NPS Form 1((Oct. 1990)	0-900
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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts see instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each term by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being docume nation requested. If an item does not apply to the property being docume national Register of Historic Places Bulletins, and areas of significance, enter only categories and submategories from the instructions. Elevered ditional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, wor processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1191

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1. Name of Property

historic name Six Mile Run	Historic District	-
other names/site number		
2. Location		
street & number		lication
city or town Franklin Tow stateNew Jersey code	nship/S. Brunswick Township Somerset/ 035/ 0 034 county Middlesex code 023 zip code 0	8873/ 8852
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
Inationally statewide focally. (IS Signature of certifying official/Title Assistant Commissione State of Federal agency and bureau	egister criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant See continuation sheet for additional comments.) //4/4-3 (Date er for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO to bes not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional	
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	Δ	
4. National Park Service Certification		
I hereby certify that the property is:	Edson H. Boal 10/25 Retered in the	te of Action
See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the	National Register	
National Register. removed from the National Register.		
other, (explain:)		
······································		

<u>Somerset</u> County, N.J. County and State

5. Classification								
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)						
🛛 private	building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing					
D public-local	⊠ district	149	126	buildings				
public-State public-Federal	☐ site □ structure	5		sites				
	🗆 object	44		structures				
		198	160	Total				
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part	roperty listing of a multiple property listing.)	Number of con in the National	itributing resources Register	previously listed				
0		1						
6. Function or Use	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·····					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from						
Domestic/single_	family	Domestic/single family						
Agricultural/sto:	rage, outbuilding	Agricultural/storage, outbuilding						
field, anima	al facility	field, animal facility						
7. Description								
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)					
Colonial	<u></u>	foundationstone						
Early Republic	2	walls <u>clapbo</u>	walls clapboard, woodshingle					
Mid-19th cent	ıry	aluminum/asbestos						
		roof <u>slate</u> ,	asphalt shine	ole				
		other						

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

-

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Somerset County, N.J. County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Agriculture Architecture Settlement Period of Significance 1750-1920 . Significant Dates N/A Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A Cultural Affiliation N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- Irecorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 24 & 65
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Franklin Historic Preservation

Commission

<u>Six Mile Run Historic</u> District Name of Property	Somerset County, N.J. County and State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property6,445	Monmouth Junction, NJ Quad
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 0 Zone Easung Northing 2 1 8 5 3 9 8 8 0 4 4 8 2 4 8 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)	
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)	
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Dennis Bertland and Richard	Grubb
organization Richard Grubb and Associate	s, Inc. date December, 1992
street & number 26 Maplewood Avenue	telephone609-655-0692
city or town <u>Cranbury</u>	state zip code08512
Additional Documentation	
Submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets	
Maps	
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating	the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties	s having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs	

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)	
name	
street & number	telephone
city or town	state zip code

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section nu	ıml	ber .	1()	-	Pa	ge		5		2	Six Son	r M	4il cse	Le et	Ru Co	ın HD, ounty,	Franklin NJ	Towns	ship,
UTM	RE	FER	ENC	ES	(co	nt	in	ued	l):										
5 -	1	8	/	5	4	0	2	4	0	/	4	4	8	1	7	6	0			
6 –	1	8	/	5	4	0	8	6	0	/	4	4	8	1	2	8	0			
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19 -	1	8	/	5	3	7	1	8	0	/	4	4	7	5	9	2	0			
20 -	1	8	/	5	3	6	3	4	0	/	4	4	7	5	6	0	0			
21 -	1	8	/	5	3	6	1	4	0	/	4	4	7	5	7	2	0			
22 -	1	8	/	5	3	6	4	8	0	/	4	4	7	6	4	0	0			
23 -	1	8	/	5	3	4	3	6	0	/	4	4	7	7	4	0	0			
24 -	1	8	/	5	3	6	1	8	0	/	4	4	8	0	0	2	0			
25 -	1	8	/	5	3	5	5	4	0	/	4	4	8	2	5	6	0			
26 -	1	8	/	5	3	7	8	6	0	/	4	4	8	1	9	0	0			

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Section number _____ Page ____ Six Mile Run HDINTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION Somerset County, National Park Service

A remnant of the rural landscape once characteristic of much of the New Jersey Piedmont, the Six Mile Run Historic District encompasses an area of rolling lowlands in central Franklin Township drained by several small Millstone River tributaries from the largest of which the district takes its name. Located between the Millstone River and Route 27, the roughly wedgeshaped district is about four miles wide at its north end, which at one point touches Amwell Road, and narrows to less than two miles in width at its south end, which extends beyond Butler Road. From north to south, the district is well over four miles long. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, which parallels the Millstone River, forms most of the district's western boundary. South Middlebush Road provides a north/south axis from which several secondary roads run east to Route 27 and west to Canal Road creating large irregularly shaped blocks.

The district is largely a mixture of open agricultural land and woods with scattered farmsteads and dwellings. In two places, however, small settlements -each little more than a placename with a few buildings- provide focal points. One of them, Blackwells Mills, is a former 18th century mill seat on the Millstone River which had limited growth in the 19th century after the construction of the canal; the second, Pleasant Plains, is a 19th century crossroads hamlet with a store/blacksmithy and a few houses. The district is surrounded by a mix of land uses including modern residential subdivisions (both single family and condominiums), individual houses and businesses, and open fields and woodland with farmsteads. In general, suburban residential development is found on the north, east, and south sides of the district, intermingling on the north and east with commercial uses, while a more rural character survives to the west in large part due to open land along the Millstone River and Delaware and Raritan Canal.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ

An inventory of all the district's resources forms part of this section. Resources have been categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the district's historical and architectural character. Of the 198 contributing resources, 149 are buildings (57 of which date to the 18th century and 141 to the 19th century), 3 are sites, and 4 are structures. One contributing resource, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, together with it's bridge tender's house at Blackwells Mills (#132), is individually listed on the National Register. There are 160 non-contributing resources, of which 126 are 20th century buildings, 3 are sites and 31 are structures.

The physical condition of district buildings varies considerably. The privately owned structures generally are in good condition and well maintained. Many of the barns and houses on state-owned property, however, have suffered from years of neglect, and some of them, barns and outbuildings in particular, exhibit extensive deterioration.

Predominantly vernacular structures of moderate size, the district's houses are simply detailed and exhibit a variety of stylistic embellishment typical of the 18th and 19th centuries. Many have been enlarged and refurbished over the years. Modern improvements, while resulting in the loss or obscuring of early fabric and detailing in some cases, have been neither numerous nor disfiguring enough to mar the historic architectural character of the district. Typical of the region's dispersed rural dwellings, the earlier houses, whether close to the road or set well back from it, are oriented to face south. The later houses invariably face the road.

The architecture of the Six Mile Run District is representative of the region's vernacular construction practices and building types in the 18th and 19th centuries. With very few exceptions, the district's buildings are of frame construction. Dutch framing practices are evident in the H-shaped bents used to frame the 18th century, 1 1/2 story Wyckoff/Garretson and the Cornelius Stoothoff Houses (#s 65 and 115) and early Dutch barns (#s 43, 67, 84, 110 and 112), but appear to have been largely supplanted by English braced, box framing techniques in the 19th century to judge by the construction of district outbuildings of that period. Wood shingle siding was a common early exterior treatment

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Section number 7 Page 2 Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ

in the region and several district houses, the Nevius/Voorhees and Polhemus Houses (#s 24 and 84) are examples, retained handworked shingle siding. Only two district buildings are of stone construction, a c. 1834 canal related house at Blackwells Mills (#133) and a nearby artisan shop (#128); both are rubblestone structures. Brick was employed for a smoke house (#43), the detached firebox of another smoke house (#88), and most chimneys. Gable roofs are ubiquitous throughout the district; only one house (#80), an early 19th century, 1 1/2 story dwelling, has a gambrel roof with the short, relatively shallow upper slopes typical of eastern New Jersey. District dwellings typically have interior gable-end chimneys of stone and/or brick construction. One early 1 1/2 story house (#111) is a rare local example of a two room plan dwelling with a central chimney. Two side-hall plan houses have interior chimneys.

Comprising a majority of the district's older dwellings are the traditional, 1 1/2 story house types with single-pile or doublepile plans, and regular fenestration patterns. Such dwellings are ubiquitous in central New Jersey's 18th and 19th century housing stock. Although falling out of favor by the middle decades of the 19th century, traditional 1 1/2 story houses were prevalent in the area at an early date. The Six Mile Run District has ten early examples with either single-pile (#s 21, 111, and 135) or double-pile plans (#s 22, 46, 50, 55, 65, 80 and 115). At least two of the double-pile, 1 1/2 story houses, #s 65 and 115, have center hall plans; #s 50 and 55 probably do so as well. Twostory double-pile houses are more numerous in the district than are the 1 1/2 story types, and while a few are earlier most date to the middle decades of the 19th century. Of the twenty-six examples, twelve have 3-bay, side-hall plans (#s 8, 20, 53, 58, 62, 73, 84, 90, 110, 112, 127 and 131) and six have 5-bay, center-hall plans. The remainder (#s 43, 107, 117, 118, 119, 138, 139, and 154) are 4-bay structures probably with three or fourroom or modified side hall plans.

Besides their varying types, the district's dwellings reflect the influence of popular architectural styles on its vernacular building practices. While decorative features of Georgian style derivation are almost unknown in the district, a number of houses (such as #s 24, 80, and 116) exhibit the delicate detailing typical of the early 19th century, Federal style work; of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ___3 Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ

particular note are the gouge-carved mantels and cornice of the Polhemus House (#84). Many more dwellings dating to the middle decades of the 19th century or remodeled at that time exhibit Greek Revival and Italianate embellishment. Pilastered entries with side-lights and transoms and bracketed cornices are typical elements associated with these styles found in the district; representative examples include #s 67, 80, 88, 116, 134, and 137. Two district houses reveal the influences of late Victorian eclecticism, #37, an asymmetrically massed dwelling of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style design and its neighbor, #43, an earlier dwelling remodeled in 1897 with an asymmetrically placed Queen Anne projection bay and Colonial Revival wrap-around porches.

Domestic and agricultural out buildings comprise the other important component of the district's architecture. Dutch influences are again evident among the earlier structures like the Dutch-framed barns (#s 43, 67, 84, 110, and 112) and the double crib/wagon sheds with Dutch framing (#s 112 and 116). Agricultural change is reflected in the late 19th century remodeling of several Dutch barns (#s 43, 67, and 84) to accommodate fodder crops, as is the appearance of English barns like #s 8 and 212, bank barns such as #s 80 and 134, and stable wings (#s 43, 76, and 116 are examples) which similarly accommodated fodder crops and cows and/or horses. Early 20th century dairy barns are found on a number of farms (#s 88, 112, 117, and 119). A more unique barn is the later 19th century hybrid bank barn at the Hageman farm (#116) whose unusual crossplan upper level reveals the influences of Dutch framing practices. Wagon houses are ubiquitous on district farmsteads; representative examples include #s 14, 24, 54, 84, and 134. Double crib/wagon sheds, a distinctive kind of drive-through granary are also quite common; among them are #s 5, 18, 19, 80, and 116. Smoke houses survive at a few district farmsteads; the most distinctive are a two-level brick smokehouse (#43) and a frame smoke house with rare detached brick firebox (#88). Windmills, which proliferated on area farms in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, are one last component of district farmsteads that can be mentioned. These metal towers survive at several farms including #s 5, 6, 18, 43, 58, 74, 80, and 131.

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Section number _____ Page ____4 Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ

An inventory of all structures and sites within the district has been prepared as part of this description. Each principal structure and site is identified by a number which locates it on the accompanying district map. All entries have been categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the significance of the district. All outbuildings included in the inventory are contributing unless individually identified with the designation (NC). Unless otherwise described all gable end chimneys are interior gable end.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Section number ___7 Page ___5 Somerset County, NJ Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable roofed dwelling. 1. Date: c. 1945-55 Style: Colonial Revival influences B86.01/L9.04 Neg.# R11 F1 Non contributing Frame, 2-story, gable roofed, dwelling with aluminum siding 2. and attached garage. Date: c. 1980 Style: none Non contributing B85/L14.03 Neg.# R1 F1 Frame, gable roofed, dwelling with aluminum siding and 3. attached garage. Style: Ranch Date: c. 1960 Non contributing B85/L15.02 Neg.# R1 F2 Brick, hip roofed, dwelling with attached garage. 4. Date: c. 1980 Style: Ranch Non contributing B85/L15.03 Neg.# R1 F3 Frame, 2-story, gable roofed dwelling with stone foundation, 5. consisting of a 2-bay, gable end fronted, double pile main lock with interior chimney (brick stack), a lower, 2-bay, single pile east wing with a low-pitched roof, a gable-end chimney (brick stack), and a east gable-end lean to appendage. Style: Italianate/Greek Revival Date: Mid 19th influences Exterior features include clapboard and wood shingle siding, bracketed box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows, front entry with glass and panel door, side lights and wide plain flanking pilasters. The front porch with Tuscan columns on cement pedestals is a later Colonial Revival replacement.

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Outbuildings: (1) Frame, gable-roofed, bankbarn (later 19th) with a partially embanked lower level, embanked stable ell at the SW corner, a west gable-end lean-to, and a gabled appendage at the east end of the north side; a terra-cotta silo adjoins the north side; (2) Small frame gabled shed (early 20th) with vertical siding; (3) Frame, hip-roofed well/house surmounted by a metal windmill (late 19th/early 20th); (4) Frame 1-story equipment shed with shallow shed appendage with sliding doors on one side and clap-board siding (late 19th/20th); (5) Long, low, frame shed-roofed chicken coop (mid-20th) NC; (6) Frame gable-roofed double crib/wagon shed whose cribs have been moved to accommodate modern equipment (late 19th/early 20th).+

Contributing B86.01/L9.05

Neg.# R1 F4-12

6. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, single-pile, center-hall plan main block with interior chimney (brick stack) a 1-bay rear ell with shed-roofed appendage and a modern south gable-end appendage.

Style: Italianate/Gothic Revival influences

Date: c. 1860-80

Early exterior fabric includes a central cross gable with a small round-arched window, a bracketed box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves, and 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows. The asbestos shingle siding, enclosed front porch, and south gable-end appendage are modern alterations.

Outbuildings; (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed poultry house (evidently a converted 4-bay English barn) with lateral addition on the south gable-end, clapboard siding, bands of small windows, and batten doors (19th, remodeled mid-20th); (2) two, long, frame, 1-story shed-roofed chicken-coops (mid 20th); (3) cement-block, 1-bay well house from the gableroof of which rises a metal windmill (late 19th/early 20th) with wooden water tank; (4) cement-block, 1-bay garage abuts the well house (20th).

Contributing

B85/L20

Neg.# R1 F13-18

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7. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-bay, double-pile main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 2-bay 1 1/2-story, single-pile, 2-room-plan east wing with modern stucco-clad east gable-end appendage.

Style: none

Date: early/mid 19th c.

It has wood-shingle siding, flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and an enclosed shed-roofed porch on the front of the wing.

Contributing B85/L67 Neg.# R1 F19-21

8. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and a 3-bay, single-pile west wing with rear appendage

Style: Italianate Date: mid 19th poss. earlier remodeled

The main block of the house features wood shingle and clap board siding, bracketed box cornice with returns and paneled frieze, mostly 6/6 sash window, floor-length 4/4 sash windows on front of main block, main entry with transom and double glass and panel doors, front porch with bracketed and denticulated cornice, square posts on pedestals and "spandrel" brackets, and a similarly detailed wing porch (partially enclosed).

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-1/2 story wagon house with gableend entries, lean-to appendages on both sides, clapboard siding and batten doors (mid-19th); (2) frame, 3-bay English barn with vertical siding and batten doors (prob. mid-19th); (3) Frame 4-bay, 2-story stable with gable hoist overhang and vertical siding (later 19th); laterally aligned with barn and connected to barn's NW corner by small hyphen; (4) two frame sheds.

Contributing F22-27 B85/L61

Neg.# R1

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section num	ber <u>7</u> Page <u>8</u>	Six Mile Run HD, F Somerset County, N	ranklin Township, J
9.	Brick, 1-story Power	Station with hip roc	of.
	Style: none		Date: Mid-20th
	Non Contributing	B85/L64	Neg.# R1 F28
10.	Frame gable-roofed, d attached garage.	lwelling with wood sh	ingle siding and
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1950s
	Non Contributing	B85/L66	Neg.# R1 F29
11.	Brick, gable-roofed,	3-bay dwelling with	attached garage.
	Style: Colonial Reviv influences	val	Date: c. 1960
	Non Contributing	B85/L1	Neg.# R1 F30
12.	Frame, gable-roofed,	l-story dwelling.	
3	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1960-70
	Outbuildings: 2-story frame construction at (NC).		
	Non Contributing	B85/L2	Neg.# R1 F31-32
13.	Frame, 1-story gable-	roofed dwelling.	
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1950
	Non Contributing	B85/L4	Neg.# R1 F33
14.	Frame, single-pile, g 3-bay, 2-story, proba gable-end chimney (br story, east wing with	bly side-hall-plan m rick stack) and a nar	ain block with rower 2-bay, 1 1/2-
	Style: Greek Revival	influences	Date: Mid 19th

appendages.

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Section number ____7 Page ___9 Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ

It has overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, and sidelighted main entry; the aluminum siding and shed-roofed porch are modern alterations. Outbuildings: frame, 1 1/2-story Wagon house (prob. 19th) B85/L65 Neg.# R F34-36 Contributing 15. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: Mid 20th Non Contributing B57/L29.01 Neg.# no photo 16. Frame, 2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with a shedroofed rear appendage. Date: c. 1920s Style: Colonial Revival It has wood shingle siding above the clapboarded first story side-lighted entry, and shed-roofed porch with tapered square posts. Outbuildings: Frame, gable-roofed garage. (NC) Non Contributing B57/L32.01 Neg.# R2 F1-2 17. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling with clapboard siding. Date: c. 1950s Style: none Non Contributing B57/L32.01 Neg.# R2 F3 Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 18. 4-bay, double-pile main block with interior chimney (brick stack), 3-bay, single-pile lateral wings on each end, both with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and shed gable-end

Style: Greek Revival/Colonial	Date: Mid 19th,
Revival influences	North ell-late
	19th/early 20th,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page __10 Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ

So. ell perhaps 18th.

The main block's central front cross gable, flat-roofed front porch with modillion-bracketed entablature and Doric columns, and possibly the entablature at the front eaves are early 19th century Colonial Revival embellishments. Among the other exterior features are clapboard and wood shingle siding, box cornices with returns that are carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, inner bay main front entry with side lights and transom, shed-roofed north wing porch with curvilinear lattice-work posts and frieze, and a partially enclosed south wing porch with small brackets at the eaves.

Outbuildings: (1) two, small, shed-roofed sheds with woodshingle siding and batten doors adjoining the NW corner of the north wing (19th); (2) small, stuccoed, gable-roofed shed (privy or smoke house?) with batten-doored entry (19th/early 20th); (3) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed wash house with gable-end chimney, shed appendage, overhanging eaves with scalloped bargeboard, novelty siding, and batten entry door and window shutter (later 19th); (4) frame, 1-story wood shed with asymmetrical gable roof, novelty siding, wide clip-cornered entry bay, and a small gabled appendage at one corner with a batten door hung on strap hinges (later 19th); enclosed wind mill/well house, square in section with tapering, shingle-clad walls, a batten-doored entry with gabled hood, 9-light sashes with gabled hoods on each side, and a small hip roof (early 20th); the sails have been removed from the iron supporting frame; (5) cement-block, 1-story, hip-roofed garage with overhanging eaves, vertical siding, and batten doors (19th); (7) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, double-crib/wagon shed with vertically slated corn cribs, wood shingle siding, batten doors and a small loft entry flanked by small windows (19th); (8) small frame 4-bay English barn with wood shingle siding, overhanging eaves, and batten doors hung on strap hinges (19th).

Contributing

B57/L32.01

Neg.# R2 F4-20

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19. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, L-shaped dwelling consisting of a 2-bay, gable-fronted, double-pile main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and a 2 over 3-bay single-pile south wing with gable-end lean-to.

Style: Victorian embellishment

Date: Mid 19th, Wing perhaps earlier

The exterior, now covered with asbestos shingle siding, has box cornices with returns, 6/6 sash windows, Victorian glass and panel entry doors and Victorian hip-roofed porches with turned posts; the lean-to entry retains an earlier batten door.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay garage with asbestos shingle siding (mid-20th) (NC); small, frame gable shed with wood-shingle siding (probably 20th) (NC); frame double crib/wagon shed that has been enlarged with a 2-bay equipment shed and small stable appendage (19th & 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B57/L32.01

Neg.# R2 F21-22'

20. Frame, 2-story gable-roofed dwelling with stone foundation consisting of a 3-bay, 2-room-deep, side-hall-plan, main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a lower, single-pile wing with irregular 3-bay fenestration, gableend chimney, and gable-end shed appendage which wraps around the rear.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: Early 19th

Among the early exterior features of this abandoned dwelling are clapboard and wood shingle siding, box cornices with returns that are carried on the raking eaves, an entablature treatment at the eaves on the main block front, 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters; subsequent alterations include the glass-enclosed front entry porch, the bay window beneath the wing's front porch roof and several 2-light window sashes.

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Contributing

B57/L33.03

Neg.# R3 F1-9

21. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-over-3-bay, single-pile, 1 1/2-story main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a modern wing whose 2-bay gable-end faces front.

Style: none

Date: 1840-60

It has asbestos shingle siding, flush eaves, mostly 1/1 sash windows and a shed-roofed front porch; most exterior details are of modern provenance.

Non Contributing B57/L34 Neg.# R3 F10-11

22. Frame, gable-roofed, 1 1/2-story, 2-over-4 bay double-pile dwelling with a modern shed appendage.

Style: Greek Revival influences

Date: c. 1830-50 poss. earlier

Exterior features include a box cornice with returns that is carried on the raking eaves and a Greek Revival entry porch whose cornice frieze has been covered with modern siding and whose turned posts are later replacements; the wood shingle siding and 1/1 sash windows are 20th century installations.

Contributing B57/L35 Neg.# R3 F12-13

23. Frame, gable-roofed, 1-story dwelling.

Style: none

Date: c. 1950

Non Contributing B57/L50 Neg.# R3 F15

24. Nevius/Voorhees Farmstead. Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with west gable-end chimney (large brick stack) and a 1 1/2-story, 2-bay, single-pile east wing with east gableend chimney (brick stack) and lean-to appendage.

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Style: Federal and Greek Revival influences Date: c. 1778

Exterior features of this HABS-recorded house include wood shingle and clapboard siding, box cornices, flush raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with louvered blinds, 6-light "eyebrow" windows on the wing, main entry with 8-pane sidelights and a hip-roofed entry porch with box cornice and square posts. The interior is said to retain much early fabric including Federal style mantels and original hardware.

Outbuildings; (1) masonry well or root cellar with 20thcentury concrete cap and metal bulk head entrance; (2) frame, 3 or 4-bay English barn (mid-19th or earlier) with vertical siding, batten doors hung on strap hinges, and a small shed appendage on the rear; (3) small, frame, 2-story barn (converted into a guest house), located at the barn's NE corner and joined to the latter by its shed appendage, with vertical siding and multi-pane sash windows (19th); (4) frame, 4-bay equipment shed with clip-cornered openings creating an open arcade on one side (prob 20th); (5) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house with gable-end entries with sliding doors, vertical siding, and a battendoored loft entry flanked by sash windows, vertically slated cribs, vertical siding, and batten doors (19th).

Contributing

B37/L1.01

Neg.#R3 F16-23

25. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 3-bay double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a lower, 4-bay, single-pile north wing (probably built as a 3-bay unit with a 1-bay extension) with interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: Main block-Italianate	Date: Main block c. 1865-80; Wing late 18th or early 19th
	19011

The main block, now covered with aluminum siding, features a built-up box cornice with brackets, paneled frieze and

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> returns that is carried on the raking eaves, front entry with segmentally arched transom, flat-roofed front porch with bracketed box cornice and chamfered square posts on pedestals, a semi-octagonal bay window with bracketed cornice on the south gable end, paired round-headed gable windows with ogee-arched surround and 2/2 sash windows. The wing is simply detailed with flush eaves and has an enclosed shed-roofed porch.

Contributing B57/L56 Neg.# R3 F24-25
 26. Frame, 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed dwelling with large perpendicularly oriented addition at NW corner.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1950s, addition 1970s

Non contributing B57/L51.01 Neg.# R3 F26

27. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a large, flatroofed, 1-story rear addition

Style: Bungalow/Craftsman influences Date: 1920s, addition c. 1950s

It has clapboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, and an enclosed gable-roofed front porch.

Outbuildings: Modern equipment shed (NC)

Non contributing B57/L53.01 Neg.# R3 F27

28. Frame, hip-roofed, 1-story dwelling.

Style: Bungalow/Craftsman influences Date: c. 1940

Non contributing B57/L55 Neg.# R3 F28

29. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, L-shaped dwelling.

Style: none Date: c. 1989

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Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Section number ____7 Page ___15 Somerset County, NJ Outbuildings: Greenhouse (NC) Non contributing B57/L58.01 Neg.# R3 F29 Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling. 30. Style: Craftsman/Bungalow influences Date: c. 1920-30 It has a rock-faced cement-block foundation, wood shingle siding, overhanging eaves, and large dormer window. Non contributing B57/L57.03 Neg.# R3 F30 Frame, gable-roofed, dwelling with glass-enclosed side 31. porch Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1940-50 Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed shed and (2) concrete block garage (NC). Non contributing B57/L63 Neg.# R3 F31-32 Brick and frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with 32. attached garage. Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1950s Non contributing B57/L65.01 Neg.# R3 F33 33. Frame, gable-roofed, 1-story dwelling. Style: Ranch/Colonial Revival Date: c. 1950s influences Outbuildings: Frame 3-car garage (NC). Non contributing B57/L64 Neg.# R3 F34 Frame, gable-roofed, stone-faced, 1-story, dwelling with 34. attached garage.

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	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1950s
	Non contributing	B57/L50	Neg.# R3 F35
35	. Frame, gable-roofed, attached garage.	stone-faced, 1-story	dwelling with
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1950s
	Non contributing	B57/L49	Neg.# R3 F36
36	. Frame, gable-roofed, attached garage.	stone-faced, 1-story	dwelling with
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1950s
	Non contributing	B57/L48	Neg.# R4 F1

37. Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with stone and brick foundation, interior brick-stacked chimney and irregular plan type composed of a 2-bay main block with rear ells.

Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival Date: Late 19th/ Early 20th

Exterior features include a slate-roofed and shingled tower, sash windows, fish-scale shingled hoods, various dormers, front porch with brackets and fluted posts, weatherboard and fish-scale shingle siding.

Outbuildings: (1) frame barn with ell at NW corner and wind mill adjoining the north side (later 19th); (2) modern metal-sheathed barn (NC); (3) concrete-block outbuilding (mid-20th) (NC); (4) large frame barn with a cupola and shingled cross gables (later 19th) with adjoining silo; small frame shed (19th); (5) frame wagon house with corn cribs (19th); (6) concrete-block barn (mid-20th) (NC); (7) frame shed; (8) frame tenant house.

Contributing	B37/L46.04	Neg.#	R4	F2

Date: c. 1950s

Date: c. 1940-55

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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38. Brick, 1-story, Sub station.

Style: none

Non contributing B57/L2 Neg.# R4 F3

39. Frame, hip-roofed, dwelling.

Style: Ranch

Non contributing B57/L1 Neg.# R4 F4

40. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling with a 2-bay, gable front elevation and modern 1-story appendages on the east and south side.

Style: late Victorian influences Date: c. 1890-1910

It retains imbricated shingling on its front gable and gabled porch, but has been altered with wood-shingle siding, porch enclosure and modern additions

Non contributing B37/L47 Neg.# R4 F5-6

41. Frame, gable-roofed, dwelling with attached garage.

Style: Ranch Date: c. 1950s

Non contributing B37/L45.02 Neg.# R4 F7

42. Brick and frame, gable-roofed, 1 1/2-story dwelling with attached garage.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1950s

Non contributing B37/L45.01 Neg.# R4 F8

43. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, double-pile main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks), and a lower, single-pile, 3-over-5-bay east wing (possibly built in two parts) with east gable-end chimney (brick stack) and lean-to appendage.

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Style: Italianate, Queen Anne/ Date: Mid 19th, Colonial Revival Embellishment remodeled 1897

Exterior features include clapboard siding, wood shingleclad gables, central cross gables on the front and rear of the main block, built-up cornice with brackets, paneled frieze and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, round arched gable windows and mostly 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters. The front and rear main block porches with rounded ends, box cornice and Tuscan columns date to the 1897 remodeling, as does the semi-octagonal bay window at the east end of the main block's front elevation.

Outbuildings; (1) dug well (19th) with a cement cap and a small winch with small wooden cover (late 19th/early 20th); (2) square, brick, 2-story, gable-roofed smoke house featuring a segmentally arch-linteled entry for both levels with batten doors and on the upper entry a rock-faced stone sill (later 19th); (3) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed wood shed with wood shingle siding, a wide doorless opening on the south side, a batten-doored gable-end entry, and small windows (19th); (4) small modern metal-sheathed shed attached to end of the wood shed for whose construction the east end-bay of the wood shed was removed (NC); (5) metal windmill (c. 1890s); (6) frame hybrid Dutch/English barn (3 bays wide & 4 bays deep) with wood shingle siding, gablehoist overhang, batten doors (early-to-mid 19th, remodeled later 19th); with round cow/horse barn attached perpendicularly to the main barn's north gable end; (5) collapsing, 1-story, gable-roofed chicken house (mid-to-late 19th) with batten siding, overhanging eaves, and batten doors; (6) collapsing, 1-story, gable-roofed pig pen (midto-late 19th) with wood shingle siding, overhanging eaves, and a batten door.

Contributing

B37/L44.01

Neg.# R4 F9-14

44. Frame, Store/blacksmithy consisting of a 2-story, gableroofed, single-pile main block built in two parts (3-bay unit with south gable-end chimney and a 2-over-1 bay south extension housing the blacksmithy) and a large shed-roofed rear appendage.

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Style: none

Date: Mid 19th

Exterior features include wood shingles on the front and roof, clapboard and novelty siding elsewhere, 6/6 sash windows, a shop front at the south end with two projecting modern shop windows flanking an entry, and at the north end a modern, multi-pane window flanked by entries with modern doors.

Contributing B33/L8

Neg.# R4 F15-16

45. Frame, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, 2-story, single-pile, probably center-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and a 1 1/2-story rear wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Victorian embellishment Date: c. 1860-80

It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows with louvered shutters, a central entry with glass-and-panel door, and a hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and

small brackets.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-bay, hip-roofed garage (c. 1920-40) (NC) (2) Frame, 1-story, chicken coop with low-pitched asymmetrical gable roof and clapboard siding (c. 1920-40) (NC)

Contributing

B33/L7

Neg.# R4 F17-18

46. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling with a stone and brick foundation, consisting of a 2-bay, double-pile main block and a 2-bay, single-pile north wing.

Style: none

Date: c. 1800-40, perhaps earlier

Exterior features include flush eaves, overhanging raking eaves, novelty and clapboard siding, 2/2 sash windows and one 9/6 sash window on the rear. The north wing has a gabled wall dormer and a gable-end entry with sliding batten door. The outline of a removed shed addition can be

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seen on the wing. The interior was gutted, the chimneys removed, and the structure converted to storehouse use earlier in this century.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-bay garage (20th) (NC)

Contributing B33/L8 Neg.# R4 F19-21

47. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, dwelling with attached garage connected by an enclosed porch.

Style: none

Date: c. 1950

Non contributing B33/L9

Neg.# R4 F21

48. Voorhees- Nevius Graveyard. Small graveyard with a variety of 19th and 20th century grave stones and monuments, enclosed by an iron fence with "spear-head" pickets. First interment, Jacques Voorhees (1789); other families represented are members of the Conover, Dehart, Polhemus, Stoothoff, and Suydam families. The cemetery contains over 115 burials.

Contributing B33/L10 Neg.# R4 F22

49. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay double-pile, center-hall-plan main block (probably a sidehall house with 2-bay extension) with interior east chimney (original house) and gable-end chimney west (brick stacks) and a 3-bay, single-pile west wing with interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: Federal influences, Colonial Date: 18th/ Revival embellishment early 19th

Exterior features include wood shingle siding, small bracketed cornices, flush raking eaves, 9/6, 12/8 and other sash windows with paneled shutters, and a central entry with semi-elliptical fanlight, side lights and panel door.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, gable-roofed garage; (2) swimming

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pool and adjoining frame cabana; (3) embanked frame equipment shed; all three mid-20th century. (NC)

Contributing B33/L11.01 Neg.# R4 F23-24 # R5 F1-2

50. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 7-bay, double-pile dwelling (possibly a 5-bay, center-hall house with a 2-bay extension) with a stone bank cellar that is partially above grade on the north and east elevations, gable-end chimneys (east one has exposed stone back with brick-filled opening of removed bake oven, west one has exposed brick back; brick stacks).

Style:	Colonial	Revival	inspired	Date:	18th/
_	embellish	ıment		early	19th

Exterior features include wood shingle siding, flush eaves, 12/12 sash and 9/6 sash windows, 6 and 4-light eyebrow windows, a central front entry with a Dutch 6-panel (raised) door, a 3-bay Colonial Revival hip-roofed front porch with box cornice and square posts, and similarly detailed porches on the west and east ends.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed wagon house (19th) with gable-end entries, shed-roofed appendage with modern garage door on one side, vertical siding, 6/6 sash gable windows, and batten door; a modern door and 1/1 sash window have been installed; (2) frame, 2-story barn (19th) with overhanging eaves and vertical siding.

Contributing B20/L8

Neg.# R11 F2-5

51. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 3-bay main block and 2-bay wing, both with gable-end chimneys

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: 1949

The exterior features clapboard and wood shingle siding, flush eaves, and multi-panel sash windows.

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Non contributing B20/L7

Neg.# R11 F6

Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, single-pile, dwelling 52. consisting of a 1-over-2-bay, one-room-plan unit with north gable-end chimney and a modern, slightly lower, 2-over-3-bay north addition. A gabled garage is joined to the house by an enclosed hyphen-like porch.

Style: Vernacular Victorian influences Date: Mid-19th,

addition and garage, mid-20th

It has clapboard and novelty siding, overhanging eaves, mostly 6/6 sash windows and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts.

Contributing

B33/L11.01

Neg.# R5 F3-5

Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling with stone 53. foundation, consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, side-hallplan main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and a lower, 4-bay, single-pile lateral wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Greek Revival embellishment Date: Mid 19th

The main entry has sidelights, transom, pilasters, 1-panel door and denticulated entablature; other features include 6/6 sash windows, flush eaves, and denticulated frieze boards at the eaves on the front of both the main block and wing. The wing's screened, wrap-around porch, the wood shingle siding, and louvered shutters are of 20th-century provenance.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 2-story, 8-bay, gable-roofed garage/stable with a 1-story, gable-end appendage, clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, batten doors, and shed-roofed porch (mid 20th) (NC)

Contributing B20/L6

Neg.# R5 F6-8

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54. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling (which possibly incorporates an 18th-century structure) with stone foundation, double-pile center-hall plan, paired east gable-end chimneys (exposed brick back and a single stack) and a west gable end chimney (brick stack).

Style:	Italianate/Greek	Revival	Date: Mid 19th;
	embellishment		probably older in
			part, enlarged and
			remodeled

Exterior features include a central front gable, built-up box cornices with brackets and returns that are carried on the raking eaves, round-arched gable windows, central entry with pilasters, sidelights, transom and 4-panel door, clapboard siding, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows and a rear porch with bracketed cornice and square posts. The small gabled entry porch is a modern replacement.

Outbuildings: (1) Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed with wood shingle siding, entry with batten door hung on strap hinges and collapsing appendage (19th or early 20th) (2)'Frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house with gable-end entry, wood shingle siding, overhanging eaves and 6/6 sash windows (19th)

Contributing B33/L14 Neg.# R5 F9-13

55. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 5-bay, double-pile, main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 5-bay, singlepile, 1-story west wing.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: 18th or early 19th C.

It has flush eaves, boxed overhanging raking eaves on the main block, wood shingle siding, mostly 12/8 sash windows, central front entry, and a shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed wagon

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house with gable-end entries, overhanging eaves, and clapboard siding (19th); (2) frame, 4 or 5-bay English barn with overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and batten doors (19th); (3) two long, narrow, frame chicken coops (mid-20th) (NC).

Contributing B33/L13 Neg.# R5 F14-18

56. Collapsed barn (prob. 19th); frame on stone foundation, evidently the only surviving element of a farmstead. The site may possess archaeological significance.

Contributing B33/L16 Neg.# R5 F19

57. Metal-sided, gable-roofed equipment shed.

Style: none

Date: Mid 20th

Neg.# R5 F20

Non contributing B33/L17

58. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block and lower 2-bay, single-pile west wing with gable-end lean-to and chimney (brick stack). The main block's brick exterior gable-end chimney is modern.

Style: Italianate/Greek Revival Date: Mid 19th

The exterior features wood shingle and clapboard siding, bracketed built-up cornices with returns that are carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with bracketed cornices on the main block, front entry with octagonal pilasters (probably surviving from original porch) sidelights and transom, molded 4-panel door, later gabled entry porch with turned posts, and a U-shaped wing porch with bracketed cornice and turned posts (partially enclosed). Several modern windows have been installed.

Outbuildings: (1) collapsed frame barn (19th) with appendages; (2) metal wind mill mid-height water tank; sails removed (late 19th/early 20th)

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Six Mile Run HD, Franklin Township, Section number ____7 Page ___25_ Somerset County, NJ Neg.# R5 F21-24 Contributing B33/L3 Frame, gable-roofed dwelling. 59. Style: Ranch Date: c. 1950s B33/L4 Non contributing Neg.# no photo Frame, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling with gable-end exterior 60. chimney and rear appendage. Date: c. 1925-40 Style: Colonial Revival It has clapboard siding, flush eaves, 6/6 sash windows, central entry with triangular pediment, transom and pilasters, and a side porch. Outbuildings: Frame, 2-bay garage. (NC). B33/L6.01 Non contributing Neg.# R6 F7-8 Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling which was created from · 61. a 1-room school house moved to the site. Style: Colonial Revival influence Date: Late 19th, remodeled mid-20th It has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, multi-pane sash windows and an entry with bracketed shed hood. Outbuildings: several frame sheds and chicken coops (mid 20th) Non contributing B33/L5.01 Neq.# R6 F9-11 Frame, gable-roofed, dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, 62. 2-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with gableend chimneys (brick stacks) and a 1 1/2-story east wing with gable-end chimney.

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Style: Federal/Greek Revival influence Date: Early/Mid 19th, possibly earlier in part

Neg.# R6 F11-14

Exterior features of this abandoned and deteriorating house include clapboard and wood shingle siding, flush eaves, 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters and a main entry with single-panel door, narrow sidelights and transom. The front porches and part of the wing's roof have collapsed.

Contributing B33/L5.01

63. Frame, gable-roofed T-shaped dwelling consisting of a 2-story, single-pile main block with interior chimney (small brick stack) and a 2-bay, 1 1/2-story front wing.

Style: Victorian influences

Date: c. 1850-80, wing poss. earlier

It has clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, shed-roofed porches on both sides of the wing, and entries for both the main block and wing from the porches.

Outbuildings: Frame, 5-bay English barn (mid-19th C.) which has been converted into a garage/workshop with doorless garage bays, new vertical siding and modern-doored entry; it retains early vertical siding on the rear.

Contributing

B36/L13.02

Neg.# R6 F15-18

64. Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with brick foundation, consisting of a 5-bay, double-pile main block with center-hall plan and interior end chimney (brick stack) and 1 1/2-story rear ell (built in two parts: a 2 over 3-bay section and lower 2-bay extension) with interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: Italianate/Greek Revival Date: Main block-1846, rear ell 18th

Exterior features include a built-up box cornice with

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brackets and flush raking eaves on the main block, flush eaves on the wing, wood shingle siding on the main block front, mostly aluminum siding elsewhere, mostly 6/6 sash windows with louvered or paneled shutters, and a central entry with leaded glass transom, sidelights, and paneled flanking pilasters. The 3-bay flat-roofed front porch has a bracketed cornice and square posts with round-headed recessed panels and molded caps and bases; the 3-bay shedroofed side porch has a box cornice, square chamfered posts, scroll-work "spandrel" brackets and flush-board sided porch walls.

Contributing B3

B36/L12

Neg.# R6 F19-20

65. Cornelius Stoothoff Farmstead. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gableroofed dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 5-bay double-pile center hall-plan main block with west gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a shallower, double-pile, 3-room east wing with interior gable-end, chimney (brick stack).

Style: interior Federal and Victorian embellishment

Date: Mid 18th

Exterior features, many of which date to late 19th and 20th century remodeling, include asbestos shingle siding, flush eaves, 2-light eyebrow and 2/2 sash windows, a central entry with glass-and-panel door and gabled hood, and a shed-roofed porch across the front of the wing which has been screened. A shed appendage on the east gable and presumably was removed subsequently to the 1940 HABS recording, after which time the siding, entry hood, and possibly the windows, were installed.

Despite late 19th and 20th century remodeling, considerable early interior fabric remains including exposed ceiling joists, flush-sheathed wainscot, a Dutch door and 6-panel (raised) doors hung on strap hinges, and a simple Federalstyle mantel.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed well curb with overhanging eaves, lattice enclosure, and horizontally sheathed base (19th); (2) frame, gable-roofed privy (19th) with over-

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hanging eaves, clapboard siding, gable-end entries with 4-panel doors, and 2/2 sash windows; (3) frame, gable-roofed well/milk house (late 19th/early 20th) with vertical siding, overhanging eaves, small windows and two entries with sliding doors; the concrete capped well adjoins its south gable end; (4) concrete-block, gable-roofed milk house (mid 20th) (NC); (5) frame, gable-roofed barn, whose sloping south wall suggests that it is a remodeled double crib/wagon shed, (late 19th, rebuilt & enlarged mid-20th) with a shed appendage on the north side, vertical siding, and a mid-20th century concrete-block shed appendage on the west gable that extends beyond the north side as a 1-story, gable-roofed cow barn (NC); (6) wooden silo (early 20th); (7) concrete silo (mid-20th) (NC); (8) seven small frame corn cribs (late 19th/early 20th) moved to the site; (9) long narrow frame shed-roofed chicken coop (1936) (NC); (10) frame chicken coop (late 19th/early 20th) moved and enlarged with rear appendage; (11) modern metal barn (NC); (12) frame smokehouse (19th/early 20th) moved from next to #13; (13) frame wood shed/chicken coop (19th/early 20th); (14) frame wagon house (19th) converted into a garage by removal of upper story and addition of shed (NC).

Contributing B36/L11.01 & 11.02 Neg.# R6 F21-24 # R13 F8-11

Two silos (one cement block and the other tile) and the 66. rubble of a demolished frame barn; the site may possess archaeological significance.

Non contributing B36/L14

Neg.# R6 F25

I. Voorhees Farmstead. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling 67. consisting of a 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan main block with paired gable-end chimneys (3 "paneled" brick stacks remain) and a lower and narrower 2-over-3-bay lateral wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Italianate

Date: Main block c. 1860, Wing c. 1799, subsequently remodeled

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Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, bracketed box cornices with returns that are carried on the raking eaves, central cross gable on the main block front, double round-arched gable windows, 4/4 sash main block windows with bracketed cornices, 6/6 sash windows on wing, and louvered shutters. The recessed front entry has round-arched, paneled double doors with glass top lights, bead and reel molded surround and pilaster strips; the rear entry had sidelights and transom. The 3-bay flat-roofed front porch has a bracketed box cornice and octagonal posts with molded capitals and bases; the rear porch is similarly detailed. The wing's L-shaped porch is enclosed at the corner and screened to the rear.

The interior finishes of the main block are typical of the mid-19th century; those of the wing are earlier and include a Federal mantel and six-panel and batten doors.

Outbuildings: (1) frame 1 1/2-story gable-roofed wagon house with gable-end entry, batten doors (loft staircase door hung on strap hinges) wood shingle siding, and a 6/6 sash gable window (late 19th/early 20th); (2) frame, gable-roofed hybrid Dutch/English barn (3 bays wide & 4 bays deep) with wood shingle siding, gable-hoist overhang, metal hay conveyer track at the roof ridge, batten doors, and collapsed north gable end (early 19th, possibly 18th remodeled late 19th/early 20th); the framing members clearly indicate that it was built as a 4-bay Dutch barn with side aisles and was converted into an English barn by raising the end walls and rebuilding the roof with ridge perpendicular to the original.

Contributing

B36/L9.01

Neg.# R6 F26-30

68. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, single-pile, center-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a lower 2-bay rear ell.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: Mid 19th Colonial Revival embellishments

It has boxed overhanging eaves, (partially rebuilt), 6/6

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sash windows with modern shutters, and a central entry with transom, side lights, panel door and paneled flanking pilasters. The gabled entry porch with Tuscan columns is a Colonial Revival embellishment.

Contributing B36/L7 Neg.# R6 F31-32

69. Family Graveyard associated with members of the Voorhees, De Hart, Van Pelt, Hagemen and Suydam families. Small cemetery with many 19th-century gravemarkers, the most prominent of which are two urn-capped marble obelisks; it is enclosed by a modern chain -link fence. Contains less than 50 burials.

Contributing B36/L8 Neg.# R11 F10

70. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with central chimney and a 1-story, gable-end wing.

Style: Colonial Revival Date: 1989

Non Contributing B36/L9.02 Neg.# R11 F11

71. Recently established composting facility

Non Contributing B30/L6.03 Neg.# no photo

72. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Ranch

2

Date: c. 1985-90

Outbuildings: large garage (NC)

Non contributing B36/L5.02 Neg.# R6 F33

73. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 3-bay, 2-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and modern exterior brick chimney and a 1 1/2-story, single-pile lateral wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and modern gable-end appendage.
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Style: Federal influences, ColonialDate: Main blockRevival embellishmentc. 1826, side wingc. 1799

Exterior features include wood shingle siding (according to the 1988 county survey, hand shaved shingles affixed with hand-made double-struck nails), 12/12, 12/8, 9/9, 9/6 sash windows with louvered and paneled shutters. The pediment and pilastered main entry surround appears to be 20th-century fabric, as is the wing's picture window. Much early interior fabric remains, including mantels, moldings, chair rails, cornices, hardware, and Dutch doors.

Outbuildings: (1) modern in-ground swimming pool and adjoining pool house (NC); (2) frame, 2-bay garage (mid-20th) (NC); (3) frame, shed-roofed chicken coop (mid-20th) (NC); (4) collapsing frame barn (prob 19th); two concreteblock shed/barns (20th) (NC).

Contributing

B36/L4.02

Neg.# R6 F34-36

- 74. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay dwelling with a doublepile, center-hall plan, gable-end chimneys (brick stacks), and a flat-roofed appendage.
 - Style: Greek Revival/Italianate Date: Mid-19th influences

Exterior features include clapboard siding, flush eaves with plain frieze board, 6/6 sash windows with louvered and paneled shutters, a central entry with sidelights and transom, and a 1-bay, flat-roofed entry porch with a box cornice trimmed with a serrated bargeboard and curvilinear lattice-work posts and frieze.

Outbuildings: (1) brick fireplace/chimney which may survive from an out kitchen; (2) metal windmill (late 19th/early 20th) several of whose sails are missing and/or loose; (3) concrete-block 2-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC); (4) cement block, 1-story, gable-roofed milk house (c. 1925) (NC); (5) frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (mid-to-late 19th) with shed appendage on the north side, built-in corn crib on the south side, gable-end entries with batten doors hung on

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> strap hinges, and clapboard siding; attached to the west gable end is a 1-story equipment shed with built-in side corn crib (20th); (6) frame, 4-bay, gable roofed English barn (mid-to-late 19th), whose lower walls have been partially rebuilt in concrete block, with a lateral ell on the north gable end, a milk house on the east side and a shed hyphen on the south connecting it to the wagon house (both cement-block and 20th century); (7) two concreteblock silos (mid-20th) (NC); (8) frame, shed with crib (prob. late 19th/early 20th); (9) frame barn (20th).

Contributing B58/L13 Neg.# no photo

75. Brick and frame, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Ranch

Non contributing B36/L3 Neg.# no photo

Style: Ranch

Non contributing B36/L19

36/119

Neg.# R12 F18

Date: c. 1950s

Date: c. 1950

77. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and a lower, single-pile, 2-over-3bay west wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Italianate influences Date: Mid 19th Colonial Revival embellishment

Now covered with asbestos shingle siding, the exterior features flush eaves, 2/2 sash windows with (on the main block) bracketed cornices, round-headed main block gable windows, and a recessed central entry with round-arched transom, double panel doors, and bead and reel surround molding. The 3-bay front porch with box cornice, Tuscan columns, and turned balusters is an early 20th-century Colonial Revival replacement. The wing porch retains a box cornice with brackets and paneled frieze, but the posts

^{76.} Frame, 1-story dwelling.

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(possibly originally lattice work) and railings have been reworked, and a modern deck connects it to the main porch.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story double wagon house (late 19th/early 20th) built in two parts joined side to side with paired front gables, overhanging eaves, and openfronted garage appendage on the east side; the east unit has gable-end entries with batten sliding doors, vertical siding; the west unit was converted into living quarters in the mid-20th century and has asbestos shingle siding, 1/1 sash windows with recycled 3-panel shutters, and a central entry; (2) frame, 4 or 5-bay, gable-roofed bank barn (probably overshot, mid-to-late 19th) with entries unusually located in the east gable end, asbestos shingle siding, and overhanging eaves; a concrete-block shed appendage extends across the south front at the stable level and a small hyphen at the SE corner attaches to a concrete-block milk house (20th) with frame gable and batten sliding door; (3) a frame, 2-story, gable-roofed barn/detached ell, laterally sited a few feet from the barn's NE corner, with vertical siding and batten doors (later 19th).

Contributing	B36/L16.02	Neg. # R12 F19-22
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78. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with 1-story wing

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1960s

Non contributing B36/L17 Neg.# R12 F23

79. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1950s
Non contributing	B33/L18	Neg.# R7 F0

80. Frame, double-pile dwelling consisting of a 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed, 3-bay, side-hall plan main block with interior chimney (brick stack), a lower 2-story, gableroofed, 2 over 3-bay central block with central chimney (brick stack), and a modern, shed-roofed appendage at the east gable-end.

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Style: Federal & Greek Revival influences

Date: Late 18th, central block; early 19th, main block; 1950s shed appendage

Exterior features include aluminum siding, flush eaves on main block, boxed eaves (poss. reworked) on central portion, 12/12 and 9/6 sash and 4-light eyebrow windows on the main block, mostly 6/6 or 2/2 sash windows on the central block, and a main entry with paneled Dutch door, delicate recess paneled flanking pilasters, blind transom, and partially denticulated cornice. The 3-bay front porch, now screened, with box cornice and turned posts, is a Victorian replacement.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed well curb with overhanging eaves, lattice enclosure, and horizontally sheathed base (late 19th/20th); (2) small, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed smoke house with clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, gableend entries for both levels with batten doors hung on strap hinges, and small windows (18th/early 19th) hand-riven "meat hangers" survive and are secured with hand wrought nails; (3) modern greenhouse (NC) (4) metal windmill (late 19th/ early 20th); (5) frame, 1 1/2-story, double crib/wagon shed (c. 1820-40), one of whose angled sides has been framed out, with batten doors hung on strap hinges and wood shingle siding; (6) frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed woodshed with wood shingle siding and roofing (late 19th/20th); (7) three frame, shed-roofed chicken coops (mid-20th), one collapsed, one vertical siding, third modern clapboards (NC); (8) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed/chicken house (19th) with east gable-end wagon entry batten siding door hung on cast-iron tracks inscribed with illegible makers name and NEW HAVEN NEW YORK, vertical siding, a small opening for chickens in the west gable end, and a small wooden cupola with cross-shaped ventilation slits on each side; (9) frame overshot bank barn (later 19th) constructed with circularly sawn timber above a stone stable, with overhanging eaves, vertical siding, batten sliding doors, and heavy posts supporting the fore bay (middle one collapsed); (10) a frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, barn/detached ell, perpen-

Date: 1950s

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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dicularly sited a few feet from the barn's NE corner, with vertical siding and batten doors (later 19th).

ContributingB58/L17Neg.# R7 F1-581Frame, gable-roofed dwelling.Style: RanchDate: c. 1950sNon ContributingB58/L15Neg.# R7 F6# R13 F6

82. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling. Style: Ranch

Non Contributing B58/L16 Neg.# R7 F6

83. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, double-pile dwelling with brick foundation and interior chimney (brick stack) and small modern gable-end appendages at ground level.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: Mid/Late 19th century

Now covered with aluminum siding, it has overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows with modern shutters, a central entry with transom, sidelights and panel door, and a hip-roofed entry porch whose box cornice and square posts have been covered with aluminum.

Outbuildings: (1) Block and frame garage (mid-20th) (NC); (2) Frame, 2-story barn or wagon house (19th or early 20th), now converted into a dwelling with garage appendage (NC); (3) modern trailer (NC)

Contributing B58/L3 Neg.# R7 F7-9

84. Polhemus Farmstead. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with two west gable-end chimneys (joined into one brick stack) and a lower, 2-bay, single-

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pile wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and lean-to appendage.

Style: Federal/Greek Revival

Date: Early 19th, main block said to be 1806

Exterior features include early wood shingle siding on main block, clapboard siding on the wing, 6/6 sash windows (some with early shutters), later overhanging eaves which obscure the bead molding and gouge carving of the front cornice, and the side-lighted main entry whose flanking pilasters survive from a removed Greek Revival porch and whose 1-panel door is a later replacement. The wing's shed-roofed porch has been enclosed.

The interior retains most of its early Federal detailing such as architrave door and window surrounds, panel doors, chair rails, open staircase, and pilastered and gougecarved mantels, and in one fireplace, an iron fireback ornamented with what is said to be the Polhemus family coatof-arms.

Outbuildings: (1) frame gabled privy (early 20th) with vertical siding and batten door; (2) collapsed frame shed (probably 19th century chicken house) with wood shingle siding; (3) braced frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (19th) with batten-doored gable-end entries and a large later shed appendage on one side; the side-wall corn cribs were replaced with cement block walls; most of the roofing is missing; a 1-story concrete block hyphen connects it to (4) frame, gable-roofed hybrid Dutch/English barn (3 bays wide and 4 bays deep) with clapboard and sheet metal siding, and overhanging eaves, (18th/early 19th, remodeled late 19th/early 20th); the framing members clearly indicate that it was built as a 3-bay Dutch barn with side aisles and was converted into an English barn by raising the end walls, adding a 1-bay extension at the east end, and rebuilding the roof with ridge perpendicular to the original; the original gable-wall, side-aisle studs survive, some with the handwrought nails by which their beveled tops were secured to the end rafter above (now removed); lower and narrower

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lateral ell (3-bay unit with 1-bay extension) on the west gable with shed appendage on the north side; (5) concrete block-walled, compartmentalized cattle lot adjoining the south side (mid 20th) (NC); (6) wooden silo with bent-wood sides (early 20th); (7) long, 1-story, shed-roofed, frame chicken coop (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B58/L5 Neg.# R7 F10-13

85. Frame, 1 1/2-story, hip-roofed dwelling with small interior chimney (brick stack) and modern exterior block chimney.

Style: Craftsman influence

It has asphalt brick-patterned siding, boxed overhanging eaves, 6/1 sash windows, central entry and recessed, enclosed front porch.

Non contributing B58/L7 Neg.# R7 F14-15

86. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Ranch

Date: c. 1970s

Date: c. 1915-30

Outbuildings: Frame, 1-story, stable (c. 1970s) (NC)

Non contributing B58/L10.04 Neg.# R7 F16

87. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney and a large rear ell with appendage.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment Date: Main block c. 1800-40, Wing c. 1960-70

This dwelling, evidently enlarged and remodeled in recent years, has wood shingle siding, flush eaves, multi-pane sash windows and a modern Colonial Revival brokenpedimented entry surround.

Contributing B58/L11 Neg.# R7 F17

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88. J. Voorhees Farmstead. Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, double-pile, center-hallplan main block with paired gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and a lower 2-story, single-pile west wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and false-fronted lean-to appendage.

Style: Greek Revival/Italianate

Date: Main block mid-19th, c. 1849. Wing pre-1820

Exterior features include weatherboard and wood shingle siding, box cornice with brackets, dentil-like paneled frieze and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with similar cornices and louvered and paneled shutters, round-headed gable windows and central entry with sidelights, transom, corner lights and early louvered "storm door." The 3-bay front porch with box cornice and Tuscan columns is an early 20th-century Colonial Revival replacement. The wing is said to have been originally located closer to the road and moved back when the main block was built (poss. built in two parts) or, according to another source, before 1820. Downstairs, the main block has roundarched marble and simple wood mantels, ornate door and window surrounds, 8-panel doors, and large baseboards.

Outbuildings: (1) two-part smoke house (prob. mid 19th) consisting of a small, brick, gabled (now roofless) firebox with small iron door hung on strap hinges and next to it a frame, gable-roofed smoking chamber with brick foundation, wood shingle siding, overhanging eaves, gable entry with batten door hung on strap hinges and a round smoke vent at the gable peak; (3) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed woodshed (late 19th/early 20th) with two wide curve-cornered entry bays (one fitted with modern doors), a shed rear appendage, vertical siding on the front, and wood-shingle siding elsewhere; (3) frame, 1-story, gable-end fronted shop or wash house (early 20th/poss. 19th and remodeled) with gableend exterior brick chimney, overhanging eaves, wood-shingle siding, transomed front entry surmounted by two small gable windows; (4) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed garage/apartment (evidently a 19th-century wagon house remodeled in the 20th

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century) with a gable-end exterior brick chimney, woodshingle siding, 1r/1 sash windows with shutters, and three garage bays on the south side in which have been installed a door and small window; (5) collapsed 1 1/2-story double crib/wagon shed (19th); (6) large frame gable-roofed corn crib supported by wooden posts set in cement (early 20th); (7) concrete-block, 1-story, gable-roofed, 8-bay dairy barn (mid 20th) with frame gables (NC); (8) two concrete silos (mid 20th) (NC); (8) frame barn with concrete-block ell (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B58/L12

Neg.# R7 F18-20 # R13 F12-15

89. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay dwelling with modern attached garage.

Style: Craftsman influence

Date: c. 1915-30

It has wood shingle siding, overhanging eave, gable dormer, 6/1 sash windows and a porch whose shed roof continues the slope of the main roof.

Non Contributing B58/L9.01 Neg. # R7 F21

90. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and a lower, single-pile west wing (evidently built in 2 parts) with interior chimney (brick stack) and irregular fenestration.

Style: Federal/Greek Revival influences Date: c. 1810-40, possibly earlier

The exterior, which appears to have been subject to a mid-20th century Colonial Revival refurbishing, features overhanging eaves, clapboard and wood shingle siding, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows with louvered and paneled shutters, main entry with sidelights, transom and delicate pilasters. The pedimented entry porch with small square post and the pedimented enframement of the wing's entry appear to be Colonial Revival work. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Outbuildings: The yard is enclosed by a picket fence with square posts. (1) stone, gable-roofed spring house or root cellar whose walls are only about 2' above grade (19th century); (2) frame, gabled shed with wood shingle siding (19th or early 20th); (3) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed wagon house with gable-end entries, clapboard siding, multipane windows and a pediment (probably modern) above the gable-end loft entry (19th century).

	Contributing	B57/L4.02	Neg.#	R 7	F22-25
91.	Brick, 1-story, gable	-roofed dwelling.			
	Style: Ranch		Date:	c.	1960s
	Non contributing	B57/L12	Neg.#	R7	F33
92.	Frame, 1-story, gable	-roofed dwelling.			
	Style: International	influences	Date:	c.	1950s
	Non contributing	B57/L13	Neg.#	R7	F35
93.	Frame, 2-story, gable	-roofed dwelling.			
	Style: Colonial Reviv	al	Date:	c.	1960s
	Non contributing	B57/L6.06	Neg.#	R7	F36
94.	Frame, 2-story, gable	-roofed dwelling.			
	Style: Colonial Reviv	al influences	Date:	c.	1950s
	Non contributing	B57/L6.04	Neg.#	R8	Fl
95.	Brick, 1 1/2-story, g	able-roofed dwelling	•		
	Style: Colonial Reviv	al	Date:	c.	1970s
	Outbuildings: garage.	(NC)			
	Non contributing	B57/L20.01	Neg.#	R8	F2

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96.	Frame, gable-roofed d	dwelling of modular	construction.
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1970-85
	Non contributing	B57/L20.02	Neg.# R8 F3
97.	Frame, gable-roofed d	lwelling.	
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1980s
	Non contributing	B57/L20.03	Neg.# R8 F3
98.	Frame, 2-story, gable	e-roofed dwelling wi	th attached garage.
	Style: Colonial Reviv	val influences	Date: c. 1970s
	Non contributing	B57/L20.04	Neg.# R8 F3
99.	Frame, 2-story, gable	e-roofed dwelling wi	th attached garage.
	Style: Colonial Reviv	val influences	Date: c. 1975-85
•	Non contributing	B57/L21.01	Neg.# R8 F4
100.	Frame, 1-story, gable	e-roofed dwelling.	
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1985
	Non contributing	B57/L21.02	Neg.# R8 F5
101.	Frame, 2-story, gable appendage.	e-roofed dwelling wi	th 1-story
	Style: Colonial Reviv	val influences	Date: c. 1975-85
	Non contributing	B57/L22.01	Neg.# R8 F6
102.	Frame, 1-story, hip-r	coofed dwelling.	
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1960s
	Non contributing	B57/L22.02	Neg.# R8 F7

Date: c. 1970s

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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	Fay	Somerset	County,	NJ

- 103. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with attached garage. Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1960s Non contributing B57/L23.02 Neg.# R8 F8
- 104. Brick and frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with half-timbering on the front gable.

Style: Tudor Revival

Non contributing B57/L23.01 Neg.# R8 F9

105. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1970s
Non contributing	B57/L24.01	Neg.# R8 F10

106. Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with brick and stone foundation, consisting of a 3-bay, double-pile, sidehall-plan main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and modern appendage at the SE corner and a lower, singlepile, 2-over 3-bay wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a flat-roofed appendage.

Style: Italianate Date: Early 19th c., rebuilt 1875 (dated)

Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up box cornice with paired brackets and paneled frieze on the main block that is carried on the raking eaves, 2/2 sash windows with cornices, front entry with 4-panel double-leaf front door (round-headed upper panels), 3-bay front porch with chamfered posts on paneled pedestals, curved "spandrel" brackets, and bracketed cornice, and a semi-octagonal bay window with bracketed cornice at south end of the main block. Interior finishes include 4-panel doors, wide architrave door and window surrounds, rounded-arched mantels, and an open stairs with heavy newel and turned balusters.

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Outbuildings: (1) Frame, double-crib/wagon shed that has been converted into a garage (19th); (2) Frame, octagonal gazebo which was recently moved to the site. (NC)

Contributing B85/L7 Neg.# R8 F11-14

107. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-story, 4-bay, double-pile main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks), a 1-bay, 1 1/2-story south wing and a small stuccoed north gable-end appendage.

Style: none

Date: c. 1800-40

Among the exterior details are clapboard siding on the main block, wood shingling on the wing, overhanging eaves, 6/6 sash windows, inner-bay entry, and a hip-roofed entry porch with heavy square posts.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed wagon house or small barn (19th or early 20th) with a 1-story gable-end appendage, vertical siding, and batten doors.

Contributing B85/L8 Neg.# R8 F15-16

108. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Ranch

Date: c. 1950

Non contributing B85/L10 Neg.# R8 F17

109. Terra-cotta-tile silo and a concrete-block milkhouse are all that remains of a demolished farmstead; the site may possess archaeological significance.

Style: none

Date: 20th

Non contributing B85/L12 Neg.# R8 F18

110. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 3-bay double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks, exposed west chimney base) and a 2-bay, single-pile wing with a 1-story gable-end

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appendage.

Style: Greek Revival influences; Date: Mid 19th, Colonial Revival embellishment Wing poss. earlier

It has asbestos shingle siding, flush eaves on main block, overhanging eaves on the wing, 6/6 sash windows, and on the south front, a flat-roofed, 1-bay entry porch with entablature and square posts, and modern brick base. The south entry has sidelights, corner lights and transom. The wraparound porch with Tuscan columns is an early 20th century Colonial Revival addition.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 3-bay, gable-roofed Dutch barn (early/mid 19th), whose NW corner evidently was removed (walls rebuilt in cement block), with a modern shed appendage on east side, 1-story gable-roofed dairy barn addition at the NW corner, and two adjoining silos, one terra cotta and the other concrete; (2) four modern metal silos (NC); (3) two concrete block and frame barns (one bow-roofed, both mid-20th) and a modern 3-bay equipment shed (NC); (4) large cow statue (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B85/L14.04

Neg.# R8 F19

111. Frame, 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, double-pile, 4 room plan dwelling with an interior chimney (stack removed above the roof line) and a gable-end lean-to.

Style: none

Date: Late 18th/ Early 19th

Now covered with asbestos shingle siding, it has flush eaves and 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows. The shed-roofed entry porch is probably 20th-century. The framing members are hewn. Early interior fabric includes a fireplace with bake oven.

Contributing B74/L15 Neg.# R8 F20-21

112. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling with stone foundation, consisting of a 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack), a lower and

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narrower 2-story, 3-bay central block, and a 1 1/2-story, single-pile south end wing.

Style: Federal influences Date: Early 19th

Exterior features include wood shingle siding, box cornices with returns on main and central blocks that are carried on the raking eaves, main entry with blind fan-carved fanlight, narrow side-lights, flush 6-panel door, central-block entry flanked by 8-light windows, mostly 6/6 sash windows with molded surrounds and louvered shutters, and pedimented gable wall dormers on south wing.

Outbuildings: (1) frame shed; (2) small frame play house (mid 20th) (NC); (3) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shop or wash house with exterior brick chimney and wood shingle siding (early 19th/remodeled 20th); interior fabric suggests that this is an early structure remodeled in this century; (4) frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed double crib/wagon shed (19th) with wood shingled siding; (5) frame, 1-bay, 1-story, gable-roofed wagon house (19th) with vertical siding and batten doors hung on strap hinges; (6) frame, 2-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC); (7) concrete-block equipment shed (mid 20th) (NC); (8) frame corn crib (19th or early 20th); (9) concrete-block shed (mid-20th) (NC); (11) modern metalsheathed barn (NC); (12) frame, 4-bay, gable-roofed Dutch barn (early/mid 19th), whose roof has been raised and which has a lateral 4-bay ell on its south gable end, asphalt shingle siding and batten doors; attached to the latter's south gable end is (13) a frame and concrete-block 1-story, gable-roofed dairy barn and a concrete silo (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B74/L15

Neg.# R8 F22-27 R13 F18-20

113. South Middlebush cemetery, the earliest public burying ground in the district. John Wyckoff, the earliest settler, probably interred there as is suggested by an "J.W." carved in a large cobble. Other family plots show members of the Garretson, Hoagland, Polhemus, Stoothoff, Van Duyn and Van Lieu families. The Wyckoffs, Polhemuss, Stoothoffs and Van Lieus represent many of the original 8 purchasers of the

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Harrison Tract. In 1811 the cemetery became the burying ground for Middlebush and replaced in the late 19th century by the Ceder Grove Cemetery located north of Amwell Road.

Contributing B74/L19 Neg.# R8 F28-29

114. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: none

Date: c. 1950s

Neq.# R8 F30

Non contributing B74/L13

115. Wyckoff/Garretson House, frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan dwelling (evidently built in 2 parts) with stone foundation and gable-end chimneys (exposed stone backs; 1 rebuilt brick stack, other removed) and a modern shed appendage at the north end.

Style:	late Victorian/Colonial	Date: Mid/Late
-	Revival embellishments	18th century

The front is dominated by a large, 2-bay, gabled wall dormer with decorative shingling and a small round window at the peak which dates to an early 20th century remodeling, as does the off-center entry's bracketed shed hood, the wood shingle siding and overhanging eaves, and the exterior doors. The 9/6 sash windows, however, are early, as is much interior fabric, which includes exposed beaded beams, architrave door and window trim, flush-sheathed wainscoting and mantels.

Outbuildings: Frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house with gable-end entries and shed appendages on both sides (19th) that was extensively remodeled in the mid-20th century as a garage/ apartment. (NC)

Contributing B74/L12 Neg.# R8 F31-33

116. B. Hageman Farmstead. Frame, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling with brick foundation, consisting of a 5-bay, double-pile, center-hall-plan main block with paired gableend chimneys (three brick stacks, fourth rebuilt) and a

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4-bay, single-pile rear ell with gable-end chimney (brick stack) 1-story appendages.

Style: Italianate

Date: Mid 19th, possibly 1861

The well preserved exterior features clapboard siding, a built-up cornice on the main block with dentils, brackets and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, 6/6 sash windows with paneled surrounds and bracketed cornice on a recessed central entry with double glass-and-panel doors, transom and bead and reel surround moldings. The 1-bay, flat-roofed entry porch with bracketed cornice with paneled soffit, square paneled posts (round-headed panels) on paneled pedestals, and a paneled ceiling.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed carriage house (later 19th) with clapboard siding, a molded, built-up box cornice, and four segmentally arched wagon entries with batten doors hung on strap hinges; (2) collapsed double crib/wagon shed framed mostly hewn timber (date 1817 carved on one beam); frame, gable-roofed bank barn (later 19th) with a brick lower stable level recessed on the south gableend providing access to the batten stall doors, clapboard siding, boxed overhanging eaves, a square cupola with concave pyramid roof, finial, double 1/1 sash windows, and paneled pilaster strips at the corners, segmentally arched 6/6 sash windows, and paneled (cross pattern) sliding main entry doors; the lofty upper level is entered on the long wall, the typical arrangement for an English or bank barn, but its framing reveals the influence of Dutch barn building traditions. The three-bent frame, mostly hewn timber, has four central posts with integral corbels to support cross timbers which divide the interior into a six-square grid and support lofts at the corners of the cross-shaped central wagon way. (4) Sited perpendicularly to the main barn, a few feet from its southwest corner, is a frame, 2-story, gableroofed dairy barn (late/early 20th) with brick lower level occupied by early cow stanchions, clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, many small windows, and a loft entry and hoist at the south gable peak.

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Contributing

B74/L11

Neg.# R8 F34-36

117. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, probably double-pile-plan main block with north gable-end chimney (brick stack) and rear ell.

Style: Victorian influences Date: Late 19th

The exterior, covered with aluminum siding, features a central cross gable on the front, overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows, a semi-hexagon bay window on the south gableend, an inner-bay entry with modern door and a hip-roofed, 3-bay porch with box cornice and square posts that is probably an early 20th century replacement.

Outbuildings: (1) large, concrete-block, 1-story, flatroofed outbuilding/garage with appendages (mid 20th) (NC); large, concrete-block, gambrel-roofed dairy barn (mid 20th) with frame gables, south gable hoist overhang and loft door, attached mild house, and two silos (NC).

Contributing

B74/L10

Neg.# R9 F1-2 R13 F21-23

118. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 4-over-3-bay, double-pile dwelling with paired gable-end chimneys (brick stacks).

Style: none

Contributing

B84/L2.08

Neg.# R9 F3-4

Date: Mid 19th

119. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, double-pile main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks), a lower, 2-over-3-bay, single-pile south wing which probably was extended on the south end, possibly by raising or replacing a shed appendage (thus making the gable end chimney an interior stack), a large, modern, 1-story, gableroofed, gable-end addition, and a probably modern, flatroofed south gable-end appendage.

Among the exterior features are clapboard siding, flush eaves, a wide plain frieze at the main block's front eaves,

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6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, inner-bay entry with transom, sidelights, and panel door, a 3-bay, hiproofed Victorian front porch with box cornice and turned posts whose shallower south end-bay is enclosed as a rectangular bay window, and an enclosed porch extending across the front to the south wing.

Style: Greek Revival influences Date: c. 1830-50

Outbuildings: (1) small, brick, gable-roofed smoke house (mid/late 19th) with boxed overhanging eaves, gable smoke hole, and gable-end entry; (2) frame, 1 1/2-story, gableroofed wagon house (mid/late 19th) with two side-wall entry bays (modern garage doors), overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and a gable-end loft entry with double batten doors hung on strap hinges and flanked by 6/6 sash windows; (3) small concrete-block, gambrel-roofed dairy barn (mid 20th) with clapboard gable ends and hoist overhang (NC).

Contributing B74/L7 Neg.# R9 F5-9

120. Brick, 1-story Power Station with hip roof.

Style: none

Date: Mid 19th

Neg.# no photo

Non contributing B74/L8.02

121. Frame, 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile dwelling with west gableend chimney (brick stack) and 1 1/2-story shed appendage.

Style: none

Date: c. 1800-40, possibly earlier

Exterior features include asbestos shingle siding, flush eaves, mostly 6/6 sash windows, and an off-center north entry with modern door and shed-roofed entry porch.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-story, gable-roofed shed (19th or early 20th); (2) frame, gable-roofed, probably 3-bay English barn (19th) with a shed extension at the west end of the north side; (3) 2-bay garage (mid 20th) (NC).

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11.11

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	Contributing	B74/L8.01	Neg.# R9 F10-12
122.	Brick-faced, 1-story,	gable-roofed dwelli:	ng.
	Style: Ranch		Date: c. 1960/70s
	Non contributing	B74/L16	Neg.# R10 F1
123.	1 1/2-story, frame, ga	able-roofed dwelling	
	Style: none		Date: Mid 20th
. :	Outbuildings: (1) ceme (NC); (2) several smal		barn (mid 20th)
	Non contributing	B74/L6.01	Neg.# R10 F2-4
124.	Frame, 1 story, gable	-roofed dwelling.	
	Style: Colonial Reviva	al influence	Date: c. 1980
	Non contributing	B59/L12.01	Neg.# R10 F5
125.	Brick, 1-story, gable-	-roofed dwelling.	
	Style: Colonial Reviva	al influences	Date: c. 1950
	Non contributing	B59/L12.02	Neg.# R10 F6
126.	Frame, 1-story, gable- enlarged and remodeled		ch is being
	Style: Colonial Reviva	al influences	Date: Mid 20th
	Non contributing	B59/L13	Neg.# R10 F7
127.	Frame, 2-story, gable- with west gable-end ch		
	Style: Victorian influ	lences	Date: Mid 19th C.
	It has overhanging eav	ves with a scalloped	gable barge-board,

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wood shingle siding and end-bay entry. It is said to have originally been a two family tenant house.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B59/L14 Neg.# R10 F8-9

128. Stone, 1-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed artisan shop with frame gables. Occupying the site of a blacksmithy and lime kilns depicted on the 1851 Somerset County map, it probably incorporates portions of the smithy but was extensively reworked in this century

Style: none

Date: Mid-19th, reworked c. 1940

Exterior features include board and batten siding, overhanging eaves which extend to cover a stick-bracketed porch on the south side, a small cupola, a variety of multi-pane sash windows, and a wide, double-doored west gable-end entry above which is an attic loft entry with batten door hung on strap hinges.

Non contributing B59/L15 Neg.# R10 F14-15

129. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a single-pile main block with an irregular 2-bay fenestration and a central chimney (brick stack) and a 1-story, probably modern, gable-end addition whose cellar is fully above grade; a modern exterior brick chimney straddles the junction of the two sections on the front.

Style: Colonial Revival influences Date: c. 1873, remodeled mid-20th

It has clapboard siding, flush eaves, 6/6 sash and 1/1 sash windows with paneled and batten shutters, and an off-center entry. Much of this fabric, most notably the upper story windows, batten shutters, and front chimney, apparently dates to the mid 20th-century Colonial Revival influenced remodeling.

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Outbuildings: (1) frame, 2-story, gable-roofed wagon house/ barn (later 19th) with a 1-story gable-end appendage, overhanging eaves, board and batten siding, multi-pane sash windows, and batten doors.

Contributing B59/L16 Neg.# R10 F10-13

130. Frame, 2-story dwelling consisting of a 3-bay, gable-roofed, single-pile main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a shed-roofed, 2-story rear addition.

Style: Italianate and ColonialDate: c. 1825, re-Revival embellishmentmodeled mid-19thand 20thand 20th

Among the exterior features are clapboard and wood shingle siding, a built-up box cornice with brackets and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, and 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters. The Colonial Revival front entry treatment (flanking pilasters, cornice, and segmental pediment) and the screened side porch date to the 1950s.

Outbuildings: (1) modern, frame, 3-bay garage. (NC)

Contributing B58/L1 Neg.# R10 F14-16

131. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, side-hall-plan main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks, larger east stack caps original chimney), a 1 1/2-story, 2-bay, single-pile west wing (moved forward and attached to the main block in mid 19th-century) with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and shed appendage, and a modern, 2-story, 2-bay, single-pile east wing.

Style: Greek Revival

Date: Later 18th C., remodeled c. 1850-70, enlarged mid-20th

Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up box cornice with brackets and returns on main block that is carried on the raking eaves, flush eaves on west wing,

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mostly 6/6 sash windows, bracketed window cornices on the main block, an enclosed shed-roofed porch on the west wing, and a main block entry with panel door, plain flanking pilasters, and simple cornice. The 1-bay entry porch, which had a bracketed cornice, has been removed.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story wagon house (19th) with shed appendages on both sides, gable-end entries, clapboard siding, batten doors, and a gable hoist overhang; a large modern 1-story appendage wraps around its east and north sides; (2) frame, gable-roofed, 3 or 4-bay English barn (late 19th/early 20th) with overhanging eaves, vertical siding, batten doors, and several small windows; (3) long, low, modern equipment shed or stable extends perpendicularly from the east side of the barn (NC); (4) frame, 1 1/2story, "Cape Cod" style dwelling of mid-20th-century date (NC); (5) metal windmill with wooden water tank, but which has lost its sails (late 19th/early 20th); (6) frame, 1-bay garage with rear shed (mid-20th) (NC); frame chicken coop with "double" shed roof and novelty siding (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B58/L2

Neg.# R10 F19-25

132. Small, frame, 1-story, gable-roofed bridge tender's station whose west side is a semi-hexagonal bay.

Style: Stick influences

Date: Later 19th

It has stick-bracketed overhanging eaves, clapboard and vertical siding, banded 2/1 sash windows with X-cross paneled spandrels, and a gable-end entry with glass-and-panel door.

Contributing B60/L1 Neg.# R10 F26-27

133. Stuccoed-stone, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-over-3-bay, single-pile, main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stack) and shed-roofed rear appendage (evidently built in at least three parts) with exterior block furnace flue.

Style: Stick influenced embellishment Date: c. 1834

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Exterior features include overhanging eaves, clapboard siding on the rear appendage, 6/1 sash windows, a central entry, and shed-roofed front porch with overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, square posts, and stick "arcade" brackets.

Outbuildings: (1) small frame, gable-roofed shed (19th/ early 20th) with clapboard siding; (2) small frame privy (19th/early 20th) with low-pitched hip roof.

Contributing

B19/L3

Neg.# R10 F28-30

- 134. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, double-pile main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) and a hip-roofed, 1-story, west gable-end appendage and a single-pile east wing with gable-end chimney (brick stack).
 - Style: Italianate/Colonial Revival Date: 19th c. influences

It has overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, mostly 6/6 sash windows, some with louvered shutters, and a front porch on the east wing with heavy square posts and "two-board" railing. The main block's front entry has evidently been removed; its 3-bay rear facade has a central entry with modern bracketed gable hood and glass-and-panel door.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, gable-roofed well curb (19th/early 20th); (2) frame, 3 or 4-bay barn (19th) with a large 2-story L-shaped ell at the NW corner and a 1-story equipment shed appendage at the SE corner; much of the siding is missing; (3) frame 1 1/2-story wagon house (19th/early 20th) with rear lean-to, three side-wall wagon entries, over-hanging eaves, clapboard siding, and batten sliding doors; (4) frame, 2-bay shed-roofed garage (mid-20th) (NC); and several small frame sheds (late 19th/early 20th).

Contributing B59/L17.01 Neg.# R10 F31-35

135. Frame, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, single-pile, two-room-plan main block with a stone

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bank cellar that is fully above grade on the front and gable-end chimneys (brick stacks), and a lower, shallower, modern east wing said to have been built over an old coal bin.

Style:	Federal/Greek Revival/	Date: c. 1830s,	
-	Colonial Revival influence	basement poss.	
		18th C.	

Among the exterior details are clapboard siding, built-up box cornice and flush raking eaves (on the main block), 3/3 sash and 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, and an inner bay ground-level front entry with paneled Dutch door whose upper two panels are pierced by elliptical "bull's eye" lights. The main block probably had a firststory front entry and porch removed in the mid-20th century.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 3 or 4-bay, gable-roofed bank barn (19th), evidently converted into a residence with clapboard siding, sash windows and glass doors; (2) frame, 2-story wagon house (19th) with batten-doored, gable-end entry, clapboard siding and overhanging eaves.

Contributing B59/L18.03 Neg.# R12 F1-4

136. Frame, 2-story, double-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: none

Date: 1947-49 on site of earlier house

It has aluminum siding, flush eaves, 6/6 sash windows with modern shutters, a variety of other modern windows, and a shed-roofed front porch.

Non contributing B59/L2.01 Neg.# R12 F6

137. Frame, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 5-bay, doublepile, center-hall-plan main block with projecting, fullheight central pavilion on the front, central cross-gable

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on the rear, and gable-end chimneys (brick stacks); a 3-bay, single-pile, 1 1/2-story east wing; and a modern addition at the wing's east end.

Style: Italianate

Date: c. 1865-75, east wing earlier, east addition c. 1950

Exterior features include clapboard siding, a built-up denticulated box cornice with brackets and returns that is carried on the raking eaves, central front and rear entries with paneled double doors and 2-light transoms, a flatroofed front porch with box cornice and square posts (screened and probably reworked), and a 1-bay rear porch with square posts and brackets. The windows include double 1/1 sash windows above the front entry and in the rear gable, several 2/2 sash main block windows with bracketed cornices and 3/3 sash windows on the upper story of the wing. Most of the other windows have been altered to casements, some of which have stained glass.

Outbuildings: (1) frame, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay cottage with 2-bay, gable-end addition, shed rear appendage, interior chimney, clapboard siding and sash windows (mid 20th poss. earlier and remodeled); (2) 3-bay garage with appendage (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing

B59/L3.01

Neg.# R13 F1-5

138. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling with a gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 1-story, gable-end hyphen connecting a 2-bay garage.

Style: Colonial Revival influence Date: 19th

The exterior fabric, most of which appears to be modern, includes overhanging eaves, clapboard siding, and multipane sash windows.

Outbuildings: (1) frame garage (mid 20th) (NC); (2) family graveyard, enclosed by picket fence, with two 19th-century

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gravestones.

Contributing B59/L1 Neg.# R12 F7-9

139. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 4-bay, double-pile main block with gable-end chimney (brick stack) and a 2-bay, single-pile north wing.

Style: none

Date: Mid 19th

It has aluminum siding, boxed overhanging eaves and 6/6 sash windows, and inner bay entry with modern doors and shed-roofed entry porch.

Outbuildings: (1) two frame, 1-story cottages (mid 20th) (NC).

Contributing B59/L10.01 Neg.# R12 F10-12

140. Frame, 1-story, gable-roofed, dwelling.

Style: Ranch

Non contributing B74/L3 Neg.# R12 F13

141. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay dwelling.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: c. 1920-40

Date: c. 1950s

It has overhanging eaves, aluminum siding, central entry with gabled hood, 6/6 sash windows and a shed-roofed gable-end sun porch.

Outbuildings: (1) metal windmill (early 20th); (2) 1-story tenant house with garage (mid 20th) (NC); (3) modern metal equipment shed (NC).

Non contributing B59/L11 Neg.# R12 F14-16

142. Ruins (foundations and some wall stubs) of concrete-block utilitarian structure.

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Style: none

Date: Mid 20th

Non contributing B74/L1.01 Neg.# R12 F17

143. Route 27 bridge over Six Mile Run

Style: none

Date: ca. 1904

Early, unreinforced concrete arch highway bridge with stone facade, containing one arch with a span of 20 feet. The bridge is 41 feet wide, out to out, and provides a road width of 37 feet. The side walls are capped with concrete coping nearly flush with the pavement, into which a pipe railing is set. The masonry of the side walls resembles the traditional appearance of stone arch bridges of the region in the selection of stones and the manner in which they were laid, but no stone voussoirs were used in the laying of the arch. The wing walls extend 82 feet from end to end.

Contributing

B/L: N/A

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The Six Mile Run Historic District is the largest surviving fragment of the cultural landscape created by the Jersey Dutch settlers and their descendants across the southern half of Somerset County, and as such it contains the largest surviving number of Dutch barns in New Jersey. The Dutch barn, the most dramatic embodiment of the framing principles brought by Dutch builders from Europe to America, has become a rare building type in the United States. Of the approximately 50 examples that are believed to exist in New Jersey, about one-half occur in Somerset County, and of that number 5 stand in the Six Mile Run Historic District. The district is also noteworthy for Dutch-framed houses and other outbuildings, and for its surviving 18th century road system and system of long-lot land division. The district meets Criteria A for its importance under Settlement and Agriculture, and Criteria C under Architecture, for the survival of important examples of Dutch framing construction and other architecture which is locally significant.

Despite the loss and deterioration of buildings on state-owned property and the intrusion of modern development around its fringes, the district retains a remarkable degree of the essentially rural character that it had at the end of the 19th century. The district's resources -mostly 18th and 19th century farm houses and attendant outbuildings- are with the above noted exceptions generally well preserved and evidence relatively few modern alterations. Their spatial organization is dispersed with the exception of two small concentrations. The survival of these buildings and their distribution across a rolling landscape of largely open agricultural lands are what give the district its distinctive historical character. Collectively the buildings possess architectural significance.

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Their forms, construction, decorative embellishment, and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's essentially vernacular architecture in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Wyckoff/Garretson House (#115) and the Cornelius Stoothoff House (#65) exemplify the substantial Dutch-framed, doublepile, 1 1/2 story dwellings favored by 18th century area residents. Wood shingle siding was a common early exterior treatment, and the Nevius/Voorhees and Polhemus Houses (#s 24 and 84) retain handworked shingle cladding. Their main blocks typify the more formal sidehall plans which became common in the early 19th century and exhibit notable federal style detailing. The B. Hageman, J. Voorhees, and I. Voorhees Houses (#s 116, 88, and 67) are representative of the 2-story, center hall houses with Greek Revival and Italianate embellishment which proliferated in the middle decades of the 19th century. The district's out buildings exhibit a similar diversity with Dutch influences evident among the earlier structures like the Dutch framed barns (#s 43, 67 and 84) built to accommodate fodder crops. There is also the appearance of English barns like #s 8 and 212, bank barns such as #s 80 and 134, and stable wings (#s 43, 76, and 116 are examples) which similarly accommodated fodder crops and cows and/or horses. A number of farm buildings can be singled out for individual note: the later 19th century hybrid bank barn at the Hageman Farm (#116) whose unusual crossplan upper level reveals the influences of Dutch framing practices, and the frame smoke house with rare detached brick firebox at the J. Voorhees farm (#88).

A number of sites within the district have the potential to yield important archaeological information about the area's 18th and 19th century development. They include the sites of farmsteads, some of which were demolished by the state in recent years, mills, artisan shops and numerous farm outbuildings. Archaeological resources also exist in the vicinity of extant district buildings.

The basis for the significance of the Six Mile Run Historic District is the settlement of the area by families of Dutch descent throughout the 18th century and, once established, the cohesiveness and stability of that cultural group in central and southern Franklin Township over several generations. Incentive for settlement in the district was largely provided by mostly non-Dutch landholders some of whom were East Jersey Proprietors,

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who had acquired land in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Further incentives for settlement and development were provided by these speculators who often selected fertile agricultural land near important roads and waterways, such as those which exist in the vicinity of the district like the Millstone River and what is now Route 27, an important early overland route.

The area encompassing the Six Mile Run Historic District was part of a 10,000 acre tract purchased in 1701 by 8 families who were of Dutch descent. The purchasers were members of the Polhemus, Probasco, Wyckoff, Lott, Cortelyou, Tunise and Van Lieu families who were living in Long Island at the time. They bought the 10,000 acres from John Harrison who was an East Jersey Proprietor. Harrison was a Justice of the Peace in Middlesex County in 1704, and in Somerset County in 1705. He was also a sheriff of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in 1715, and a sheriff and water bailiff of Perth Amboy in 1724 (Lurie and Walroth 1985:461).

In 1703 Jacques Cortelyou, a member of the 8 families was commissioned by the group to lay out lots suitable for the establishment of farms (Voorhees 1873:243). In addition to illustrating the lot layout, the survey also specifies the location of various mills long the Millstone River at Rocky Hill, Griggstown, Blackwells Mills and Weston (Heins, Sr. 1983). These mills were probably established by the land speculators to induce settlement of the district and vicinity. John Harrison, who built a grist mill at Rocky Hill, lived in Rocky Hill in the early 18th century.

The Harrison Tract extended from the upper road (now Route 27) on the east and south to the Millstone River on the west, and to the Raritan Lots on the north (Snell 1881:803). The 10,000 acres were sub-divided into long lots from the Millstone River on the west to the upper road on the south and east (Wacker 1975:244). Sixteen lots were established on each side of the "Middle Line". The "Middle Line" became what is now South Middlebush Road in the early 18th century and provided an artery between what is now Amwell Road on the north and the upper road on the south. Many of the long lots were subdivided amongst the male offspring of the families which owned the land. For example, Cornelius Wyckoff, who had acquired 1,200 acres in the land purchase, gave each of

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his four sons 300 acres. The earliest house in the Six Mile Run district was reportedly built by John Wyckoff, one of his sons, about 1710 (Snell 1881:807), although if any of the original house remains it has been enclosed within a later alteration and expansion (see site #115).

The development of the Harrison Tract was not a unique phenomenon in central New Jersey. Penns Neck, which straddles Route 1 in southeastern Mercer County, was also settled by families of Dutch descent during the 18th century (see RAM, Inc., 1986, 31, 52-53, and 61). Unlike the settlers of the Harrison Tract, these settlers (members of the Schenck and Covenhoven families) came form northern Monmouth County after moving there from New York. The land was part of a huge tract owned by William Penn's sons and, like the Harrison Tract, the long lot sub-division extended from geographically advantageous features in this case Stony Brook, Bear Brook, the Millstone River and Duck Pond Run. These lot configurations closely resembled the size and shape of the lots established by Cortelyou on the Harrison Tract. Given the high density of population in these parts of New Jersey in the early 18th century, it is probable that the long lot subdivision was based more on geographical considerations and expected density of population rather than on a traditional form of land division.

As interior regions of the Raritan valley became intensively settled in the early to middle 18th century, small communities developed which reflected the influence of Dutch culture. Many of these early settlements were formed at the southern and eastern ends of the district along a former Indian trail known as upper road. The villages of Three Mile Run, Six Mile Run, and Ten Mile Run, became small focal points of regional Dutch settlement. They were established near the point where the runs (tributaries of the Raritan and Millstone Rivers) crossed the upper road. An indication of the early establishment of the regional Dutch settlement is the formation of Dutch Reformed churches. Three Dutch congregations were established between 1701 and 1720 (Wacker 1975:167, map 3.7). In 1703 the Dutch settlers built a church at Three Mile Run village, and that congregation established churches at Six Mile Run village (now Franklin Park) and in New Brunswick a short time later (Mellick 1889:252, Speckman 1976:2, Somerset Press 1938:104).

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As Harrison was aware, the geographical location of the Six Mile Run area was conducive to settlement because of its accessibility by land and water to developing regional commercial centers. Amwell Road, which forms part of the northern boundary of the historic district, was established in the late 17th century and officially laid out in the early 18th century. The road, which roughly follows the course of a former Indian trail, connected New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and points east with Millstone and points west (Stryker 1963:6-7).

Relatively heavy settlement occurred in the first third of the 18th century in much of Somerset and Middlesex Counties. In 1726 the population density per square mile was 11 in both Middlesex and Somerset Counties. By 1738 it had climbed to 22 per square mile in Somerset County, but only 13 in Middlesex County (Wacker 1975:202). The dramatic increase in Somerset County can mostly be explained by the continued influx of Dutch settlers and by an unusually high rate of natural increase (Wacker 1975:169). In 1748, Peter Kalm, the Swedish botanist, travelled by stage on the upper road from New York to Philadelphia. As he passed the Six Mile Run area he was surprised to see the region so settled and populous (Mellick 1889:186).

A 1735 tax list of 'Franklin' residents indicates the preponderance of Dutch settlers in the first third of the 18th century. 125 householders were included on that list. The list itemizes acreage, the number of cattle and sheep, and the tax assessment of each head of household. Farm size ranged from between 50 to 100 acres to about 300 acres. The relatively "small' farm size for this period (only nine people had over 300 acres) is suggestive of intensive settlement and the demand for land (Snell 1881:815). At least 5 of the original 8 families who purchased the Harrison Tract, had probably established farms by the mid-18th century. The tax list lists 2 Wyckoff's (Peterus and John), 3 Probasco's (Jacob, and two Christoffels), one Cortelyou (Hendrick), one Stoothoff, (Elbert), and one Van lieu (Frederick). The list is indicative of the heavy dutch settlement in 'Franklin' as over 100 of the 125 names are of Dutch derivation.

An example of the early and heavy settlement of the Harrison Tract is the establishment of roads in this period. The official

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road surveys for several of the roads indicate 19th century dates for their establishment (see Somerset County Road Returns C-19 and C-37 in the New Jersey State Archives). However these surveys were made during a later re-survey of already existing roads. Many of the roads in the district were established in the 18th century providing connecting routes for the farms in the center of the district and providing links with the mills which had already been established on the Millstone River. What is now Canal Road was opened in 1743, part of Skillmans Lane was opened in 1768 (Voorhees 1915:181), Blackwells Mills Road was laid out in 1747 (see Somerest County Road Returns A-11 in the State Archives), and Vliet Road was established near the close of the century. All other major roads in the district were either established in the late 18th or early to mid-19th century and their configuration is shown on the 1850 county map and on the 1873 county atlas (Otley & Keily 1850; Beers 1873). The demand for a regional and local road network became apparent in the 18th century as the original lots of the Harrison Tract were subdivided when first generation settlers established their farms near the Millstone River. Still other farms were set up along the original alignment of what is now South Middlebush Road and others were established on the north side of the upper road. The configuration of the settlement pattern in the district was well established by the mid-18th century.

The early farmers of the district grew wheat and other crops and raised livestock, such as cows and sheep. The area became known as the 'breadbasket of the Revolution', which is clearly supported by the location of grist mills at Rocky Hill, Griggstown, 'P.Schencks' (Blackwells Mills) and 'H.Schencks' (Weston) as shown on a 1766 map of the area (Hills 1766). The map also shows the early establishment of roads from the mills into the Harrison Tract. The reciprocal movement of wheat and other crops to and from these mills stimulated the development of small mill settlements on the Millstone River. Settlements such as Blackwells Mills (Schenks), Griggstown, Millstone (Somerset Court House, Hillsborough, in present Hillsborough Township), and Weston were established in the 18th century (Hills 1766). Part of the settlement of Blackwells Mills (the mill was probably built by Peter Schenck in 1747) is located at the confluence of Six Mile Run and the Millstone River and is included in the district.

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The establishment of these settlements provides evidence of the early economic prosperity of the region.

Smaller mills were built on the several tributaries of the Millstone River which flow through the historic district. The fact that at least three saw mills and three grist mills were built on Six Mile Run in the 18th century is indicative of the high density of early settlement and the demand for wood and grain (Honeyman 1873:186).

The economic vitality of the region is clearly implied by the existence of mill seats along the Millstone River and the early roads which led to the mills. It is further exemplified by the high population density of this region as shown on the 1735 tax list and by Peter Kalm's observations made in 1748.

Documentary evidence of farm life in the 18th century in the district indicates self-sufficiency which is a characteristic of a pre-industrial society. Cornelius (son of John) Wyckoff's, inventory, appraised in 1793, illustrates this. His livestock included cows, heifers, bulls and sheep as well as horses for plowing and other farm work. The Wyckoff farm grew wheat, hay, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat and flax. Potatoes were also grown and bees were kept for the production of honey (Somerset County Inventory, 1793). In this period many articles of clothing were made on the farm. In Cornelius Wyckoff's inventory items such as '1 woollen wheel, a parcel of woolen yarn, 2 bunches of tow yarn, 1 spinning wheel, a parcel of wool about 1 3\4, [and] parcel of old wool cords' are listed (Somerset County Inventory, 1793). Wood was an important natural resource for these farmers. It was used for farm improvements, the construction of outbuildings, tools and implements and most importantly, fuel. All farms had at least one wood lot in the 18th century. The Garretson's, who subsequently owned the Wyckoff farm, had a ten acre woodlot, situated on the original Wyckoff tract, south of Grouser Road and west of Van Cleef Road (Mrs. Ann Bering 1988, personal communication). This woodlot is shown on a late 19th century geological survey map (Geological Survey of New Jersey 1887).

In the 18th century farm workers often consisted of slaves, usually African-American. Slaveholding was characteristic of the Dutch in this period, in fact, the two heaviest Dutch settled

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counties in the 17th and 18th centuries were Bergen and Somerset. They ranked first and second in the number of slaves to whites in the 18th century (Wacker 1975:190, Table 3:13). Due to it's heavy Dutch population, what is now Franklin Township was a large slaveholding area. Between 1805 and 1844, 85 slaves, or 24.8% of the slave population of Somerset County were freed from Franklin Township. The figure for Franklin was second only to Montgomery Township for freed slaves county-wide (Frakt 1967: Figure 5). Tax rateables from the late 18th century lists several slaves on many of the farms in the district. Cornelius Wyckoff's probate inventory lists two slaves (Somerset County Inventory, 1793). Although there are no documented African-American cemeteries in the district, one source claims that 2 slaves wee interred in the Wyckoff burial ground on the west side of South Middlebush Road (Wyckoff 1916:141). Also, an African Methodist Church was established near the east side of South Middlebush Road in 1876 which suggests a strong African-American presence in this part of Franklin Township in the 19th century (Snell 1881:823).

A lasting testament to the generations of farmers of Dutch descent in the district is the existence of cemeteries in the heart of the district near South Middlebush Road. The preponderance of Dutch family names carved on the tombstones in these cemeteries is indicative of the continuity of Dutch settlement in the region. The South Middlebush Cemetery, located between the Simon and John Wyckoff farms, on the west side of South Middlebush Road, was the earliest public burying ground in the historic district. John Wyckoff, one of the earliest settlers, was probably interred there as is suggested by an "J.W." carved in a large cobble. Other family plots in the cemetery are members of the Garretson, Hoagland, Polhemus, Stoothoff, Van Duyn and Van Lieu families (Wyckoff 1916). The Wyckoff's, Polhemuses, Stoothoff's and Van Lieu's represent many of the original 8 families who purchased the Harrison Tract. In 1811 the cemetery became the burying ground for Middlebush In the late 19th century it was replaced by the Ceder village. Grove Cemetery located outside of the district north of Amwell Road.

Another cemetery on the west side of South Middlebush Road is the Voorhees-Nevius Burying Ground, just south of Jacques Lane. The first interment was Jacques Voorhees in 1789 (Stryker 1963:27).
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Other family names of Dutch origin are members of the Conover, DeHart, Polhemus, Stoothoff, and Suydam families. The cemetery contains over 115 burials (Thomson 1963:27).

A third cemetery also on the west side of South Middlebush Road is a family plot associated primarily with members of the Voorhees, De Hart, Van Pelt, Hagemen and Suydam families. Most of the interments are 19th century, and it is smaller than the other two cemeteries. It contains less then 50 graves.

The most disruptive series of incidents after the initial period of settlement was the plundering by soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Activity was so heavy that two earthen redoubts were built at the northern end of the district near Middlebush (Honeyman 1873:490). Many of the farms in the area were damaged by troops from both sides. At least 11 farms, including the Van Lieu, Wyckoff and Garretson farms, were devastated by the plundering. Farmsteads were heavily damaged by the militia, and crops, livestock, and household and farm items were stolen or destroyed (Stryker 1963:23).

Improvements in agricultural technology, the use of fertilizers, and the subsequent change from traditional agricultural practices to a more commercialized system, brought prosperity to the Six Mile Run area in the 19th century. The effects of the Industrial Revolution, with the growth of cities and improvements in transportation technology, stimulated the farmer to become more of a commercial producer than he had been in the 18th century. Roads were improved with the formation of turnpike companies, canals were built, such as the Delaware and Raritan Canal at the west end of the district, and railroads were constructed. These innovations in transportation and communication opened up interior regions to a wider market and allowed for an easier and quicker movement of goods and produce. The Delaware and Raritan Canal was largely responsible for a second period of growth especially at Griggstown and Blackwells Mills and at Millstone and East Millstone (Johnsville) (Otley & Keily 1850). All of these developments in the first half of the 19th century enabled the farmers of the district to receive and distribute goods more quickly and efficiently than before.

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The first half of the 19th century was a period of economic growth for the Six Mile Run area. Many of the 18th century farms of the early settlers changed ownership in this period, although the pattern of land ownership was not interrupted. For example, the Wyckoff Farm, established about 1710, was sold to the Garretson family in 1800. Other farms, such as the Polhemus farm on Blackwells Mill Road, remained in that family into the early 20th century (Somerset County Deed 916 99).

This period also witnessed the establishment of Middlebush village in the 1830s to the north of the district. The Middlebush Reformed Church was formed in 1834 (Stryker 1963:36). The village became a focal point for the inhabitants of the northern part of the district, while Six Mile Run village served those living in the southern part of the district.

An 1850 Somerset County map illustrates the development of the central Franklin area. The growth of Griggstown and Blackwells Mills and the development of Johnsville (East Millstone) as indicated on that map was directly related to the influence of the Delaware and Raritan Canal through western Franklin Township. The map also indicates the network of east/west roads which joined the river and canal with South Middlebush Road and eastern Franklin Township to Route 27 at the south and east end of the district. Given the early configuration of the long lots, these east-west roads probably followed original property boundaries. By 1850 Jacques Lane, Cortelyou Road, Suydam Road, Pleasant Plains Road, and Butler Road had been opened. Most of these roads were probably established in the late 18th or early 19th century. The establishment of these roads and the many farms along their course is indicative of further land division which occurred since the late 18th century. This trend is further evidenced by a proposed road (Van Cleef Road) to serve a handful of small farms (Otley and Keily 1850).

The 1850 county map also strongly indicates the high degree of continuity with the past. Many of the names beside the buildings throughout the district appear to be of Dutch origin. Settlement and cultural patterns appear largely as they had been in the 18th century. The orientation of the farms in the district were mostly east/west following the original long lot scheme. The

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'Dutchness' of the Six Mile Run area had remained remarkably intact despite all of the external factors mentioned above.

The interior regions of Franklin Township continued to be selfcontained units through the 19th century. The 1850 county map and the 1873 county atlas show the dispersed settlement pattern which had emerged in the 18th century. However, a closer analysis reveals a minor 'separation' between the northern and southern parts of the district (Otley & Keily 1850, Beers 1873). The 1850 county map shows a schoolhouse just south of Middlebush village on South Middlebush Road and another on the north side of Suydam Road in the southern part of the district. A wheelwright shop was located on the corner of the "proposed" Van Cleef Road and Blackwells Mills Road, and two blacksmith shops were located on South Middlebush Road, one in the northern part of the district and one in the southern part. The situation of these schools and service-oriented facilities indicate possible local zones of influence in the northern and southern parts of the district. In a larger sense it is likely that the northern part of the district considered Middlebush village its social and religious center while the southern part viewed Six Mile Run village in the same way.

The 1873 county atlas illustrates more clearly what the 1850 county map suggests. The communities of Middlebush, East Millstone (Johnsville in 1850), Blackwells Mills and Griggstown were well-defined, important local economic and social centers (Beers 1873).

The "difference" between the northern and southern parts of the district is as clear on the 1873 atlas as it is on the 1850 county map. An area called "Pleasant Plains" stretched in a diagonal line from the Ten Mile Run Brook to the Nine Mile Run Brook. The intersection of Suydam Road and Pleasant Plains Road (now Claremont Road) forms the nucleus of this area. The school house (#61), located about 1\2 mile west of the intersection, and shown on the 1850 map, is named the Pleasant Plains School on the county atlas. A blacksmith shop (#44) was located on the southwest corner of the intersection. It was owned by John Veghte who was probably the first blacksmith to operate there (Beers 1873).

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The South Middlebush School was built in the northern part of the district in 1858 and was situated on the southeast corner of Skillmans Lane and South Middlebush Road. A blacksmith shop was located on the former Simon Wyckoff farm near the northwest corner of that intersection (Beers 1873). Neither building has survived.

The settlement of Blackwells Mills, at the mouth of Six Mile Run tributary, is included in the historic district. It's history exemplifies the early development of settlements like Griggstown and Weston situated on the Millstone River. A grist mill was established on the west side of that river (outside of the historic district) by Peter Schenck in 1743. Its importance to the early Dutch settlers of the area is indicated by the establishment of Blackwells Mills Road into the interior of the district in that year. Blackwells Mills Road formed a crossroads with what is now Canal Road (opened four years earlier) in Blackwells Mills. In 1834 the Delaware and Raritan Canal was opened and in that year the settlement contained a grist mill, a fulling mill, a store, and several dwellings (Gordon 1834:104). The canal did not have a significant impact on Blackwells Mills although a canal tender's house was built in the community. In 1850 the village on the Franklin Township side of the canal was known as 'Mechanics Corner' suggesting that it had become a service center. A blacksmiths shop and lime kiln are shown on the 1850 map (Otley and Keily 1850). A grist mill was built on the north side of the historic district between the Millstone River and the Delaware and Raritan Canal between 1850 and 1873 (Beers 1873).

In the mid-19th century there was a shift in emphasis towards specialization and commercialization of agriculture (Schmidt 1973:154). This was done in large part to accommodate the tremendous growth and development of the industrial centers, particularly in northeastern New Jersey, whose demands for foodstuffs increased dramatically in the second half of the 19th century. Farmers were encouraged to produce dairy products, such as milk and butter, in addition to the staples, grain and meat.

A study of 12 farms in the historic district indicates the increased specialization and commercialization of agriculture. In the four agricultural censuses between 1850 and 1880 the least

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number of farms which kept milk producing cows was ten in 1860. The censuses show that butter was produced for non-farm consumption in these years. A variety of livestock, including cattle, sheep, and swine, were raised on the 12 farms throughout the thirty year period illustrating that meat as well as dairy products were in equal demand (Products of Agriculture, Somerset County, Franklin Township 1850-1880).

Wheat continued to be in high demand, and was grown by all twelve farms in 1850 and 1860, with a slight drop in 1870 and 1880. The drop in production shown on the last two censuses may indicate the results of competition from the huge grain producing farms of the mid-western United States (Products of Agriculture, Somerset County, Franklin Township 1850-1880).

The variety of fodder crops grown on almost all of the 12 farms throughout the 30 year period further indicates the emphasis on raising livestock for both meat and dairy products. Indian corn, oats and hay were grown by almost every one of the twelve farms in the four census years (Products of Agriculture, Somerset County, Franklin Township 1850-1880).

In 1849, 1859 and 1869 very few of the farms had orchards. However in 1879 only three of the twelve farms did not have orchards. This fact indicates the diversification in the demands of the market place and the increase in the specialization and commercialization of the region's farms that had begun in the mid-19th century (Products of Agriculture, Somerset County, Franklin Township 1850-1880).

In order to analyze the specialization and commercialization of agriculture in microcosm, the 1880 census of the Wyckoff-Garretson farmstead (#115) was evaluated. In 1879 the farm contained 101 acres of which ten acres was a woodlot. Of the 91 improved acres, 38 were pasture land, 38 were used for fodder crops (indian corn and oats), 13 were planted with wheat, one was planted with Irish potatoes and one acre was an apple orchard. The farm also had five dairy cows from which 32 pounds of butter were produced, six other cows (presumably raised for their meat), and 50 apple trees. The farm also kept 60 poultry from which 150 dozen eggs were sold. These data illustrates the prevalence of

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commercial agriculture in this period (Products of Agriculture, Somerset County, Franklin Township 1880).

In the early 20th century the historic district lost some of its identity even though the cultural landscape did not appreciably change. In this period population growth and development occurred in the northern part of Franklin Township, in the area near New Brunswick, along Route 27, and in the Griggstown area. However, the landscape of the historic district remained remarkably intact (Rickert 1958: Chap.1).

The decline of farming due to competition from the larger more mechanized farms of the mid-western states, the advent of the automobile which allowed for tremendous mobility, and a building boom between the two World Wars, caused many of the old stock to leave the area or change occupations. The effects of these factors effectively broke-up the cultural identity of the historic district. Many small farmers of diverse cultural origins took advantage of the fluid land market and began to occupy the farms which for two centuries had belonged to those-whose cultural identity was traced to the Dutch settlers of the 18th century.

Many of the early farm houses and numerous early outbuildings have survived. The historical cultural landscape of the historic district has remained largely intact aided in part by the purchase made by the State of New Jersey in the 1960s and 1970s for a proposed reservoir. Although the reservoir plan has not been abandoned, more recent plans call for the creation of a state park which would include much of the Six Mile Run Historic District. Only a few new roads and no major roads have been built in the district in the 20th century.

Analysis of recent aerial photographs clearly reveals how little the original long lot subdivision has been altered during almost three centuries of settlement and occupation. The district therefore is a unique blend of landscape, architectural and archaeological features which have their roots in the Dutch cultural period of the 18th and 19th centuries.

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PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Mrs. Ann Bering - Resident, Franklin Township

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The district begins on the east side of South Middlebush Road at the northwest corner of B84, L2.08. The boundary runs east and then south along the north and east side of L2.08 to that lots south corner where it again meets South Middlebush Road. The boundary continues south along the east side of South Middlebush Road to the Bennetts Lane corner. From that point the boundary proceeds southeast along the north side of Bennetts Lane to the Dahmer Road intersection.

The boundary then crosses Dahmer Road to the west corner of B86.01, L9.05. From that point it turns north along the east side of Dahmer Road to the north corner of B86.01, L9.05 and continues southeast and southwest along the northeast and southeast sides of that lot to Bennetts Lane.

The boundary turns northwest and follows the northeast side of Bennetts Lane to a point that aligns with the north corner of B85, L17.03. Turning southwest and crossing Bennetts Lane to the north corner of B85, L16.01 the boundary proceeds southwest, southeast, and north following the west, south and east sides of that lot until it reaches the west corner of B85, L17.03. At the northeast corner of that lot the boundary meets Bennetts Lane again, crosses to its north side and then proceeds east along the south side of Bennetts Lane to the west corner of B85, L21 and then continues east along the north side of B85, L's 20, 57.03 and 56.02. At the north corner of B85, L56.03 the boundary turns south and follows the west sides of B85, L's 56.03 and 59.03, turns east and follows the south side of B85, L59.03, then south again along the east side of that lot to Skillmans Lane. Crossing Skillmans Lane, it turns east along the south side of Skillmans Lane to the east corner of B57, L32.01 where it meets New Jersey State Highway Route 27. The boundary next turns south along the west side of Route 27 to the northeast corner of B57, L36, and turning west, follows that lot's north side to its northwest corner. The boundary then turns south along the west sides of B57, L's 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. At the southwest corner of B57, L40 it turns east along that lots south side to the southeast corner where it again meets the west side of Route 27.

The boundary crosses to the east side of Route 27 and proceeds south along the east side of Route 27 crossing Six Mile Run Brook to a point in range with the southerly line of B57, L41.01. It turns west crossing Route 27 and follows the south edge of

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B57, L41.01 to the northeast corner of B57, L43.06. Turning southwest it follows the southeast and south sides of B57, L43.06 and proceeds south on the east side of B57, L49 to Cortelyous Lane.

The boundary then turns west along the north side of Cortelyous Lane to a point that aligns with the east corner of B37, L2, crosses Cortelyou Lane and proceeds southwest along that lot's southeast side to the south corner. Turning northwest the boundary follows the northeast side of B37, L5 to its north corner and turns southwest to its west corner.

The boundary then runs northwest along the northeast edge of B37, L7.02 to its north, turns south and runs along the west edge of B37, L7.02 and L8 to the southwest corner of L8. The boundary continues east along the south side of L8 and the north side of B37, L44.04 to the northeast corner of the latter lot and turns south along the east side of L44.04 to its southeast corner. Turning northwest the boundary follows the south edges of B37, L's 44.04 and 44.03 to the north corner of B37, L44.01 where it meets the east side of South Middlebush Road. Proceeding southwest along the east side of South Middlebush Road to a point aligning with the east side of B20, L8, it crosses the road and runs along the east, south and west sides of that lot to the southwest corner of B20, L7. From that point it continues north along the west side of Lot 7 to the northeast corner of B20, L5. and the south side of Butler Road to the northeast corner of B20, L6. It proceeds south, west, and north along the east, south and west sides of that lot and rejoins Butler Road continuing west to a point which aligns with the east side of B33, L14.08. Crossing Butler Road, the boundary runs north on the east side of B33, L14.02 to its northeast corner, then west along the north side of B33, L14.02 and B33, L's 14.03-14.08 to the northwest corner of Lot 14.08, and then south along the west side of Lot 14.08 to Butler Road. The boundary proceeds west on Butler Road to its intersection with the east side of Canal Road. Turning north, the boundary follows Canal Road north past the Suydam Road and Jacques Lane intersections to the north corner of B58, L17. At that corner the boundary turns west, crosses Canal Road, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and meeting the south corner of B19, L41 follows the southwest side of that lot. Crossing over Blackwells Mills Causeway, the boundary proceeds northward along

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the Millstone River and the west side of B60, L's 2, 3 and 4 to the northwest corner of B60, L4. The boundary then runs east along the north side of L4 to its northeast corner and from that point crosses the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Canal Road in a straight line to the east side of Canal Road and the northwest corner of B59, L17.01. The boundary then proceeds northward along Canal Road to the northwest corner of B59, L9 from which point it runs east along the north side of that lot to that lot's northeast corner then north along the west side of B59, L12.01 to the northwest corner of that lot, and then west along the south side of B59, L's 11 and 3.01 to the common west corner of Lots 3.01 and 18.02 which is on the east side of Canal Road. Turning south the boundary follows the east side of Canal Road to the northwest corner of B59, L18.03. Turning east, south and then west it skirts the north, east and south sides of that lot and crossing Canal Road in a straight line to the east side of B60, L6 continues south to the southern most point of L6 where Canal Road and the Delaware and Raritan Canal fork.

The boundary proceeds north along the east side of the Delaware and Raritan Canal (B60, L1) to the intersection of Canal Road and Grouser Road to the northwest corner of B59, L5.03, and runs south along that lot's west side to its southwest corner. At that point the boundary turns east again along the north side of B59, L11 to the southeast corner of B59, L10.02. The boundary turns north along that lot's east side to its northeast corner and the south side of Grouser Road, and from there proceeds east and then north (crossing Van Cleef Road and making a 90 degree turn) along the south and east sides of Grouser Road to Amwell Road. At this intersection the boundary turns east along the south side of Amwell Road and upon Amwell Road curves 90 degrees to the north along the road's east side to the northwest corner of B74, L8.01 to the old railroad bed. The boundary turns east and follows the south side of the railroad bed to South Middlebush Road. The boundary proceeds south along the west side of South Middlebush Road and the east side of B74, L's 9 and 10 to a point which aligns with the north side of B84, L2.08 and crosses to the northwest corner of Lot 2.08 and the place of beginning.

The boundaries of the Six Mile Run District were delineated to the greatest extent possible to include its significant architectural and historical resources, with not only the fewest

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non-contributing structures but also with sufficient amounts of visually and historically critical open space.

On the north side of the district, the boundary was drawn to exclude the modern single family dwellings which proliferate along Grouser Road and Butler Road, but jogged north as far as Amwell Road between Grouser Road and South Middlebush Road to include two early houses linked to the rest of the district by open land owned by the state. The district line was similarly delineated to the east to exclude modern strip development along Route 27 and the modern residential development around Franklin Park. For some distance south of Skillmans Lane, however, the boundary runs along the west side of Route 27 to include several important resources, and it crosses to run along the east side of Route 27 to include the early 20th-century bridge that carries Route 27 over the Six Mile Run, a contributing structure. On the south side of the district the line was again delineated to exclude the large residential development currently under construction south of Butler Road and Claremont Road. The Millstone River and Delaware and Raritan Canal physically limited the west side of the district; there Canal Road formed an appropriate boundary, except at Blackwells Mills where the line was extended to the Millstone 'River to include more of that settlement.

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

Photographer:	Dennis Bertland					
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