

Introduction

Prominently located at the western edge of Flemington Borough in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead is an important historic resource eligible for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. Located on almost 43 acres of preserved open space, the Farmstead is a beautiful site with important farmland resources, wildlife habitat areas and stream corridors. Its location so close to the county seat in this rapidly developing Route 12 corridor makes it a particularly important preserved open space site.



Current Aerial

In addition to its value as preserved open space and farm land, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead has important historic resources. Considered significant in the categories of architecture and agriculture and retaining its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the property is an important historic resource in the region.

The site features an impressive complex of buildings that range in date from the late 18th (the stone main house) to the mid 20th century, illustrating the evolution of the region's farm culture and building practices during that period.

This site was preserved through a combination of Green Acres and county and local open space funding and is now owned by the Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance (HLTA), a not-for-profit, 501C3 organization dedicated to preserving, protecting, and enhancing the county's scenic beauty, and its environmental and historic resources; to providing for the permanent preservation of farmland and to support and foster agricultural viability; and to promoting the conservation and appropriate management of woodlands and open space. Similar to other preserved, historic farms around the state, there are apparent conflicts between the requirements for open space and farmland preservation



Historic View

on the one hand and the preservation of the historic structures on the other. This has resulted in a kind of logjam at many sites, leading to the slow deterioration of important historic resources. One of the primary goals of the Hunterdon Land Trust is to find a way to preserve all aspects of this important site (the open space, the farmland and the historic structures) while balancing the needs of preservation with financial feasibility. If successful, the preservation of the Case-Dvoor Farmstead could help serve as a model for other sites in the region.

The Site: Site Description

The lands of the Case-Dvoor Farmstead have a long and interesting history. It was originally part of a 374 acre purchase from the son of William Penn by Johan Philip Kaes, a German immigrant. Today, the site includes almost 43 acres of deed protected open fields, stream corridor, farm complex and a mature hardwood grove. The land was preserved through the Green Acres program, along with funds from Hunterdon County, Raritan Township, Flemington Borough, the NJ DOT, Citizens for Parkland, South Branch Watershed Association, Citizens for Parkland and various private sources. In 1999, the site was acquired by the Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance, a not-for-profit land conservation organization based in Flemington. The HLTA now manages the property.

Due to its proximity to the Route 12/CR 523 circle, the farm building complex is one of the most recognizable places within Hunterdon County. Its collection of residential and agricultural buildings is punctuated by the horse barn that still bears the words “Dvoor Mine Brook Farm” painted boldly on its gambrel roof. This area of the farm is served by existing driveways and informal, paved parking areas. Access to future uses within the site will incorporate these existing access elements where feasible.



Overall Site

The overall site's most important features include three open fields, a hardwood forest, the Walnut Creek corridor and the Farmstead. The largest field, or North Field, is almost 20 acres of rolling pasture land located along Shields Avenue. One of the smaller fields is located along Old Croton Road and totals less than two acres. It is adjacent to the Mine Brook Park playing fields. Forming the southern border of this field is a mature hardwood grove, containing a mix of large oak, beech and ash trees, some in need of significant care. Beyond this grove, along the southern edge of the site and bordering Route 12, are another field and the complex of farm and residential structures. The two smaller fields, the farm buildings and the hardwood grove are effectively separated from the North Field by the Walnut Brook Corridor, an area formed by the confluence of several streams that come together north of the farm complex. The stream corridor is in the process of being restored. This restoration includes some re-grading, as well as the removal of non-native, invasive plant species. This project will not only restore the stream's native habitat, but it will improve flood control and help groundwater recharge.



The farm building complex or farmstead is prominently located on the north side of the Mine Street Circle with fenced pastures to its east and west. Set back approximately 50 feet from the road, the house is surrounded by low evergreen foundation plantings. A path, flanked near the road by tall evergreens, leads to the front steps. This treatment dates to the second half of the 20th century, replacing a picket fence-enclosed dooryard with large shade trees recorded by historic photographs (figures 5

and 6). The grassy lawns extend to the west of the house in front of the office and to the east, the latter area featuring a number of mature trees, as was the case in the 1930s. A low, probably early, stone retaining wall topped by a 20th-century, iron, pipe-rail fence connects the northeast corner of the frame rear appendage to the southeast corner of the workshop. A small area adjoining the rear door is paved with large rectangular stones, which are an early, if not original, feature. The asphalt-paved, U-shaped driveway to the west of the house conforms to the unpaved alignment depicted in the 1930s photograph, but has been extended to create a paved parking area between the house and barns. A portion of the area between the two barns is paved with gravel. Two overgrown shrubs flanking the office probably were planted in the second half of the 20th century.

Historic photographs reveal that wire fencing enclosed the pastures and fields before the construction of the Mine Street Circle and that white horizontal-board fencing was installed after World War II (figures 5, 7, 10 & 11). Several types of fencing are now present. The horizontal board fencing enclosing the south side of the barnyard may survive from the post-world war II work. The split-rail fence along the property's road frontage presumably is a more recent replacement, as is the wood-post and wiring fencing enclosing the pastures east and west of the farmstead. The metal gates are recent replacements.



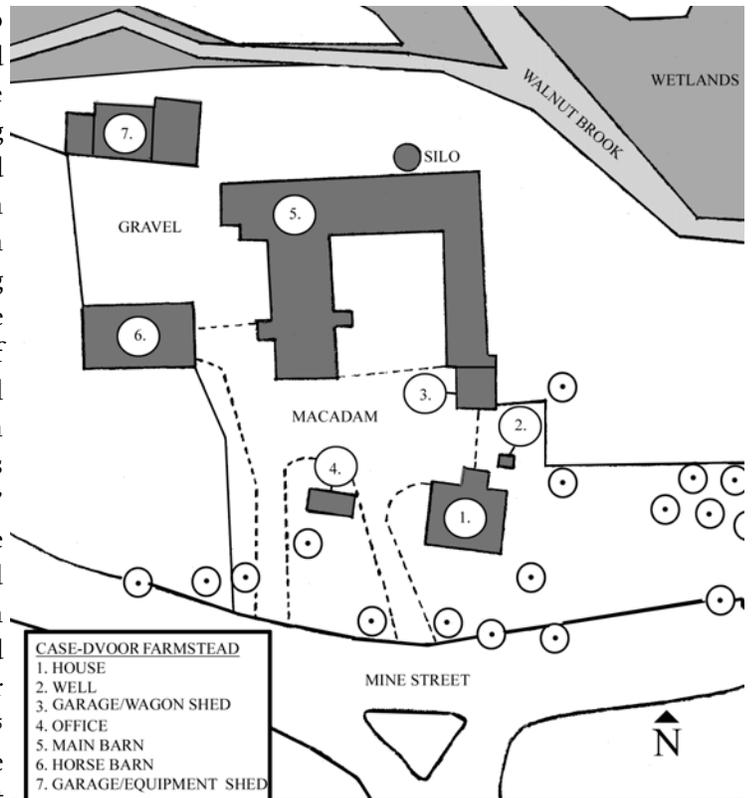
View of Farm Complex from Route 12

The Buildings: Architectural Descriptions

MAIN HOUSE

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

Philip Case’s daybooks include many references to building materials and workmen during 1798 and 1799, most of which probably relate to the construction of the house. Case obtained building materials during the first half of 1798 and construction apparently began that summer. On January 31, 1798, for example, he credited John Stevenson the sum of £2.0.11 for “4 days carting boards from the river,” presumably the Delaware River, and on May 31 noted receipt of “100 feet of lath.”³ In June, 1798, he credited several individuals for supplying more than forty wagon loads of stone, and he entered periodic payments in cash and leather to “William Conard Mason” over the course of the next several months.⁴ The dwelling’s walls must have been largely completed during the summer and autumn months since on November 16, 1798 Case noted that Conard and his apprentice “Akers” had worked 190 days for him, labor valued at the considerable sum of £71.5.⁵ In addition to his tannery and farm, Case was the proprietor of a nearby brick kiln, a convenient



Site plan of farm complex showing location of buildings

³ Philip Case, Daybook C. January 31 and May 31, 1798 entries, pages 9 & 22, HCCHS MS #461.

⁴ Ibid., June 19 & 23, July 30, October 6 & November 16, 1798 entries, pages 24, 25, 28, 36 & 44. In December, 1797, Case credited “William Conard mason by cash of Robert Stevenson” the amount of £1.2.6, perhaps the first payment related to the mason’s services for the construction of the house [Philip Case, Daybook C, December 11, 1797 entry, page 2].

⁵ Philip Case, Daybook C. January 31, 17998, page 9, HCCHS MS # 461.

source for the brick used for the dwelling's massive chimney stacks and other brick trim.⁶ His tannery similarly provided a ready supply for the hair used in making the mortar and plaster.

"William Conard" presumably was the mason William Connor whom local historian John W. Lequear identified as the builder of the house. As a boy Lequear accompanied his father on a trip to Flemington in 1834 (one of whose purposes was "procuring hair at the tannery of Mr. Case" to be used in making mortar for the house the elder Lequear was then building).⁷ Writing years later about the trip, Lequear had this to say about the Case property:⁸

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

Little is known about Connor, except that he owned land in nearby Kingwood Township as early as 1797 and lived there well into the 19th century.⁹ There are a number of other large houses in southwestern Hunterdon County with similar stone work, most notably the houses of John Prall, Jr., in Stockton and Elijah Rittenhouse in Kingwood Township, both contemporary with the Case house, and it is possible that Connor had some role in or was influenced by their construction.¹⁰



View of Main House from 1930's showing full porch

Like many others dwellings erected in Hunterdon County in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Case house exhibits a combination of traditional practices and Georgian style influences. While their walls are of traditional coursed rubble stone construction, the Case, Rittenhouse and Prall houses are distinguished by Georgian style window lintels, comprised of projecting key stones and flanking splayed stones, along with large corner quoins,

⁶ Philip Case Daybrook B pages 211 – 216; MS 460; Phyllis B. D'Autrechy, Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781 – 1960), pages 26 – 28 & 31.

⁷ John W. Lequear, "My First Visit to Flemington," *The Jerseyman*, vol. 3 no. 1, April 1895, page 6.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pages 6 & 7

⁹ William Connor appears on the 1797 Kingwood tax role assessed for 26 acres of improved land, along with 2 head of cattle and 1 horse [Kingwood Township Tax Ratables, 1797]. In 1799, William Connor, mason, and wife Anna sold a 16-acre lot in Kingwood to Jesse Moore [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 17, page 226]. He probably is the William Conner, a white male aged between 60 and 70, listed as a Kingwood Township head of household in the 1830 census [US Census, Kingwood Township, 1830, #369]. William Conner and William Conner, Jr. are listed as Kingwood Township residents in the 1840 census, and two William Conners, aged 42 and 24, appear in the 1850 census [US Census, Kingwood Township, 1840 and 1850]. A Kingwood Township resident "William Daugherty (alias Conner)" who signed his will in 1854 might have been related [Hunterdon County Wills 5735]. William Connor's military title presumably related to militia service, although no evidence of this has been found.

¹⁰ Keith Strunk, *Prallsville Mills and Stockton*, pages 7, 8 & 18-24; Barbara & Alexander Farnham, *Kingwood Township of Yesterday*, page 23. John Prall, Jr. acquired mill property at the mouth of Wickecheoke Creek in 1792, and, according to family sources, built his "plantation house" nearby in 1798 and might also have been responsible for the "manor house" adjoining the mill complex. A stone inscribed with the initials "P," "E" & "R" and the date "1793" commemorates the construction of a stone house in Kingwood Township by Elijah Rittenhouse & his wife Piety who acquired the property on which it stands in that year.

oculi surrounds, all carefully cut and dressed. At the Rittenhouse and Case dwellings, cut stone surrounds with large keystone also were used for gable oculi. Of the three, only the Case house has a full Georgian center-hall plan, as does the 1783 Perry Mansion in nearby New Hope, Pennsylvania, which may have provided a prototype for the Hunterdon County houses with Georgian features erected in subsequent decades. Unlike its contemporaries and the earlier Perry Mansion, however, the Case House has Georgian window lintels only on its front elevation, featuring segmental-arched brick window lintels on the side and rear elevation, a detail found on a number of mid 18th-century Hunterdon County houses builder.¹¹ The use of segmental-arched brick lintels on the secondary elevations of the elevation of the Case house may be evidence of rural conservatism or frugality on the part of its builder.

Construction of the Case house evidently continued throughout 1799, and the house may not have been finished until early in the following year. One may assume that the roof was covered soon after the completion of the stone walls and before winter had set in, and a February 15, 1799 entry in Philip Case's daybook credited Martin Jonson for "carpenter work at sundry times" worth the considerable sum of £129.2.10, which probably including both framing and finish work.¹² Interior walls and ceilings typically were plastered after woodwork was in place, and several daybook entries suggest that interior plastering occurred in 1799. An April 12, 1799 entry records the acquisition of ceiling lath, and one on May 4 debits one Peter Gary for "1 bushel of plaster."¹³ On three occasions in that year, Case credited Connor and two other individuals for "mason work," totaling 89 days labor valued at slight more than £25, and a mason's services traditionally might encompass both exterior and interior plastering.¹⁴ Work on the house probably was completed by March 3, 1800, when Case credited "John Van Camp" £3.15.2 for "blacksmith work & sundrys [sic] to this date," after which entries relating to construction appear less frequently in the Case accounts.

Although the original treatment of the front entry remains unknown, it most likely consisted of a small stoop and paneled door with transom, possibly protected by a hood, much like the entry of the Parry house in New Hope. There is, however, documentary evidence of an early porch or appendage extending across the dwelling's east gable end. An 1859 map of the adjoining mine property (figure 2-3) features a vignette the property's physical

¹¹ Examples include the Reynold-Van Syckel House, Union Township, which is thought to have been built in 1763 and the Howsel-Wagoner House, Stanton, Readington Township, which may date c. 1755 [Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York*, pp. 568 & 569; see also Stanton Historic Rural district National Register nomination form, page 7-7].

¹² Philip Case Daybook C, page 55, February 15, 1799 entry; MS 461.

¹³ *Ibid.*, page 59, April 12, 1799 entry; page 63, May 4, 1799, May 1, 1799.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, page 57, March 19, 1799 entry; page 58, March 31, 1799 entry; page 62, May 1, 1799 entry; page 74, September 5, 1799 entry; page 74, September 5, 1799 entry. On March 19, Case credited "William Conard" for 15 days of work performed by "his boy Andrew Man. On September 4, Case credited John "Akers" for "34 for days of mason work," and on November 11, he credited credits Jesse Mann for "40 days mason work." John W. Lequear's account of his 1834 trip to Flemington provides evidence that a mason's services might include plaster work:

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

improvements, including the gable-end wall of a two-story gable-roofed dwelling, apparently the Case-Dvoor House, which incorporating what appears to be shed-roofed first story appendage or porch.¹⁵

While the construction of the house is well documented, there is little in the historical record relating to subsequent alterations, and no physical evidence of any major modifications until the late 19th century. After a succession of absentee owners upon leaving the ownership of the Case family in 1860, the property was acquired ten years later by Otis and Elizabeth Davis. As owner/occupants for several decades thereafter, the Davises presumably were responsible for the alterations which on architectural grounds can be dated to that period and which included reworking the roof eaves, windows and front entry, along with the addition of an L-shaped porch and frame rear appendage, as well as minor interior remodeling. Although the porch has not survived, its late 19th-century provenance is documented by circa 1930s photographs, which record that it had a bracketed box cornice similar to that of the rear wing and square posts on pedestals, which except for at least one wall post had been replaced by Tuscan columns, presumably during the 1900's (figure 2-6). By the 1930s, central heat, plumbing and electricity had been installed, for which there is both physical and documentary evidence.¹⁶ Other 20th century alterations, most of which can be dated to after Post-World War II based on photographic documentation, include replacement of the Victorian porch with the present pediment front entry treatment and stone steps, as well as the stained glass window above and the east porch (figure 2-10 & 11).

Exterior

The exterior walls of the Case-Dvoor House are constructed of traditional coursed rubble masonry with cut stone and brick trim. A mix of what appears to be sedimentary fieldstone ranging from reddish brown and grayish brown in color was used for the body of the house, against which the reddish brown, carefully cut and picked-dressed sandstone employed for the corner quoins, front window lintels and east gable oculus provides a marked contrast and Georgian style accent. The large quoins are set in an alternating header and stretcher pattern. The flat-arched windows lintels consist of projecting keystone stones flanked by small polygonal voussoirs, those on the ends of the first-story windows extending beyond the windows framing to create the effect of a belt course (figures 3-5 & 10). The blind east gable oculus, which faces towards



Main House Exterior

Flemington, features voussoirs with projecting key blocks at the quadrant points. The date "1978" has been carved in two parts on the side key blocks and the initials "A/BC" on the top one. The surround has been painted and the date and initials picked out in black (figure 3-9)¹⁷. Brick was used for the surround of the west gable oculus and the segmental-arched window lintels on the secondary elevations, along with the massive chimney stacks of the gable-end chimneys (figures 3-8 & 11). Although some early V-profile pointing survives on the back wall were it was protected by the frame addition, much of the pointing appears to have been reworked.

¹⁵ "A map showing the Vertical and Longitudinal Workings of the mines of the Hunterdon Copper Company, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. With a perspective by Pro Montroville Wilson Dickeson M.D. 1859".

¹⁶ The 1930 census records that the Dvoor family had a radio, for which electricity was necessary [US Census, Raritan Township, Jacob Dvoor 1930]. A plumbing vent pipe can be seen protruding from the slate roof in one of the 1930s photographs [figure 2-6].

¹⁷ While one might reasonably interpret the "C" as standing for Case and the "A" for Philip Case's wife Amy, the "B" can best be explained as a modified "P" for Philip.

The house also retains its original fenestration pattern, for the most part, although the windows and the front entry have been reworked in varying degree the windows on the three-bay rear elevation retain their original heavy timber frames with pegged mortise and tenon corner joints and Roman ovolo outer molding. Other early fabric includes the blind oculi windows with their curved “sunray” muntins (figures 3-8 & 9) and a number of shutters with fixed louvers and strap hinges (although not necessarily mounted at their original positions). Most of the window frames on the other elevations appear to have been replaced or reworked in the late 19th century, after 1870 Davis acquisition of the property, to which time all of the 2/2 sashes must date. The 4/4 sash attic window also appears to be replacements, as are the mostly two-light cellar windows. The first-story front windows were lengthened at the bottom, and timber-lintels inserted below the brick segmental arches spanning several windows on the irregularly fenestrated side elevations (figures 3-5, 6, 10 & 11). Two windows on the west gable end and one on the east gable end have only timber lintels; either their brick lintels were removed or alternately the openings subsequently were cut in the walls. Shutters with moveable louvers found at the front windows and elsewhere probably are contemporary with this work.

The entries also present a mix of early and later work. The two rear entries (figures 3-14 & 14), now concealed by the frame addition, retain original heavy timber frame with pegged mortise and tenon corner joints and Roman ovolo outer molding, along with one spike driven pintle indicating that the original doors, no longer extant, were hung on strap hinges. The east gable-end first-story entry with panel-lined reveals and panel door is an early, if not original feature, and the cellar entry at the north end of the same elevation presumably also is original. The front entry features a slightly recessed door with four round-arched panels outlined with a large bolection molding, surmounted by a transom and flanked by a narrow side-lights over matching bolection-molded rectangular panel. This typically Victorian treatment probably also postdates 1870. The front entry’s Colonial Revival surrounded, however, dated to the 1950s or early 1960s (figures 3-5 & 3-10). Presumably installed upon the removal of the L-shaped porch depicted in early photographs, it consists of a triangular pediment supported by console brackets and flanking pilaster strips. The stone entry steps and iron railing probably are contemporary, along with the stained glass second-story window above.

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

The small frame shed-roofed rear appendage has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, a built-up bracketed cornice on its east side, all features suggesting that it also dates to the late 19th century remodeling (figure 3-7). The recently removed shed-roofed porch which extended across the east gable end appears to have dated to the late 20th century, based on the evidence of its corrugated fiber glass roof sheathing and decorative iron posts set on low stone piers; curiously, the porch lacked a floor deck at the first story level.

Interior

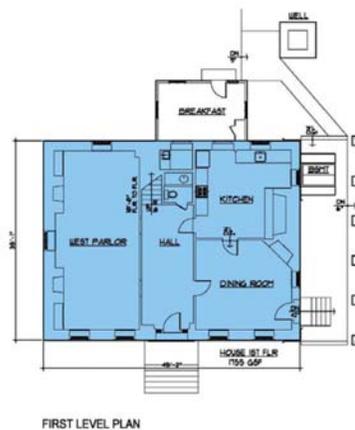
The interior of the Case-Dvoor house retains considerable early fabric and exhibits Georgian stylistic influences consisted with its 1798 construction date, along with features resulting from late 19th and 20th – century remodeling. Early elements include random width flooring, wall and ceiling plaster, molded woodwork, panel doors, the central staircase and several fireplaces. Of particular interest are the plank attic partitions bearing inscriptions related to grain storage, and the low arcaded brick platform running along the west wall of the cellar, which appears served as storage shelf or work bench, most probably in the cheese making operations conducted

by the Case family (family 3-12 & 32 & 33). Victorian alterations, post dating 1870 encompass the installation of round-arched marble mantels on the two first-story west fireplaces (figures 3-18, 19 & 20), as well as several doors and some door and window trim. Twentieth century modifications includes the removal of the partition between the two first-story west rooms, parquet flooring throughout much of the first story and the installation of a bathroom in the small room at the front of the second-story hall, work which probably occurred around 1930. The installation of a bathroom under the staircase on the first story and remodeling of the kitchen is post World War II work.

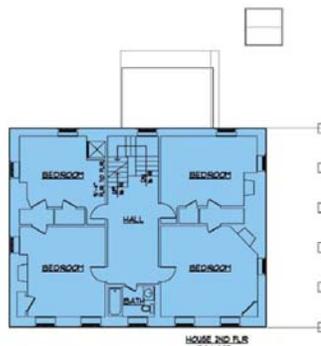


Main House Interior: Entry Hall

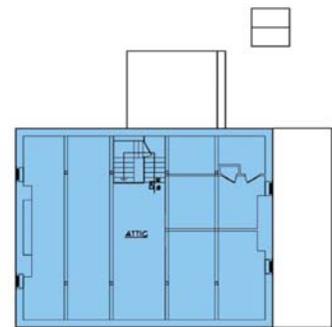
The house features a two-room deep, center-hall plan on the first and second stories floors with a full cellar below and a lofty attic above. The framing of the roof and the first floor, visible in the attic and cellar, is construction in the traditional manner employing hewn timber and mortise and tenon joinery (figure 3-31). The upper floors and the partitions presumably are similar framed. Brick partitions partially divided the cellar into three sections; plank partitions enclose two rooms at the east end of the attic which is otherwise open. The massive east chimney which serves four fireplaces, incorporated a triangular stone base to support corner fireplaces in the two southeast rooms on the first and second stories, and its flues are brick, at least above the level of the attic floor. The paired west chimneys, each serving two fireplaces, are supposed by barrel-vaulted stone piers, the vaults of which are constructed of brick (figure 3-13). Above the level of the attic floor, the paired brick flues were built at 30 degrees angles, joining together several feet below ridge into a large single stack, an accomplishment of which mason William Connor undoubtedly was proud (figure 3-30).



FIRST LEVEL PLAN



SECOND LEVEL PLAN



THIRD LEVEL PLAN

HOUSE	
LEVEL	AREA
HOUSE 1ST LEVEL	1585 SF
HOUSE 2ND LEVEL	1585 SF
HOUSE ATTIC LEVEL	1586 SF

Despite the installation of a modern furnace and other utility equipment, the cellar retains much of its historic character, featuring whitewashed masonry walls and exposed ceiling beams, along with a brick floor in the eastern section. The latter, which served as a secondary kitchen, has a wide timber-linteled cooking fireplace with brick jambs and direct exterior access. A low brick platform, only a few inches high, in the middle section, probably served for

storage, like the arcade brick platform running along the cellar’s west wall. The latter consists of a row of brick barrel vaults, built in several sections interrupted by the stone chimney piers, which support a brick shelf about two feet wide and several feet above the floor (figure 3-12). This elaborate and unusual construction, which must have been intended for more than simple storage, quite likely, was used in the cheese making and other dairy operations.¹⁸

The first story and second stories of the house retain considerable early fabric, despite subsequent remodeling. Of particular note are the central staircases, which rises in several runs interrupted by landings from the first floor to the attic, survives intact despite the insertion of a bathroom in the first-story stairwell (3-24). Typical of 18th century work, it has square newel posts and spindles, closed stringboard and a simple molded railing. Early fireplaces include a wide large timber-linteled brick cooking fireplace in the kitchen (the northeast, first-story room) which retains the blocked-up arched opening for a removed bake oven on its rear wall, and several heating fireplaces whose angled jambs and sloping rear walls confirm to the Rumford design popular at the time (figure 3-16, 17, 22 & 29). The corner fireplace in the southeast first-story room features a vernacular Georgian style mantel comprised of an architrave surround (Roman ovolo outer molding) and molded cornice, surmounted by an overmantel with architrave surround and plastered field (figures 3-25, 26 & 29). The southeast, second-story room has a built-in, round-replaced arched corner cupboard, whose detailing includes an architrave surround and molded cornice joined by a project key block, four flush-bead panel doors hung on butt hinges and “butterfly” shelves (figure 3-27). Two similarly detailed cupboards are located in the first story west rooms adjoining the fireplaces; their upper doors have been removed but survived stored in the attic (figures 3-18 & 19). Other early



¹⁸ That local farmers used shelves in their cellars for aging cheese is documented by an entry in the diary of Case neighbor John Hall [John Hall diary, folder 15, June 22, 1787 entry]

features include random-width flooring on the second story and in the attic, some architrave door trim with Roman ovolo outer molding, several six-panel doors (both raised and flush types) hung on distinctive butt hinges, as well as simple baseboards and chair rails in several areas (figures 3-22, 23 & 28).¹⁹

The interior of the house underwent remodeling during the late 19th century, possibly in conjunction with the exterior alterations, and at various times throughout the 20th century. This work included the replacement of several fireplace mantels and most of the window trim, and possibly the removal of most of the chair rail, perhaps to accommodate the installation of wallpapers. In the two first story, west rooms, round-arched mantels of fashionable Victorian design were installed, and around the same time, or perhaps somewhat earlier, the fireplaces in the two second-story east rooms acquired mantels of vaguely Greek Revival design (features 3-20, 25 & 26). The partitions between the two first-story, west rooms probably remained during this period, but any earlier door between may have been replaced by an arch or double leaf doors, as was typical of Victorian double parlors. Parquet flooring was installed through the first story around 1930, the partition was removed then, if not before, and closets added on the second story.²⁰ Plumbing and central heat presumably had been installed by this time, as well as electricity, as suggested by the possession of a radio by the Dvoors in 1930.²¹ Judging by its finishes, the second-story bathroom under the stairs and the kitchen's built-in cabinets, appliances and faux-beamed ceiling were added in the second half of the 20th century.

As previously mentioned, the attic is open, except for two rooms at its east end of about equal size these rooms were created using plank partitions of quirk-beaded tongue and groove boards (figures 3-32 to 37). Graffiti including mention of “bushels 27 of oats,” and “54 bushels of wheat,” the dates 1816 and 1817 and various accounts kept in the British currency of pounds, shillings pence suggests that the enclosure served as a granary. The two door openings, however, cut through graffiti and may be evidence, along with the interior plaster finishes, of the subsequent conversion of the space into two bed chambers.

The house is a contributing resource.

Character defining features: The major character-defining exterior features are the masonry walls, chimneys and window lintels, roof profile and cornice, fenestration pattern, gable oculi, window frames, sashes and shutters, front entry and rear appendage. Those on the interior include the floor plan and partitions, fireplaces, staircase, flooring, doors and woodwork, as well such distinctive elements as the cellar's arcaded platform and attic plank partitions and inscriptions.

Non-contributing elements: Major non-contributing elements include the east porch fabric (since renovated), aluminum storm doors and windows, the front entry surround, stone steps and iron railing, the stained glass window above and first-story hall bathroom.

¹⁹ These distinctive hinge features a pin fixed to the hinge leaf attached to the door frame which receives a socket fixed to the other leaf, allowing the door to be lifted off the frame. The beveled meeting edges of the pin seat and socket regulate the door swing, ensuring a snug fit when closed. The hinges resemble a loose-joint type said to have been introduced in America around 1850 [James L. Garven, *A building History of Northern New England*, page 8]. However, the Case-Dvoor hinges appear to be original to the doors, and their existence seemingly documents an earlier use of the hinges type.

²⁰ Interview with Herbert Dvoor, September 10, 2009

²¹ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1930, Jacob Dvoor, #324

WELL: *(Feature #2 on the site map)*

Located conveniently near the kitchen door, the round, stonewalled well of unknown depth presumably dates to the 19th-century, if not earlier. The square-stone-walled well curb appears to be of early/mid 20th-century provenance, along with the simple gable roof. The Dvoors brought the bell from another farm that they had owned after it was sold. Figure 4.

Character defining features: well, well curb and roof;



Photo of the Well

THE GARAGE: *(Feature #3 on the site map)*

Now connected to the south end of the East Ell, this once freestanding building appears to date to the late 19th century and originally served as a wagon and storage shed. Of light braced-frame construction, it originally had paired vehicular entries on the west gable-end wall and a perpendicular, 2-bayshed appendage on the south side (figures 2-6 and 2-7). The Dvoors converted it into a garage, judging from double glass and panel doors, sometime before World War II (figures 2-10 & 2-11). It has a stone foundation, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding, multi-pane sash windows, and a batten second-story door on the west gable end, as well as a small pent roof above the garage doors that is probably contemporary with them and a small rear shed appendage. The roof configuration with exposed rafter ends may well be contemporary with the garage conversion. The first-story interior is sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards. The asphalt shingle roofing is modern. Figure 3-38.



Garage

Character defining features: Form, foundation, roof profile and eaves treatment, frame walls, siding, fenestration pattern, windows sashes and doors.

Non-contributing elements: The roofing material is relatively recent and is non-contributing.

Non-contributing elements: The roofing material is non-contributing.

OFFICE *(Feature #4 on the site map)*

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

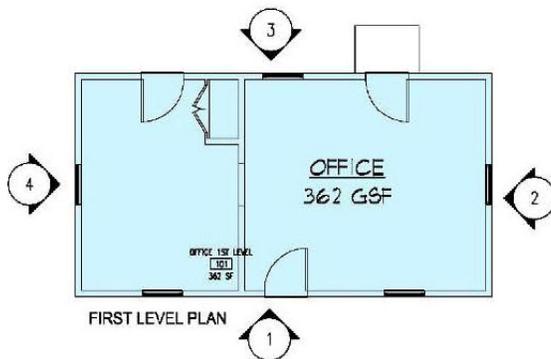
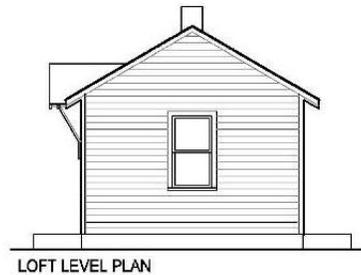
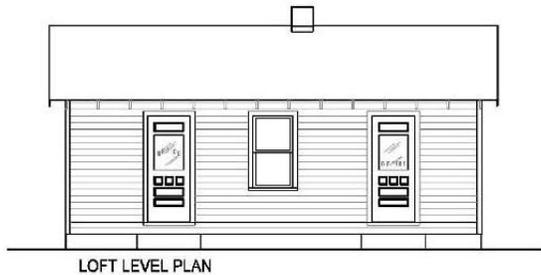
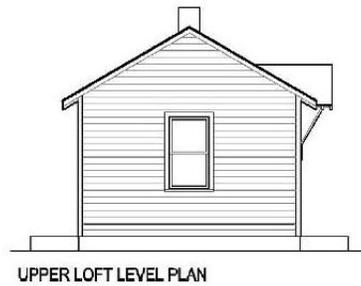
aluminum storm doors and windows are modern. The interior has been reworked with modern sheet paneling on the walls, tile ceilings and vinyl tile flooring but retains simple original woodwork. Figures 3-39 .

Character defining features: Form, roof profile, roofing, siding, fenestration pattern, windows and doors, entry hood, and interior woodwork.



The Office

Non-contributing elements: The aluminum storm windows and doors are non-contributing, as are the interior ceiling, wall and floor treatments.



Office Plans and Elevations

THE BARN (Feature #5 on the site map)

BANK BARN

The saw-cut timber used in constructing its mortise-and-tenon braced frame suggests that the large, six-bay bank barn dates to the later 19th century, as does the use of wire nails on the exterior siding. It has a stone embanked basement, earth-and stone ramp leading to the main wagon entry, overhanging eaves, vertical plank siding, batten sliding doors, several small sash windows, and lightning rods, as well as two small hip-roofed ventilation cupolas. The east wall of the basement or stable level, fully above grade, has been reworked in concrete and steel with horizontal window bands. This alteration presumably was undertaken shortly after WW II since it matches the treatment on the first story of the north ell, which can be dated to that period based on photographic (figure 2-5) and physical evidence. Tongue-and groove, bead-board siding is attached vertically with wire nails. The roof has overhanging eaves and is clad in slate. The louvered ventilation cupolas appear to be contemporary with roof frame, although exterior finishes may have been reworked. The cupola's louvered windows and trim may be replacements. The main wagon entry occupied north inner bay on the west side; its sliding doors are constructed of double-bead, tongue-and-groove boards.



Bank Barn



Bank Barn

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

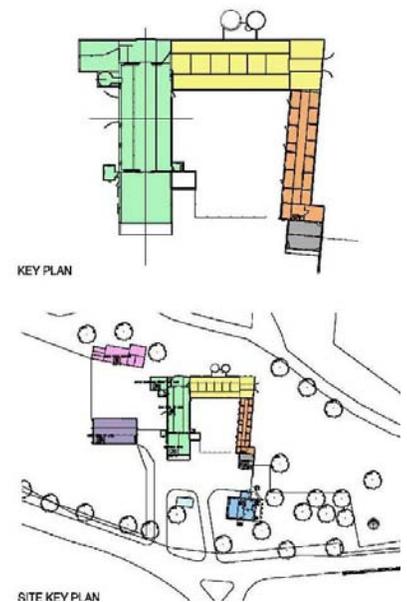
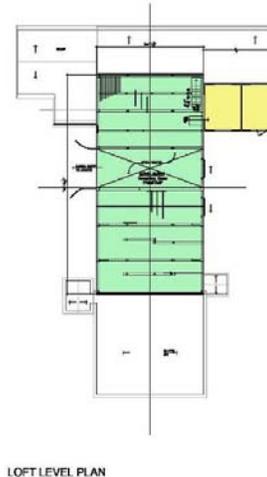
The upper story retains much more of its original character than does the stable. The framing timbers are circularly sawn hemlock, probably cut from logs floated down the Delaware from northeastern Pennsylvania or New York. The large timbers are connected with mortise and tenon joinery; small members including diagonal braces are wire-nailed. Unlike earlier barns, there is no evidence of Roman numerals or other connection markings. Seven bents forming the bay divisions conform to the Pennsylvania barn bent typology. Each bent is framed with three cross beams and paired posts. South inner bent, designed to allow wagons to turn around in south inner bay, features a large clear spanning main beam with diagonal braces and iron tie rods above instead of posts below. Above the uppermost cross beams of the bents, the queen posts supporting the roof purlins are angled to accommodate the operation and the ridgeline hay track (the

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Bank Barn

BANK BARN	
LEVEL	AREA
BANK BARN 1ST LEVEL	3244 SF
BANK BARN LOFT LEVEL	2699 SF
BANK BARN UPPER LOFT LEVEL	2228 SF
CATTLE CHUTE AND GRABEL ROOF SHED	744 SF
EQUIPMENT SHED	1387 SF



hay track's trolley is intact, but the fork has been removed). The roof is framed with common rafters covered with sheathing boards, an uncommon practice for a slate roof. The heavy planks forming the plain main floor are wire-nailed. Alterations include the introduction of the loft floors (figures 3-40, 41, 42, 43, 44 & 45)

- Tongue-and-groove, double-bead, 1 x 6 inch siding is attached with wire nails
- Roof sheathed with 1 x 8 boards; slate roof,
- Cupolas appear to be contemporary with roof frame, although exterior finishes may have been reworked.
- Main wagon entry occupies north inner bay; sliding doors constructed of tongue-and-groove, double-bead, 1 x 6 inch
- Stable wall reworked in concrete and steel with horizontal windows bands, a presumably post WW II alteration since it matches the treatment on the first story of the north ell, which can be dated to that period based on photographic and physical evidence.
- Pennsylvania type bents (three cross beams and paired posts) incorporates diagonal queen posts to accommodate ridge hay track (trolley intact, but fork removed).
- South inner bent, designed to allow wagons to turn around in south inner bay, features a large clear spanning main beam with diagonal braces and iron tie rods above instead of posts below.

- Framing timbers circularly sawn hemlock, large timbers connected with mortise and tenon joists; small members including diagonal braces are wire-nailed; no evidence of Roman numbers or other connection markings.
- Heavy plank main floor also wire-nailed
- Alterations include introduction of loft floors.
- Stable level remodeled to provide a “sanitary” milking parlor: poured concrete floor with manure channels, steel beams supporting “asbestos” covered ceiling; steel cow stanchions removed; alteration presumably dates to mid 20th century since the contemporary stable wall treatment matches that of the north ell, which post dates WW II, based on evidence of late 1930s photographs.

NORTH ELL

The two-story, six-bay perpendicular ell at the northeast corner of the bank barn was built in two sections and subsequently remodeled. Its western five bays are contemporary with the main barn, since the latter’s framing exhibits no nail holes or other evidence of removed siding at its junction with the ell. Wire nail holes on the east face of the bent between the ell’s two east-end bays indicate that this was an exterior wall and the 6th or east end bay was subsequent addition. East end bay



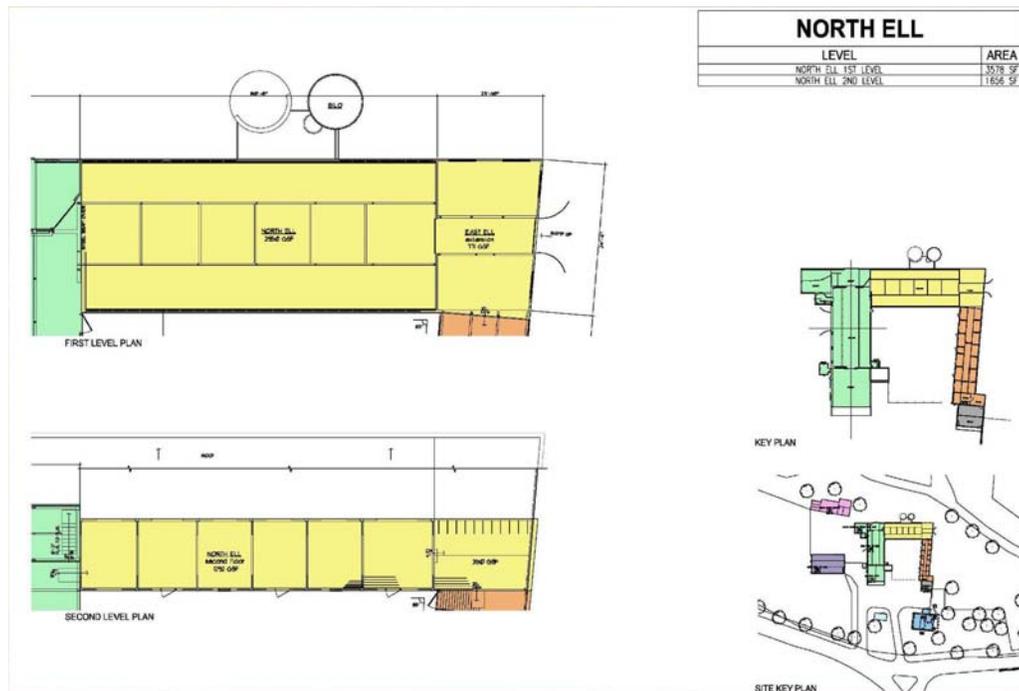
North Ell

and rear shed appendage appear to be one build, based on evidence of framing and continuous wire-nailed tongue-and-groove, bead-board siding is attached vertically with wire nails, and the two louvered ventilation cupolas on the roof match those of the main barn. The asphalt shingle roof is a modern replacement. The several batten-doored openings on the upper story south elevation appear to be early fabric. The first-story wall below, matching that of adjoining main barn stable wall, is of concrete and steel construction with horizontal window bands. Photographic evidence dates this alteration to shortly after World War II and documents the previous fenestration as a row of small individual window treatments (figures 2-5 & 2-10). The concrete foundation presumably formed part of this work.

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

- Western 5 bays of the 6 bay north range evidently are contemporary with the main barn, since the main barn framing exhibits no nail holes or other evidence of removed siding at its junction with the ell.

- Western 5-bays framed with circularly sawn timbers, small members wire-nailed, rafter butt jointed at ridge.
- Concrete foundation: mid 20th-century replacement as part of dairy remodeling of first story.
- Wire nail holes on the east face of the bent between the two east-end bays indicate that this was an exterior wall and the 6th or east end bay was subsequent addition.
- East end bay and rear lean-to appear to be one build, based on evidence of framing and continuous wire-nailed tongue-and-groove siding across the east end of both sections
- Roof of both sections has widely spaced lath, evidently to accommodate slate or wood shingles; present roofing is asphalt shingle replacement?
- Tongue-and-grooved beaded board siding is wire-nailed.
- Several windows and doors exhibit evidence of reworking



EAST ELL

The eastern range of the ell may be contemporary with the early 1930s horse barn; its asbestos shingle roofing and round metal roof ventilators matching those of hose barn, or it was remodeled extensively around that time.



East Ell



East Ell

The rubble-stonework incorporated into the concrete foundation on the east side probably survives from an earlier building. The wire-nailed, tongue-and-groove bead board siding, resembles that of the northern ell range, and probably date to the 1930s, as does the fenestration pattern, which is comprised of small windows alternate with stall doors on the west and a row of small window on the east side (figures 3-42, 3-43)

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

- Concrete foundation incorporating a stone foundation on the east side
- Wire-nailed., tongue-and-groove bead board siding.



OTHER APPENDAGES (SILOS; CATTLE CHUTE, MILK SHED, EQUIPMENT SHED)

The concrete silo adjoining the north side of the north ell may be one of three documented by the photograph taken in the 1930s before the construction of the traffic circle (figure 2-2), two located on the north side of the ell and the third at the northwest corner of the barn. If so, its roof must have been replaced, since the photograph depicts a conical roof with small dormers and finial. The existing round metal roof appears in post World War II photographs (figures 2-10 & 11); either the roof or the entire silo must have been replacement by that time. These photographs indicate the west silo of the north pair also had a conical roof, and suggest that it was of wooden barrel construction, as clearly was the tapering, flat roofed silo at the barn's northwest corner barrel construction. Both of these must have predated the extant silo by several decades. The northwest corner silo evidently was removed in conjunction with the construction of the gabled cattle chute on its site, which according to Herbert Dvoor was added after World War II, around the time the family gave up the horse business. The small gabled appendages at the southwest and southeast corner of the bank barn can be seen in the several historic photographs (figures 2-9, 10 & 11) and probably date to the early 20th century. The gabled equipment shed abutting the south end of the barn was built after World War II (figures 2-10 & 11). It replaces the small wagon house, which now forms the west-end unit of the garage/equipment shed (building #7) (Figures 3-40 to 3-43).

Character defining features: The barn complex is a contributing resource. Its form, plan, foundation and framing of main block and right-angled ell, roof ventilators, lightning rods, asbestos tile ell roof, roof eaves, siding, windows, doors and open loft interiors and flooring, as well as silo and appendages on north side of ell and south corners are all important features.

Non-contributing elements: The cattle chute, south equipment shed, and post-World War II remodeling of the stable levels of the main barn and north ell fall outside the farmstead's period of significance.

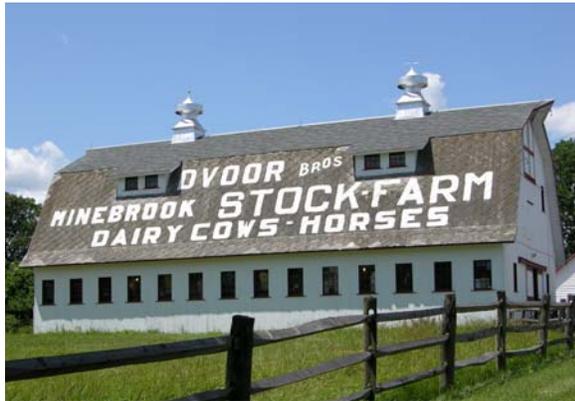


Silo: Character-defining feature



Equipment Shed: Non-contributing element

HORSE BARN (Feature #6 on the site map)



Horse Barn

asbestos shingle roofing laid in a diamond pattern and punctuated by two metal roof ventilators, paired shed dormers on both sides, kicked overhanging eaves and hoist overhangs at both gable peaks. The painted advertisement, which reads “Dvoor Bro’s/Minebrook Stock-Farm/Dairy Cows- Horses,” covers almost the entire south roof slope. Other original features include a poured concrete foundation, vertical siding, multi-pane windows, and batten siding doors centered on both gable walls, as well as batten loft doors at the peaks above.

The scissor roof trusses are framed with small lumber of modest dimension compared to that used for the bank barn, as is the upper floor. The ridgeline hay track survives, but the fork has been removed. Shortly after World War II, after the Dvoors gave up the horse business, it was converted into a dairy barn and the original stalls were replaced by rows of milking stanchions. The stanchions have been removed. Figure 3-46 to 3-49.

The barn is a contributing resource.

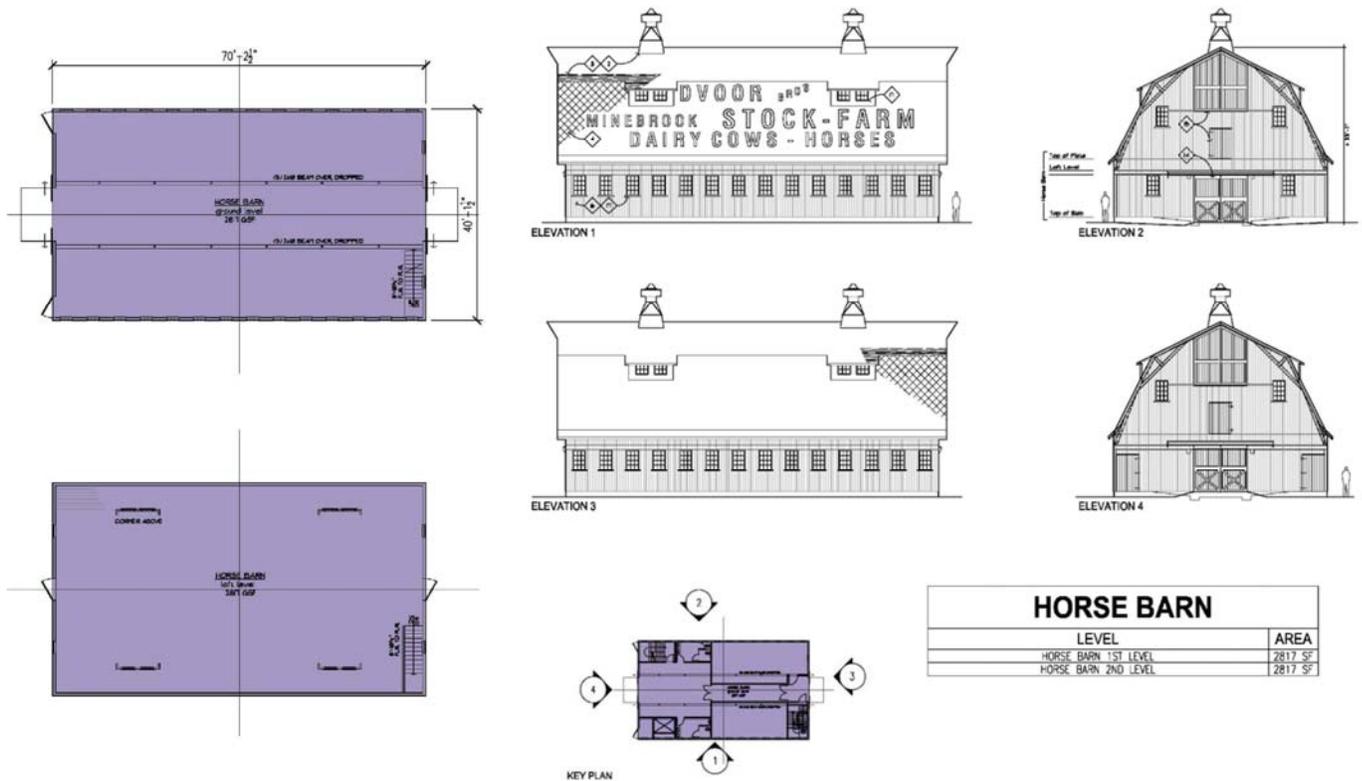
Character defining features: form, plan, framing, roof ventilators, asbestos roofing, painted sign, shed dormers, roof eaves, hoist overhangs, windows, doors, open loft interior and loft flooring.

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

The most prominent feature of the frame, 2-story barn is its massive gambrel roof, covered with



Horse Barn



WAGON SHED COMPLEX (Feature #7 on the site map)

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

East section: The 2-story, gable-fronted building was built in two sections, as evidenced by the break in the siding, different foundation materials and interior framing. Exterior features include wire-nailed clapboard siding, batten sliding doors, a batten loft door hung on strap hinges and a 6/6 sash window at the front gable peak, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and an asphalt shingle roof. A row of holes in the front gable wall presumably provided access birds. The original unit to the front, which has a stone foundation and probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century, does not appear to have been deep enough for a drive through wagon house and the steep creek bank to the north would have hindered wagon access on that side; it must have had some other use originally or might have been moved. The rear extension has a brick foundation and presumably was added sometime in the early 20th century, allowing the building to be used as an equipment shed. A photograph dating to the 1930s (figure 2-5), taken before the route 12 circle was built, documents that the buildings had achieved its present configuration and exterior appearance by that time.

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



Wagon Shed Complex

West section. Also of braced-frame construction and extensively reworked, the apparently 19th-century building has been moved from its original location at the south end of the bank barn (figures 2-5, 7 & 9). It began as a double crib wagon shed, a distinctive type of granary consisting of two corn cribs with canted side walls flanking a central wagon way, all covered by a low gable roof. One of the canted side walls is exposed on the west end of the building and a remnant of the two cribs survives inside. Sometime in the early 20th century, possibly after the Dvoors acquired the property, the gable roof was removed and a second story added. The junction between the two sections can be clearly seen in the steep stairs inserted in the east crib to provide access to the new loft; the timbers of the original portion exhibiting vertical saw marks and those of the upper story circular saw marks.

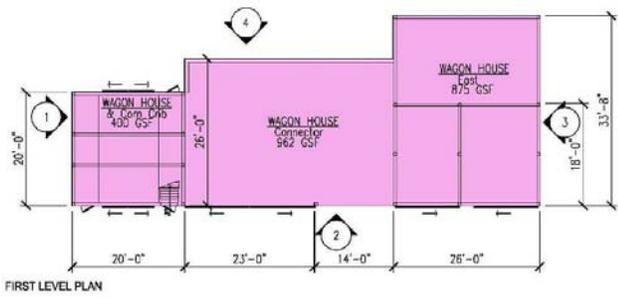
Exterior features include a overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, wire-nailed tongue-and-groove bead-board vertical siding, spaced vertical cribs slats on the side walls, a 6/6 sash gable window, and a batten sliding garage door flanked by small batten doors providing access to the cribs. The foundation is poured concrete. The slate roof retains a lightning rod with glass ball (figure 3-50).

Central section. Of light, wire-nailed frame construction, the 1-story, shed-roofed central section incorporates three garage bays and evidently was constructed in the mid 20th century, since it was not extant when an aerial photograph of the farm was taken short after the route 12 circle was completed (figures 2-7, 2-9, 2-10). It has a poured concrete foundation, metal roof, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, wire-nailed tongue-and-groove bead-board vertical siding and batten sliding doors (figure 3-50)

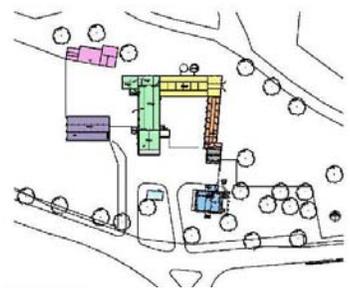
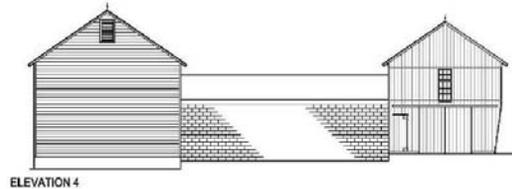
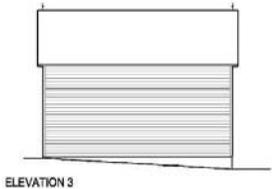
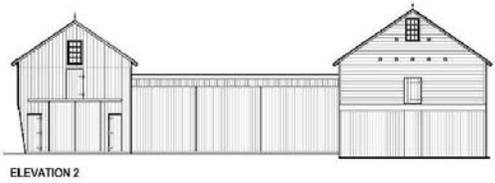
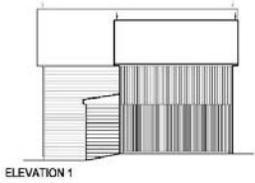
The wagon shed complex is a contributing resource, although the central section is not.

Character defining features: Form, roof profile, lightning rod, framing, siding, windows, doors, cribs of the two end units.

Non-contributing elements: The central section does not date to the farmstead's period of significance; the building's asphalt roofing is a relatively recent replacement.



WAGON HOUSE	
LEVEL	AREA
WAGON HOUSE COMPLEX	2252 SF



Appendix A: The Buildings & Site; Historical Analysis

Previous Studies and Research Efforts

Although a long-recognized local landmark due to its associations with the Case family and traditions of Flemington's early settlement as well as its prominence as a well known stock farm conducted by the Dvoors during the past century, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead has been the subject of relatively little historical investigation and research. While nineteenth century historians recorded a number of vivid traditions about the Case family, it was not until recent years that something more has been learned about the property's history. An article written by David P. Brackett and published in the Hunterdon County Historical Society's newsletter in 1988 documented that the farmstead formed part of the tract acquired by Johan Philip Case in 1738, and corrected the erroneous New Jersey tercentenary historical marker which credited Thomas Capner as the builder of the house. However, the focus of that article was the farm to the east, sold by Johan Philips's widow to the Joseph Capner in 1787. More recently, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead Historical Assessment Report, prepared by Dennis Bertland Associates in 2001 as part of the feasibility study for the adaptive reuse of the property as a performing arts center, provided a more detailed account of the property's history, including a complete chain-of-title and previously unknown documentation relating to the construction of the house in 1798 found in the account books of Johan Philip's son, Philip, along with information and photographs related in the 20th-century use and development of the farmstead provided by Herbert Dvoor, the last member of his family to own the property and current occupant of the house..

Previous to this investigation, the only analysis of the Case-Dvoor Farmstead's architectural development was undertaken for the previously mentioned Case-Dvoor Farmstead Historical Assessment Report, prepared by Dennis Bertland Associates. That report also provided a general assessment of the property's architectural history and chronology of development, making use of previously unknown documentation relating to the construction of the house found in the account books of Johan Philip's son, Philip, along with information and photographs related in the 20th-century use and development of the farmstead provided by Herbert Dvoor, the last member of his family to own the property and current occupant of the house.

Research Methodology:

Historical analysis conducted for this Master Plan began in March 2008 with review of the previous studies and research materials related to the property, mostly notably the *Case-Dvoor Farmstead Historical Assessment Report* prepared in 2001. A supplementary research program was undertaken designed to document more fully the property's history, along with the site development and chronology of use. The investigative program included research of pertinent primary and secondary source materials, including public records, published materials, manuscripts, maps and iconographic items, along with physical investigation to understand the development of the farmstead's buildings and site. Important sources included the papers of the Capner and Case families in the collection of the Hunterdon County Historical Society and the diary of John Hall at the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In particular, these sources documented that the Case family was engaged in the production of cheese, and additional research in 18th-century cheese making establish that the brick arcaded shelves in the cellar of the house quite likely were constructed and used for such dairy purposes. An 1857 map and vignette view of the adjoining copper mine property documents that the Case house had an east porch as early as that date, and documents as well the character of the workers housing near the creek that may have incorporated or replaced an earlier Case dwelling. Several 20th-century photographs provide important

information about the property, including features that have not survived. The research effort was followed by physical investigation of the buildings and site which, helped understand the property's history and development. This investigation encompassed photographic documentation of identified site features, focusing on the buildings. Methods of construction, materials, and other features were noted, along with alterations and evidence of missing features or fabric.

At the end of the investigative phase the Consultant made a presentation of findings to Client and other team members.

The research program uncovered new information about the history of the property, particularly its occupancy and use during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, as well as the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Notable documents included the papers of the Capner and Case families in the collection of the Hunterdon County Historical Society and the diary of John Hall at the Pennsylvania Historical Society. English emigrants Joseph Capner, John Hall and several of their relatives settled in Flemington in 1787, and their extant letters and dairies from that year until the early 1800s provide a rare contemporary view of their neighbor Philip Case, his family and their endeavors. Over three dozen Case family ledgers and daybooks dating from the 1780s to the 1840s also survive to document the family's farm and tannery operations. In particular, more has been learned about labor, both free and enslaved, used by the Cases and their farm and tannery production, most notably the previously unknown production of cheese, for which the brick arcaded shelves in the cellar quite likely were constructed and used. Census data from the 19th and 20th centuries similarly have provided more information about the Davis and Dvoor families.

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION:

Budgetary constraints precluded any materials analysis for the Master Plan as well as an archaeological survey of the property. Before the exterior and interior preservation work programs are implemented for the Case house and outbuildings, a more detailed finishes investigation should be conducted to guide the paint treatments and other preservation work. Such investigation might provide additional information on the architectural development of the house and other buildings. As early building elements are exposed to view during preservation work, they should be recorded and evaluated. Research has established that the farmstead was extant as early as the 1780s, perhaps earlier, and that an 18th century dwelling, mid 19th century workers housing and a tannery were locate to the east of the house along Mine Brook. Before the implementation of any preservation work involving ground disturbance, archaeological assessment of the property must be conducted. Furthermore, a long-range interpretive program for the property should be developed, as a means of integrating interpretation of the farmstead's significant features and associative history into the use program formulated for the property.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Prominently located at the western edge of Flemington, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead is an important historic resource eligible for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The property received a Certificate of Eligibility to the two Registers from New Jersey's Deputy Historic Preservation Officer on June 28, 2005. Significant in the categories of architecture and agriculture and retaining its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the property meets two National Register eligibility criteria: Criterion A, which references properties "that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," and Criterion C, those "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." To quote the Certificate of eligibility:

Under Criterion A the farmstead was importantly associated with the development of agriculture in Hunterdon County from the early 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The Farmhouse built in the vernacular Georgian style, dates to the second half of the 18th century, and meets criterion C for its local architectural significance. Along with the house, the barn and some of the agricultural outbuildings also embody the characteristics of their respective period of construction ranging from the late 19th century to the middle of the 20th century.²²

Featuring an impressive complex of buildings that range in date from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries, the farmstead illustrates the evolution of the region's farm culture and building practices during that period. With its two large barns, the late 1800s bank barn and early 1930s horse barn, the landmark property clearly expresses the success of its owners as agriculturists, having been the neighborhood's largest dairy farms in the later 19th century and a well-known stock raising operation during most of the last century. An outstanding example of traditional masonry construction and the Georgian center-hall plan type, the late 18th-century house combines vernacular building traditions with more formal stylistic influences and retains many notable early features, as well as others reflecting 19th-century updating. The property's period of significance extends from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century. While some early fabric has been lost to modern alterations, the Case-Dvoor Farmstead possesses the historical significance and integrity necessary for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers.

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

²² Dorothy P Guzzo, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer to Margaret I. Waldock, Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance, June 28, 2005, Certificate of Eligibility letter, HPO Log# 05-1460.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW:

The site of the Case-Dvoor Farmstead lies near the eastern end of a 5,000-acre tract of land stretching along the northern edge of the Amwell Valley that was surveyed in 1712 under New Jersey's proprietary system of landholding for William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, by right of a warrant obtained from the Council of West Jersey Proprietors in the previous year. Upon Penn's death in 1718, the vast tract located on what was then the frontier of European settlement devolved by the terms of his will to his three sons: John, Thomas and Richard. The brothers subsequently subdivided the property, selling a 374-acre portion straddling Mine Brook (and encompassing the Case-Dvoor Farmstead site) to German immigrant Johan Philip Kaes in 1738.²³

Johan Philip Kaes, who emigrated from the German Palatinate and was naturalized in New Jersey in 1730, figures prominently in local historical accounts of early European settlers in the neighborhood of what became Flemington. He evidently located there upon his purchase from the Penns in 1738, if not before, settling along Mine Brook. According to local tradition, he erected a log cabin as his pioneer dwelling, assisted by inhabitants of a nearby Native American village whose chief, Tuccamirgan, he had befriended by his fair dealing. His widow's account of the burial of a Native American child in the family graveyard, recorded in 1789, gives credence to these traditions and suggests that he or other European settlers in the vicinity employed their Native American neighbors.²⁴ A story handed down in the Case family (the name Kaes was first Anglicized to Kase and then Case) evokes the frontier conditions current throughout much of Hunterdon County well into the 18th century. As recorded by a 19th-century historian, one of Johan Philip's sons

used to tell about his mother getting lost in the woods. She went to hunt her cow and wandered around for several hours and finally saw a column of smoke curling above the tops of the trees. Going in that direction she came to a house, and, after knocking at the door, discovered it to be her own dwelling. The wolves would often howl around the Case house, and one of these animals came on the door step and attacked the dog, when Mrs. Case drove him off with a stick.²⁵

Johan Philip apparently replaced his pioneer residence, presumably the venue for the wolf attack, with a substantial stone house located on the east side of the creek, which survived until the 1850s.²⁶

Johan Philip Kaes married twice, and had at least five children by his first wife Anna Elizabeth and four by his second wife Rachel Hauser.²⁷ His 1754 will made provision for both families, directing the division of his

²³ D. Stanton Hammond, *Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet G*, Map Series 4. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 290 & Book 65, page 124; David P. Brackett, "The Long Range Farm," *Hunterdon Historical New Letter*, Vol. 24, No. 2, Spring, 1988, pages 546-548.

²⁴ Henry C. Jones, Jr., *More Palatine Families*, pp. 137 & 138; *Raritan Township Flemington & Environs*, page 15; D. H. Morrow, (ed.), *Traditions of Hunterdon County* Morrow, page 61; Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1789, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 58. A monument memorializing the legendary Native American chief Tuccamirgan and his friendship with Johan Philip Case was erected in the Case family burying ground, Flemington, in 1925, where it can be seen today [Barbara Clayton & Kathleen Whitley, *Guide to Flemington, New Jersey*, pp. 66 & 67]. In her 1789 letter describing the Native American burial as recounted Johan Philip's widow, Ann Capner includes the following sentence, "the Indians lived a little beyond Brother's [Joseph Capner's] wood. It was in Mrs Wight's first husband's [Johan Philip's] day. He was very fortunate with a great many about hire them." While the meaning of the last sentence is made somewhat obscure by her grammar and handwriting, it seems to imply the Case or his European neighbors hired Native Americans living in the vicinity.

²⁵ Morrow, page 61.

²⁶ *Ibid.* A drawing of the Johan Philip's stone house, drawn by Thomas Capner c. 1787, survives in the collection of the Hunterdon County Historical Society and makes an interesting comparison to the Case-Dvoor House.

“present farm or plantation” between them. In 1758, two years after his death, his executors conveyed the western portion of the property (encompassing the Case-Dvoor Farmstead site) to his four surviving children by Anna Elizabeth and two grandsons, the sons of deceased daughter Ann.²⁸ At that time, or shortly thereafter, the long, relatively narrow tract was subdivided equitably into five lots for the heirs. As referenced in a later deed, lot #2, the probable location of Case-Dvoor Farmstead, was allotted to grandsons Philip and Henry Dilts. In 1762, they conveyed the 29.6-acre parcel to Martin Robbins, who in turn sold it to Jacob Fauss seven years later. Fauss acquired an adjoining 33.6-acre lot from Jonathan and Sarah Hill in 1773. It incorporated lot #3 of the division, which abutted the south side of lot #2, as well as four acres taken from lot #2 in 1759 “by a release to William Case from the other devisees of the s^d Johan Philip Case.”²⁹ While no record of how the Hills acquired lot #3 has survived, the 1759 release to William Case, named as one of Anna Elizabeth’s four surviving children in Johan Philip’s will, implies that lot #3 was assigned to him in the division.³⁰

Although, when the Case-Dvoor Farmstead was established is unknown, documentary evidence suggests that Jacob Fauss resided on and farmed the two lots subdivided from Johan Philip’s estate. He presumably is the “Jacob Foss” listed in three 1780s tax ratable lists for Amwell Township, which then included the area that became Raritan Township. The January and June 1780 and 1784 Amwell Township tax ratables lists, the earliest surviving for the municipality, assessed him, respectively, for 67, 60 and 60 acres of improved land, approximately the same acreage as the two lots combined, as well as several horses, cattle and hogs. Certainly the considerable sum of £350 realized when he and his wife Margaret sold the property to Philip Case on April 15, 1785 suggests that substantial improvements were in place.³¹

A son of Johan Philip’s second marriage, Philip Case (1753-1831) had been operating a tannery for some years before his acquisition of the Fauss property. It evidently was located on a half-acre lot, bounded by the latter, the creek and the Flemington road (Mine Street), which he and his brother Peter had purchased from their remarried mother, Rachel White, in 1776 (land subdivided from the eastern half of their father’s former farm, Rachel having acquired the 172-acre tract, including the stone homestead dwelling, from her late husband’s executors at auction in 1772).³² Peter and Philip Case appear on the two 1780 Amwell tax roles, assessed for a small house lot and

²⁷ According to unpublished genealogical notes at the Hunterdon County Historical Society, an annotation of material published in T. F. Chambers, *Early Germans of New Jersey*, the five known children of Johan Philip’s first marriage were William; Eva Maria, who married Paul Kuhl; Frona Catherine, who married Henry Winter; Ann, who married Peter Aller or Allen; and Ann, who married a Dilts. These children are mentioned in Johan Philip’s will, along with four children of his marriage to Rachel Hauser: Hendrick; Peter (died September 25, 1796); Philip (born March 17, 1753, died May 5, 1831); and Catherine [NJ Wills 349]; Hiram Deats, compiler, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L; T. F. Chambers, *Early Germans of New Jersey*, page 285]. Rachel Hauser Case White’s 1805 will mentions another son John Case, whom she appointed as her co-executor, along with son Philip Case, and notes that son Henry (Hendrick) has predeceased her leaving a daughter Rachel Case and granddaughter Christina Scoba [NJ Wills 2284].

²⁸ New Jersey Wills, 349J; West Jersey Deeds, Liber Q, page 216.

²⁹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.

³⁰ Ibid. and New Jersey Wills, 349J.

³¹ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, January and June 1780 and 1784; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.

³² New Jersey Wills, 349J; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 491. In 1787, Rachel White sold the remaining portion of Johan Philip Kaes’s homestead farm to English immigrant Joseph Capnerhurst (later Capner), and the many surviving letters written by members of his family and their friends include references to their neighbor Philip Case [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 290]. Philip Case was born March 17, 1753 and died May 5, 1831 [Deats, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L8].

“tanyard” with 19 vats, as well as four horses, two cattle and two slaves.³³ Peter sold his interest in the property to his brother in 1785 for £200, a figure suggesting an operation of considerable size. In February of that year, Philip purchased another small adjoining parcel from his mother, the deed for which conveyance refers to him as a “tanner and currier.”³⁴ Reflecting his increased landholdings, the 1786 and 1789 Amwell tax roles assessed Philip Case for 60 acres of land, a “tanyard” and a slave, as well as several horses and head of cattle.³⁵ When he established his residence on the Fauss farm is unclear. While his April, 1785 deed of purchase references the property as the tract “whereof the said Philip Case is in actual possession,” two 1788 letters indicate that his residence was located within earshot of the creek and apparently close to the road, placing it either on the lot acquired from his mother or the tannery lot.³⁶ In fact, the family evidently occupied two adjoining houses at that time, the second of the two letters referring to the separate houses of Mrs. Case and her mother-in-law Mrs. White. Perhaps Mrs. White occupied the former Fauss house.

In March, 1787, English emigrant Joseph Capnerhurst (later Capner), acquired the remaining portion of Johan Philip Kaes’s homestead farm on the east side of Mine Brook from Rachel White, and the numerous surviving letters and diaries written by members of Capner’s extended family include many references to their neighbor Philip Case, who conducted a substantial farm in addition to his tannery. On April 30, 1787, for example, Capner’s uncle John Hall noted in his diary that Philip Case had agreed to cut trees on the Capner farm and split them into rails in exchange for the bark, a material used in the tanning process.³⁷ In June, Case had a ditch constructed around his garden, evidently modeled after or inspired by the ditches that the Capners had dug to drain their meadow and employing the same men that the Capners had employed.³⁸ The Capners and the Cases also appear to have collaborated in various activities including cheese and butter making, the well-watered farms of both families being particularly suitable for dairying. On June 22, 1787 John Hall recorded putting up shelves in the Capner cellar for cheese and that “Sister and Mrs. Case returned about 2 or 3 o’clock and bring plenty of pots [of butter?].”³⁹ In a May, 1788 letter to her daughter, Mary Capner (Joseph’s mother and Hall’s sister) noted that she had

made six cheeses for myself and the seventh for Mrs Case which I managed amongst my own[.] I have the whey too and Mrs Case will have the cheese for tea by this method. We have each of us five cows [sic].

³³ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, January and June 1780.

³⁴ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, pages 481 and 491.

³⁵ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1786 and 1789.

³⁶ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483; Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1788, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 53; Ann Capner to Mary Exton, undated (but evidently September, 1788, since the letter referenced receiving a letter on “Thursday, the 4th of September”), Capner Papers, box 3, folio 58. In the first of these letters, dated June 28, 1788, Ann Capner noted that the Case house stood within a few yards of the brook, close enough for her to overheard “Mrs. Case and her two spinning girls deep in discourse.” In the second, she referred to “Mrs. Case’s door, which stands open to the public road.”

³⁷ John Hall Diary, folder 14, April 30, 1787 entry in which he noted going “to the wood lot so to look out the trees for Neighbor Case to fall and cleave [sic] into rails for the bark.”

³⁸ Ibid., folder 15, June 10, 1787 entry: “men making a ditch for Mr. Case round his garden[,] a Job of their own prerequisite [sic].”

³⁹ Ibid., folder 15, June 22, 1787 entry.

We have each patted Butter this May for winter. M^{rs} Case a much larger quantity than I have. It is said here May is the best time to salt butter ... ⁴⁰

Tax records corroborate the size of the Case cattle herd at the time; in 1786 Philip Case was taxed for five head of cattle and in 1789, for six.⁴¹ Amwell Township tax rolls also survive for 1802 and 1803, and the ratable lists of those years assessed Philip Case, respectively, for nine and twelve cows, indicating that the size of his herd had doubled since the 1780s.⁴² This probably relates to the cheese and butter making in which Philip and his son Daniel evidently were then engaged on a small commercial scale. The low brick-arched platform in the cellar of the existing house on the property may have been constructed for and served as a shelf for keeping milk or other dairy products cool, like the shelves John Hall installed in the Capner cellar (figure 3-12 & 13). On September 17, 1805 Case credited his son Daniel for three cheeses, the first of many references to cheese and butter production in Philip's daybooks of the next few years. The Case cheese was sold locally, as well as in New York and elsewhere.⁴³

Besides their dairy cows, the Cases raised cattle and pigs for meat, along with sheep for wool and meat. The Capner letters indicate that besides his cattle, Philip Case owned a dozen or more pigs, and twenty-eight sheep in the 1780s.⁴⁴ Considerable attention was given to preserving butchered meat for future use. In a joint November 30, 1789 letter, Mary Capner and her daughter Ann (Nancy) mentioned that

*M^r Case has salted three cows and nine hogs for his family (which will be larger next summer)[.] the hogs weigh two hundred and fifty pounds. ...M^r Case ... has always packed pork in a cask in Straw and lasts when it is cooked and well dried.*⁴⁵

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

*Our neighbor Case the tanner has just salted down upwards of 17 hundred weight of pork and 8 hundred weight of beef for his family to live on this winter and next summer, which is the general custom here.*⁴⁶

Although sheep also were butchered for meat, they were more valued in the late 18th century for their wool.⁴⁷ Capner letters document Philip Case's wool production: "Mr. Case had off one sheep 3 pounds of wool and

⁴⁰ Ann & Mary Capner to Mary Exton, May 31, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 301.

⁴¹ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1786 and 1789.

⁴² Ibid., 1802 and 1803. Daniel's name appears in the same entry with Philip's in the 1802 and 1803 Amwell tax roles, the only township ratables lists surviving for the early 1800s, suggesting that he was associated with his father in the his agricultural endeavors at least.

⁴³ Philip Case Daybook D, page 4, September 17, 1805 entry; MS 463, see also pages 15, 19, 30, 41, 62, 95 & III.

⁴⁴ Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 31, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 301; Mary Capner to Mary Exton, November 30, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 303; Mary Capner to Mary Exton, December 2, 1787, as referenced in Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, page 144 and Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey*, page 86.

⁴⁵ Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, November 30, 1789, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 303.

⁴⁶ Mary Choyce to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, September 5, 1793, as quoted in Schmidt, page 278.

another had 6 and a quarter.”⁴⁸ Wool and flax typically were spun into thread and woven into cloth by farm families, and Mrs. Case had two “spinning girls” to help her in 1788.⁴⁹

Philip Case’s 1831 inventory lists his livestock as consisting of “horses oxen cows pigs and calves,” and both horses and oxen presumably were used to pull wagons, plows and other farm equipment. His taxable number of horses increased from two and three in 1786 and 1789 to four and five in 1802 and 1803. Philip, or one of his relatives, evidently was involved in horse breeding. Twice in the 1820s, the “stable of Philip Case, tanner” was the venue for the stud services of two well bred stallions, “Godolphin” and “Saladin,” although the advertisements do not indicate whether or not the Cases were the owners of the horses (one of the advertisements was placed by Peter I. Case, presumably Philip’s son or another relative).⁵⁰

Philip Case apparently grew the various grain and grass crops typical of rural Hunterdon in the late 18th and early 18th centuries and to have had some interest in progressive agricultural practices. At a time when the use of fertilizer was not widespread, Case used gypsum plaster on his fields, possibly influenced by his English friends. In 1798, he and his neighbors carted gypsum plaster from New Brunswick, and throughout the early 1800s, his account books indicate that he continued to use the fertilizer, probably because he grew a considerable amount of clover.⁵¹ In a letter dated May 31, 1795, Mary Choyce wrote to her parents that “Mr. Case begins to mow clover tomorrow June 1st and thats [sic] more than you will do.”⁵² In 1822, Case experimented with wheat, planting three different varieties (“ ‘Cannady,’ White Bearded and Red Chaff”) in adjoining strips, but unfortunately did not record the results.⁵³ His 1831 estate inventory includes “wheat in the ground” valued at \$40, the only crop listed.⁵⁴

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

Neighbor Kase had a plowing frolick [sic.] the second they have had this year they invited most of their neighbors round 9 teams I believe attended. I likewise was invited to assist Mrs K with one of her sisters-in-law who was invited to a sowing [sic] frolic but chose coming [blank space] her girl leaving a few weeks[.] I stept [sic] down in the morning to help her but she had done most of her work and set one bakeing [sic] in the oven[.] I told her I

⁴⁷ Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon*, page 144.

⁴⁸ Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 31, 1788, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 301.

⁴⁹ Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1788, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 53.

⁵⁰ “the elegant and high bred horse Saladin will stand for mares the ensuing season at the stable of Philip Case, Tanner.....Peter I. Case April 9, 1825, *Hunterdon Gazette*, April 14, 1825; “The full-blooded Southern Running horse Godolphin will stand for mares the ensuing season at the stable of Philip Case, Tanner,, *Hunterdon Gazette*, March 19, 1828

⁵¹ Schmidt, pages 83 & 84.

⁵² Mary Choyce to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, May 31, 1795, as quoted in Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, page 120.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, page 115.

⁵⁴ New Jersey Wills, 3853J.

would go back and when she wanted me she might let me know[.] I was sent for about 3 when I went down our Mr Gs girl went with me[.] I was set to sowing sic I said to her sister whose [sic] name is Margaret Kase I wish Mrs Kase would let me help her[.] she said my sister is such a woman she would not let anybody help her if its possible [sic] for her to do it all herself. It is amazing how clean she keeps her house with six Children and one in the arms.

About 5 o'clock we had tea to which we had custard rice pudding bread butter and chess[sic.] after tea they began to prepare for another baking pudding and custard was prepared by one [and] the meat by another[.] nursing came to my share to which I gave preference. the mutton was washed clean put in dishes and plentifully pepper and salt rubbed over it then cut nicks and filled with butter with parsley sticking up as if it grew out of the mutton. There was apple sause [sic] onion sause [sic] and potatoes to eat. The plowmen came home about dusk those that came first seated themselves down without waiting for the others. Margaret Kase waited of them with a short pipe stuck in her mouth[.] as they had done their suppers they took their horses and went home[.] when they had all done dishes was washed the house swept all things put in place I came home.”⁵⁵

In 1788, the Case family held at least three frolics, beginning in January with a dancing frolic held by Rachel White, who apparently lived in a house adjoining that of her son Philip, to “smooth” her two new floors. When the Capners arrived at the evening party “there was two Black fiddlers [sic] one played while the other mended his fiddle [sic], and so by turns, Mr Kaes black could not fiddle but he sometimes held the candle.”⁵⁶ In May, the Cases held a “raising frolick,” presumably to construct a building on the farm, and again served supper to the workers.⁵⁷ A few months later, Mrs. Case and her mother-in-law hosted a quilting frolic, and while the quilting frame was set up inside, much of the activity took place outdoors due to the number of guests. As recounted by Ann Capner in a letter to her sister:

Three weeks since Mrs Case had a quilting frolick [sic]. I and a few others whent [sic] in the morning to fix the quilt in the frame and card the tow which was bleached for that purpose. The rest was invited for the afternoon, when the quilt was in the frame at Mrs Wight's [Rachel White]. We went down to Mrs Case's for dinner. Before we had done the people came flocking over the fields and along the road from all quarters. Mrs Wight's room was soon full and I suppose a dozen sat with sewing under two large walnut trees, by the house door. Mrs Case had her rooms soon crowded. Mrs Case says she had a great deal of sewing done besides the quilt. The table was set opposite Mrs Case's door, which stands open to the public road. There were pies, puddings, custards, cheese and I don't know what besides. The Flemington ladies were there. Mrs Adkinson came in a chair [a small one-horse carriage]. The rest all walked.⁵⁸

While agriculture pursuits clearly were of consequence to his family's livelihood, Philip Case's tannery probably provided a more significant source of income, despite such setbacks as the flood which damaged the business

⁵⁵ Ann Capner to Mary Exton, August 31, 1787, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 52 & 53.

⁵⁶ Mary Capner to Mary Exton, February 2, 1788, Caper Papers, box 3, folio 59.

⁵⁷ Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 17, 1788, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 52 & 53.

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

during the summer of 1795.⁵⁹ Two years earlier, neighbor Isaac Passand commented on Case's success as a tanner in a letter to an associate, noting that Case had "don[e] better than aney [sic] farmer here in the same time" and further describing the tanning business as the most profitable trade and the easiest to learn.⁶⁰ The Case tannery, which was located just east of the farmstead on the bank of the creek, operated from 1783 to 1851. The Cases did custom work and bought animal hides around Flemington and elsewhere in the county, although after 1800 as local supplies diminished, New York agents supplied hides from varied sources, some imported from as far away as New Orleans and Buenos Aires. To provide the tree bark necessary for the tanning process, Philip Case acquired several nearby wood lots, and also purchased bark to supplement his supply. Lime was hauled by wagon from New Brunswick at first and then from local kilns. While neighbor John Hall observed that the Case leather did not meet the grade of English leather, it found a ready market. The Cases sold their leather in New York and Philadelphia, as well as other places.⁶¹ On June 12, 1795, Mary Capner noted that "Mr. Case has been down with leather [to Philadelphia.] came back with an empty wagon."⁶² Animal hair, a byproduct of the tanning process used in making mortar and plaster, was sold by the Cases.⁶³ Besides his farm and tannery, Philip Case also conducted a brick kiln located on or near the northern portion of his farm in the 1790s and early 1800s.⁶⁴

Although the Cases might have called on their neighbors for occasional assistance in accordance with the local custom, the family utilized both slave and hired labor in their various enterprises. Philip Case was taxed for one adult male slave in 1786, 1789, 1802 and 1803, and he evidently owned several other African Americans.⁶⁵ On April 22, 1800 he contracted for the purchase of a "Negro Boy Tom" as "a slave for life."⁶⁶ The tannery work force included one or more slaves, as well as men and apprentices hired by the Cases.⁶⁷ One of the Case slaves was convicted and executed for the murder of a fellow slave in 1803. As recounted in a 19th-century history, the second convicted murderer executed in Flemington

was Brom, a slave belonging to Mr. Philip Case, who in a quarrel with a fellow slave, killed him in his master's kitchen with a trammel. He was hung Nov. 11, 1803.⁶⁸

⁵⁹ Mary Capnerhurst to Thomas Capner, August 28, 1795, Capner Papers, Box 4, Folder 128: "we have had very wet weather [and] lately great floods... the second flood was the highest came poring into M^r Cases tanyard on the other side of the building w[h]ere they grind bark[.] swam the Hides out of the tan vats washed the Bark from the tan vats[.] it was in the dark in the evening or M^r Case could have kept the water out[.] fifty pounds will not make up the loss."

⁶⁰ Isaac Passand to John Coltman, January 17, 1793, Capner Papers, box 3, folio 105.

⁶¹ Schmidt, pages 199, 227, 247 & 259.

⁶² Mary Capnerhurst to Thomas Capner, June 12, 1795, Capner Papers, box 4, folio 128.

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

⁶⁴ Philip Case Daybook B pages 211 – 216; MS 460; Phyllis B. D'Autrechy, *Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781-1960)*, pages 26 - 28 & 31.

⁶⁵ Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1786, 1789, 1802 & 1803.

⁶⁶ Philip Case Daybook C, page 116, August 21, 1800, entry; MS 461.

⁶⁷ Schmidt, pages, 247 & 259.

⁶⁸ John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, page 253.

The coroner's inquest identifies the murder victim as James, "a Negro man of Philip Case," and indicates that his attacker Brom was sent to work in the tannery on the day of the murder, October 7, 1803.⁶⁹ Fortune Vandyke, another slave or former slave belonging to Philip Case, received a newspaper notice upon his death in September, 1826:

DiedOn the 21st inst. at the house of Mr. Philip Case, near this place, Fortune Vandyke, a colored man, believed to be near 90 years of age, and much respected for his fidelity and orderly deportment. He had lived with Mr. Case for more than 40 years. ⁷⁰

Philip Case's sons evidently assisted him on the farm and in the tannery, and undoubtedly assumed more of the responsibility for their operation in his later years. In 1825, Mahlon Case, presumably Philip's son of that name, advertised for "two or three good curriers" who "will meet with constant employment and liberal wages."⁷¹ The names of two of Philip Case's apprentices or journeymen are known, George Gano, who married Case's daughter Rachel, and Peter Prall; both men later opened tanneries of their own.⁷² In 1829, the Cases paid their young employees twenty-five and thirty-one cents per day.⁷³

The house erected by Philip Case stands testament to the prosperity he achieved despite such setbacks as the flood which damaged his tannery during the summer of 1795.⁷⁴ The substantial stone dwelling of vernacular Georgian design evidently was built in the late 1700s, a period consonant with its architecture, and the date, "1798," carved in key blocks of the dressed-stone surround of the east gable's blind oculus undoubtedly commemorates its construction (figure 3-9).

Philip Case and his wife Amy Robbins had at least eight children. Son Daniel's name appears next to Philip's in the 1802 and 1803 Amwell tax roles, and entries in Philip's day books, as previously noted, indicate that he was associated with his father in the operation of the farm during that period, although newly married he probably lived in a separate household; he died on November 19, 1826.⁷⁵ By 1830, Philip's household contained only four individuals: one white male aged between 70 and 79 and three females (one aged 70 and 79 and two between 30 and 39). Philip and Amy Case must have been the man and women in their seventies; the two women who gave

⁶⁹ Phyllis D'Autrechy, "Hunterdon County Tanneries," *Hunterdon Historical Newsletter*, Vol. 25, Number 3, Fall, 1989, page 578; Morrow, page 75; Hunterdon County Coroner's Inquests # 887.

⁷⁰ *Hunterdon Gazette*, September 26, 1826.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, September 13, 1825. The 1830 federal census lists the households of Joseph and Mahlon Case before and after the listing for Philip, evidence that his two sons lived in close proximity to him [US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1830, Joseph and Mahlon Case].

⁷² D'Autrechy, " page 578; New Jersey Wills, 3853J.

⁷³ Schmidt, page 259.

⁷⁴ Mary Capnerhurst to son Thomas Capner, August 28, 1795, Capner Papers, Box 4, Folder 128.

⁷⁵ New Jersey Wills, 3853J; Amwell Township Tax Ratables, 1802 and 1803; *Hunterdon Gazette*, December 12, 1826. Philip Case's will, dated March 16, 1834, mentions eight children, five sons Daniel, Mahlon, Joseph, Peter and John, and three daughters, Abigail, Elizabeth and Rachel, wife of George Gano [New Jersey Wills, 3853J]. According to genealogical sources, Amy Case was the daughter of Job and Abigail Robbins; Amy was born on January 1, 1751 and died on February 13, 1844. Daniel Case purportedly married Sarah Clark, a niece of Isaac Passand on March 13, 1800. [Deats, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L8].

their ages as in their thirties probably were their unmarried daughters Abigail and Elizabeth.⁷⁶ Philip probably relied on his sons Joseph and Mahlon to help him in his later years to run the farm and tannery; Joseph and Mahlon are listed before and after their father in the 1830 census, evidence that they lived nearby, one probably in the older Case house by the bridge.⁷⁷

Philip Case died on May 5, 1831, bequeathing the tannery lot to his son Joseph and the 70-acre homestead farm to sons, Peter and John, as tenants-in-common, subject to provision of an annuity to his widow Amy.⁷⁸ The inventory of the deceased's personal estate totaled almost \$3,600, a substantial sum for rural Hunterdon County at the time, placing him among the wealthier Hunterdon County residents. The inventory unfortunately is not detailed, valuing his goods and other assets in several broad categories. Comprising more than two thirds of his personal estate, his most valuable assets were a "note of hand" valued at \$1,276.78 and the "tanyard stock supposed to be worth" \$1,250.00 (the "tools & utensils belonging to the tanyard & currying shop" were worth slightly less than an additional \$50). His livestock and farm equipment totaled \$432.94, approximately one third the value of the tannery stock and equipment, and this difference seemingly reflects the greater economic importance of the tannery to Philip Case than the farm.⁷⁹

Something more about Philip Case's residence can be gleaned from his account books and will, suggesting that it was comfortably furnished in keeping with its architecture and his economic status. Early in 1800, when the dwelling was just being completed, he evidently acquired a desk and dining table, crediting the account of Daniel Kinney for the two items.⁸⁰ The desk, for which he paid the considerable sum of £8, might have been the "cherry desk" he bequeathed to his wife Amy, along with "the bedstead bed bedding and curtains which we now use [a high-post bed], one looking glass half a dozen chairs & the chest called her chest." Philip owned two other desks, both of which he willed to his son Joseph, "the desk in the currying shop, and an old desk in my house [?] our books etc. are kept." Daughters Amy and Elizabeth each inherited a bureau, purchased for them by their father, along with "a bedstead and bedding." The "carpet in the parlor & the linen & other articles which they have made and purchased [were] to be equally divided between them."⁸¹ Desks, high-post beds, dining tables, mirrors and carpeting were all appointments expected of a middle class dwelling during the early 19th century.

⁷⁶ US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1830, Philip Case, #321.

⁷⁷ Ibid., Joseph and Mahlon Case. An 1850 map identifies a house the crossroads on the road to Sergeantville just south west of the farmstead as the residence of Mahlon Case [J. C. Sidney, *Plan of the Township of Raritan, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Richard Clark, 1850].

⁷⁸ Deats, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L8; New Jersey Wills, 3853].

⁷⁹ New Jersey Wills, 3853]. Philip Case's inventory is divided in the following categories: Cash and clothing are valued at \$377.67; "household and kitchen furniture at \$97.43; "wagons, ploughs, harrows & farming utensils" at \$172.94; "horses oxen cows pigs & calves" at \$260.00; a "note of hand" at \$1,276.78; "tanyard stock supposed to be worth" \$1,250.00; bed bedding etc, left to widow \$25.00; "desk etc. left to his son Joseph and also all the tools & utensils belonging to the tanyard & currying shop \$50.00; "bureau bed bedding side saddle given to Abigail Case" worth \$15; and "bureau bed bedding & 2 cows given to Elizabeth Case" worth \$30.00, for at total of \$3,594.82.

⁸⁰ Philip Case Ledger Book B, pages 101 & 146, HCHS, MS# 460.

⁸¹ New Jersey Wills, 3853].

On April 2, 1832, Peter Case and his wife Sarah sold his half interest the family farm to his brother John, whom the deed of transfer described as a resident of Bucks County, Pennsylvania at the time.⁸² Sometime thereafter, John evidently returned to New Jersey and took up residence on the old homestead. The move may not have occurred until after 1840, since the federal census of that year lists only one John Case as a resident of Raritan Township (a new municipality formed from Amwell Township in 1839), a John E. Case who in his thirties was too young to have been Philip Case's son John.⁸³ However, map and census data make it clear that the latter was in residence and operating the farm by 1850. The 1850 Raritan Township map identifies the farmstead as the property of John Case and indicates that its present configuration had been established by that time. John Case is listed in both the population and agricultural schedules of the 1850 census. In 1850, the Case household consisted of John, age 57, his wife Catherine, age 54, and their three children: Daniel, age 16, Joseph, age 12, and Catherine, age 9. John, whose occupation is given as farmer, owned real estate valued at \$17,000.⁸⁴ The agricultural schedule of the 1850 census lists John Case, as the proprietor of a farm with 64 acres of "improved land" and 6 acres of "unimproved land," valued at \$7,000. The farm equipment was valued at \$150. His livestock, worth \$1,240, included 7 horses, 4 milk cows, 2 other head of cattle and 17 swine. The farm had produced in the previous year 140 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 40 tons of hay and 400 pounds of butter (but no cheese), as well as small amounts of Irish potatoes and clover seed. The value of slaughtered animals was \$102.⁸⁵

John Case retained ownership of the family farm until 1860 when, due to his financial difficulties, it was seized and sold at a court-ordered sheriff sale to Flemington resident, George Allen.⁸⁶ He make have regretted having refused the generous offer for the property purportedly made to him by the mining company, which had acquired the adjoining Capner farm after copper had been discovered there in the 1840s and had purchased the tannery lot from his brother Joseph.⁸⁷ As recounted in an article written several decades later about the Flemington copper mining ventures:

Joseph Case, just across Mine Brook, owned four acres of land [the tannery lot]. He sunk a shaft and found good ore. The Mining company offered him \$4,000 for his land and he sold it. His brother owned seventy acres contiguous to this, and the Company offered him \$60,000 for his farm, but he refused, saying if it was worth that much to them it was to him, and he blamed his brother for selling his land at the paltry sum of \$1,000 per acre. This seventy-acre farm was sold afterwards for \$7,000 and was considered well sold.⁸⁸

⁸² Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 52, page 22.

⁸³ United States Census, Population Schedules, Raritan Township, 1840. The two-member household of John E. Case consisted a white male aged between 30 and 39 and a white female aged between 16 and 19.

⁸⁴ United States Census, Population Schedules, Raritan Township, 1850, John Case, #060.

⁸⁵ United States Census, Agricultural Schedule, Raritan Township, 1850, John Case.

⁸⁶ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 123, page 55. George Allen, presumably was the George A. Allen, who was one of the incorporators of the Hunterdon Copper Mining Company in 1867 [Vosseler, page 2].

⁸⁷ Elias Vosseler, "A Sketch of the Copper Mining Enterprise Near Flemington, New Jersey," *The Jerseyman*, vol. 1, no. 1, April 1891, page 2 (a reprint of an article first appearing in *The Hunterdon Republican* on May 11, 1888). According to the article Hugh Capner discovered copper ore on his farm, and "on September 20, 1846 [he] sold his farm for \$35,000, and on February 24, 1847, the Flemington Copper Company was chartered."

⁸⁸ Vosseler, page 2.

New York resident, John Hay, purchased the Case farm from Allen in 1861 for \$12,000, evidently hoping to discover copper ore deposits suitable for mining, as had occurred on the adjoining Capner farm east of the creek in 1847. Hay retained half of the mineral rights when he sold the tract in 1865 to William Moses of Brooklyn, who in turn conveyed the property to John M. Moses the following year.⁸⁹ The latter presumably was the John Moses who acquired the adjoining mine property around the same time. A 1915 survey of the Case farm (figure 2-4) includes a note stating that J. M. Moses had previously leased a small lot between the house and Mine Brook.⁹⁰ Although much capital was expended and extensive improvements made, the mining operation failed within a few years, as did all the copper mining ventures established at Flemington around that time.⁹¹

In 1870, New England natives, Lizzie (Elizabeth) and Otis Davis purchased the Case farm and three small adjoining tracts including the former tannery site from John Moses.⁹² The four-member Davis household, as listed in the federal census of that year, consisted Otis B., a 40-year-old farmer owning real estate valued at \$10,000 and personal property worth \$1,200, his wife Elizabeth, age 35, whose occupation was “keeping house,” their son Charles O. age 13, who was born in New York, and their Irish born domestic servant, Mary Tanker, age 23.⁹³ The 1900 census reveals that 70-year old Otis Davis still was engaged in farming and that his wife had given birth to four children, only one of whom was alive at that time, perhaps their son Charles. Two middle aged servants assisted the elderly couple, Edward Berger and his German-born wife, Catherine.⁹⁴ Elizabeth and Otis Davis owned the property for almost four decades, during which time they conducted a dairy farm, taking advantage of the property’s streamside meadows and proximity to Flemington and the railroad. The 1880 agricultural census lists O. B. Davis as the proprietor of 103-acre farm with a herd of 30 dairy cows producing 23,000 gallons of “milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories,” making it by a wide margin the largest dairy operation in Raritan Township at that time. The farm had 30 acres of pasture and 40 acres of mown grasslands producing 60 tons of hay; corn, oats and potatoes also were produced.⁹⁵ The large bank barn with its ample stable and lofts can be dated architecturally to the Davis period and must have been built by them, no earlier than the 1880s judging by its construction, to accommodate the dairy operation. The wagon houses forming the end units of the garage or equipment shed similarly date to the late 19th century, and photographs reveal the west-end unit originally stood at the south end of the bank barn (figures 2-5, 7, 8 & 9). The house also was remodeled during the Victorian era (figure 2-6).

In 1910 the Davises sold their Raritan Township property, then comprised of the 70-acre “John Case Farm” farm and three small adjoining lots to Gregor Moser of New York City.⁹⁶ A 1914 directory lists “G. Moaze” and his wife

⁸⁹ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 124, page 284, Book 131, page 440 and Book 135, page 379.

⁹⁰ “Map of Farm Property of Gregor Moser, Flemington, NJ, in Raritan Tp., Hunterdon Co., from survey made in the year 1915, Grant Davis, surveyor.”

⁹¹ Vosseler, pages 1 – 5; Snell, James P. (ed.) *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, page 307.

⁹² Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 170, page 595.

⁹³ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1870, Otis B. Davis, #626.

⁹⁴ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1900, #159

⁹⁵ United States Census, Agricultural Schedules, Raritan Township, Otis Davis, 1880. The 1880 census recorded 198 farms in Raritan Township. With 30 milk cows, Davis had the largest dairy herd in the township. About a half dozen other farmers had more than 20 head. About a dozen more had between 10 and 18 cows, and the remainder under 10 head, with most farmers only have a few.

⁹⁶ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 296, page 459.

Barbara, giving his occupation as retired farmer and noting that the couple had seven children.⁹⁷ Four years later, Moser and his wife sold the four lots, comprising a total of 93.15 acres, to Richard Krugar of Flemington. The sale included all the “stock, tools and crops now on the farm and 19 cattle, 4 horses, all poultry and all farm machinery owned by Gregor Moser and stored in buildings outside of the farm,” but was subject to various easements, and the right of the grantor to remain in the house for one month.⁹⁸ Krugar owned the farm for little less than one year, selling in April, 1919 to Norman S. Benbrook of North Plainfield, New Jersey, subject to a mortgage of \$14,500 given by Gregor Moser to Richard Krugar.⁹⁹

On March 30, 1920 the property changed hands once again, when it was purchased by Jacob Dvoor who had emigrated from the Baltic region of the Russian empire some years earlier.¹⁰⁰ When the 1920 census was taken at the beginning of the year, Jacob, a bachelor in his early twenties, was living in the Readington Township, Hunterdon County household of his father, Manuel [Emanuel], who owned a mortgaged farm and was engaged in general farming. Jacob, who according to the census immigrated to the United States in 1913 a year before his parents and siblings, was identified as a farm laborer, specifically as a wage worker in the “horse farm” business, as was his younger brother George.¹⁰¹

Upon purchasing the former Davis farm, Jacob Dvoor (figure 2-12) established a thriving stock raising operation specializing in horses and dairy cows and made extensive improvements to the property, which he named Mine Brook Farm.¹⁰² The 1930 census lists Jacob Dvoor, age 35, a farm owner, as the proprietor of a business encompassing “sales stable cows and horses.” Besides Jacob, the seven-member household included his wife Ida, age 34; sons Herbert and “Malvin” [Melvin], age 5 and 1½; his unmarried brother George, age 27 (also a proprietor of “sales stable cows and horses” operation); New Jersey native Lsila Baldwin, age 16, an unmarried servant to the family; and Irish-born Samuel Dunn, age 54, single, a laborer in the “sales stable “business. The household owned a radio, evidence that the property had electric services at the time.¹⁰³

Jacob’s two younger brothers, George and Samuel, joined him in the business, and with Jacob as salesman, George as buyer, and Samuel as farm manager, “Dvoor Bros.” (figure 2-13) became a successful, well respected business of considerable importance to the local agricultural community, which at one time encompassed six other farms in Hunterdon County.¹⁰⁴ In recognizing the achievement of the Dvoor brothers by including them on their honor role of Hunterdon county farmers in 1998, the trustees of the Holcombe-Jimison Farmstead (a farm museum outside of Lambertville) noted

⁹⁷ *Farm and Business Directory of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, page 32.

⁹⁸ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 325, page 132.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, Book 329, page 547.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, Book 333, page 523.

¹⁰¹ US Census, Population Schedule, Readington Township, 1920, Manuel Dvoor, #1.

¹⁰² Jennifer Dvoor Kang, “Preserving the Farm Next Door,” June 12, 1999.

¹⁰³ US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1930, Jacob Dvoor, #324

¹⁰⁴ Kang, “Preserving the Farm Next Door,” June 12, 1999

*At one point they milked a herd of Brown Swiss, a herd of Ayrshires and two herds of Holsteins. The total number was about 200 cows. This was an accomplishment to be proud of. It was felt by many farmers that this business boosted their opportunities to become better dairymen because Dvoor was bringing in better quality animals.*¹⁰⁵

Foremost among the improvements made by the Dvoors to the homestead farm is the horse barn, whose gambrel roof prominently displays a painted sign advertising the stock raising business, long a landmark to passing motorists (figure 2-8). According to Jacob's son Herbert, it was built in the 1930s, just before the Mine Street traffic circle was constructed, and the latter formed part of the Route 12 project undertaken by the state in the late 1930s. The small office dates to same time, and the bank barn's right-angled ell was extensively reworked and enlarged during the same period. The Dvoors gave up the draft horse business after World War II, upon which the horse barn was remodeled to accommodate dairy cows. Other post-war changes to the barn complex include the stock chute at the bank barn's northwest corner and the equipment shed appendage at its south end, as well as, the present configuration of the garage (figures 2-10 & 2-11).¹⁰⁶

Jacob Dvoor died in 1972, and at the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention of the following year, he was among several individuals recognized in a memorial resolution for "their important contributions to agriculture during their lifetimes."¹⁰⁷ Jacob willed the homestead farm to his two sons, Melvin and Herbert, subject to the life interest of their mother, Ida. Upon the death of the latter in 1983, Melvin conveyed the 24.06-acre tract encompassing the farmstead to his brother, Herbert, who continued to conduct the family business in dairy cows, albeit at a much reduced level, well into the 1990s. In 1999, as part of a series of transactions designed to preserve the Dvoor farm as open space, Herbert Dvoor sold the tract to the South Branch Watershed Association, which in turn, conveyed farmstead and several surrounding acres adjoining to the Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ Clifford L. Hoffman, "Honor Roll Dvoor Bros.," June 28, 1998.

¹⁰⁶ Interviews with Herbert Dvoor, October 16 and December 2, 2001; "Plans of Route 12, 1927, Section 2, Croton to Flemington." State of New Jersey Highway Department, December, 1938.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.; Philip Alampi to Herbert Dvoor, April 4, 1973.

¹⁰⁸ Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 897, page 400 and Book 1229, pages 163 and 224.

Appendix B: The Site: Historical Chronology

- 1712** 5,000-acre tract stretching along the northern edge of the Amwell Valley and encompassing the site of Case-Dvoor Farmstead is surveyed under New Jersey's proprietary system of landholding for William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, by right of a warrant obtained from the Council of West Jersey Proprietors in the previous year. [D. Stanton Hammond, *Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet G*, Map Series 4. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1967; D. Stanton Hammond, *Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet D*, Map Series 4. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965; Colonial Conveyance, Libre E, page 280; West Jersey Proprietors Deeds, Book A, page 132; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 290 & Book 65, page 124; David P. Brackett, "The Long Range Farm," *Hunterdon Historical News Letter*, Vol. 24, No. 2, Spring, 1988, pages 546-548.]
- 1718** **July 30.** William Penn dies, and in accordance with the terms of his will the 5,000-acre tract devolves to his three sons: John, Thomas and Richard. [David P. Brackett, "The Long Range Farm," *Hunterdon Historical News Letter*, Vol. 24, No. 2, Spring, 1988, pages 546-548; J. P. Snell (ed.), *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, 1881, pp. 324-325.]
- 1730** Johan Philip Kaes, who emigrated from the German Palatinate, is naturalized in New Jersey in 1730. [T. F. Chambers, *Early Germans of New Jersey*, page 285; D. H. Morrow, (ed.). *Traditions of Hunterdon County*, page 61; Henry C. Jones, Jr., *More Palatine Families*, pp. 137 & 138; *Raritan Township Flemington & Environs*, page 15.]
- 1738** **March 9.** Thomas Penn, in his own right and as attorney for John and Richard Penn, conveys a 374-acre portion straddling Mine Brook (and encompassing the Case-Dvoor Farmstead site) to German immigrant Johan Philip Kaes, who figures prominently in local historical accounts of the early European settlers in the neighborhood of what became Flemington. [D. Stanton Hammond, *Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet G*, Map Series 4. Genealogical Society of New Jersey, 1965; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 290, Book 11, page 481 & Book 65, page 124; T. F. Chambers, *Early Germans of New Jersey*, page 285; David P. Brackett, "The Long Range Farm," *Hunterdon Historical News Letter*, Vol. 24, No. 2, Spring, 1988, pages 546-548.]

Johan Philip Kaes evidently locates in Flemington upon his purchase from the Penns in 1738, if not before, settling along Mine Brook. According to local tradition, he erected a log cabin as his pioneer dwelling, assisted by inhabitants of a nearby Native American village whose chief, Tuccamirgan, he had befriended by his fair dealing. Case replaced his pioneer dwelling with a substantial stone house which stood on the east side of the creek until it was torn down in the mid 19th century. [Henry C. Jones, Jr., *More Palatine Families*, pp. 137 & 138; *Raritan Township Flemington & Environs*, page 15; D. H. Morrow, (ed.). *Traditions of Hunterdon County*, page 61.]

Additional information about the relationship between the Cases and their Native American neighbors appears in an account of an Indian burial in the Case family graveyard given by Rachel White to Ann Capner in 1789, which, although the language is somewhat obscure, seems to relate that Johann Philip or other European settlers in the area hired the Native American neighbors, who evidently lived on or near his property:

“Mrs. Wight [Rachel White] gave me a curious description of an Indian burying which she was witness to. I will relate it as near as my abilities will let me. The Indians lived at little beyond Brother’s [Joseph Capner’s] wood. It was in Mrs. Wight’s first husband’s [Johan Philip Case’s] day. He was very fortunate with a great many about hire them. When the Indian died in the morning he was buried in the afternoon. He was about 9 years old and as soon as he was dead they all prepared for his internment. Some received [?] bark, others took two long poles and tied short sticks across with hickory or white oak bark. It imitated a bier. Two of them came to us and borrowed a mattock and shovel to dig the grave. It was not very deep. And they asked if they might bury him in his [Johan Philip’s] burying ground which he granted. When all was prepared, the child was brought upon the bier, all but the child’s relations following the corpse with bark under their arms; the bark was laid at the bottom and all around the grave, the corpse was laid in. one of their priests kneeled down and held his hand over his face, then waved it down to his belt muttering something all the time. The mother was inconsolable, lay down by the side of the grave and put her hand upon the child. She cried and shouted unmercifully [sic]. What grieved her most, she thought the boy would come to life by twelve o’clock the next day and they would[?]t let her keep it. When the priest had done preaching, they layd [sic] bark over the corpse and noiseing [sic]about scratching up dist with their hands till they had covered the grave up like a hill with which you cover potatoes. A pole was set at the head, another at the feet, a pink ribbon was tied on the head pole and a blew [sic] one on the foot. They took two callybashes [?] one for spirits, the other for cyder [sic], sat themselves down under a large oak tree, by the side of the graveyard (the stump is now remaining) and all got drunk as ripe. The mother and all halloed [sic] and shouted, rolled and wallowed about till late at night.” [Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1789, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 58].

Johan Philip Kaes married twice, and had at least five children by his first wife Anna Elizabeth and four by his second wife Rachel Hauser. As named in his 1754 will, the children and grandchildren of his first wife included son William; daughter Eva, wife of Paul Kuhl; Maria Catherine, wife of Henry Winter; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Allen [Aller?]; and grandsons Philip and Henry Dilts, sons of his deceased daughter Ann. The children of his second wife included sons, Hendrick, Peter and Philip and daughter Catherine. [New Jersey Wills, 349].]

A visit made by Ann Capner to one of Johan Philip’s daughters in 1788 sheds some light on his first wife and family, indicating that they were married before immigrating to America, and also the self sufficiency of rural families at that time:

“I have been visiting in my short gown to one Mrs. Hollow, daughter to old Mr. Case that built this house [Johan Philip’s homestead purchased by the Capners in 1787, see 1787 entry]. She came out of Germany with her father when she was but four years old. There was a young gentleman on board the vessel she came in. when they put in at England, one of them took her on shore and took her to a house where there was shelf over a fireplace full of little pies. One was taken down and given to her, she can remember the word tart but could not at that time understand English. Mrs. Hollow was married and had three children before her father married the present Mrs. White and Mrs. White married her second husband just as the war broke out. He died in a few years. Mrs. Hollow looks old enough for Mrs. White’s mother. Mrs. H has but one son. He is married and lives in the house with her. I believe he and a widow daughter that lives in the house likewise are her youngest children. I saw several grandchildren, one about 16 was a fine girl, such a cheerful good humour [sic] sat in her face, which is rather unusual to the people around here. There were two older than

her. They brought us an armful of lincey petticoats they had got up this year. They hire a weaver in the house. They had a great coat in the loom for the grandson. It seems the industrious people here have every necessary within themselves. One of the daughters had a saddle. She gave some tow cloth for it of her own spinning.” [Ann Capner to Mary Exton, November, 1788, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 58].

1753 **March 17.** Philip Case (Kaes), son of Johan Philip Kaes and his second wife Rachel Hauser, is born. [Hiram Deats, compiler, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L]

According to unpublished genealogical notes at the Hunterdon County Historical Society, Phillip Case married Amy Robbins (1/11/1751 – 2/13/1844). The marriage presumably occurred around 1776, if not some years earlier, their earliest known child Rachel, being born May 8, 1777. Philip and Amy Case had at least nine children: Rachel (5/8/1777 – 12/19/1826) who married George Gano; Daniel (b.1/22/1781); Joseph (2/22/1783 – 5/25/1785); Abigail (2/24/1789 – c. 1876); Elizabeth (b. 6/11/1794); and Peter (b. 12/28/1797). [Hiram Deats, compiler, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L8]

Philip Case’s 1826 will names his wife Amy, sons Daniel, Mahlon, Joseph, Peter and John and daughters Abigail and Elizabeth Case and Rachel Gano. Unless the genealogical notes are wrong about Joseph’s death date, the Cases must have given that name to another son [New Jersey Wills, 3853J.] Daniel predeceased his father, dying late in 1826 [“died in Amwell on Tuesday the 19th inst. Mr. Daniel Case, son of Mr. Philip Case.” *Hunterdon Gazette*, December 13, 1826]. The 1850 census indicates that John (who was not mentioned in the genealogical notes) was born circa 1793 and had a wife named Catherine. [US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1850, John Case, #060]

1754 **November 21.** Johan Philip Kaes, yeoman, signs his will by which he in which makes provision for both families, directing the division of his “present farm or plantation” between them. He devises 120 acres of his farm to the named children and grandchildren of his first wife, Anna Elizabeth and the remainder of the property to the children of his second wife, Rachel, but giving Rachel to right to occupy the “said remaining part of my plantation whereon I live,” until their youngest child reaches the age of fourteen the farm, subject to certain restrictions regarding her remarriage. [New Jersey Wills, 349J.]

1756 **January.** Johan Philip Kaes, according to unpublished genealogical notes at the Hunterdon County Historical Society, dies sometime during this month, purportedly “at an advanced age” and presumably was buried in the Case family graveyard on what is now Bonnell Street, Flemington. [Hiram Deats, compiler, Case Notebooks, Vol. II, page 42L]

Rachel Hauser Kase married John White sometime before 1772. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 491 & Book 65, page 128]

1756 **March 1.** The will of Johan Philip Kaes is probated. [New Jersey Wills, 349J.]

1756 **March 11.** The executors of Johan Philip Kaes, who presumably had died at short time earlier, inventory his personal estate. [New Jersey Wills, 349J.]

- 1758 The executors of Johan Philip Kaes convey the western portion of the property (encompassing the Case-Dvoor Farmstead site) to his four surviving children by his first wife and two grandsons, Philip Dilts and Henry Dilts, Jr., the sons of deceased daughter Ann. [New Jersey Wills, 349]; West Jersey Deeds, Liber Q, page 216.]
- 1762 **May 7.** Philip Dilts and Henry Dilts of Amwell Township convey to Martin Robins of the same place, a 29.6 acre tract in Amwell Township, described as lot #2 in a division of lands of “John Philip Case of Amwell aforesaid deceased.” [NJ Deeds, Liber S, folio 469, as reference in Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.]. Lot #2, allotted to Philip and Henry Dilts in the division, is the probable location of Case-Dvoor Farmstead.
- 1769 **May 30.** Martin and Ann Robins convey the 29.6 acre tract in Amwell Township, lot # 2 in the Case division, to Jacob Fauss. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.]
- 1772 **May 4.** Peter Allen and Peter Young, executors of Johan Philip Kase, convey 172 acres in accordance with his will, it being the remainder of his property including the homestead on the east side of the creek to Rachel White, [Kase’s remarried widow] she being the high bidder at the action held to dispose of the property. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 65, page 128].
- 1776 **February 7.** John and Rachel White convey a half-acre lot “along the creek” and the road “from Howell’s Ferry to Flemington,” it being part of the 172 acres acquired by Rachel White in 1772, to Philip and Peter Case [her sons]. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 491].
- 1773 **April 10.** Jonathan and Sarah Hill convey a 33.6 acre tract to Jacob Fauss, incorporating lot #3 of the division, which abutted the south side of lot #2, as well as four acres taken from lot #2 in 1759 “by a release to William Case from the other devisees of the s^d Johan Philip Case dated the 25th day of January 1759.” [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.]. While how and when the Hills acquired title to the land is unknown, the 1759 release to William Case, implies that lot #3 was assigned to him in the division
- 1780 **January.** “Jacob Foss” is assessed for 67 acres of land, 3 horses and 3 head of cattle [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, January 1780]. This presumably encompasses the former Case property acquired by him in 1769 and 1773.
- January.** Peter and Philip Case are assessed for a ¾-acre house lot, 4 horses, 2 head of cattle, a tanyard with 19 vats and 2 slaves [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, January 1780]. This presumably is the lot they acquired from their mother Rachel White in 1776.
- 1780 **June.** “Jacob Foss” is assessed for 60 acres of land, 3 horses, 3 head of cattle and 3 hogs [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, June 1780].
- June.** Peter and Philip Case are assessed for ½-acre house lot, 9 horses, 2 head of cattle and 2 slaves [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, June 1780].
- 1784 “Jacob Foss” is assessed for 60 acres of land, 4 horses and 3 head of cattle [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, January 1780].

Philip Case is assessed for 2 horses, 2 head of cattle, 1 slave, 1 “covering horse” and 1 tavern (the latter may be a mistake for a tanyard) [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, 1784].

1785 [no month/day given]. Peter and Elizabeth Case convey their undivided half interest in the half-acre lot “along the creek,” to Philip Case for £167. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 491]. The price indicates that substantial improvements had been made to this lot, which presumably was the brother’s tanyard.

1785 **February 15.** Rachel White, widow, conveys to Philip Case, “tanner and currier,” a 2.25-acre lot, part of the 172 acres acquired by White in 1772 and adjoining “the brook” for £12 and 8 shillings. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 481]. It presumably adjoined the tanyard lot

1785 **April 13.** Jacob Fauss and his wife Margaret of Amwell Township convey the property (lot #2, lot #3, and the 4-acres taken from lot #2) to Philip Case of the same place for the considerable sum of 350 pounds which suggests that substantial improvements were in place. [Amwell Township Tax Ratables, January and June 1780 and 1784; Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 483.]

1786 **July/August.** Philip Case is assessed for 60 acres of land, 2 horses, 5 head of cattle, 1 slave, and 1 “tanyard.” [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, 1786]

The 60 acres presumably comprises the property purchased from Jacob Fauss.

1787 **March 20.** Rachel White of Amwell Township convey the 172-acre homestead of her late husband Johan Philip Case property which she had acquired from his executors in 1772 to Joseph Capnerhurst [Capner] “late of the Kingdom of Great Brittain” for £600. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1, page 290.]

1787 **April 30, Monday.** Philip Case agrees to cut trees on the neighboring farm belonging to the Capners and spilt them into rails in exchange for the bark:

“to the wood lot so to look out the trees for Neighbor Case to fall and cleave [sic] into rails for the bark.” [John Hall Diary, folder 14, April 30, 1787 entry].

1787 **May 27, Sunday .** Mrs Case and her mother-in-law Mrs. White visit their neighbors, the Capners, to view the ditches the Capners are digging to drain their meadow:

“Our neighbors Mrs Case and Mrs. White came to talk a walk down the meadow to see the ditching[.] they were out in a smart shower when they came back they staid and drank Tea with Mr. Case and Billy Gilbert.” [John Hall Diary, folder 14, May 27, 1787 entry].

1787 **June 3, Sunday .** Improvements on the Case property include “stables house and tanyard,” possibly enclosed with fencing:

“Jo called on Mr. Case a close [?] and round his stables house and tanyard.” [John Hall Diary, folder 15, June 3, 1787 entry].

1787 **June 10, Monday.** Philip Case has a ditch constructed around his garden, presumably modeled after the ditches that his neighbors the Capners have dug to drain their meadow and employing the same men that the Capners had employed:

“men making a ditch for Mr. Case round his garden[,] a Job of their own prerequisite [sic].” [John Hall Diary, folder 15, June 10, 1787 entry].

1787 **June 22, Friday.** Cases and Capers engaged in cheese and butter making; cheeses are stored on shelves in Capner’s cellar:

“I put up some pegs in the cellar to put some shelves on for Chees [sic]... Sister and Mrs. Case returned about 2 or 3 o’clock and bring plenty of pots [of butter?].” [John Hall Diary, folder 15, June 22, 1787 entry].

1787 **June 23, Saturday.** Cheese is stored on shelves in the Capner cellar:

“took the Chees [sic] off[f] of the shelves in the chamber and put up them in Cellar.” [John Hall Diary, folder 15, June 23, 1787 entry].

1787 **August.** The Cases host the second of two plowing frolics at their new farm; their neighbor Ann Capner describes the food served at the second one and its preparation, and comments as well on the excellent housekeeping of Mrs. Case:

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

About 5 o’clock we had tea to which we had custard rice pudding bread butter and chess[sic.] after tea they began to prepare for another baking pudding and custard was prepared by one [and] the meat by another[.] nursing came to my share to which I gave preference. the mutton was washed clean put in dishes and plentifully pepper and salt rubbed over it then cut nicks and filled with butter with parsley sticking up as if it grew out of the mutton. There was apple sause [sic] onion sause [sic] and potatoes to eat. The plowmen came home about dusk those that came first seated themselves down without waiting for the others. Margaret Kase waited of them with a short pipe stuck in her mouth[.] as they had done their suppers they took their horses and went home[.] when they had all done dishes was washed the house swept all things put in place I came home.” [Ann Capner to Mary Exton, August 31, 1787, Capner Papers, box 2, folio 52 and 53].

1787 **September.** Mr. Case has an employee, and a “mad dog” was shot under his house:

“One Sabbath day Will went with one of Mr. Kases men to see his father from thence to a burial of a young women. ...a mad dog was shot so near as under Mr. Kases house.” [Mary Capner to Mary (Polly) Exton, September 27, 1787, Caper Papers, box 7, folio 299].

1787 **September.** Mrs. Kase rides seven miles on horseback to attends a Quaker wedding, and sometime latter takes Ann Capner with her to “a dumpler meeting at a farmhouse.”

“Mrs. Kase hearing of couple of Quakers that was to be marrying [sic] was ancious [sic] to go, took a single horse, rode 7 miles through Flemington, pigtown, then to Quakertown, the spirit only moved one woman to speak.....since then I have been to a dumpler meeting at a farmhouse. I. Mrs. Kase, her two youngest children, Betty and Will to drive us, took up in our road a very old man and his wife, they could speak very little English, the men of this profession [the “dumpler” sect] whare [sic] their beards like Jews.” [Ann Capner to Mary (Polly) Exton, September 27, 1787, Caper Papers, box 7, folio 299].

1787 **November.** Mrs. Case has a servant; her oldest daughter accompanies the Capners to a service at the Presbyterian meeting :

“I step down to Mrs. Kase asked her if she would accompany us in the morning [to a service at the “old meeting” [Amwell Presbyterian church], she thanked us for the offer but her servant being gone away she could not[.] In the morning Miss Kase asked if there would be room for her in the wagon[.] she would be glad to go.” [Mary Capner to Mary (Polly) Exton, September 27, 1787, Caper Papers, box 7, folio 299].

1787 **December.** Peter Case butchers 27 hogs, assisted by two of his brother Philip’s “men” and their mother Mrs. White; Mrs Kase attends a dancing frolic at the Capners to “initiate” a new floor; two sheep belonging to Philip Case stray into the field of his neighbors, the Capners:

“I have little to write except about frolicks. Mr. Kases Bro. Peter killed Twenty seven fat Hogs one day, Mrs White and two of Mr. Kases men went in a wagon to assist them one cold morning before I was up, at night they Brought three thousand weight to the store, one pig for Mrs. White and kept enough for their own family -- we have filled our beef three quarters salted down in a barrel, one quarter hung upstairs to freese [sic.] as soon as the windows was put in and a floor laid there was listning [sic] for a dancing frolick, when it was known such a thing might be there came four Blacks two of them fiddlers, they and our neighbors danced the reel till twelve to a variety of tunes, they tried [sic] to dance some Inglish [sic] dances to obleidge [sic] Mrs. Kase who was hear [sic] with her young child..... Mr. Kase had two sheep in our feilde [sic] he brough a sled and two men to take them home.” [Mary Capner to Mary Exton, undated, but evidently late December, 1787, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 60].

1787 **December.** The Cases have 28 head of sheep.

[Mary Capner to Mary Exton, December 2, 1787, as referenced in Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, page 144 and Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey*, page 86].

1788 **January.** Philip Case's mother, Rachel White hosts a dancing "frolick...to Smooth her new floors," at which "Mr. Kaes black...held the candle" for the black fiddlers.

"would you believe that I should go to a frolick, Mrs White had two New floors laid in her house and [to] keep up the custom of the Country She invited Some young people to dance to smooth her floors, the Same day there was a quilting frolick in the Neighborhood to which Mrs Case and my Nancy went, it was wet in the afternoon Mrs White came home and sent a waggon [sic] for some of the quilters to her frolick [sic], in the evening her grand daughter Kase came to tell us we must come not one will Stay at home -Mr G put on a clean shirt, Mr Passan took off his beard by candle light, when we came there was two Black fidders [sic] one played while the other mended his fiddle [sic], and so by turns, Mr Kaes black could not fiddle but he sometimes held the candle." [Mary Capner to Mary Exton, February 2, 1788, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 59].

1788 **May.** The Cases host a "raising frolick" and serve a supper:

"we arrived home at 5 oclock[.] I then went down to assist Mrs Case with her supper for a raising frolic." [Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 17, 1788, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 53].

1788 **May.** Cheese and butter making by Mrs Case and her neighbor Mary Capner (each having five cows). Mr. Case is engaged shearing his sheep:

"I made six cheeses for myself and the seventh for Mrs. Case which I managed amongst my own[.] I have the whey too and Mrs. Case will have the cheese for tea by this method. We have each of us five coves [sic]. We have each patted Butter this May for winter. Mrs. Case a much larger quantity than I have. It is said here May is the best time to salt butter ... "Mr. Case had off one sheep 3 pounds of wool and another had 6 and a quarter." [Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, May 31, 1788, Caper Papers, box 7, folio 301]

1788 **June.** Mrs Case employs two "spinning girls," and the Case residence is described as being close to the brook:

"on the 3rd of this month as I was wenceing [sic] cloth at our Brook which runs Close by Mr Case is house within a few yards I heard Mrs Case and her two spinning girls deep in discourse." [Ann Capner to Mary Exton, June 28, 1788, Caper Papers, box 2, folio 53]

1788 **August/September.** Mrs Case holds a quilting frolic, at which supper was served at a table in her dooryard. The quilting frame was set up in the quarters of her mother-in-law, Rachel White, whose "room was soon full and...a dozen sat with sewing under two large walnut trees, by the house door. Mrs Case had her rooms soon crowded." As quoted in full:

"Three weeks since Mrs. Case had a quilting frolick [sic]. I and a few others whent [sic] in the morning to fix the quilt in the frame and card the tow which was bleached for that purpose. The rest was invited for the afternoon, when the quilt was in the frame at Mrs Wight's [Rachel White]. We went down to Mrs Case's for dinner. Before we had done the people came flocking over the fields and along the road from all quarters. Mrs. Wight room was soon full and I suppose a dozen sat with

sewing under two large walnut trees, by the house door. Mrs Case had her rooms soon crowded. Mrs. Case says she had a great deal of sewing done besides the quilt. The border of the quilt was worked in shells. We sit on all four sides at once, a way I had never seen before. The corners were unsewed [sic] each way as far as it was quilted, then joined up under the quilt. It will roll without any inconvenience. The table was set opposite Mrs. Case's door, which stands open to the public road. There were pies, puddings, custards, cheese and I don't know what besides. The Flemington ladies were there. Mrs. Adkinson came in a chair. The rest all walked. We counted and recond [sic] near forty." [Ann Capner, undated (but evidently September, 1788 since the letter referenced receiving a letter on "Thursday, the 4th of September"), Capner Papers, box 2, folio 53]

1789 Philip Case is assessed for 60 acres of land, 3 horses, 6 head of cattle, 1 slave, and 1 "t yard [tannery]." [N] Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, 1789].

1789 **November.** Meat processing for winter by Capers and Case families:

"we have killed three cows[.] two we have salted for our own use sold Mr. Case one at two pence a pound, they was fat two was milked til august. Mr Case has salted three cows and nine hogs for his family (which will be larger next summer) the hogs weight two hundred and fifty pounds. ... Mr Case ... has always packed pork in a cask in Straw and lasts when it is cooked and well dried." [Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, November 30, 1789, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 303]

1789 **November.** Caper and Case women attend at sewing frolic at the Readings:

"went to a sewing frolic ... at Miss Polly Reading Bro. I went with M^{rs} Case M^{rs} White drove [.] we drove thro the woods about 5 miles got there about 12...Cap^m & Alexander Reading carved up two Gees [sic] & two joints of veal." [Mary & Ann Capner to Mary Exton, November 30, 1789, Capner Papers, box 7, folio 303]

1793 **January 17.** Philip Case is described by neighbor Issac Passand as a successful tanner and as having done better than any farmer; the tanning business is further described as the most profitable trade and the easiest to learn:

"if he [a prospective English emigrant] wishes for a trade which is the moste [sic] profitable a Tanner is the easeyst [sic] learnt ---M^r Case has don [sic] better than aney [sic] farmer here in the same time – John Gray has been in the business about 6 or 7 years & is worth £600 tho he began with a trifle but he is the hardest worker I know of aney were [anywhere] he has too [sic] [ap]pretices, a wife & 3 or 4 children all look robust & healthy to save & be warm he & his pretices wears [sic] flannel shirts in winter – but his new house looks like a palace which is painted red, & window cases are wite [sic] [Isaac Passand to John Coltman, January 17, 1793, Capner Papers, box 3, folio 105]

1793 **February.** Philip Case serves on a jury and later that month traveled twenty miles round trip by sleigh:

"M^r Atkinson. M^r Case, your Bro Jos and nine other where [sic] on a trial lasted from Wednesday to Saturday night M^r. & M^{rs} Case and her little boy was twenty miles distant [traveling by sleigh and] came home that day." [Mary Capner to Mary Exton, June 6, 1793, Capner Papers, box 3, folio 106]

- 1793** **June.** Rachel Case lends a dress to her neighbor Mary Choice to serve as a pattern:
- “I have cut that gown that I wore on ship board and made two short gowns of it as it was quite worn. I borrowed one of Rachel Case to cut them out by.” [Mary Choyce to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, November 29, 1793, Capner Papers, box 3, folio 107]
- 1793** **August.** Philip Case travels to New Brunswick, presumably on business:
- “Mr Case went to Brunswick yesterday and took a Nurse for Nancy [Ann Capner Hall], he returned this afternoon.” [Mary Capner to Mary Exton, August 6, 1793, Capner Papers, box 3, folio 106]
- 1793** **November 29.** Philip Case is preserving meat for his family’s use:
- “Our neighbor Case the tanner has just salted down upwards of 17 hundred weight of pork and 8 hundred weight of beef for his family to live on this winter and next summer, which is the general custom here.” [Mary Choyce to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, November 29, 1793, Capner Papers, box 3, folio 107]
- 1794** **Winter.** Mary Choyce accompanies Mrs. Case and her daughter in their sleigh to church, and Mr. Case makes frequent trip to New:
- “I am going directly to meeting in a sleigh with Mrs. Case and her daughter. ... Every time Mr Case goes to [New] Brunswick he call to see him [child of Tomas Hall and wife Ann Capner]. ” [Mary Choyce to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, with note from Mary Capner regarding Case trip to New Brunswick, April 6, 1794 Capner Papers, box 3, folio 117]
- 1794** **July/August.** Case sleeping arrangements in hot weather:
- “Mrs Case who has a baby two months old took here feather bed off and slept on her under bed which is filled with straw. [Mary Capner to Mr. & Mrs. James Choyce, August 22, 1794 Capner Papers, box 3, folio 117]
- 1795** **May 31.** Philip Case intends to begin mowing his clover tomorrow:
- “Mr. Case begins to mow clover tomorrow June 1st and thats more than you will do.” [Mary Choyce presumably to parents, May 31, 1795, as quoted in Hubert G. Schmidt, *Rural Hunterdon: An Agricultural History*, page 120]
- 1795** **May/June.** Case transports leather by wagon to Philadelphia where he evidently sold the entire load:
- “M. Case has been down with leather [to Philadelphia.] came back with an empty wagon.” [Mary Capner to Thomas Capner, June 12, 1795, Capner Papers, box 4, folio 128]
- 1795** **July/August.** Case tannery is damaged by a flood:

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

1795 **October/November.** Philip Case debits several individuals for a considerable amount of brick, as well as carting the same, evidence that he is operating a brick yard [Philip Case Daybook B pages 211 – 216; MS 460].

1796 **August .** A road return documents the existence of “Philip Case’s brickyard.” [Hunterdon County Road Records, file 18-15-57; see also Phyllis B. D’Autrechy, *Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781-1960)*, page 31]. The kiln evidently was located to the north of the farmstead (see April 30, 1798 entry).

1797 **December 11.** Philip Case credits “William Conard mason,” for cash paid to him by Robert Stevenson, possibly the first payment related to building the new Case house, or perhaps repairs to the tannery:

“William Conard mason by cash of Robert Stevenson” £1.2.6. [Philip Case Daybook C, page 2, December 11, 1797 entry; MS 461]

1798 **January 31.** Philip Case credits Daniel Abbott’s securing “plaster” from New Brunswick, probably the pulverized gypsum known as “land plaster” used at the time for fertilizer:

“Daniel Abbott by two trip to Brunswick for plaster 22/b [£] 2.5.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 9, January 31, 1798 entry; MS 461]

1798 **January 31.** Philip Case credits Robert Stevenson for carting what evidently was a considerable amount of lumber from “the River,” presumably the Delaware:

“Robert Stevenson by 4 days carting Boards from the River [£] 2.0.11.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 9, January 31, 1798 entry; MS 461]

1798 **January 31.** Philip Case credits Daniel Abbott for carting rails cut in “the Swamp,” probably used for fencing on his farm:

“Daniel Abbott by 2 days carting Rails cut out of the Swamp [£] 1.10.4.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 10, January 31, 1798 entry; MS 461]

1798 **April 30.** A road return documents the existence of “Philip Case’s brickyard.” The description of the road given in the return places the brickyard to the north of the farmstead in the vicinity of what is now Capner Street. [Hunterdon County Road Records, file 18-7-31; see also Phyllis B. D’Autrechy, *Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781-1960)*, page 27].

1798 **May 31.** Philip Case credits Peter Obert for “100 feet of lath,” and the same day debits him for 2.5 bushels of “plastering” hair, a by product of the tanning business:

- “Peter Obert to 2 ½ bushels of plastering hare [sic] 9 1/10 4/8 [?] [£]0.4.8... by 100 feet of lath [£]0.3.9.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 22, May 31, 1798 entry; MS 461]
- 1798** **June 19.** Philip Case credits three individuals for 40 wagon loads of stone, presumably in preparation for building his house:
- “Judiah Higgins by 10 loads of stone ...[£]1.4 ...William Barrick by 12 loads of stone...[£]12.... Jesse Pettel. by 18 loads of stone...[£]13.6.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 24, June 19, 1798 entry; MS 461]
- 1798** **June 23.** Philip Case debits “William Conard” for a leather hide:
- “William Conard to 1 hide of soal [sic] ... [£] 1.2.11.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 24, June 23, 1798 entry; MS 461]
- 1798** **June 23.** Philip Case credits William Barrick for “48 perches of stone,” and the same day debits him for one bushel of lime:
- “William Barrick by 48 perches of stone ... [£] 9.14.4.... to a bushel of lime [£]0.2.0.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 25, June 25, 1798 entry; MS 461]
- 1798** **July 30.** Philip Case debits “William Conard” for a leather hide:
- “William Conard to 1 1 calf skin @ 10lb [£] 0.10.6.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 28, July 30, 1798 entry; MS 461]
- 1798** **October 6.** Philip Case debits “William Conord mason” for money evidently paid or advanced to him:
- “William Conord mason to cash 75/ [£] 3.5.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 36, October 6, 1798 entry; MS 461]
- 1798** **November 16.** Philip Case notes that “William Conard’ and his apprentice “Akers” had worked 190 days for him, labor valued at the considerable sum of £ 71.5 (which sum he credits Conard’s account), work that must relate to the construction of the house; Case also debits Conard’s account the sum of £ 7.10, presumably partial payment for his services:
- “Then settled with William Conard ans [?] has Worked for me 190 Days he and his prentice [sic] Akers a 7/6 Cr ...[£] 71.5....To Cash ...D [£] 7.10.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 44, November 16, 1798 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **February 15.** Philip Case credits Martin Jonson for “carpenter work,” the large sum of £ 129.2.10,” labor that must relate to the construction of the house, and debits him for cash, £ 57.10.2, presumably payment for that work:

- “Martin Johnson by carpenter work at sundry time [£] 129.2.10 [and] to cash [£] 57.10.2.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 55, February 15, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **March 19.** Philip Case credits “William Conard” for 15 days of work performed by “his boy Andrew Man,” probably related to work on the house:
- “William Conard by 15 days of work @ 2/6 dun [sic] by “his boy Andrew Man,” [£] 1.17.6.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 57, March 19, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **March 31.** Philip Case debits “William Conard” for “cash,” £ 59.6.6,” probably related to payment for his work on the house:
- “William Conard to cash [£] 59.6.6.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 58, March 31, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **April 12.** Philip Case credits Peter Gary for ceiling lath, probably for the new house.
- “Peter Gary by 1800 [?] seeling [sic] lath [£] 0.18.0.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 59, April 12, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **May 1.** Philip Case debits “William Conard” for “50 dollars,” probably related to payment for his work on the house, along with “tanning 1 sheep skin.”
- “William Conard to cash 50 dollars [£] 18.15.4 [and] to tanning 1 sheep skin apren [?] @ 5 p [£] 0.4.3.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 62, May 1, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **May 4.** Philip Case debits John Philip for a bushel of plaster and “tanning 1 calf skin.”
- “John Philip to 1 bushel of plaster [£] 0.6.4 [and] to “tanning 1 calf skin [£] 0.4.3.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 63, May 4, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **September 5.** Philip Case credits John “Akers” for “34 for days of mason work, probably for work on the house, and debits him “cash 9 dollars,” probably partial payment for that work:
- “John Akers by 34 days of mason work [£] 11.1 [and] “to cash 9 dollars,” [£] 3.7.6.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 74, September 5, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1799** **November 11.** Philip Case credits Jesse Mann for “40 days mason work,” probably for work on the house, and debits him “cash 5 dollars,” probably partial payment for that work:
- “Jesse Mann by 40 for days mason work [£] 13.0.11 [and] “to cash 5 dollars,” [£] 1.17.16.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 86, November 11, 1799 entry; MS 461]
- 1800** **March 3.** Philip Case acquires a desk, entering in his ledger book £8 for “1 desk” in the account of Daniel Kinney on that date. [Philip Case Ledger Book B, page 146; MS 460]

- 1800** **March 20.** Philip Case credits John Van Camp for “blacksmith work and sundries to this date,” probably for work on the house:
- “John Van Camp by “blacksmith work and sundries to this date carried out of the book [£] 31.15.2.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 100, March 20, 1800, entry; MS 461]
- 1800** **March 31.** Philip Case debits Daniel Kinney for “4 calf skins” and credits him for “1 dining table,” probably for the new house:
- “Daniel Kinney to 4 calf skins @ 3 6 [£] 1.6 [and] by 1 dining table 2 7 dollars [£] 2.12.6.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 101, March 31, 1800, entry; MS 461]
- 1800** **April 1.** Philip Case enters in his ledger book £2.12.6 for “1 dining table” in the account of Daniel Kinney on that date. [Philip Case Ledger Book B, page 146; MS 460]
- 1800** **April 22.** Philip Case credits “William Conard” for “cash for Jesse Mann,” presumably relating to work performed by Mann on the new house:
- “William Conard by cash for Jesse Mann [£] 6.0.7. [Philip Case Daybook C, page 103, April 22, 1800, entry; MS 461]
- 1800** **April 22.** Philip Case debits Jesse Mann “for cash payed [sic] William Conard [and] for cash payed [sic] Jesse in hand,” presumably relating to Mann’s work on the new house:
- “Jesse Mann to cash payed [sic] William Conard [£] 6.0.7[and] for cash payed [sic] Jesse in hand.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 103, April 22, 1800, entry; MS 461]
- 1800** **April 22.** Philip Case credits Robert Farley for the purchase a “Negro Boy Tom.”
- “Robert Farley by 1 Negro Boy Tom to give him 10 pounds sell him to me for a slave for life to pay him 40 pounds by the first of November.” [Philip Case Daybook C, page 116, August 21, 1800, entry; MS 461]
- 1801** **October 12.** A road return refers to “Philip Case’s brick kiln,” the description of the road given places the enterprise to the north of the farmstead in the vicinity of what is now Capner Street. [Hunterdon County Road Records, file 18-7-50; see also Phyllis B. D’Autrechy, *Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781-1960)*, page 28].
- 1802** Philip Case, tanner, is assessed for 65 acres of land, 4 horses, 9 head of cattle, and 1 “t yard [tannery].” [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, 1802]
- Daniel Case is assessed for 65 acres of land. [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, 1802].
- 1802** **July 24.** A road return refers to “Philip Case’s Brick Yard,” the description of the road given places the brickyard to the north of the farmstead in the vicinity of what is now Capner Street. [Hunterdon

County Road Records, file 18-7-47; see also Phyllis B. D'Autrechy, *Abstracts of Hunterdon County Road Record Files (1781-1960)*, page 26].

1803 Philip Case, tanner, is assessed for 65 acres of land, 5 horses, 12 head of cattle, 1 “t yard [tannery].” 1 slave, 1 “top chair [riding chair]” and 1 dog. [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, 1803]

Daniel Case [Philip’s son] is assessed for 65 acres of land, as well as a householder and for 1 dog. [NJ Archives, Amwell Township Ratables, 1803]

The names are shown linked in the assessment role, suggesting that father and son were in business together, and the son may have been renting the 65-acre Amwell Township tract which his father had purchased in 1790 [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 11, page 489].

1803 **October 7.** James, a slave belonging to Philip Case, is murdered by Brown, another Case slave, both of whom work in the tannery.

The coroner’s inquest identifies the murder victim as James, “a Negro man of Philip Case,” and indicates that his attacker Brom was sent to work in the tannery on the day of the murder, October 7, 1803 [Hunterdon county coroner’s inquests #887].

As recounted in a 19th-century history, the second convicted murderer executed in Flemington was “Brom, a slave belonging to Mr. Philip Case, who in a quarrel with a fellow slave, killed him in his master’s kitchen with a trammel. He was hung Nov. 11, 1803” [John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, page 253]. According to another source both were employed in Case’s tannery, and a quarrel was the motivation for the crime, which occurred later in the day, after the men went into the kitchen for supper when “upon some slight provocation Brown seized a trammel from the old-fashioned fireplace and struck his victim a fatal blow upon the head.” [D. H. Morrow, (ed.). *Traditions of Hunterdon County*, page 6; see also Phyllis D’Autrechy, “Hunterdon County Tanneries,” *Hunterdon Historical Newsletter*, Vol. 25, Number 3, Fall, 1989, page 578, which references testimony given by Philip Case at the inquest (Inquest #887)].

1805 **September 17.** Philip Case credits his son Daniel Case for three cheeses, the first of many references to cheese and butter in Philip’s daybooks of the next few years, evidence of commercial cheese and butter production and the sale of the same in New York and elsewhere (the last reference appears to be in 1809):

“Daniel Case by 3 Cheases [sic] wt. 46 @ ½ [£] 2.17.6.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 4, September 17, 1805 entry; MS 463, see also pages 15 and 19]

1805 **April 10.** Philip Case credits his son Daniel Case the substantial sum of \$397.66, probably relating to business partnership:

“Daniel Case to Cash \$397.66 [£] 149.2.5.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 27, April 10, 1806 entry; MS 463, see also pages 15 and 19]

- 1805** **August 7.** Rachel [Hauser Case] White signs her will, in which she mentions son John Case, to whom she bequeaths her ten-plate stove; son Philip Case, to whom she leaves a cow; daughter Catherine Mershom, to whom she leaves £3 and her wearing apparel, and granddaughter Rachel Case (daughter of deceased son Henry) to whom her leaves bed and bedding. The remainder of her estate is to be sold and divided into four parts; ¼ each to John, Philip, heirs of Henry and Christina Scoba (daughter of Rachel and granddaughter of Henry), their interest in the later to be paid to Rachel during her lifetimes. Sons John and Philip are appointed executors [N] Wills 2284].
- 1806** **May 10.** Philip Case credits his son Daniel Case for cheese and butter Philip appears to have been selling or receiving money for the sale of butter and cheese produced by Daniel:
- “Daniel Case by 87^{lb} of Cheas [sic] @ 17 cents [£] 5.10.11” [and] by 12^{lb} of butter @ 1/16 york in crock [?].” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 30, May 10, 1806 entry; MS 463]
- 1806** **May 11.** Philip Case credits his son Daniel Case for butter:
- “Daniel Case by 8^{lb} of butter @ 1/16 york [£] 0.13.7.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 30, May 11, 1806 entry; MS 463]
- 1806** **October 3.** Philip Case credits his son for cash received for the sale of cheese, Philip appears to have been selling or receiving money for the sale of cheese produced by Daniel:
- “Daniel Case by cash Rc^d for Cheese 12^{lb} @ 17 cents per pound \$4.42 [£] 1.13.2.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 41, October 3, 1806 entry; MS 463]
- 1806** **November 29.** Philip Case credits his son Daniel for one leather hide:
- “Daniel Case my son by cash for Leather[.] I tab[n]ed a hide and sold the Leather [£] 2.12.6.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 48, November 29, 1806 entry; MS 463]
- 1807** **March 7.** Inventory of the presumably recently deceased Rachel [Hauser Case] White is made by Joseph Capner and George Maxwell, and totals the very substantial sum of \$2,838.57. [N] Wills 2284].
- 1807** **May 5.** The will of Rachel [Hauser Case] White is entered into probate [N] Wills 2284].
- 1807** **May 31.** Philip Case credits his son for cash received for the sale of cheese and butter; Philip is selling or receiving money for the sale of the Daniel’s products:
- “Daniel Case by cash Rc^d for Cheese \$15.30 [£] 5.14 [and] by cash Rc^d for firkin of butter \$7.60 [£] 2.17.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 62, May 31, 1807 entry; MS 463]
- 1807** **June 8.** Philip Case credits his son for cash received for the sale of one cheese, as well as for bushels of an unknown product that Daniel had purchased for his father:

“Daniel Case by cash paye [sic] for me for Rec[ieving] say 40 Bushels of [?] [£] 10 [and] by cash I Rc^d for Cheas of Mr. Clestry [?] a[t] Quakertown [£] 0.16.1.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 62, June 8, 1807 entry; MS 463]

1808 **November 29.** Philip Case credits his son for two of his cheeses that he sold in New York, and debits him for 2 bushels of salt:

“Daniel Case by 2 cheas [sic] sold for him at NY [£] 2.2.210 [and] to 2 bushels of salt @ 6/1 [£] 0.12.2.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 95, November 29, 1808 entry; MS 463]

1809 **June 10.** Philip Case credits his son for cheeses that he sold to two individual, as well as for wool received from his son and cash expended oh his behalf by his son in Philadelphia:

“Daniel Case by cash Rc^d for Chease [sic]of Neal Hart 20/7 [£] 1.0.17 [;] by cash layed [sic]out for me in Philly 33/9 [£] 1.13.4 [;] by cash Rc^d for Cheas [sic] of Mr. Buckne [£] 0.14.0 [and] by 19^{lb} wool a[t] 8/57 [£] 2.17.” [Philip Case Daybook D, page 111, June 10, 1809 entry; MS 463]

1824 **March 16.** Philip Case signs his will by which he in which makes provision for his widow Amy and children (sons Daniel, Mahlon, Joseph, Peter and John and daughters Abigail and Elizabeth Case and Rachel Gano). Sons Peter and John as tenants-in-common are to inherit “the house and all the residue of the homestead place whereon I now reside containing about seventy acres,” subject to paying an annuity of \$120 to their mother along as she remained his widow. [New Jersey Wills, 3853].]

Widow Amy also is to receive certain household goods: “my cherry desk, the bedstead bed bedding and curtains which we now use, one looking glass half a dozen chairs & the chest called her chest. Son Joseph’s potion includes the three-acre tanyard lot, along with “all the tools and implements used in and around the tan yard and currying shop. Also the bark if any remaining on the premises...[and] the desk in the currying shop, and an old desk in my house [?] our books etc. are kept.” Son Daniel is to receive his canceled note for \$950, which his father holds against him, his father his father declaring that he “had already advanced [him] “a sum which I deem equal to his share of my estate.” Mahlon having similarly already received what his father thought was his fair share, including a bond against him for \$1,900 (towards payment by Mahlon and his wife Rachel of money advanced against a legacy she was to receive) and his father “having purchased and now own[ing] all the furniture now in use in my said son Mahlon’s family together with the cow, his father place these assests in trust for the support of Mahlon’s family. Daughters Amy and Elizabeth are to inherit a 12-acre house and lot as tenants-in-common. Abigail was allotted the bureau and side saddle that her father purchased for her and a bedstead and bedding. Elizabeth also was to receive the bureau her father purchased for her, a bedstead and bedding and two cows, “her choice.” The “carpet in the parlor & the linen & other articles which they have made and purchased [were] to be equally divided between them.” Daughter Rachel Gano is to receive \$400 from the sale of his real estate, a 60-acre lot in the “swamp.” [New Jersey Wills, 3853].]

1825 **April 9.** Peter I Case, presumably Philip Cases’s son or perhaps grandson, advertises the stud services of the “high bred horse Saladin...at the stable of Philip Cace, Tanner:”

“the elegant and high bred horse Saladin will stand for mares the ensuing season at the stable of Philip Case, Tanner, in the township of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, N. J. on the road leading from Centre Bridge to New Brunswick, 9 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter place, and but a half mile from Flemington, For terms and pedigree see handbills. Peter I. Case April 9, 1825” [*Hunterdon Gazette*, April 14, 1825]

1825 **September 13.** Mahlon Case advertises for “two or three good curriers” who “will meet with constant employment and liberal wages.” [*Hunterdon Gazette*, September 13, 1825]

1826 **September 21.** Fortune Vandyke, presumably a slave or former slave belonging to Philip Case, with whom he had lived “for more than 40 years” dies:

“Died ...On the 21st inst. at the house of Mr. Philip Case, near this place, Fortune Vandyke, a colored man, believed to be near 90 years of age, and much respected for his fidelity and orderly deportment. He had lived with Mr. Case for more than 40 years.” [*Hunterdon Gazette*, September 27, 1826]

1826 **November 19.** Daniel Case, son of Philip Case, dies:

“died in amwell on Tuesday the 19th inst. Mr. Daniel Case, son of Mr. Philip Case.” [*Hunterdon Gazette*, December 13, 1826]

1828 **March 19.** The stud services of the “full-blooded Southern Running horse Godolphin...at the stable of Philip Case, Tanner” are advertised:.

“The full-blooded Southern Running horse Godolphin will stand for mares the ensuing season at the stable of Philip Case, Tanner, in the township of amwell, county of Hunterdon, N. J. on the road leading from Centre Bridge to New Brunswick, 9 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter place, and but a half mile from Flemington, at the exceedingly low rate of twelve dollars to insure a colt –making the price no obstacle to those who deem the race of horses in this count susceptible of improvement, and Godolphin capable thereof. –The money to be paid by the first of March 1929. Any mare insured and parted with before it is ascertained whether she is with foal or not, the person putting the mare will be held accountable for the insurance money. [*Hunterdon Gazette*, March 19, 1828]

1830 Household of Philip Case, as listed in the 1830 census, contains four members: one white male aged from 70 to 80 and three females (1 aged from 70 to 80 and two from 30 to 40). [US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1830, Philip Case, #321].

Philip and Amy Case must be the man and women in their seventies; the two women who gave their ages as in their thirties probably are their unmarried daughters Abigail and Elizabeth.

The household of Joseph Case, listed just before Philip in the 1830 census, consists of five individuals: two white males, one aged from 30 to 40 and one under five years of age; and three white females, one aged from 30 to 40, one from 5 to 10, and one under five years of age. Presumably this constitutes Joseph, his wife and two daughters. [US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1830, Joseph Case].

The household of Mahlon Case, listed just after Philip in the 1830 census, consists of five individuals: one white males aged from 40 to 50 and four white females, one aged from 30 to 40, one from 20 to 30, one from 15 to 20, and one from 10 to 15. Presumably this constitutes Mahlon, his wife and two or three daughters; the eldest woman alternately may have been another females relative or servant. [US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1830, Mahlon Case].

1831 **May 5.** Philip Cases dies at the age of seventy-eight:

“Died near Flemington, on Thursday morning last, Mr. Philip Case, in the 79th year of his age –long and extensively known and esteemed as a worth and respectable citizen in Amwell Township.” [Hunterdon Gazette, May 11, 1831]

1831 **June 9.** The inventory of the personal estate of the deceased Philip Case is made. Cash and clothing are valued at \$377.67; “household and kitchen furniture at \$97.43; “wagons, ploughs, harrows & farming utensils” at \$172.94; “horses oxen cows pigs & calves” at \$260.00; a “note of hand” at \$1,276.78; “tanyard stock supposed to be worth” \$1,250.00; bed bedding etc, left to widow \$25.00; “desk etc. left to his son Joseph and also all the tools & utensils belonging to the tanyard & currying shop \$50.00; “bureau bed bedding side saddle given to Abigail Case” \$15; and “bureau bed bedding & 2 cows given to Elizabeth Case” \$30.00, for at total of \$3,594.82. [New Jersey Wills, 3853].]

1831 **June 22.** The auction sale of Philip Case’s personal property is scheduled to be held:

“Vendue will be sold at Public Vendue, On Wednesday, the 22nd of June instant, at the late residence of the Philip Case dec’d, in the township of amwell, -The Personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, cows, hogs, Framing Utensils, Wheat & Corn by the bushel, household and kitchen Furniture, -with various articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o’clock, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by Joseph Case & George Gano, Executors. June 15, 1830 [sic].” [Hunterdon Gazette, June 15, 1831]

1832 **April 2.** Peter Case and Sarah of Amwell Township convey to John Case of Bucks County for \$2,000 their undivided interest in the property inherited from their father being “the house and all the residue of the homestead place whereon the testator then lived containing about 70 acres... adjoining the tanyard lot, before devised in said will to his son Joseph and the house and lot afterward in said will to his daughters Abigail and Elizabeth,” subject to payment of a \$120 annuity to their mother. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 52, page 22.]

1840 Household of John E. Case, as listed in the 1840 census, contains two members: one white male aged from 30 to 40 and one white female aged from 15 to 20. One household member is engaged in agriculture [US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1840, John E. Case, #318].

1850 The 1850 township map identifies the farmstead as the property of John Case and depicts the farmstead with its present site plan. The house is located close to the road with an outbuilding just to its rear; a cluster of what must be the barn and two agricultural outbuildings is located to the northwest on the site of the existing barn complex. A group of three or four buildings clustered along the road to the east of the house is located on former Case property near the bridge, are tenants

- houses associated with the mining company on the east side of the creek and occupy the site of the 4-unit “miners houses” depicted on the 1859 map of the mining property. The group may include the original Case dwelling. Three building just north of them on the creek, located on the former tannery lot inherited by Joseph Case from his father Philip, presumably are the tannery buildings. [J. C. Sidney, *Plan of the Township of Raritan, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Richard Clark, 1850; “A Map Showing the Vertical and Longitudinal Workings of the Mines of the Hunterdon Copper Company, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. With A Perspective. by Pro Montroville Wilson Dickeson M. D. 1859”].
- 1850** Household of John Case, as listed in the census, contains 5 members: John, age 57, Catherine, age 54, Daniel, age 16, Joseph, age 12, and Catherine, age 9. John, whose occupation is given as farmer, owned real estate valued at \$17,000 [US Census, Population Schedule, Amwell Township, 1850, John Case, #060].
- 1850** The agricultural schedule of the 1850 census lists John Case, as the proprietor of a farm with 64 acres of “improved land” and 6 acres of “unimproved land,” valued at \$7,000. The farm equipment is valued at \$150. His livestock, worth \$1,240, includes 7 horses, 4 milk cows, 2 other head of cattle and 17 swine. The farm had produced in the previous year 140 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 40 tons of hay and 400 pounds of butter, as well as 25 bushels of Irish potatoes and 2 bushels of clover seed. The value of slaughtered animals is \$102. [US Census, Agricultural Census, Raritan Township, 1850].
- 1859** The 1859 map of the mining company property depicts a 4-unit row of “miners houses” on the west side of the creek on the site of the four houses depicted there on the 1850 map. A perspective drawing depicts the row as a substantial group of what appears to be three section, the middle one much higher than the flanking ones and perhaps divided into two 3-bay units. To the west of the row can be seen the gable-end wall of a two-story gable-roofed house with what may be a first-story appendage or porch. This probably is the Case-Dvoor House. [“A Map Showing the Vertical and Longitudinal Workings of the Mines of the Hunterdon Copper Company, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. With A Perspective. by Prof Montroville Wilson Dickeson M. D. 1859; J. C. Sidney, *Plan of the Township of Raritan, Hunterdon County, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Richard Clark, 1850”].
- 1860** **July 3.** Robert Thatcher, sheriff, to George A. Allen of Raritan Township, the tract of 82.93 acres in Raritan Township seized from John Case for debts against him of \$289.89 and sold at auction held June 25, 1860 at the Inn of George Crate, George A. Allen being the high bidder at \$300. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 123, page 255.]
- 1861** **April 1.** George A. Allen and Mary of Flemington to John Hay of New York City two tracts in Raritan Township for \$12,000: lot # 1 containing 12.93 acres and lot #2 containing 70 acres, described as being the same two tract willed by Philip Case to John and Peter Case and being the same lots acquired by Allen from the Sheriff in 1860 and by release of dower right from Catherine P. Case and John Case her husband in 1861 (special deed book 4, page 74) . [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 124, page 284.]
- 1865** **February 1.** John Hay of New York to William Moses and Susan R. of Brooklyn NY two tracts in Raritan Township for \$2,500: lot # 1 containing 12.93 acres and lot #2 containing 70 acres, described

as being the same two tract willed by Philip Case to John and Peter Case and being the same lots acquired by Hay in 1861, excepting the half of the mineral rights. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 131, page 400.]

- 1866** **October 11.** William Moses and Susan R. of Brooklyn to John M. Moses of Raritan Township, two tracts in Raritan Township for \$9,000: lot # 1 containing 12.93 acres and lot #2 containing 70 acres, described as being the same two tract willed by Philip Case to John and Peter Case and known as the John Case farm and being the same lots acquired by Moses in 1865, excepting the mineral rights. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 135, page 379.]
- 1870** Household of Otis B. Davis, as listed in the federal census, contains four members: Henry, age 40, farmer; his wife Elizabeth, age 35, whose occupation is “keeping house” (natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Massachusetts), their son Charles O. age 13, who was born in New York, and their Irish born domestic servant, Mary Tanker, age 23. the real estate of Otis Davis is valued at \$10,000; his personal estate, \$1,200. [US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1870. #626].
- 1871** **March 31.** John M. and Sarah O. Moses of Raritan Township to Lizzie W. Davis and Otis B. Davis of Raritan Township four tracts in Raritan Township for \$10,000: lot # 1 containing 12.93 acres; lot #2 containing 70 acres, being the same two lots acquired by John M. Moses in 1866 from William & Susan Moses; lot #3 with 4.18 acre, being the lot acquired by John M .Moses from John L. Janeway (HC deed book 137, page 30); and lot #4 with 6.21 acres, being the lot acquired by John M .Moses from Lydia M Stewart in 1870 (HC deed book 145, page 225), excepting the mineral rights. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 170, page 595.]
- 1880** Household of Otis B. Davis, as listed in the federal census, contains four members: Henry, age 50, farmer; his wife Lizzie W., age 45, whose occupation is housekeeper, (natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Massachusetts); Jeremiah Risco, age 35, laborer (presumably employed by Davis); and Amelia Risco, his wife, age 29. Both Riscos are Pennsylvania natives. Both men had been fully employed during the past year. [US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1880. #261]
- 1880** The agricultural schedule of the 1880 census enumerates Otis B. Davis as the proprietor of a general farming operation. His 103-acre farm includes 70 acres of “tilled [land] including fallow and grass in rotation (whether pasture or meadow),” 30 acres of “permanent meadows, permanent pastures, orchards, [and] vineyards,” and 3 acres of ‘woodland and forest. ” The farm is valued at 10,000. The value given for farm equipment is \$500 and that for livestock is \$2,000. The amount spent on farm labor in 1879 was \$500, and labor was employed 52 weeks of that year. Livestock “on hand” includes 30 dairy cows, the largest herd in the township, all of whom had “dropped” calves, 2 horse, 4 swine and 50 poultry. The dairy cows in 1879 produced 23,000 gallons of “milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories,” making it the largest of the township’s dairy operations. In 1879 the farm had 30 acres of pasture and 40 acres of mown grasslands producing 60 tons of hay. Other farm production in 1879 included 100 bushels of corn from 10 acres, 90 bushels of oats from 6 acres and 10 bushels of Irish potatoes. A 3-acre apple orchard had 100 bearing trees. The total estimated value of the farm’s products in 1879 was \$2,500 [US Census, Agricultural Schedule, Raritan Township, 1880].
- 1900** Household of Otis B. Davis, as listed in the federal census, contains four members: Otis, age 70, farmer; his wife Lizzie W., age 65 (no occupation given); Edward Berger, age 56, servant; and his

wife, Catherine E., age 61, servant. Otis and Lizzie Davis had been married 45 years; she had given birth to 4 children, only one of whom was still living. New Hampshire was given as his birthplace; Massachusetts as her place of birth. The Bergers had been married 12 years; she was the mother of three children all still living (but evidently not with her. He was born in New York, and she was a native of Germany who had immigrated to the U. S. in 1853. all four were literate. [US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1900, #159].

1910 **July 18.** Lizzie W. Davis and Otis B. Davis of Raritan Township convey to Grejor Moser of New York City for \$1 four lots in Raritan Township: lot # 1 containing 12.93 acres; lot #2 containing 70 acres, known as the John Case Farm; lot #3 with 4.18 acres; and lot #4 with 6.21 acres, being the same four lots conveyed to the Davises in 1871. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 296, page 459.]

1914 “G. Moaze” and his wife Barbara are listed in the local directory. His occupation is retired farmer; they have seven children. [*Farm and Business Directory of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey*, page 32.]

1918 **May 15.** Grejor Moser and Barbara of Raritan to Richard Krugar of Flemington 93.15 acres, “including stock, tools and crops now on the farm and 19 cattle, 4 horses, all poultry and all farm machinery owned by Gregor Moser and stored in buildings outside of the farm,” but subject to various easements, and the right of the grantor to remain in the house until June 16. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 325, page 132.]

1919 **April 10.** Richard Krugar of Flemington to Norman S. Benbrook of N. Plainfield 93.15 acres, subject to the same exceptions as in previous deed, and to a mortgage of \$14,500 given by Gregor Moser to Richard Krugar. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 329, page 547.]

1920 Jacob Dvoor is enumerated in the 1920 census on January 2, 1920, as living in the Readington Township household of his father, “Manuel” [Emanuel] a farmer who owned a mortgaged farm. Jacob, unmarried, age 21, was born in Russia [which then included Latvia], as were his parents and siblings Jacob emigrated in 1913 and was naturalized in 1914. His occupation is given as farm laborer, and he is a wage worker in the “horse farm” business. [US Census, Population Schedule, Readington Township, 1920, #1]. Jacob’s age is incorrectly given in this census, age 77 at his death in 1972 he would have been about 25 in 1920 [“Jacob Dvoor Dies At 77, Cattle Dealers Founder,” *Hunterdon Democrat*, April 13, 1972, page 18.]

The seven-member Dvoor household, besides oldest son Jacob, includes Manuel, age 49 (a farmer, engaged in general farming); his wife Tilad, age 49, no occupation; daughters Sarah and Minnie, age 19 and 17, respectively, no occupation; and sons Samuel and George, age 15 and 13. Samuel was a waged farm laborer in the horse business; George had no given occupation. George was the only one of his siblings to have attended school in the previous year. Except for Tilad, all of the Dvoors could read and write. Russian was the “mother tongue” of all household members, and all could speak English. The Dvoors, except for Jacob, immigrated to the U. S. in 1914 and were naturalized in the same year. . [US Census, Population Schedule, Readington Township, 1920, #1].

- 1920** **March 30.** Norman S. Benbrook of N. Plainfield to Jacob Dvoor of Flemington 93.15 acre, subject to lease to Flemington Water Company and intended to include lease of Kent Copper Company to John M. Moses in 1866 [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 333, page 523.]
- 1928** Jacob Dvoor forms a business partnership with his brother George and Samuel. [“Jacob Dvoor Dies At 77, Cattle Dealers Founder,” *Hunterdon Democrat*, April 13, 1972, page 18.]
- 1930** As listed in the 1930 census, the seven-member household of Jacob Dvoor, age 35, (who owned and occupied a farm and was the proprietor of “sales stable cows and horses” operation); his wife Ida, age 34, no occupation; sons Herbert and “Malvin” [Melvin], age 5 and 1½; his unmarried brother George, age 27 (also a proprietor of “sales stable cows and horses” operation); New Jersey native Lsila Baldwin, age 16, unmarried servant to the family; and Irish-born Samuel Dunn, age 54, single, a laborer in the “sales stable “ business. The adult household members could read and write; none had attended school in the past year. The place of birth of the three adult Dvoors is given as Lithuania, and their native language as Lithuanian; the adult household members can speak English. The place of birth of the two children is given as Connecticut. The given dates of immigration to the U. S., different from those of the 1920 census, are 1908 for Jacob and 1911 for George; the immigration date of Ida is given as 1907. The household owns a radio. [US Census, Population Schedule, Raritan Township, 1930, #324].
- 1972** **April 11.** Jacob Dvoor dies bequeathing the farm acquired in 1920 to his two sons Hebert and Melvin, subject a life interest vested in their mother. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 897, page 400; Hunterdon county Wills Book 142, page 483; “Jacob Dvoor Dies At 77, Cattle Dealers Founder,” *Hunterdon Democrat*, April 13, 1972, page 18].
- 1983** **April 2.** Ida Dvoor dies. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 897, page 400.]
- 1983** **September 30.** Herbert Dvoor and Melvin Dvoor to Herbert Dvoor block 49/lot 2 (24.066 acres, part of the property inherited from their father, subject to their mother’s live estate) [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 897, page 400.]
- 1999** **December 29.** Herbert Dvoor to South Branch Water Association block 49/lot 2 for \$750,00, a portion of the lands conveyed by Melvin to Herbert in 1983. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1229, page 163.]
- 1999** **December 29.** South Branch Water Association to Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance portion of block 49/lot 2, excepting 2.6 acres to be merged with an adjoining lot. [Hunterdon County Deeds, Book 1229, page 224.]