

A HOUSE TOUR OF THE HAVENS HOMESTEAD MUSEUM

HAVENS HOMESTEAD
C. 1900



HAVENS HOMESTEAD MUSEUM
2000



Havens Homestead Museum
521 Herbertsville Road
Brick, New Jersey



Josiah Curtis Havens purchased a one room cabin and 52 acres of land from Samuel Allen on September 27, 1827. Josiah who went by Curtis built a five room addition to his home in 1848. Also in 1848, Curtis applied for and received a license to operate an inn and tavern at his home. The property remained in the Havens family for four generations. On March 15, 1993, Elmer And May Havens donated the family homestead to the Brick Township Historical Society to be used as a museum. The society refurbished the building and furnished the house to represent the life style in Brick Township between 1850 and 1900.

1827 ROOM



1827 ROOM

Morning brought the daily chores. By daybreak the livestock had been attended to, the cows milked and the stove warmed up in preparation for breakfast. After breakfast it was time for the men to work in the fields and the women to tend to their chores. The children went to school.

Most farmers in Brick were subsistence farmers. This meant they lived off their own land, occasionally taking on other jobs to earn some cash. This meant time was spent preserving fruits and vegetables with the intent that they would last through the winter months. But March through April were sometimes called the “six weeks of want” as supplies began to run low.



L. To R. butter mold,
dasher butter churn,
skimmer paddle,
paddle churn.

BUTTER CHURN

A butter churn is used to turn cream to butter. There are two types of butter churns at Havens Homestead Museum. The most historically common churn is the plunge churn also known as an up and down churn, or a dash churn. The cream should be 50 to 60 degrees when placed in the churning tub, and butter is created by the up and down motion of the plunger. A second type butter churn at the Museum is the paddle type churn. It looks like a small barrel, which contains a paddle attached to a crank handle. When the handle is turned the paddle churns the cream into butter; any remaining liquid is butter milk. The process takes 45 minutes to 1 hour

WASH DAY

Easy Washing Machine run by a
gasoline Hit & Miss Engine →



WASH DAY

Wash day started with building a fire under a large iron kettle filled with water in which to boil the clothing. From the iron kettle the clothes went to a wood tub with soapy water and a scrub board on which to scrub the clothes clean. Once scrubbing was complete the clothes were moved to a tub with plain water for rinsing. From the rinse water the clothes went to the clothes line where they were hung to dry.

INN ROOM

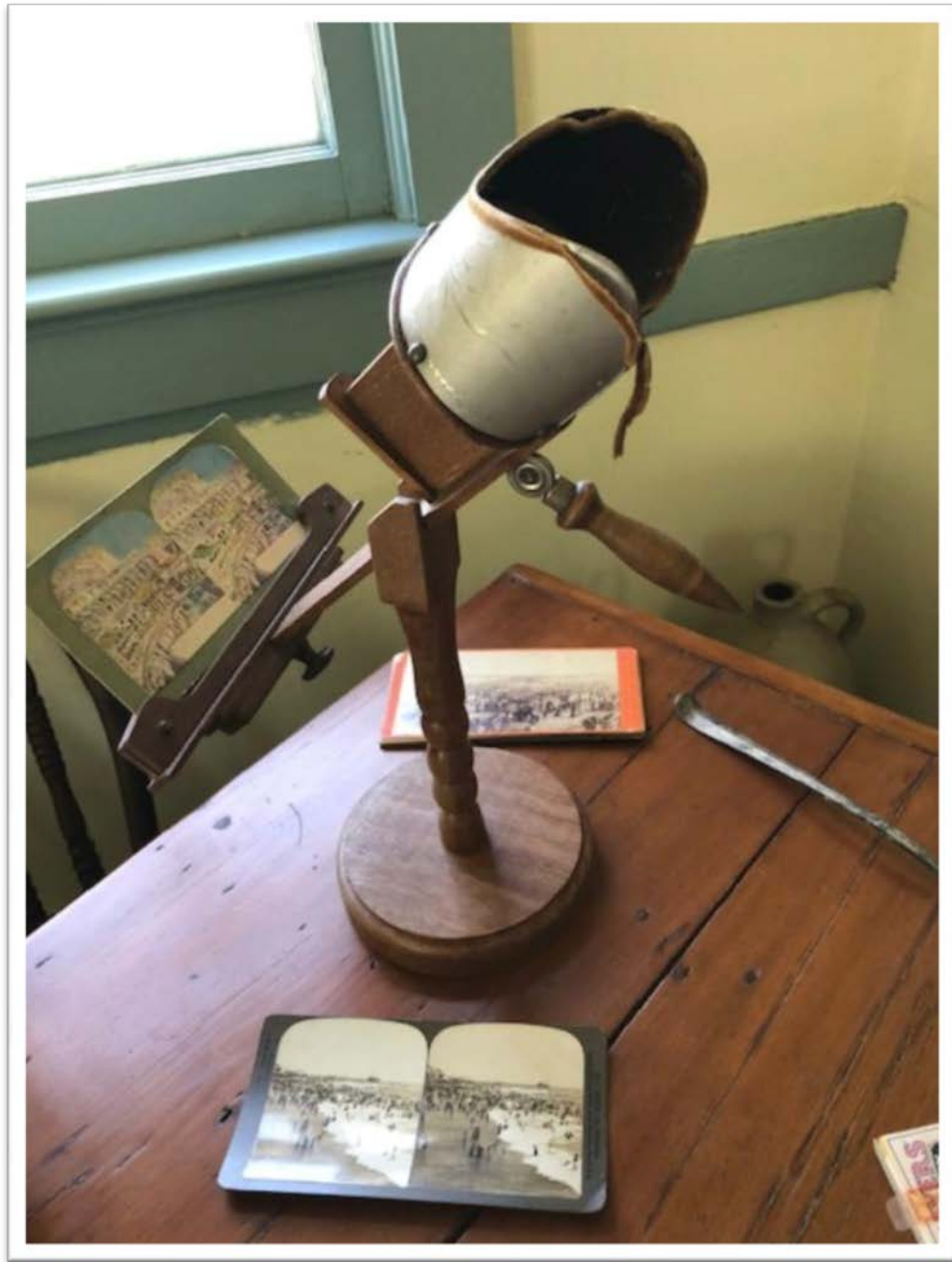


INN ROOM

With a house full of children there was need for more room and greater income. In 1846, Curtis Havens built a five room, two story addition to the one room cabin. The lumber for this 1846 addition was milled across the street at Abe Osborn and Benjamin Herbert's saw mill.

Brick Township men generally had two or three occupations. They were mainly farmers, but also carpenters, fishermen, hunting and fishing guides, shoemakers and merchants. In order to increase his income, Curtis applied for and received a tavern and inn license from Monmouth County, (this area was then Howell Township in Monmouth County until 1850).

STEREOSCOPE
& A MORE
COMTEMPORARY
VIEW-MASTER



STEREOSCOPE

A popular form of parlor entertainment in the late 1800's and early 1900's was this Stereoscope known as the Oliver Wendell Holmes type which allowed the armchair traveler to visit faraway places. The stereoscope allowed the viewing of stereographs, which are two photographs mounted side by side, the two photographs were brought together giving a three – dimensional view of the photograph. Families would pass the stereograph from member to member commenting on each photo. Stereographs were shared or traded with family and friends.

FAMILY PARLOR



FAMILY PARLOR

In 1846 this room became the family parlor. Parlors of the mid 1800's were usually the most formal room in a home. It was only used for special occasions , such as baptisms, wakes, prayer meetings or for special guests, such as a minister or teacher. Entertaining guests was an important social event during the 1800's. It was a chance to catch up on the latest news and women got a chance to show off their finer home furnishings. There were casual visits also, when women would visit, bringing along their sewing or needle work. They talked as they worked.



Lighting in houses before mid 19th century consisted of natural light, fireplace light, candles or oil lamps. Light set the pace of daily living. “Early to bed early to rise” may have had more to do with the rising and setting of the sun than to do with promoting good health habits. By mid 19th century changes began to take place in artificial lighting technology. This impacted the pattern of daily routines. Friction matches appeared about 1827.

PARENT'S BEDROOM



PARENTS' BEDROOM

This was the main bedroom. Note the absence of closets. Houses of the 1800's were built without closets because clothing was kept in dressers. They did not have as much clothing as we do today. Over the years, home owners added closets, building them into the room. The closets in this room were removed to bring the room back to its original size.

The saying "Sleep tight, don't let the bed bugs bite" comes from the use of rope beds and down mattresses. "Sleep tight" means to tighten the ropes supporting the mattress since you wouldn't want them to sag. "Don't let the bed bugs bite" comes from the use of down mattresses which tended to attract bed bugs if not aired out frequently.

CHILDREN'S ROOM



CHILDREN'S ROOM

This was the coldest room in the house. It is in the northwest corner and there was never any method of heating the room. Nineteenth century farmhouses were so cold that sometimes the contents of the chamber pot might freeze overnight. Oak dresser, vintage 1900, is from the home of Margaret Osborne. In 1846 this was a bedroom. Which is currently a children's room. Children shared their room with their siblings. Just like today the room was decorated with personal belongings.

The iron crib was original to the Homestead. On cold winter nights a brick warmed on the stove would be placed in the bed to warm it up before going to bed.

LUNCH PAILS



The two round lunch buckets belonged to local resident William Norcross who used them when he attended the Herbertsville school. It was common for mothers to make a hot lunch for their children and deliver it to school.

SEWING ROOM



SEWING ROOM

Most clothing was homemade. This room illustrates the various tools used to produce clothing. The large spinning wheel to the rear of the room is called a “walking spinning wheel” and was used to spin wool into yarn. In the forefront is a “travelling or take along wheel”. When women went visiting they would strap this wheel (Weight 18 lbs.) on their back and spin thread while visiting friends. Every minute was precious. Travelling wheel donated by Bob & Donna Bokefy.

WALKING WHEEL



The Spinning Wheel also known as a “walking wheel”, was hand turned and has the makers mark “D. Baker.” The spinning wheel belonged to Ann D. Havens who lived from 1803 to 1882. Ann was from the Havens family of Laurelton and the mother of Emma Havens Young for whom the elementary school is named. Donated by Don & Diane Upmal.

OUT BUILDINGS TOUR



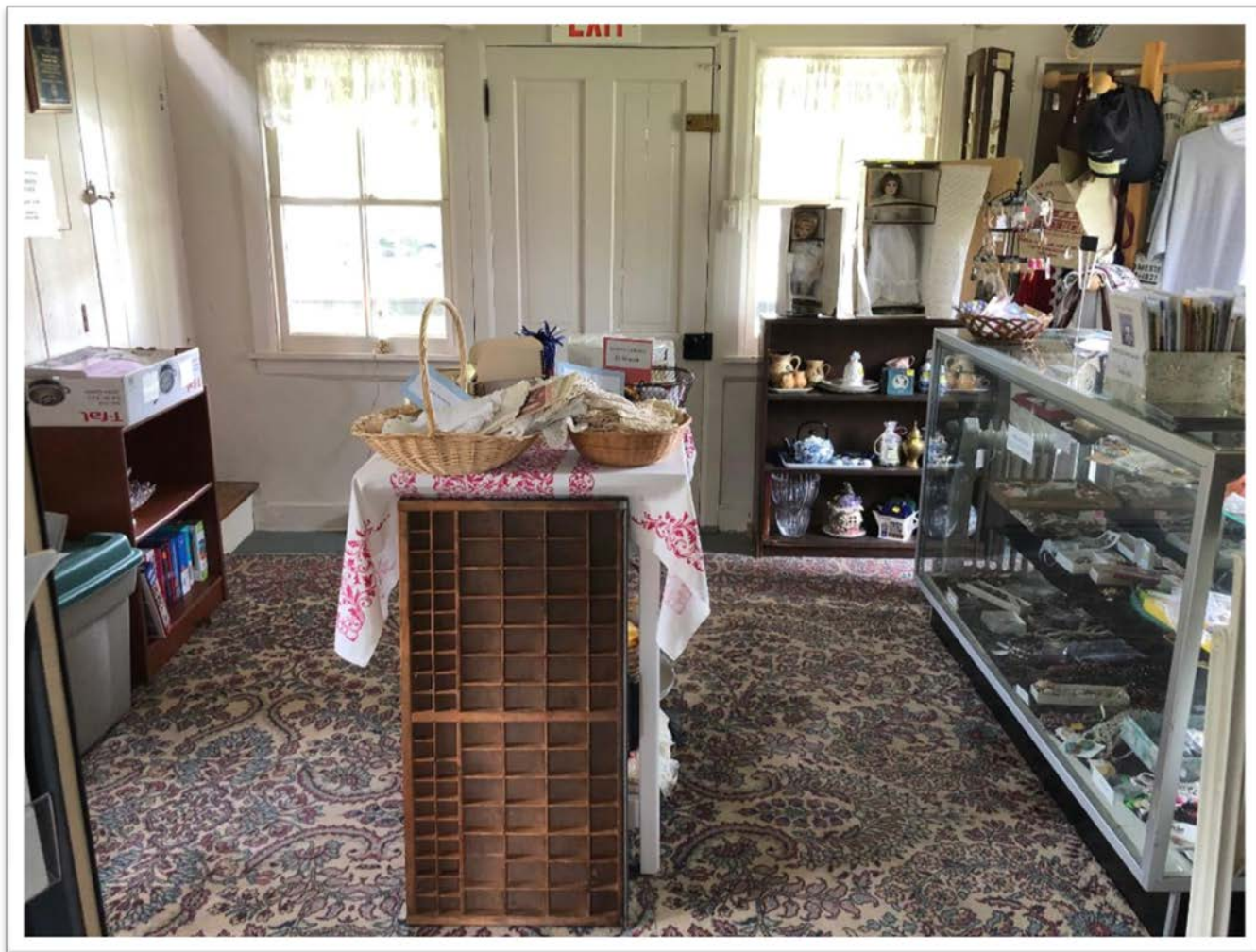
LIZZIE HERBERT HOUSE- MUSEUM SHOP



EMMA ELIZABETH HERBERT HOUSE

The Herbert House was located on the west side of Herbertsville Road on the Brick Township border with Wall Township. The first floor walls are lined with brick. The house was originally a Woolley House coming from Mrs. Abram Herbert's family and previously located on Sally Ike Road.

Emma Elizabeth (Lizzie) born December 2, 1902, in the family Homestead, had never married and died at the age of ninety-six, on December 15, 1998 while still a resident of the family home.



Lizzie Herbert Shop Interior

Today the Lizzie House
services as our Museum
Shop, where we sell local
history books, Society logo
articles, jewelry, notecards,
etc. Shopkeepers are
always happy to show you
photos of the Herbert
family and house.

THE BARN AT HAVENS HOMESTEAD MUSEUM



Gene 2005

DOG POWER



DOG, SHEEP, GOAT POWER

By having a large animal walk on this tread mill, the walking turns the fly wheel on which a belt is attached providing power for stationary farm equipment, such as a corn sheller, butter churn or washing machine.

Manufactured by Enterprise MFC. Troy, PA. used by Dr. Russell H. Hunt. Donated by Dr. Hunt, & Bill & Judy Propert

CRANBERRY SHED



CRANBERRY SHED





By 1850 the town's namesake, Joseph Brick, had died and his thriving iron works was moved to the Amboys. Burrs Iron Forge at Forge Pond was lost when the dam holding back the pond broke and washed away the Forge. As a result the out of work laborers turned to growing cranberries.

The Cranberry Shed houses cranberry scoops, cranberry implements and the Aaron Van Note Cranberry Separator, donated by David & Pamela Anderson



CORN CRIB & CORN SELLER

After the harvest the corn was shucked and placed in the Crib for three or four weeks to dry and harden.

The process was called putting the corn to bed. (hence the name crib) The corn was then run through the corn sheller which scraped the kernels from the cob. The kernels were fed to the chickens and the cobs went to the pigs.

Corn Crib donated by the
Askin Family



HUNT & HOOK SHACK



From the very beginning of time people depended upon the wildlife in the forest and the fish from local waters. Though they farmed the land they also had a second occupation often depending upon hunting or fishing. They were fisherman. crabbers, eelers, clammers, lobstermen. They were hunters and gunners working the bay for ducks, and geese, and the woodlands for deer, rabbits, and turkeys.

**VISIT US AT HAVENS HOMESTEAD MUSEUM
521 HERBERTSVILLE ROAD
BRICK, NEW JERSEY**

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 - www.bricktownshiphistoricalsociety.com
- Museum is open Saturdays 10 AM to 12 Noon
 - or by appointment
- Prepared by Gene Donatiello