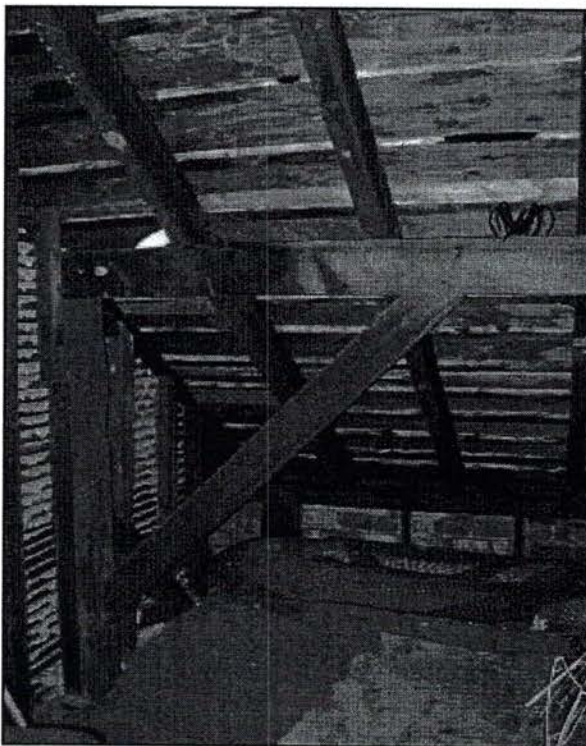


Photo 84: View looking towards the southern wall of the attic story of the 1861 structure showing roof bracing.



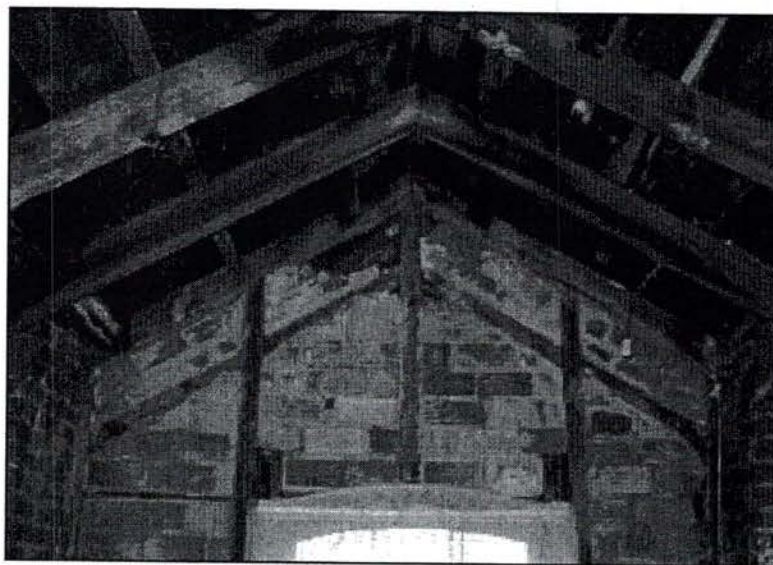


Photo 85: View looking to the northern gable in the attic of the main section of the house showing the framing and brick nogging.

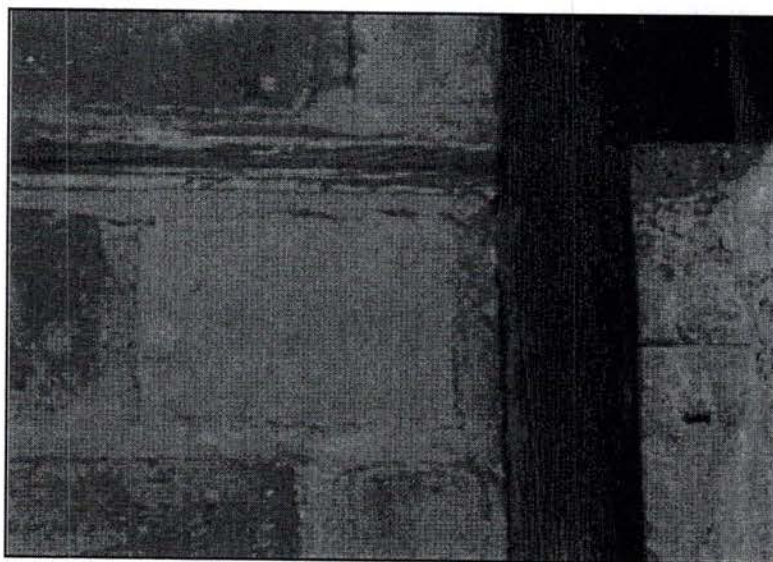


Photo 86: Brick found in attic of the main section of the house marked "Peter Y 1781". Many of the materials used in both the residential and farm structures were recycled.

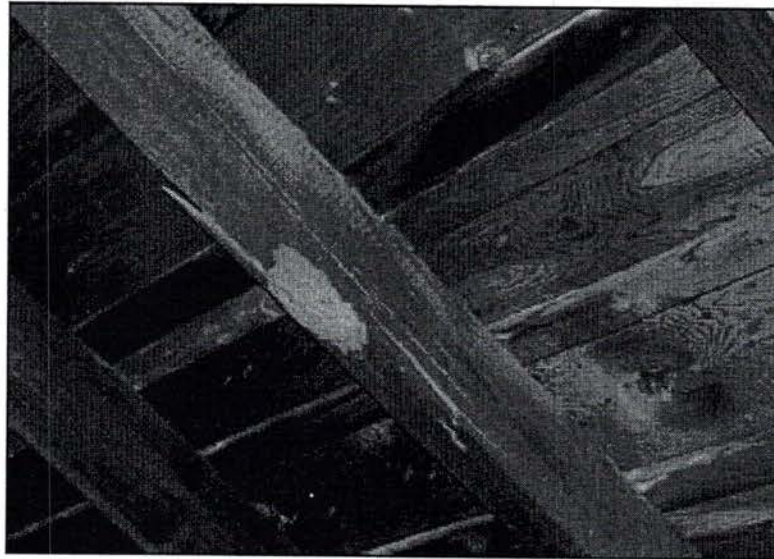


Photo 87: Several of the rafters in the attic of the main house are splitting.

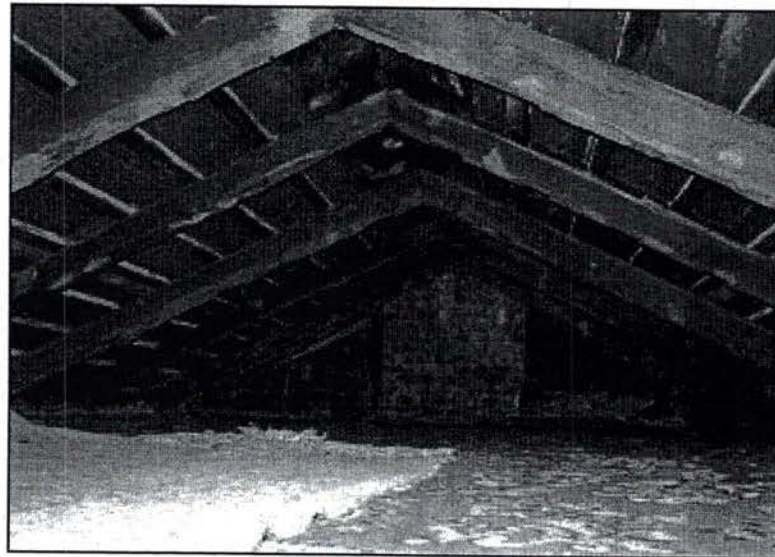


Photo 88: Looking west into the attic of the rear ell. Like the main section of the house, there is no ridgepole between the paired rafters.





Photo 89: Southern elevation of the Carriage House.



Photo 90: Eastern elevation of the Carriage House.





Photo 91: Northern elevation of the Carriage House.



Photo 92: Western elevation of the Carriage House.

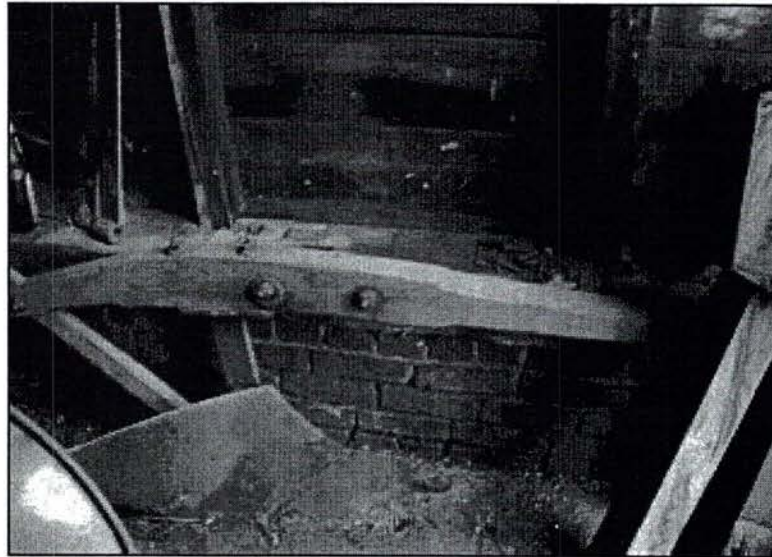


Photo 93: Brick foundation visible between the bays of the Carriage House. The visible foundations have open joints.



Photo 94: Pegged timber framing between the bays of the Carriage House.





Photo 95: Chamfered post between the central bays of the Carriage House. The brick flue for the second story stove rests on this post.



Photo 96: Detail of framing for the doors of the Carriage House.



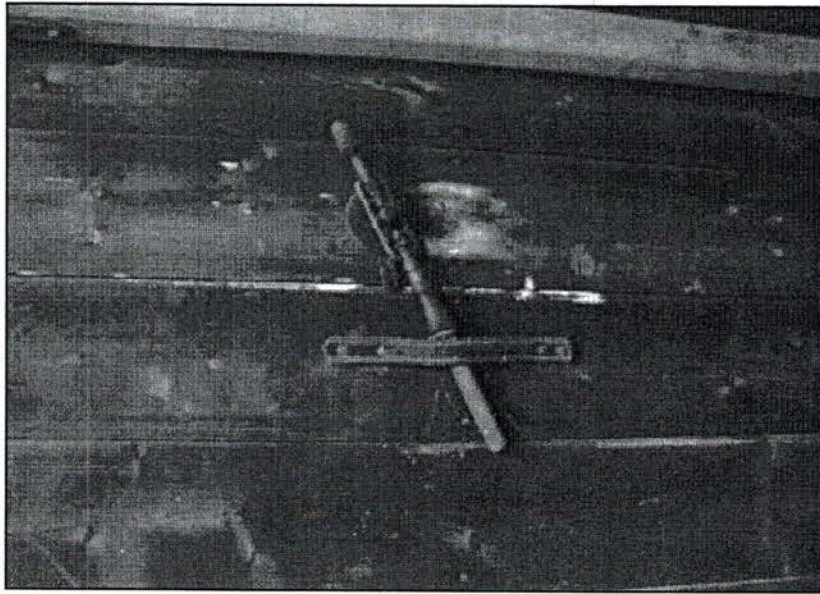


Photo 97: Leather strap used to hold farm equipment in the Carriage House.

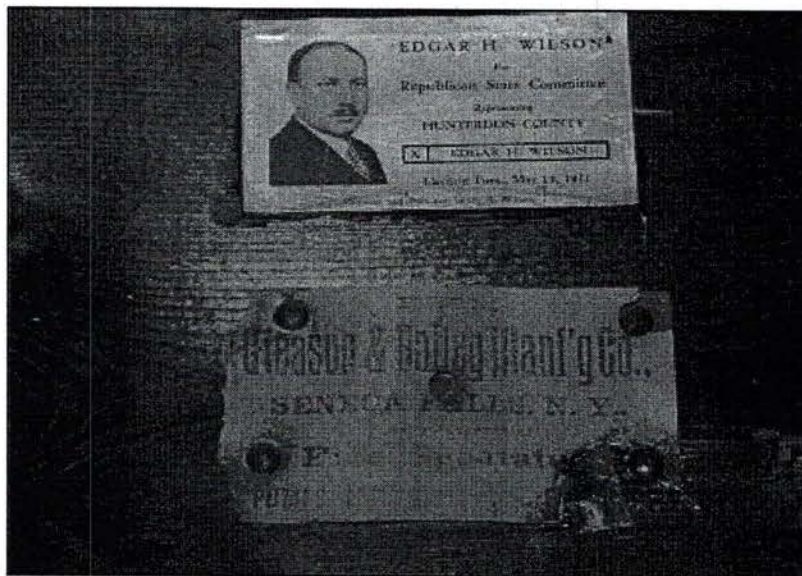


Photo 98: Cards for political candidates and businesses that are tacked and glued to the walls of the Carriage House.

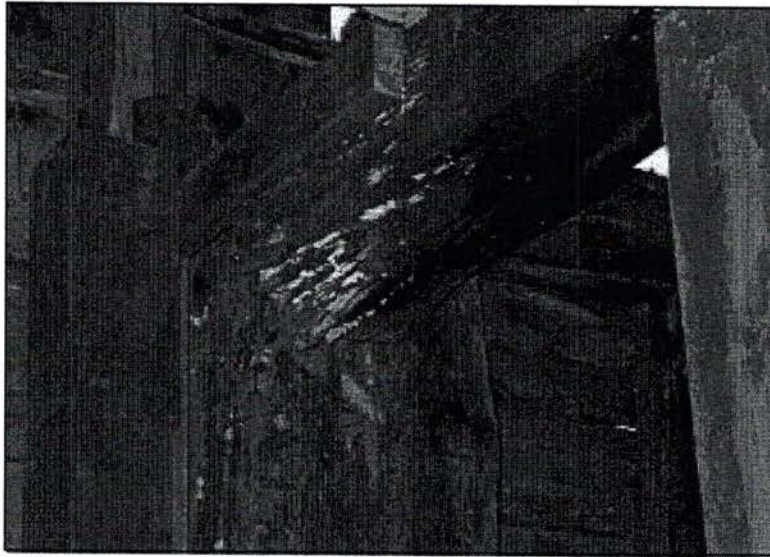


Photo 99: Extensive deterioration to framing members of the Carriage House.



Photo 100: Many pieces of farm equipment are being stored in the Carriage House.





Photo 101: Second floor of the Carriage House showing temporary bracing.

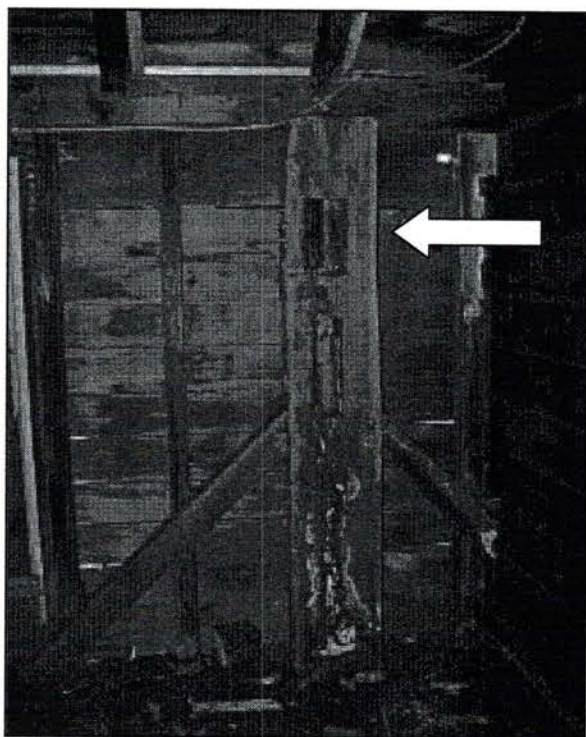


Photo 102: Recycled timber framing on the second floor of the Carriage House with unused mortise.





Photo 103: Finished room on the second story of the Carriage House. This may have been the sleeping quarters for the hired hands.



Photo 104: Southern wall of the second story of the Carriage House showing framing and partially in-tact window frames and sashes.

## 6. Restoration and Interpretive Plan

### 6.1 Treatment Approach and Philosophy

Our approach to the restoration of the Garretson-Hageman Farm is guided by the latest edition of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. When contemplating a restoration, the guidelines (SIS) suggest that a definitive restoration period be chosen that will reflect the years when the property was at its peak significance culturally, historically or architecturally. We have determined to use 1876 as our "restoration period" according to the guidelines. The Garretson-Hageman Farm was essentially complete at this time in its Victorian era manifestation. We have comprehensive evidence of life on the farm through the Garretson Hageman diaries that make such an interpretation possible. The Meadows Foundation has decided that it wishes to re-use the house as a conference and cultural center, the barns as concert and cultural venues, and the site as a working farmstead. Accordingly, we outline a program for bringing the site into a state that will support these goals, and follow SIS guidelines listed below:

- Identify, Retain and Preserve Materials and Features from the Restoration Period;
- Protect and Maintain Materials and Features from the Restoration Period;
- Repair (Stabilize, Consolidate, Conserve) Materials and Features from the Restoration Period;
- Replace Only Extensively Deteriorated Features from the Restoration Period;
- Remove Existing Features from Other Historic Periods;
- Re-Create Documented but Missing Features from the Restoration Period; and
- Retrofit the House to Address Safety, Energy and Accessibility Considerations appropriate to its use as a museum facility.

The HSR documents the features that remain from all historical periods and records areas where evidence is less certain about the dates of buildings or building components. We suggest below that additional work be done to fully identify all components that will be impacted by the restoration. This report provides a solid armature for all future work done

to restore the building. It is suggested that the following guidelines be strictly observed as the design and construction proceeds to its next phases:

- No historic evidence may be destroyed, falsified, or removed.
- Any intervention must be the minimum necessary to meet the goals and objectives of the museum and interpretive center.
- All designs must be governed by a respect for the aesthetic, historical, and physical integrity of the building and site, in all periods.
- The proposed design should avoid any false, extraneous or inauthentic elements, and instead should employ documented precedents.
- Interior spaces interpreted as 18th and 19th century rooms should be clearly designed and marked as such, while 21st century technology should equally clearly distinguish itself.
- All decisions, design phases, policies and goals should be articulated and recorded in writing for the benefit of future generations. To the extent possible, the new work should be marked to guide future restorers.

## **6.2 Restoration Plan**

It is the goal of the Meadows Foundation to establish the Garretson-Hageman Farm as part of a center for the interpretation of Dutch culture in Somerset County. The Dutch farmers of Middlebush maintained their customs and close-knit family relationships--both before and after to the Revolution. Their farmsteads were distinctive hybrids of New and Old World folkways that continued into the Federal Period and beyond. This extraordinary and well-preserved farmstead, in its original landscape setting, can teach us much about their lives and customs.

Since fundraising and construction of the proposed cultural heritage center will necessarily be a long-term process, we recommend that the restoration be undertaken in phases, each with a clear goal and end product.



### ***6.3 Treatment and Interpretive Program***

The Garretson-Hageman Farm will be run as a not-for-profit conference and cultural center celebrating Dutch heritage in Somerset County. Many families in the region still claim Dutch heritage, and the farm will benefit from local interest in the patrimony of these early European colonists. Moreover, as the Rutgers study on the economics of historic preservation in New Jersey proved, conservation and heritage tourism contribute markedly to the regional economy. The Meadows Foundation will endeavor to restore, program, interpret and maintain the museum using its own funds and grant resources available for such institutions. The house will be open to the public on a regular weekly basis (Thursday through Sunday) during tourist seasons as well as for rentals (weddings, corporate meetings, conferences, educational uses, etc). It must therefore comply with access for the disabled and other applicable standards for public facilities.

The mission of the center will be to offer a restored Dutch farm that presents a picture of life in Somerset County during its earliest agricultural period, from 1675 to 1900. The restored exterior of the house, on its original site, will make a strong statement about the austerity and rigor of Dutch husbandry. With the adjacent Wyckoff-Garretson House as a museum, the combined Wyckoff-Garretson-Hageman farmstead will represent both the early and later periods of Dutch culture. Since the earlier farm does not retain its barns or outbuildings, and is tied by family lineage to its neighbor, this partnership makes an ideal ensemble for educational and cultural activities on the two sites. The Hageman barns will be preserved on their exterior to replicate 1877 conditions, and the Carriage/Wagon Barn and Corn Crib will be restored to their original construction. With visitor parking located on the northern edge of the adjacent property, the picket fenced areas around the house and the wagon area adjacent to the barns may be restored to period conditions. Thus the landscape of the farm will be available for folkways demonstrations, cultural festivals, and other outdoor activities in temperate weather.

As noted below, the Farmhouse has already been partially restored to function as a caretaker's residence and meeting center. As at the Van Wickle House, events can take place in the building immediately that will help to maintain the property—both physically and financially. When fully rehabilitated, the house will make a prime venue for weddings, corporate conferences, educational seminars, and other similar rental opportunities. The rent from these events will help to underwrite the maintenance of the entire property. The rear portion of the building can function well as a caretaker's apartment, as in other Meadows properties.

The main barn complex was identified in 1991 as a prime site for adaptive re-use. John Milner Associates produced an initial study, "The Restoration, Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse of the Horse and Dairy Barns at the Hageman Farm" commissioned by The Meadows Foundation in 1992. In it, the architects proposed to create an arts center for various theatrical, musical and cultural events, using both the barns and the space between them as program areas. The projected cost for the project was approximately \$2 million. The Meadows Foundation elected to scale back the project, embarking on the initial barn rehabilitation in the late 1990s. Currently JMA Associates is completing rehabilitation drawings for the Dairy Barn. It is anticipated that the barns will support a more limited program of arts activities, not requiring climate-controlled spaces, when restoration is complete in two years. At that time the site will need toilet facilities, since none are currently planned for the barns. We suggest that a remote, ADA compliant lavatory be located in the lower level of the Dairy Barn, since this is proximate to the activity centers.

Our recommendation is that the barns be made accessible to the handicapped on all restored levels, and that a program of activities be devised to make maximum use of their restored upper-floor interiors. Human comfort climate control systems in spaces designed for animals will necessarily compromise their interior fabric. When such compromises are not necessary for economic reasons, it is prudent to maintain the historic interior components and finishes. A list of possible functions for the Dairy and Horse barns includes concerts, hoe-downs, ethnic dance festivals, outdoor art shows, antiques fairs, flea markets, folkways demonstrations, outdoor farm museum activities, archaeological field schools, historic agriculture seminars, and preservation workshops.

Thus, a re-use program for all the buildings would comprise the following:

1. Farmhouse: Caretaker apartment and conference rentals.
2. Wagon/Carriage Barn: Historic farm equipment interpretation and display.
3. Corn Crib: Farm equipment and visitor orientation.
4. Horse Barn: Concerts, outdoor festivals, wedding rentals, large public gatherings on the upper level; lower level farm displays.
5. Dairy Barn: Banquets, smaller concerts, meetings in spring and summer on the upper level; renovate lower level for kitchen, rest rooms and storage.
6. Farmyard and Gardens: outdoor farm museum, outdoor festival and event venue.



## 7. Recommendations

The following recommendations are intended to accomplish the goals outlined in the foregoing report. The main goal of the long-range plan will be to establish a cultural center at the farmstead site. We anticipate that completion of the full program of restoration will take five to ten years. This report provides only the armature for this long-range program. It is assumed that other reports, including a master plan and museum interpretive plan, will be accomplished during the planned period.

### ***7.1 Priorities for Repair, Renovation, Restoration***

#### *The Farmhouse*

Much of the Garretson/Hageman House has been renovated and restored since it was purchased by the Meadows Foundation in the late 1970s. Problem conditions include damaged gutters, deteriorating exterior wood, water infiltration from the exterior and damaged interior floors.

Since the farmhouse will also serve as the residence of the site caretaker, we have suggested how a second floor apartment might be accommodated in the larger front block. We do not recommend extensive alterations to the two upper rooms of the service wing, since fabric there is more fragile and floor to ceiling heights limited.

#### *Treatment Recommendations*

The scope of work for the restoration of the Garretson/Hageman House focuses on the repair of problem conditions and the restoration of the remaining historic features. The work includes the prevention of water infiltration and restoring the building envelope and the repair and replacement of historically significant elements. All of the recommendations are qualified in three levels of priority. Highest priority items include tasks that address

conditions considered a threat to life safety or that are causing on-going destruction to the building. There are presented under Priority 1. Second priority items are tasks that, while not as urgent as those in the first group, must be addressed as soon as possible and are critical to the re-use of the building. Second priority items are under Priority 2. Items recommended for aesthetic reasons or to render the building more historically correct have been classified as third priority level work. These items are presented under Priority 3.

The exterior of the Hageman House retains a great deal of material original to the 1861 construction date. Most of the material is wood, which requires maintenance in the form of painting, repair and replacement of deteriorated elements as soon as they are found. Deteriorated wood allows water to infiltrate the structure leading to further deterioration. Much of the original material is old growth wood, which is denser and more durable than most modern wood. When installing replacement materials, efforts should be made to find salvaged wood of the same period.

### *7.1.2 Exterior*

#### **Priority 1**

1. Repair or replace and clean gutters. Ensure that gutters drain away from the foundation. Connections between gutters and leaders need to be inspected to ensure that they are in good condition and draining properly. All leaders should be properly connected and in good repair.
2. Repair exterior elements and paint exterior of house. Do not sandblast to remove peeling paint. If paint is blistered or peeling, use light scraping or careful hand sanding to prepare surface. Primer should be an alkyd primer, not latex. House should be painted approximately every five years.
3. Repair deteriorated windows and ensure that frames and sash are weather tight. The frames and sash for all second floor windows of the rear ell are deteriorated and the sill for the window on the northern façade of the kitchen addition has rotted away. Repair deteriorated window frames or sashes using identical wood for dutchman patches or epoxy resin systems for consolidation. Paint all wood members. As noted above, an attempt should be made to find salvaged old growth wood for all repairs.
4. Replace all deteriorated and loose clapboards and shingles.
5. Repair and replace rotting wood members of both the east and south porches. The eastern porch is missing a large portion of the second tread and the base of the columns and pilasters are severely deteriorated. The flooring members of the southern

porch are rotting.

6. Repair cracking and deteriorating wood soffit of the main section of the house where necessary using identical wood. As noted above, an attempt should be made to find salvaged old growth wood for all repairs.
7. Replace missing or severely cracked panes of glass.
8. Repair and/or rebalance all windows to ensure proper closure.

## Priority 2

1. Re-point deteriorated joints in the foundation and the chimney of the rear ell with mortar that matches the 1861 mortar. Prior to re-pointing, remove all deteriorated or unstable mortar, then spot re-point as necessary using a mortar mix based on laboratory analysis of the original mortar. The tooling should match that of the existing 1861 mortar.
2. Clean mildew from ceiling and decorative members of southern porch. Biological growth should also be removed from the clapboards on the eastern façade.
3. Clean biological growth from the masonry foundation using an appropriate biocide agent. Acidic and alkaline cleaning solutions are not to be used.

## Priority 3

1. Restoration of exterior shutters. Wood shutters for the Garretson/Hageman House are being stored in both the attic and in the dairy barn. Most of the shutters appear to be in good condition, but several will need to be repaired or replicated.
2. Replace windows of basement.
3. Replicate and replace the decorative wood elements along the cornice and the front porch.
4. Re-install door centered on western façade of kitchen. If this is not possible, box in the opening completely and install shingles to match surrounding cladding.
5. Remove wasp's nests from exterior.

### *7.1.3 Interior*

## Priority 1

1. Replace banister for central stair. This banister has a lot of movement side to side and is unstable. Portions of the original banister are located in the carriage house and a bundle of balustrades are located in the attic. These can be used as models for the replication of missing pieces.
2. Many of the interior doors appear to have been stored in the dairy barn where there is evidence of insect infestation. All wood elements that have been removed from the house and stored in the barn should be inspected, treated if necessary and moved to a



- dry location, such as the basement of the house. These elements may need to be fumigated to ensure infestation is not transferred to the house.
3. Adjust hinges of door leading to southern porch of Room 106 to ensure that door fits in frame. If problem is not with the hinges, the door may need to be planed down to fit.
  4. Replace plywood floor in Room 206 over stairwell with appropriate cover.

## Priority 2

1. The house should be inspected by a structural engineer. A number of the rafters in the attic and a number of the floor joists in the basement are splitting. Brick piers have been added in Room 002 to support the hand hewn girts and modern 2X4s are being used as auxiliary structural members in Room 000 of the Basement.
2. Repair the wood floors. Salvaged old growth wood or similar flooring should be used for dutchman repairs and for boards that need to be replaced. To fill wide cracks or holes use carefully matched pieces of wood. While wood filler can be used effectively to fill nail holes, the inherent movement in floors, in combination with seasonal changes in wood dimensions, it should not be used for larger areas, particularly for losses at the tongue and groove connections. Sanding the wood floors should be a measure of last resort as it usually results in the removal of the historic fabric. The wood floor under the painted plywood in Room 106 should be inspected to see if it exists and is salvageable.
3. Inspect mortar of nogging in Room 206. Re-point as necessary using mortar that matches the surrounding mortar. Prior to re-pointing, remove all deteriorated or unstable mortar, then spot re-point as necessary using a mortar mix based on laboratory analysis of the original mortar.
4. Fumigate the attic. The areas around the gable windows are infested with flies, and there is an insect tube on the lath north of the entrance.

## Priority 3

1. Replace the wood fireplace mantles in Rooms 100 and 102 with historically appropriate mantles that replicate the size of the original mantles.
2. Re-plaster northern and eastern walls of Room 206.
3. Repair plaster ceiling of Room 204, the wall and ceiling of Room 207 and the base of the wall in Room 202. Prior to re-plastering, clean out any loose plaster and re-nail any loose lath.
4. Clean double stick adhesive from hardwood floors using an appropriate adhesive remover.
5. Repair hairline cracks and nail holes in plaster using a "high gauge" lime putty.
6. Replicate and reinstall baseboard molding on the northern wall of Room 103 and around the closet of Room 202.
7. Replicate and reinstall molding for the built-in bookcase of Room 104.
8. Replicate and reinstall door frame moldings for Rooms 200, 202 and 204.
9. Replicate and reinstall door panel molding on entrance door to Room 202.
10. Install historically appropriate window hardware where missing.

11. Replicate and reinstall latch hardware for the stacked cupboards. The house retains one original latch found on the cupboard in Room 104.
12. Replicate and reinstall missing window sills in Rooms 104, 200 and 202.
13. Install historically appropriate lighting.
14. Reinstall interior doors.
15. Install box lock hardware on doors where paint scarring indicates its original usage.
16. Inspect areas under wallpaper borders for evidence of ceiling molding. If ghosts of original molding are visible, replicate and reinstall.
17. Install historically appropriate hardware on pantry doors in Room 106.
18. Replace glazing molding on rear entrance to Room 101.
19. Repair open seam in drywall ceilings of Room 202 and 205.

### *Carriage House Recommendations for Treatment*

With the abandonment of the farm in the early 1970s, the Carriage House has fallen into serious disrepair. Problem conditions include structural problems, both framing and foundation, deteriorating wood, water infiltration from the exterior, pest infestation and damaged or missing windows and doors.

The scope of work for the restoration of the Carriage House focuses on the repair of problem conditions and the restoration of the remaining historic features. The work includes the structural repair of the timber framing, prevention of water infiltration and restoring the building envelope and the repair and replacement of historically significant elements. All of the recommendations are qualified in three levels of priority. Highest priority items include tasks that address conditions considered a threat to life safety or that are causing on-going destruction to the building. There are presented under Priority 1. Second priority items are tasks that, while not as urgent as those in the first group, must be addressed as soon as possible and are critical to the re-use of the building. Second priority items are under Priority 2. Items recommended for aesthetic reasons or to render the building more historically correct have been classified as third priority level work. These items are presented under Priority 3.



The exterior of the Carriage House retains a great deal of material original to the 1877 construction date. Most of the material is wood, which should be painted and repaired to keep water out. Deteriorated elements should be replaced as soon as they are discovered. Deteriorated wood allows water to infiltrate the structure leading to further deterioration. Much of the original material is old growth wood, which is denser and more durable than most modern wood. When installing replacement materials, efforts should be made to find salvaged wood of the same period.

### *Exterior and Interior*

#### **Priority 1**

1. Inspect all foundation walls to ensure stability. The foundation along the eastern façade is bulging and in need of repair. All repairs to the foundation should be made either recycling usable bricks from the site or matching the existing 1877 brick. When pointing the repairs a mortar mix based on laboratory analysis of the original mortar should be used. The tooling should match that of the existing 1877 mortar.
2. Ensure structural stability. Repair or replace any failing or deteriorated framing members. An attempt should be made to retain as many historic members as possible. Temporary bracing should be replaced with permanent supports.
3. Ensure that roof is water tight. Check flashing around chimney flue and make repairs as necessary.
4. Replace all deteriorated, loose and missing clapboards and shingles.
5. Ensure that rain water sheds away from foundation. Since there is no gutter system on this building, the grade around the Carriage House should slope away from the foundation.
6. Repair or replace deteriorated windows and ensure that frames and sash are weather tight. All windows for the Carriage House are in need of repair and are missing some or all of their glass panes, muntins and sashes. Repair deteriorated window frames or sashes using identical wood, dutchman patches or epoxy resin systems. Paint all wood members. As noted above, an attempt should be made to find salvaged old growth timber for all repairs and dutchman patches.
7. Exterminate insects. Several framing members exhibit severe insect damage.
8. Repair or replace missing or deteriorated wood members of the stairs leading to the second floor. These stairs are missing tread from the bottom of the stair case and other treads are severely deteriorated.
9. Reinstall or replicate carriage doors on the southern façade. These doors are distinctive in their design and are part of the historic character of the Carriage House. Several doors matching the remaining carriage doors can be found in the Dairy Barn and inside the Carriage House. These should be properly repaired and reinstalled. If



- all original doors can not be found, new doors matching the original should be replicated and installed.
10. Replace doors on western and eastern façades. No photographic evidence of their style has been found, so replacement doors should be typical of the 1870s. Several doors can be found at the base of the stairs leading to the second floor. These should be inspected to see if any of these belong to the Carriage House.
  11. Re-point deteriorated joints in the foundation with mortar that matches the 1877 mortar. Prior to re-pointing, remove all deteriorated or unstable mortar, then spot re-point as necessary using a mortar mix based on laboratory analysis of the original mortar. The tooling should match that of the existing 1877 mortar.
  12. Re-point deteriorated joints in the chimney with mortar that matches the 1877 mortar. Prior to re-pointing, remove all deteriorated or unstable mortar, then spot re-point as necessary using a mortar mix based on laboratory analysis of the original mortar. The tooling should match that of the existing 1877 mortar.
  13. Paint the exterior. The paint for the Carriage House is severely weathered. Clapboard and shingles should be painted to prevent further deterioration.

### Priority 2

1. A fungicide should be applied to wood members where water infiltration has allowed fungus to sprout.
2. Repair the wood floors, especially around the chimney flue. To fill wide cracks or holes use carefully matched pieces of wood. While wood filler can be used effectively to fill nail holes, the inherent movement in floors, in combination with seasonal changes in wood dimensions, it should not be used for larger areas.
3. Clean debris from interior. Although much of what is stored in the Carriage House is garbage, there are many pieces of farm equipment that are important to the history of the Garretson/Hageman Farm. These pieces should be inventoried and retained to assist in the interpretation of the farm and the Carriage House.

### Priority 3

1. Replace slate shingle roof. An entry, dated November 26, 1877, from Garretson Hageman's journal reveals that the roof was originally clad in slate. Slate shingles, which may be been removed from the Carriage House when the roll roofing was applied, are stacked inside one of the carriage bays.
2. Replicate and replace cornice. Portions of the original molded wood cornice are still intact along the eastern and western façades. A new cornice, matching the original, should be replicated and installed.
3. Replicate and install loft door on western façade.
4. Repair drywall in living quarters on second floor.
5. Replace lighting fixture in living quarters on second floor with historically appropriate fixture.

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