



Draft Historic Buildings Strategy

July 2021



SUMMARY

This document provides a strategy that prioritizes funding and preservation efforts for historic buildings within Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (“the park”) based on historic significance, condition, interpretive value, and potential for adaptive reuse.

There are 286 buildings within the park that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and are considered “historic.” Many buildings are found in groupings, such as on a former farmstead where there is a house, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features such as fields and fencerows. These are referred to as “historic properties” in the Historic Buildings Strategy (HBS). There are 97 historic properties within the park.

The number and condition of the buildings exceed the park’s ability to provide for maintenance. This HBS is a tool to assist the National Park Service in making strategic, prioritized maintenance and preservation decisions for the historic properties in the park. In order to determine which properties to include in the plan and which priority to assign to each property, each was evaluated for historical significance, the physical condition of buildings, and their interpretive value as it relates to their historic context. The HBS assigns a priority to each property—A, B, C, or D. Each category identifies the types of treatments that would be appropriate under each category. The HBS does not prescribe specific treatments (e.g., specific repair and maintenance work), funding mechanisms, or uses for the property.

Category A properties are the most historically significant properties in the park, are in good or fair condition and have high interpretive value. There are 48 Category A properties, of which 20 are currently vacant.

Category B properties are often not as historically significant as Category A properties but are in good or fair condition and have high or moderate interpretive value. There are 27 Category B properties, of which 15 are currently vacant.

Category C properties may have some historic significance but are in fair or poor condition and have fair or poor interpretive value. There are 11 Category C properties, of which 9 are currently vacant.

Category D properties are in fair to poor condition and have poor interpretive value. There are 11 Category D properties, of which 9 are currently vacant.

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DEWA or “the park”) was established in 1965. The National Park Service (NPS) acquired more than 1,000 buildings from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as a result of the Tocks Island Dam Project and subsequent establishment of the park. Incidental to the land procurement process by the USACE, the buildings on that land were also acquired. The buildings were not critical to the subsequently established park’s mission, many were vacant, and there were inadequate resources to repair or maintain all of them. It is unlikely that adequate resources will be available in the future to preserve all historic buildings in the park; therefore, a strategy is needed that determines the highest priorities for long-term preservation.

There are over 700 buildings within the park, of which 286 are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and are considered “historic.” 171 of those buildings are in New Jersey and 115 are in Pennsylvania. Many buildings are found in groupings, such as on a former farmstead where there is a house, outbuildings, and agricultural landscape features such as fields and fencerows. These are referred to as “historic properties” in the Historic Buildings Strategy (HBS). There are 97 historic properties within the park. There are 65 historic properties in New Jersey, and 32 in Pennsylvania.

The HBS is a means to help the National Park Service prioritize which historic properties in the park will be preserved and maintained in the long term. In order to determine which properties to include in the plan and which priority to assign to each property, the properties were evaluated for historical significance, the physical condition of buildings, and their interpretive value related to their historic context.

METHODOLOGY FOR INCLUSION AND EVALUATION IN THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS STRATEGY

In consultation with New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the public, and other interested entities such as park partner and volunteer organizations, the National Park Service formulated a multi-step prioritization process that takes into account the property’s listing or eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP or National Register), historic significance, condition, and interpretive value to park visitors. The section below outlines this process in detail. Please see appendix A, “Strategy for Prioritizing Historic Properties,” for a flowchart (graphical representation) of the process described below.

Step 1: Determine Which Properties Should be Included in the HBS

The minimum criteria for inclusion in this strategy are:

1. *It must be a standing building*

For this plan, the National Park Service considered buildings and structures, as defined below:

Building. A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. “Building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Structure. The term “structure” is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. “Structures” include constructions such as bridges and fences.

Buildings that are no longer standing so deteriorated that they are partially collapsed (i.e., two or fewer walls remain standing) were not included in this HBS.

Only structures that can be occupied by humans or their belongings and have walls and a roof-- such as corn cribs, silos, and pumphouses— are included in this strategy. Structures such as bridges, stone walls, remnants of building foundations, infrastructure, and weather stations, and pergolas are not included. While structures contribute to the cultural landscape on many properties, it was important to keep the focus on the historic buildings themselves in order to keep the scope of the strategy manageable. Maintenance of the cultural landscapes at many of the top-priority properties will be necessary for the upkeep and use of each property, but this strategy does not go into detail about landscape maintenance.

2. *The building must be at least 45 years of age*

While a criterion for inclusion in the NRHP¹ (see the following section) is that a property must be at least 50 years of age unless exceptionally significant, the park and the consulting parties agreed that as a property approached 45 years it would be evaluated for National Register eligibility and, if eligible, be included in the strategy.

3. *The building or property must be listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places*

NRHP criteria for evaluating the historic significance of properties were developed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a significant contribution to our country’s history and heritage. The criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the National Register. All buildings in the park have been evaluated using the following criteria, and if they meet one or more of the criteria they are considered “historic” and are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation²

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation are found in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60) and are listed below.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. *That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- b. *That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or*
- c. *That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- d. *That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.*

¹ National Register of Historic Places Website: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

² For more information, see: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf

Appendices B and C include descriptions of each historic property in the park and note which of the above NRHP criteria apply.

Over 400 buildings and structures were excluded from consideration in this HBS because they were not standing buildings, were not yet 45 years of age, and/or were determined to be ineligible for listing on the National Register.

“Contributing” and “Non-Contributing” Buildings

Many properties that are included in the HBS have multiple buildings. However, even if the property has been determined to be “historic,” not all buildings on the property are automatically considered “historic.” Therefore, this strategy makes a distinction between buildings on a property referred to as “contributing” or “non-contributing.” Buildings are “contributing” to a property’s historic significance when they add to the historical integrity or architectural qualities that make it historic. Buildings that do not add to the historical integrity or architectural qualities are not eligible for listing on the NHRP and are “non-contributing.”

Appendices B and C note how many contributing and non-contributing buildings are on each property.

Step 2: Filter by Historic Significance

After determining whether a property should be included in the strategy, the process of assigning priorities begins. The first step in the process is to evaluate the overall historic significance of properties within the park through examination of the following attributes:

- National or state significance
- Located within a historic district
- Rarity of the type or period of the historic resource
- Historic integrity
- Exemplification of multiple historic contexts

Historic properties that possessed two or more of the above attributes were considered to be the most significant properties at the park and represented the “best examples” of this area’s cultural heritage. These properties were defined as “Category A” Properties and are the park’s top priorities for preservation.

Properties that did not meet the criteria on the above list but were considered to be excellent examples of established historic contexts and were in good or fair condition were also included as Category A properties.

Properties that had one or none of the above-listed attributes moved down to the next step in the prioritization process.

The attributes in the above list are described in more detail below.

National or State Significance

Properties that are listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP must be identified as having national, state, or local significance. Three properties at the park (Peirce House, Ramirez Solar House, and Zimmermann Farm) are nationally significant, and none are significant at the state level. The remaining 94 properties

are of local significance. Appendices B and C note whether each property is of national or local significance.

Historic Districts

There are five NRHP-listed historic districts in the park:

- Old Mine Road Historic District, New Jersey (NJ): 28 historic properties
- Peters Valley Historic District, NJ: 17 historic properties
- Walpack Center Historic District, NJ: 8 historic properties
- Millville Historic and Archeological District, NJ: 3 historic properties
- Minisink National Historic Landmark, Pennsylvania (PA) and NJ: 1 historic property, which overlaps with Old Mine Road Historic District

Millbrook Village is not listed on the National Register, but it is listed on the New Jersey state register. Four properties within it are counted in the list above because they are listed as “contributing” to Old Mine Road Historic District. Some of the buildings within Millbrook Village are greater than 45 years old but were moved to the site or constructed less than 45 years ago and therefore are not included in this strategy.

Appendices B and C note if the property is in a historic district.

Rarity

Some properties and buildings are rare locally, which makes them more significant. For example, the barn on the Black Farm in New Jersey is one of only three Dutch barns in Sussex County. Other properties have unique architectural features, such as the exposed stone chimney back at Foster-Armstrong House, that are rare in the area. Similarly, only 13 of the 97 properties were constructed during the “Settlement” period (see “Exemplification of Multiple Historic Contexts” section below), such as the Van Campen Inn.

Historic Integrity

Historic integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The NRHP defines seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All properties included in this strategy were evaluated for those seven aspects of integrity when they were determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP; all properties must retain enough integrity to convey their historic significance in order to be listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. When a building has deteriorated into poor or extremely poor condition, its integrity is diminished or ceases altogether. Similarly, when buildings on a property no longer exist (e.g., through collapse or fire), the integrity of the property as a whole can diminish to the point where it is no longer listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Appendices B and C include ratings of the integrity of each property as high, medium, or low.

Exemplification of Multiple Historic Contexts

In this strategy, the prioritization of properties included an evaluation of how well the property showcases historic contexts, which influences how much interpretive value the property has for park visitors. All historic properties at DEWA have one or more historic contexts (Clemensen 1996). Historic contexts are listed below, and full descriptions of each historic context are located in appendix D.

- European Settlement (1609-1790)
- Agriculture
- Industry and Quarrying
- Transportation
- Villages
- Schools
- Churches
- Recreation

Interpretive value is how visitors experience a sense of place; how well a property provides a visitor experience within the framework of the above historic contexts. A property can provide interpretive value simply by being viewed by visitors as part of the cultural landscape—for example, driving past a farmstead where many of the buildings and fields are intact gives visitors a sense of the “Agriculture” historic context, and therefore the property has interpretive value even if there is no wayside or programming. Properties that are excellent examples of historic context can also provide more “direct” interpretive value when they have waysides, interpretive displays, tours, and/or programs.

For the purposes of this strategy, historic context and interpretive value are intertwined. Appendices B and C include ratings of the historic context/interpretive value for each property as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Step 3: Group Properties into Priorities Based on Condition and Historic Context/Interpretive Value

Historic properties that did not meet the criteria for Category A properties in Step 1 were further evaluated with respect to their condition (good, fair, poor, or extremely poor) and whether they were good, fair, or poor examples of historic contexts for the park as outlined above.

Definitions for the condition ratings are as follows:

Good: Can be preserved in existing condition with routine maintenance. Minor structural repairs may be required.

Fair: Some localized structural problems/failures. Structural repairs are required. Minor strengthening may be required.

Poor: Severe and /or extensive structural problems. Major structural repairs and strengthening are required.

Extremely Poor: Collapse is imminent. Repairs or strengthening are not feasible.

Using these criteria, historic properties were placed into one of three prioritization categories, Categories B through D. Category B properties were good examples of historic contexts but were in good to fair condition. Properties under Category C were from good to extremely poor condition and were either good or poor examples of historic contexts. Properties were ranked lowest (Category D) if their condition and/or representation of historic contexts were poor. Some properties were adjusted into higher categories if there was a potential for adaptive reuse or were important in telling a complete story, despite their condition or lack of individual significance within identified historic contexts.

Table 1. Historic Property Category Evaluation Criteria³

Condition	Historic Context/ Interpretive Value	Category
Good/Fair	Excellent	Category A
Good/Fair	Good	Category B
Good/Fair	Poor	Category C
Fair/Poor	Good	Category C
Poor/Extremely Poor	Good	Category C
Fair/Poor	Poor	Category D
Poor/Extremely Poor	Poor	Category D

Prioritization of Individual Buildings within a Historic Property

Over half of the historic properties in the park contain multiple contributing buildings. For the HBS, the park identified the “main” building on a property—such as the house, inn, or church—and the “ancillary” buildings on the property such as garages and corn cribs. The priority category is assigned primarily to the main building, and by default, the same category applies to the ancillary buildings.

As this strategy is implemented, the level of preservation treatments for the ancillary buildings on a property will vary. For example, not all outbuildings on a Category B farm property will be ultimately treated as Category B during rehabilitation campaigns; some are in poor condition, cannot be adaptively reused, or are less important as elements of the cultural landscape. This is most often true on farmsteads, which could have multiple animal sheds, multiple doghouses, and multiple corn cribs in varying conditions. In those cases, it may not be possible for the National Park Service to expend resources preserving all of the outbuildings on one property at the expense of preserving more important buildings at another.

Vacant Properties and “Adaptive Reuse”

Forty-five properties are occupied at the park. “Occupied” properties can have buildings with either active or passive use. Active use of buildings includes office space, visitor/interpretive centers, employee housing, partnerships, leases, and volunteers. Passive use includes storage or use as a cultural landscape feature. There are 53 vacant properties at the park. Vacant properties do receive some building and grounds maintenance by park staff and volunteers, are visited by the public, and are patrolled by park staff and volunteers.

Having buildings occupied and actively used is the best long-term strategy for their preservation. Occupied buildings generally compete well for NPS funding and staffing resources, are in good condition, and receive regular maintenance to ensure they remain in good condition. Because people are frequently near or inside the buildings, maintenance issues and deterioration are noticed and reported more quickly, and often addressed more quickly, than a vacant building. Many buildings in active use have some sort of ventilation or climate control that helps to limit deterioration of materials inside. Even though a vacant historic building can be “mothballed”, which provides the building with passive ventilation, all buildings still require periodic preservation maintenance.

³ Category A properties are also identified in Step 1 (previous page) based on their historical significance; good/fair condition and excellent example of them are a secondary means of identifying additional Category A properties.

Adaptive reuse is the rehabilitation (renovation) of structures for a new use, such as converting a barn to an events space. Many of the buildings and properties do not, or will not, serve their original purpose—for example, Peters Valley was once a village with a school, church, store, and residences; many of the buildings were rehabilitated several decades ago and adaptively reused as Peters Valley School of Craft, including studios, student/temporary housing, and a cafeteria.

This strategy does not prescribe the precise type of adaptive reuse that would be best for each vacant property, nor does it suggest changing any of the existing uses. Instead, it assigns a range of treatments (maintenance and management) that would be appropriate for each category. Please see the below section for a description of those treatments.

Step 4: Assign a Management Strategy to Each Category

Types of Treatments for Historic Buildings

The National Park Service has developed standards and guidelines for the implementation of each of the four, recognized treatment options for historic buildings: restoration, reconstruction, preservation, and rehabilitation.⁴ Management of cultural resources such as buildings and cultural landscape requires the development of treatments tailored to the historic property. The type of treatment is determined by a building's historical significance, physical condition, and proposed use.

- **Restoration** presents the exact form, features, and character of a historic building as it appeared at a specific period. It may involve the replication of missing historic features and removal of later features, some having cultural value in themselves. Restoration is most frequently done when a building becomes a museum; when the building is so significant that the finishes and layout must be exactly how they were at the time the building became significant.
- **Reconstruction** entails reproducing the form, features, and character of a non-surviving historic structure, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific time and place, such as rebuilding a fort. Reconstruction of an entire building is only undertaken in very rare circumstances and is unlikely to be performed as an outcome of this strategy.
- **Preservation** maintains the existing integrity and character of a historic structure by arresting or slowing deterioration caused by natural forces and normal use. Buildings that are already in use receive periodic preservation maintenance to keep them in good condition and maintain the historic fabric.
 - **Stabilization** is a subset of preservation maintenance. It involves reestablishing the stability of an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorating building while maintaining its existing character. In some cases, this includes weatherproofing building envelopes to prevent further deterioration (also referred to as “mothballing”). It is not possible for the National Park Service to complete stabilization treatments on all properties within the near future; some properties may need to be stabilized until the rehabilitation project occurs. Stabilization is also an appropriate treatment for buildings that will remain vacant but used as part of the cultural landscape.
- **Rehabilitation** includes repairs, replacements, or creation of new features or systems that were not present in the building originally. Most often, rehabilitation work is needed to make a building usable in modern times such as reconfiguring entrances and rooms to enable access for disabled persons under the Architectural Barriers Act, adding a fire suppression system, or upgrading utilities. Most buildings that are currently vacant will require rehabilitation in order to

⁴ Read more about the standards at the NPS's website: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>

be brought back into use, especially those that will be adapted to a different use than before. Projects to rebuild historic elements are also considered rehabilitation, such as pulling apart and resetting a deteriorated brick patio.

Types of Uses for Historic Properties

This section describes the types of adaptive reuses that are ongoing within the park and the type of use vacant properties that are rehabilitated and brought back into use would likely have. When deciding what adaptive reuse would be most appropriate for a vacant property, the National Park Service considers things such as the type, scope, and cost of rehabilitation work that would be needed; if the rehabilitation and/or use would adversely impact historic significance; if the new use is financially and environmentally sustainable; and if the new use would have positive or negative impacts to visitor use and experience and park operations.

NPS Administrative Use

“Administrative use” means the use of a building for office or workshop space, visitor contacts (e.g., visitor centers), exhibits, storage, and other purposes where NPS staff are the primary occupants, and the use is primarily in support of the NPS mission and day-to-day operations. Preventative and cyclic maintenance is routinely performed on office buildings, and major components such as roofs are replaced as funding is available.

Some properties are used as cultural landscape features or otherwise passively interpreted “exhibits.” These buildings are maintained to be safe and provide interpretive value based on their historic context. Some may have wayside panels; others are simply open for self-guided exploration.

Buildings used for storage do not receive as high a level of maintenance as offices or visitor centers because there are often not systems present that need to be maintained, and aesthetics and comfort are less important because people do not spend lengthy amounts of time in those buildings. Maintenance efforts are focused on preservation of the exterior in order to protect the interior fabric of the building and the contents inside from things such as roof leaks or animal damage.

NPS Employee Housing

Employee housing is encouraged throughout the National Park Service as a way to protect resources and ensure visitor safety, as well as to meet the NPS mission by preserving historic buildings and landscapes. Since the park’s establishment, a number of properties at the park have been used as employee residences and several are still in use.

The park determines how much housing is needed through its Housing Management Plan, which was most recently updated in 2016. That plan takes into account current and future staffing numbers, their income levels, the term of housing needed (i.e., summer only vs. longer-term), and the availability and cost of housing in the local real estate and rental market.

According to the Housing Management Plan, temporary housing will continue to be needed in the long term due to the number of seasonal employees and the lack of affordable, short-term (less than 6 months) rentals in the area. For visiting NPS staff, such as researchers and those on temporary assignments to the park, housing availability is important as local hotel rates are at a peak in the field season summer months and availability of rooms is low. Employees must pay fair market value for the rent.

Prior to making a decision to rehabilitate a vacant property for employee housing, the park would conduct a market analysis and determine if the best use of the property is for housing, as well as the fair market

value for rent. It is possible that some properties could be used as housing in the summer months and leased as short-term (vacation) rentals during the rest of the year.

Leasing

Historic properties may be leased to private individuals, businesses, non-profit organizations, or other government agencies. Leasing has consistently been a preferred use of the historic buildings and properties at the park because it provides for occupancy, upkeep, and preservation as well as revenue from lease payments that are put back into maintaining the building. Leasing is a complex process to initiate and oversee, requiring a substantial amount of oversight by the National Park Service and often a substantial commitment from the lessee.

Lessees must pay fair market value for the rent, which can be substantial due to the large square footage and amenities of some of the buildings. In some lease agreements, the park can allow the lessee to offset their monthly lease payment with equivalent amounts of labor and supplies purchased for repairs or rehabilitation of the building. When lessees spend their own funds repairing or rehabilitating a building, the improvements remain property of the US government; they are not an investment that can be recouped or removed by the lessee at the end of the lease.

There are many types of use that would be appropriate for leased properties, including but not limited to use as a residence, vacation rentals, educational or community facilities, workshops, offices, or retail stores.

Category A properties would most likely be rehabilitated to turn-key condition prior to leasing. Lease offsets would be minor, such as for routine maintenance like small plumbing repairs. Category B properties could be leased in turn-key condition or as-is, which would provide more opportunity for lease offsets. Category C properties could only be leased as-is.

Partnerships and Other Agreements

Presently, the park has 19 historic properties that are occupied by NPS partners, other government agencies, and non-government organizations. Occupancy and use is authorized in a variety of agreements depending on the type and duration of use, including partnership agreements, cooperative agreements between government agencies, short-term special use permits (such as for events), and concessions (such as bike rentals).

With the exception of special use permits, the occupants are required in their agreement with the NPS to perform routine maintenance on the structures and grounds. Routine maintenance includes items such as:

- exterior painting
- maintenance and repairs of roofs, siding, porches, windows, and other structural elements
- housekeeping
- maintaining systems (such as plumbing) in good working order
- maintenance of the grounds (such as mowing)

The National Park Service is responsible for replacement of major structural features or systems. This is referred to as “component replacement” and includes items such as:

- roof replacement
- septic system replacement

- water well and system replacement
- furnace or boiler replacement

Frequent communication with building occupants and detailed inspections are required to ensure maintenance is performed in a timely manner and historic features of the buildings are preserved.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES ASSIGNED TO EACH PRIORITIZATION CATEGORY

The section below details the range of uses and treatments (treatments described in the section above) appropriate for each prioritization category. Tables with the name of each property, its prioritization category, and whether or not the property is occupied are at the beginning of Appendices B and C. The rationale for how the category was assigned is described for each property in Appendices B and C.

Management Strategies for Category A Properties

Historic properties with the greatest historic significance and/or interpretive value to the park (Category A Properties) are the highest priority for long-term preservation and investment.

Category A properties will be the highest priority for periodic maintenance and are repaired as needed. These properties possess central importance in defining or maintaining the historic, architectural, or cultural character of the park and surrounding area. These properties have significant interpretive value and exemplify multiple park historic contexts, often exhibiting outstanding architectural, engineering, artistic, or landscape architecture characteristics. As such, Category A properties have considerable potential for sustainable or adaptive use either by the park or by others.

A continuation of current maintenance and use is appropriate for Category A properties that are currently in use. For Category A properties that are currently vacant but have a viable future use, such as leasing, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse are appropriate, and those projects would be prioritized. A few Category A properties will remain under exterior preservation in the long term due to their value as cultural landscape features and lack of a viable adaptive reuse.

Management Strategies for Category B Properties

Category B buildings possess sufficient historic significance, have continuing use or viable potential adaptive reuses, or other values to merit their long-term preservation. Category B properties should be preserved or stabilized over the long term. These properties possess moderate integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet one or more of the following elements:

- Have architectural or aesthetic value but are not central to defining or maintaining the character of the park, a significant aspect of the park, or a historic district;
- Are good, but not outstanding, examples of architectural styles, engineering methods, artistic values, or landscape architecture;
- Can contribute to the interpretation of historic contexts but is not necessary for such interpretation; and
- Have good potential for continuing or adaptive reuse.

The most appropriate management strategies for Category B properties that are occupied are continued use and maintenance. For properties that are vacant, appropriate management strategies include rehabilitation and adaptive reuse, exterior preservation for cultural landscape, and stabilization until an appropriate reuse is identified and rehabilitation is funded.

Management Strategies for Category C Properties

Category C properties possess some historic significance and may have some potential for adaptive reuse, but have two or more of the following characteristics:

- They have substantially diminished integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, association, location, or setting;
- Their location is difficult to access;
- They are structurally unsound;
- The amount of historic fabric replacement would be greater than that which could be preserved;
- Rehabilitation or preservation would be financially or environmentally unsustainable; and/or
- The properties constitute only minor aspects of a larger entity (such as a historic district), and their removal would not materially compromise the significance of the entity of which they are a part.

The properties within this category vary in degrees of condition, integrity, and significance. Rehabilitation and adaptive reuse would only be possible if an entity (i.e., partner or potential lessee) comes forward with the funding to rehabilitate and maintain the building, and a viable plan for its use. The National Park Service would not make any further investment in preservation maintenance on the buildings on these properties but would mitigate any safety hazards as they occur.

The National Park Service would issue Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for leasing the properties as-is.

Some properties would continue to have vegetation maintenance performed by the park or park volunteers in order to maintain cultural landscapes and to discourage vandalism.

Management Strategies for Category D Properties

Category D properties are the lowest priority for historic preservation efforts. These properties are in fair to extremely poor condition with no potential for adaptive reuse due to their condition, layout, and/or limited access. They will not remain on the landscape in the long term; they will receive no further preservation treatments and will either be removed proactively by the National Park Service or will collapse.

The park will evaluate the potential removal of buildings on Category D properties through a public process and in consultation with other government agencies and stakeholders.

Buildings that would be demolished would first have hazardous materials (lead paint and asbestos) abated. Protection of natural resources, such as wetlands and Endangered Species Act-listed, would be required. In some cases, some or all of the foundation can be left above-ground (after filling in the void of the basement) to remain as an archeological site. The park may perform limited salvage of certain materials or architectural elements, and contractors performing demolition may also salvage materials.

In lieu of demolition by the National Park Service, Category D buildings could be sold to a private entity through the federal surplus property conveyance process (authorized in 40 USC 550(e)) and the entity

would remove them from the park. The US government cannot sell the land except in extremely rare circumstances (which are unlikely to apply at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area); it can only sell the building and the building must then be removed from the park by the purchaser. Currently, “surplus property” is sold through a competitive, online auction overseen by a federal agency, the General Services Administration.

It is preferable to pro-actively remove a building rather than allow it to collapse. Collapsed or collapsing buildings present a safety hazard, attract vandalism, and may prevent the appropriate handling of hazardous materials. While preservation maintenance is not proposed for Category D properties, some very minor maintenance will be required until they can be removed-- vegetation maintenance may occur around a few of the properties for the purposes of discouraging vandalism, and safety hazards will need to be managed through closing the area to visitors and/or fencing.

For some properties, it is not possible to access the property with heavy equipment or vehicles in order to remove the buildings as the road to the property no longer exists. In those cases, all reasonable attempts will be made to abate hazards to visitors and natural resources onsite, but the park is not likely to re-build roads in order to access the site for removal.

PROCESS FOR RE-EVALUATION OF CATEGORIES

Timing and Needs for Re-Evaluation of Individual Buildings or Properties

Changes in the characteristics of a property can trigger the need for re-evaluation of its priority category and management strategy. Those characteristics are listed below:

- **Age of Building:** As buildings within the park exceed 45 years of age, the park will begin evaluating their eligibility for National Register listing. As of this writing, there are over 100 buildings in the park that were constructed or moved to their current site less than 45 years ago. Many of the park’s visitor-use and administrative facilities, such as offices and restrooms, were built between the mid-1980s and today. Some of the properties that have recently come into NPS management contain buildings that are approaching the 45-year mark. Millbrook Village contains a number of buildings that are older than 45 years but were moved from their original location into the village less than 45 years ago.
- **Listing in the National Register of Historic Places:** Changes in listing status will come from submitting nominations for properties that are currently eligible, but not listed, in the NRHP; properties may no longer be listed if the properties have deteriorated too much or are removed.
- **National or State Significance, or Rarity of the Type or Period of the Historic Resource:** Changes in the buildings that meet these criteria within or outside the park, such as demolition of a barn with a rare type of architecture, could make similar buildings within the park more significant or rarer.
- **Located within a Historic District:** Should boundaries of the park’s historic districts change, or should new districts be created, the properties within those boundaries would be re-evaluated and could change categories.
- **Condition and Presence of Character-Defining Features:** This criterion will be the most likely cause for re-evaluation of a building or property. Condition can deteriorate rapidly once a building becomes vacant. For example, minor issues such as roof leaks or missing gutters are not detected as quickly when people are not frequently in the building. Those leaks can cause or

accelerate deterioration of walls, floors, foundations, and other historic fabric if not addressed in a timely manner.

These changes will most notably occur when a Category C property changes to a Category D. As stated above, Category C properties will not receive any further maintenance unless an entity steps forward with the resources and a plan to rehabilitate and adaptively reuse the buildings. If no viable tenant, caretaker, or use is found, the buildings will deteriorate and eventually their condition will require them to be downgraded to a Category D.

- **Exemplification of Interpretive Value and Historic Context:** Appendix D of this document lists the historic contexts of the park. In the short- to mid-term (10-30 years), these contexts are likely to remain the same. Changes to historic contexts of properties will probably not change their category of priority but could when combined with changes in condition.

Evaluation of Newly Acquired Properties

The park may acquire new land during the life of this strategy. Properties are generally inholdings or are adjacent to park boundaries, and some of the properties could have buildings that are potentially eligible for listing. When the properties are acquired, if the buildings are greater than 45 years, the park will prepare a determination of eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Should the State Historic Preservation Office concur that the property is eligible, the park will then evaluate the property under the methodology set forth in this document, assign a management strategy, and begin following NPS protocols for maintenance and funding.

NEXT STEPS

After public review of this draft, making any revisions, and finalizing the strategy, additional planning is required for projects at specific properties. This document is a strategy for prioritization; it will be used to guide the order in which properties will be evaluated for specific projects and funding.

- Scheduling and seeking funding for cyclic maintenance and component renewal for Category A and B properties;
- Market and feasibility studies for adaptively reusing Category A and B vacant properties;
- Design of rehabilitation projects for Category A and B properties;
- Consultation with other agencies and stakeholders for proposed rehabilitation projects for Category A and B properties;
- Consultation and public involvement for proposed demolition or “surplus property” conveyance projects for Category D properties;
- Surveys of natural and cultural resources at properties proposed for rehabilitation or demolition of Category A, B, or D properties;
- Development of lease prospectuses and requests for proposals for some of the vacant Category A, B, and C properties;
- Evaluation of all maintenance, rehabilitation, and demolition projects under the National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and other relevant laws, policies, and regulations.

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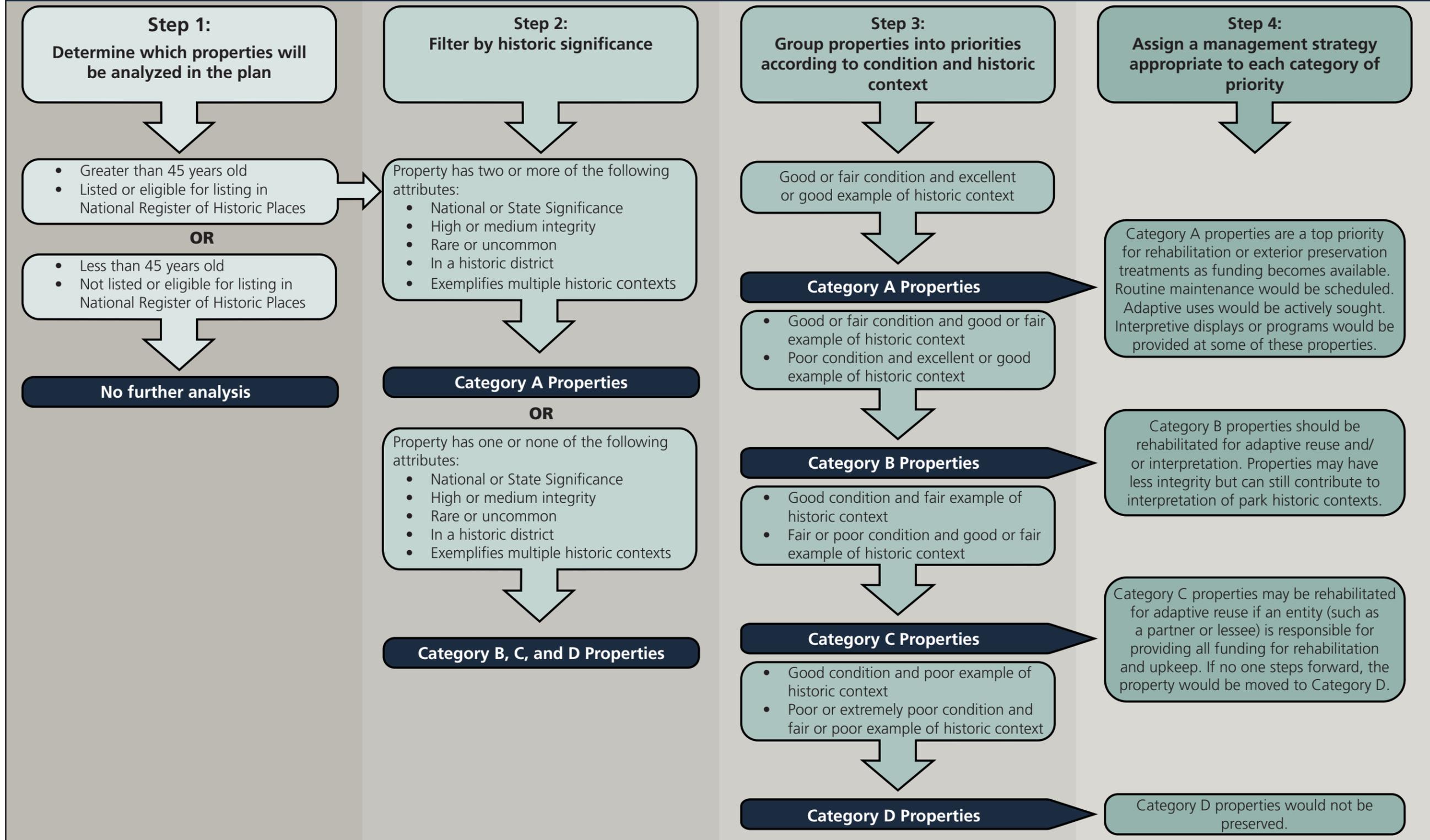
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Appendix A: "Strategy For Prioritizing Historic Properties" Flowchart

Historic Buildings Strategy Property Prioritization Flowchart



"Strategy For Prioritizing Historic Properties" Flowchart

**Appendix B: Descriptions of Individual Historic Properties in New
Jersey**

SUMMARY TABLES

Table B-1. Tally of Properties in New Jersey by Priority, and Number within Each Category that are Currently Vacant

Category	Number of Properties in Category	Number of Properties Currently Vacant
A	37	14
B	11	7
C	8	7
D	9	7
Total	65	35

Table B-2. Individual Properties, Category of Priority, Current Use, and Number of Historic Buildings on Property in New Jersey

Property Name	Category	Current Use	Number of Historic Buildings on Property
Anson Johnson Property	A	Vacant	1
Black Minisink Farm	A	Vacant	4
Ennis Property	A	Vacant	2
Foster-Armstrong House	A	Interpretation	1
Richard Layton Farm	A	Vacant	9
Millbrook Village: E. L. Garis Farm	A	Interpretation	2
Millbrook Village: Millbrook School	A	Vacant	1
Millbrook Village: Sylvester Hill Property	A	Interpretation	1
Millbrook Village: Millbrook Hotel	A	Administration	1
Millbrook Village: Trauger House	A	Interpretation	1
Montague Grange	A	Community Center	1
Peters Valley: Angermann House	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Congleton House	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Doremus House	A	Partnership	2
Peters Valley: Greek Revival House	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Hilltop Farm	A	Partnership	6
Peters Valley: Lloyd Property	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Munson House	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Old Dutch Reformed Church	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Peters Valley Craft Store	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Robert Stoll (Mitchell-Stone) House	A	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Treible House (Lower)	A	Partnership	1

Property Name	Category	Current Use	Number of Historic Buildings on Property
Peters Valley: Treible House (Upper)	A	Partnership	2
Peters Valley: Valley Brook Farm	A	Partnership	8
Jacob Roe House	A	Vacant	2
Col. Abraham Van Campen Property	A	Vacant	3
B. B. Van Campen Property	A	Vacant	7
Van Campen Inn	A	Interpretation	1
Walpack Center: Christie House	A	Vacant	2
Walpack Center: First Robbins House	A	Vacant	2
Walpack Center: First Rosenkrans House	A	Interpretation	3
Walpack Center: Hendershot House	A	Vacant	2
Walpack Center: Methodist Church	A	Interpretation	1
Walpack Center: Post Office	A	Vacant	1
Walpack Center: Second Robbins House	A	Administration	1
Walpack Center: Second Rosenkrans House	A	Vacant	1
Westbrook-Bell Property	A	Vacant	4
Peters Valley: Bevans Garage	B	Cultural Landscape	1
Peters Valley: Gilbert Smith Corn Crib	B	Cultural Landscape	1
Calno Schoolhouse	B	Cultural Landscape	1
Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec	B	Vacant	13
Chado Farm	B	Administration	10
Coppermine Inn	B	Vacant	4
Depue House	B	Vacant	1
DeRemer Property	B	Vacant	1
Miller Farm	B	Vacant	2
Nelden Stonehouse	B	Interpretation	1
Smith-Dodd Property	B	Vacant	1
Andrew Snable Property	B	Vacant	1
Bevans-Hellwig Property	C	Landscape Feature	1
Knight Farm	C	Vacant	1
Jane Layton Property	C	Vacant	1
Lennington Farm	C	Vacant	18
Nelden-Hornbeck Farmhouse	C	Vacant	1
Salamovka House	C	Vacant	1
Silver Spray Farm (Shoemaker-Houck Farm)	C	Vacant	10
Smith-Birchenough Farm	C	Vacant	3
Boehme Barn	D	Vacant	1

Property Name	Category	Current Use	Number of Historic Buildings on Property
Daniel Decker Ferry	D	Vacant	1
Heron’s Nest	D	Vacant	2
Dorothy Hill Property	D	Vacant	2
Johnson-Losey Property	D	Vacant	1
Peters Valley: Bevans Old Blacksmith Shop	D	Partnership	1
Peters Valley: Mitchell-Wood House	D	Partnership	1
James Van Campen Property (Blasi)	D	Vacant	3
Sadie Van Campen Property	D	Vacant	5

Notes

1. The pages following this table describe individual properties and are organized as shown below—by category, then alphabetically.
2. The table above lists the number of historic buildings on each property, as determined by Step 1 of the process as meeting the minimum criteria for inclusion in the HBS, and the pages for each property also include the number of contributing and non-contributing resources (including non-building structures) as tallied in the National Register or Determination of Eligibility [for listing in the National Register].
3. The following abbreviations are used in this appendix:
 - DEWA/the park Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
 - LCS ID⁵ List of Classified Structures identification number
 - N/A Not Applicable
 - NR National Register of Historic Places, National Register
 - SHPO State Historic Preservation Office

⁵ The LCS is the National Park Service’s inventory/numbering system for historic and prehistoric structures that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance within units of the national park system. Not all historic buildings have been assigned an LCS identification number, in which case the field is shown as “Not Applicable.”

Anson Johnson Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082381

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Condition: Good

Level of Significance: Local

Integrity: High

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Anson Johnson house is a two-story center hall frame building with a stone foundation and lap siding on three sides, with stucco on the rear. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The one-and-a-half-story shed over stone masonry basement is four bays wide by three bays deep with a side-gabled roof. A shed near the house is partially collapsed and non-contributing.

Significance

The 1840 Anson Johnson House is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion C as a reflection of the architectural heritage of the Upper Delaware Valley. The house displays the typical characteristics of vernacular dwellings in the valley such as frame construction on a fieldstone foundation, exposed chimney back, and a center hall plan. The house is located near the northern end of the Historic District and possesses features that characterize Upper Delaware Valley farmhouses including frame construction on a fieldstone foundation, exposed chimney back, and center hall plan. The house was used as a summer residence from approximately least 1927 to 1974, and as park employee housing until approximately 2008. The shed is a non-contributing resource in the historic district because of a lack of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, as well as an unclear construction date.

Black Minisink Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082392
Eligibility: NR-listed 1980
Contributing Resources on Property: 4
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Historic Context: Settlement/Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Good

Condition: Good (barn and shed)
Fair (springhouse)
Poor (house)
Level of Significance: Local
Integrity: High
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Black Minisink Farm is a former farm complex located in a bend of Old Mine Road in Sandyston Township, Sussex County. It is bounded to the west by the Delaware River and the east by the Old Mine Road. Originally part of a 115-acre tract, the complex consists of a house, barn, wagon shed, and stone spring house. The barn, constructed circa 1775, is a 4-bay, true form Dutch barn, which features a central aisle or nave with wagon doors on both of the gable end elevations. The barn is rare, being one of only three Dutch barns in the county. As such, it is part of an important property within the agricultural theme of the park. The farmhouse is a circa-1820 Greek Revival, two-and-a-half-story, center entry, "I" house. The circa 1840s addition has been constructed upon the circa-1750 stone foundation of the original house. The wagon shed (c. 1842) has a gabled roof with mid-projecting eave. The stone shed (c. 1842), which served as a spring house, has a gabled roof with wooden plank shingles.

Significance

The Black house, Dutch barn, wagon shed, and stone shed are contributing buildings in the National Register-listed Old Mine Road Historic District as they contribute to the overall character of the district and represent the agriculture and architectural areas of significance of the Old Mine Road Historic District. In addition, the Dutch barn is individually eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as it exhibits a high level of integrity of the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" of Dutch barns in the area.

Ennis Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009541
Eligibility: NR-listed 1980
Contributing Resources on Property: 2
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Historic Context: Settlement

Interpretive Value: Good
Condition: Good
Level of Significance: Local
Integrity: High
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Ennis property is located on the west side of Old Mine Road in Sandyston, NJ and is associated with early settlement of the area. The property has a house and a shed, surrounded by a mowed lawn and forest. The Ennis House, constructed in 1751, is a small one-story cottage with a side-gabled wood-shingle roof and rubble limestone walls, with two small frame-gabled additions added to the southwest of the main block circa 1900 and 1952. The shed is a single-story front-gable structure with shiplap and drop siding built in 1935.

Significance

The Ennis House is a contributing structure to the Old Mine Road Historic District. The Ennis House is one of the two remaining houses of the settlement of Minisink (the Upper Delaware Valley's first European settlement), and its stone portion is a good representation of the earliest architectural construction of first settlers in the Upper Delaware Valley.

Foster-Armstrong House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009545, 082263, 083026
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Historic Context: Settlement/Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Excellent

Condition: Good
Level of Significance: Local
Integrity: High
Current Use:
Partnership/Interpretation

Description

The Foster-Armstrong House is a two-story, five-bay structure with a one-and-a-half-story stuccoed stone kitchen addition. The wood frame section has a gambrel roof with flared eaves, a Dutch door with a transom and fluted pilaster frame, a hipped roof porch, and brick interior end chimneys. The addition has a shed roof porch, a stone end chimney, and a gable front dormer.

The Foster-Armstrong Property is occupied by a partner organization and used for interpretation.

Significance

The Foster-Armstrong Property, which is in the Millville Historic District, meets Criterion A for its association with the many commercial activities of the Foster and Armstrong families in the Montague area from the late-18th century to the mid-19th century, and Criterion C as a rare example of Dutch domestic architecture in the area. The Foster-Armstrong House was an early homestead in the area, built in 1791 and operated as a tavern. The stone kitchen wing was built around 1812. In addition to the tavern, the Foster and Armstrong families operated a ferry on the Delaware River until around 1835, a general store, a blacksmith shop, and a distillery. The property was operated primarily as a farm in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, and the Foster-Armstrong family occupied the original homestead until the 1970s. The house is an excellent example of Dutch-influenced construction with its gambrel roof with kicked eaves, Dutch door, and exposed chimney back. It was a style unusual for the area in the late-18th century.

Richard Layton Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082812, 082814, 082818

Eligibility: NR Listed 1979

Contributing Resources on Property: 9

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Excellent

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Richard Layton property is located to the north of Pompey Ridge Road. The property consists of a stone house and associated agricultural buildings including a privy, spring house, barn/wagon house, bank barn, silo, silo shed, and machine shed. The two-and-a-half-story stone house is five bays wide and two bays deep with a one-and-a-half-story stone extension. The central entry has a fanlight transom and sidelights that have been boarded over. The windows are six-over-six wood sash, and the side gable roof is clad with slate shingles. The two-story barn has a stone foundation on the north end and a concrete foundation on the remainder. It is clad in board-and-batten siding and is capped with an asphalt-covered gable roof. The barn/wagon house consists of two major sections that are two stories, sit on stone foundations, and have gable slate roofs. The small one-story wood-frame privy is clad in German weatherboard siding, has corner posts, but has a collapsed roof. The spring house, which is a one-story wood-frame structure, is set on a solid concrete foundation, capped with a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof and clad in tongue-and-groove siding. The silo shed is a one-story structure that formerly connected the wooden silo with the adjacent bank barn. The former stable, most recently used as a machine shed, stands two stories above a concrete-block foundation. The first floor of the building is constructed of concrete block, and the second story is wood frame clad in vertical board siding. The complex also has a wooden stave silo.

Significance

The Richard Layton Farm meets NR Criterion A as representative of an intact traditional rural farmstead in Sussex County from the early-19th century into the 20th century, illustrating the transitions that farms underwent in response to changing ownership and the agricultural economy. The Richard Layton Farm also meets NR Criterion C as one of the best surviving examples of early-19th century stone houses in the New Jersey Portion of the Upper Delaware Valley. The farm provides architectural evidence of the layers

of agricultural history. The Richard Layton house is part of an intact example of an early- to mid-19th century Upper Delaware Valley farmstead. The original portion of the house is thought to have been constructed by Richard Layton in the early 1800s, and the ell added by 1840.

Millbrook Village: E. L. Garis Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009557

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 5

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The 29-acre E. L. Garis farm features a farmhouse, built in the 1850s, that was originally one-and-a-half stories with one bedroom above an all-purpose lower room. The farm and the house are located adjacent to the main road of the village-- the Columbia-Walpack Turnpike-- and the barn is situated across the road adjacent to Van Campens Brook. The two-story two-bay English-style barn was built on the site circa 1860. A corn crib, a machine shed, and two general sheds are also on the property. The corn crib and one of the sheds were moved to the property in the 1970s. The machine shed and second shed were built in 1980 and 2008, respectively.

Significance

The E. L. Garis house and barn are contributing buildings in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criteria A and C as they reflect the architectural heritage of the district. The property is one of the four original properties remaining within Millbrook Village, and the Garis House is perhaps the most representative of Millbrook Village. It reflects the moderate economic comfort of the majority of local inhabitants, it is a traditional architectural type of the region, and its life spans Millbrook's most active past. The Garises were a prominent family in Millbrook during the mid-19th century, owning the village mill, hotel, and store. The other outbuildings on the Garis property are non-contributing resources in the historic district because of a lack of integrity of location, setting, and association as they were moved to the site or constructed less than 50 years ago.

Millbrook Village: Millbrook School

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009558

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Schools

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

Millbrook School, constructed circa 1840 and moved to its current site in 1868, is a one-story, gable-front, frame building with a central entry flanked by nine over two double-hung windows. The structure is set on a dry-laid fieldstone foundation and has German and clapboard siding with corner boards and boxed eaves.

Significance

Millbrook School is one of four original properties in Millbrook Village and is one of two schoolhouses that are contributing resources within the Old Mine Road Historic District. The circa 1840 Millbrook School was the first in Pahaquarry Township. The Millbrook School is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion C as it reflects the architectural heritage of the region. The structure first served as the Methodist Church with its basement functioning as a school room. In 1860, a new church was constructed, and the former church building was moved in 1868 to a site closer to the road, where it was used as a schoolhouse.

Millbrook Village: Sylvester Hill Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009554

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The Sylvester Hill House, one of four original properties in Millbrook Village and a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District, is a one-and-a-half-story wood frame dwelling that features clapboard siding and a central entry flanked by 2 over 2 wood sash windows. The one-story shed/privy has a wood-shingle-covered front-gable roof and is clad in vertical-board and shiplap-wood siding. The small one-story smokehouse has a slate-shingle-covered front-gable roof and is clad in vertical-plank siding. Both outbuildings were moved to the site in the 1970s.

Significance

The Sylvester Hill House is a contributing building in the National Register-listed Old Mine Road Historic District under Criteria A and C as it was associated with the early settlement of the area. The outbuildings are non-contributing because they were moved to the site in the 1970s. The house, constructed circa 1850, is a typical example of a vernacular building style seen in the valley during the 19th century. Members of the Hill family were early settlers in Millbrook Village and remained prominent local citizens during the 19th century.

Millbrook Village: Millbrook Hotel

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Administration

Description

Constructed in 1904, Millbrook Hotel is a two-story frame building with a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, a side gable slate roof, and paired brick end flutes. The four-bay façade features a one-story wooden porch that spans the length of the building, with two six-over-six sash and two doors. The second floor includes four four-over-two sash. The rear of the building includes a one-story wooden porch that spans three-quarters of the length of the building; one door, and two six-over-six sash. A metal bulkhead on the south side of the building is the entrance to the cellar.

Significance

The Millbrook Hotel is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District and is one of the four original properties remaining within Millbrook Village. The present structure, built in 1904, was a replacement for an earlier building that was destroyed by fire about that time. Until the roads were rerouted in the 20th century, the hotel (and the previous structure or structures at that location) stood at the only crossroads in the village, the prime location for a tavern and travelers' lodging place; these roads can still be seen as graveled roads, one of which leads towards Blirstown. According to Dodd (1976)8, "Local memory records that in the 1880s, Philip J.S. Garis, whose family had been one of the original settlers of the village, besides operating the hotel, ran a store in the same building and also kept the post office there."

Millbrook Village: Trauger House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009553

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 4

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The Trauger House is a two-story, frame farmhouse with a rear addition. The house has a side gable slate roof, clapboard siding, paired brick end flues, and an entry to the cellar on the side elevation beneath the side porch. The three-bay façade features a central entry flanked by two over two sash and a shed roof front porch.

Significance

The Trauger House is one of four original properties in Millbrook Village and a contributing resource to the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion A and C as it reflects the heritage of small village farms and the vernacular architecture of the region. George Trauger began buying property in the Millbrook area in 1853 and around 1860 built what was then the most substantial house in the village. He may have been the keeper of the adjacent hotel. After 1877 the property was owned and farmed by Elias L. Garis and then Julia and Andrew G. Spangenburg. The Trauger House is the most fashionable, high-style house in the village, retaining intact late-19th-century interior features, as well as several outbuildings.

Montague Grange

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: N/A
Eligibility: Eligible 1992; NJ State Register 2013
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local
Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Excellent
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Partnership,
Community Meeting Center

Description

Montague Grange is a two-story frame building with white clapboard siding and green trim. The gable roof has asphalt shingles. There are three portions of the building that were constructed at three different periods. The south façade is one story and has a centered threshold between two-over-two with parting bead windows and a sign that identifies the building as “MONTAGUE GRANGE No. 140.” The central stone-foundation two-story portion of the building has a gable roof that mimics the single-story addition. Located at the northwest elevation is a wooden ramp that leads to a projecting entrance with a slant roof. This addition was constructed in 1993. The north (rear) elevation has two-over-two windows with parting beads and one wood-framed basement-level window. The east elevation consists of six two-over-two windows with parting beads at the center portion and single windows at the one-story north and south additions.

Significance

Montague Grange is a contributing resource to the Millville Archeological and Historic District. It is eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of agriculture as it “reflects the activity of a farmer support organization” and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of an early-20th-century agrarian village community building. Montague Grange No. 140 was founded on February 8, 1904 and is a local chapter of The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry (The Grange). The national order was established in 1867 to promote economic and political vitality in agricultural communities after the Civil War. The New Jersey chapter of The Grange was established in 1873.

Peters Valley: Angermann House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009568

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The one-and-a-half-story Angermann House features an L-shaped porch with turned porch posts and railing and additions on its side and rear elevations. The side-gable house also has wood siding, nine-over-six and six-over-six windows, and a half-light paneled front door.

Significance

The Angermann House is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. It is one of the oldest frame houses in the Peters Valley Historic District, and the house's small-scale proportions and proximity to the road typify the one-and-a-half-story cottage design that can be seen throughout the valley. Although it has received modification of a wrapping porch, the historic character as a 19th-century rural dwelling remains intact. The late-19th-century workshop located on the north side also speaks to the importance of the independent shopkeeper and repairmen in rural communities.

Peters Valley: Congleton House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009574

Eligibility: Eligible 1990

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 5

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The two-and-a-half-story Congleton House, built in the mid-19th century, is a front-gable, frame structure with a two-story shed roof addition on its north elevation. The house has a rubble stone foundation, clapboard siding, six over six wood sash windows with aluminum storms, a hipped roof open porch with square posts, and a wood shingle-clad roof. The spring house is a small one-story structure with a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof and concrete walls skimmed with stucco. The ceramic studio, kiln building and two, gable-front kilns were all constructed in 1977 on the site of a large mortise and tenoned barn, which burned down in 1976.

Significance

The Congleton House and associated spring house contribute to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A as it is representative of the agricultural context of the district as a mid-19th-century farmhouse. The ceramic studio, kiln building and two, gable-front kilns are non-contributing structures. The Congleton House is a good example of a typical mid-19th-century farmhouse. Its secluded location 1000 feet off the main road and the large size of the property suggest that this was the property of a wheat, rye, or corn farmer or perhaps a dairy farm. The use of local and sturdy building materials in the dwelling helps showcase the practical individualism of rural dwellers. The few modifications that the Congleton House has received— a sympathetically designed expansion on the north side and unobtrusive interior technological alterations— merely reflect changing residential needs of comfort and do not interfere with the building's historic character.

Peters Valley: Doremus House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009567

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Doremus House property consists of a house and barn (called the Angermann Barn). The two-and-a-half-story house is a gable front structure that features a half-light entry with sidelights, a hipped roof open porch with Eastlake trim and bay window, weatherboard siding, and a slate shingle roof. The early-19th-century bank barn features a rubblestone foundation, vertical board siding, six-over-six windows, and a side-gable roof clad with standing seam metal.

Significance

The Doremus House and Angermann barn are contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for their association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. This late-19th-century dwelling is a good example of Victorian era dressing up a common vernacular form. It has a unique set of decorative wood trim on the façade that was kept even though the front porch no longer contains the main entryway.

Peters Valley: Greek Revival House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 000256

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Greek Revival House is a two-story frame structure with a fieldstone foundation, wood siding, and a low-pitched pedimented gable roof. The façade features colossal square columns supported by wood-paneled piers. Columns are surmounted by a simple entablature and pedimented gable. The main entry features multi-pane sidelights and transom. One-over-one windows have decorative moldings.

Significance

The Greek Revival House is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The Greek Revival House is a locally significant example of a vernacular interpretation of classical architectural ideals. The Greek Revival is considered the landmark building in the village and represents an unusual interpretation of this style. Its prominent position halfway up a hill also makes a more dramatic statement in its location.

Peters Valley: Hilltop Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009577, 009578
Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District
Contributing Resources on Property: 6
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Hilltop Farm is comprised of a farmhouse, barn, garage, storage shed, and apartment/shop. Built in 1770, the two-story farmhouse has a three-bay main block with a two-bay, two-story side addition and one-and-a-half-story rear ell. The house features a rubble stone foundation, clapboard siding, nine-over-six wood sash windows, end brick chimneys, and a wood, six-panel entry door with sidelights. A pedimented portico on the façade is supported by slender Tuscan columns. A similarly styled entrance on the ell has multi-pane sidelights and a portico with squared columns and a molded cornice. A large screened-in porch wraps around from the side to the rear elevation of the ell. The Pennsylvania bank barn, constructed circa 1850, has a fieldstone foundation, vertical board siding, windows of various sizes, and a corrugated metal roof.

Significance

The buildings at Hilltop Farm are contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for their association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The house and outbuildings and the Pennsylvania bank barn contribute to the agricultural character of the historic district.

Although this property is to the west of and up a hill from the village center, rendering it not visibly connected to it, the Hilltop Farm property is a good example of an intact 19th-century farm. The main house and barn surrounded by many acres of fields and wood lots define this property as a former farm. This farm acts as the counterpoint to the village center that is defined by buildings set closer together on small lots. Hilltop Farm was established during the same time as the other properties in the Historic District and share that commonality with them.

Peters Valley: Lloyd Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: NR-listed 2007 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Lloyd Property contains a one-story house, large shed, small shed, and privy. The house was originally constructed as a school in 1840, then converted to a private residence in 1947. At that time, it was completely remodeled and the important characteristics of the years when it was a school were lost due to alterations and additions. The large shed was constructed in the mid-20th century. The shed and house are non-contributing structures to the Peters Valley Historic District.

The privy and attached small shed were constructed in the 1920s, prior to the school being converted into a house. While their connection to the Lloyd House is no longer evident, they are within the cultural landscape of the Peters Valley Historic District and are reminders of the types of outbuildings that were important to the rural lifestyle.

Significance

The Lloyd privy and shed are contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication.

Peters Valley: Munson House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 0009576
Eligibility: Eligible
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local
Historic Context: Villages/Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Munson House is believed to have been built circa 1915 by the Bevans family. The Munson House is a two-story, side-gable structure with clapboard siding, a concrete basement, one-over-one wood sash windows, an exterior stone and brick chimney, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The five-bay façade has a central doorway with sidelights that is sheltered by a full-width front porch. One-story, hipped roof extensions are found on both side elevations.

Significance

The Munson House is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The Colonial Revival, side gable form, five-bay façade, Craftsman details such as the chimney, and somewhat overscaled sidelights suggest a Colonial Revival early-20th-century construction date. The location of the house halfway up the hill suggests it was built as a second home for city-dwellers to stay in for rest and relaxation in the summer and on the weekends.

Peters Valley: Old Dutch Reformed Church

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009566

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Old Dutch Reformed Church property has two buildings: the former church, which is now used as a dwelling, and a small chicken coop. The two-story stone house was constructed circa 1825. It has coursed stone walls on the first floor and stucco cladding on the upper floor, and a one-story shed-roof porch with slate paving on the side elevation. Windows are two-over-two wood sash with plank shutters. The one-story chicken coop has a stone foundation, horizontal wood siding, and a shed roof.

Significance

The Old Dutch Reformed Church is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The Old Dutch Reformed Church served many functions including school, church, tavern, hotel, and dance hall, and was converted to a private residence in 1951. Located at "Hensfoot Corners" in the district, the building figures prominently in the village's historic development.

Peters Valley: Peters Valley Craft Store

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009565

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Peters Valley Craft Store, constructed circa 1840, is a two-story gable-front building with a full-width open porch six-over-six windows, and a rough stucco finish over the stone structure. The first floor of the façade features a double-door entrance with half-light panel doors flanked by large, fixed pane display windows. The structure also has a shed roof addition on the rear elevation and a cellar entrance on the west elevation.

Significance

The Peters Valley Craft Store is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The Store is located at the Peters Valley crossroads and played an important role in the community by providing supplies and fostering communication in the valley. It is also notable as one of the few buildings in the county that were built and have been continuously used as a store.

Peters Valley: Robert Stoll (Mitchell-Stone) House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009572

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Robert Stoll (Mitchell-Stone) House property has a circa 1812 stone house and an early-20th-century garage. The two-and-a-half-story house is three bays wide and one bay deep with a large end-wall chimney. The stone walls are coursed ashlar with rough-cut and sized quoins. A shed roof side porch supported by simple square posts is located on the side elevation. A shed roof wall dormer with hopper windows is on the main slope of the façade. The house is located in close proximity to the Mitchell-Wood House.

Significance

The Robert Stoll (Mitchell-Stone) House is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. Believed to have been built by Robert Stoll, this is one of the oldest houses in the Peters Valley Historic District and represents the district's rural character. The building is a fine example of rural vernacular architecture constructed during the Federal period.

Peters Valley: Treible House (Lower) Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009569

Eligibility: NR-listed in 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Lower Treible house, constructed in 1894, has a rubble stone foundation, wood siding, one-over-one, two-over-two, and eight-over-eight windows; and a large mini-pane window at the stair. The full-width front porch is set on concrete piers and has decorative turned posts and brackets. A rear, one-story addition has late-20th-century entry doors and windows. The façade features a large 16-pane window flanked by six-over-six double-hung sash.

Significance

The Lower Treible House is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. Lower Treible House is representative of Peter's Valley's building stock from the late-19th century. This late-19th-century dwelling is a good example of the late Victorian era dressing up a common vernacular form. It has an attractive set of decorative wood trim on the porch. The dwelling's addition on the rear, probably constructed in the 1950s, was placed in the least obvious place and does not deter from the building's 19th-century appearance. This house contributes to this historic 19th-century rural village at the crossing of two country roads.

Peters Valley: Treible House (Upper)

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009570

Eligibility: NR-listed in 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context:

Villages/Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Upper Treible House, built in 1848, is a two-story structure with a rubble stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and front-gabled roof, clad with slate shingles. The house features a one-story porch wrap-around porch and a second-story sleeping porch with Queen Anne and Italianate details. Both ends of the porch have been enclosed—one with a low wall and one-over-one windows, and the other with a solid wall and secondary entrance. Windows are one-over-one and single-pane sashes with plain drip molding. The one-story, two-bay frame garage has a gabled section and a flat-roofed extension off the south side.

Significance

The Upper Treible House is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The Upper Treible House served as a community church and a social gathering space from the mid-19th century until 1922 when it was converted to a residence. The building has elements remaining from all its former uses including the Church's formal front door on the east end and the dwelling's wrapping porch. The garage is an important out-building that signifies the change to a residential property in the 1920s.

Peters Valley: Valley Brook Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009580, 082258, 082259

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 8

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context:

Villages/Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership

Description

Valley Brook Farm has a house, two barns, a springhouse, a garage, and a channelized watercourse with two bridges. The circa 1865 house is a two-story, 5-bay, center-hall plan structure with a rear wing. The side-gable roof has decorative slate shingles, box eaves, and cornice returns. A one-story, hipped roof portico is supported by square columns. There is a two-story portico on a rear wing, as well as two shed-roof rear porches. The circa 1860 English barn is a rectangular hewn beam barn that measures 85 feet by 34 feet. The structure has vertical-board siding, a gable roof with corrugated-metal sheathing, double-hinged door on the north side, and sliding doors on the south side. The second barn also dates to around 1860 but is a gable-front frame structure that is two stories high with a one-story addition. The barn has a slate roof, vertical board siding, six-over-six windows, and sliding doors on its façade. The stone spring house, built circa 1860, has a gable-front roof clad with rectangular slates and vertical board cladding in the gable ends. The gabled roof extends beyond the façade to form an open porch supported by square posts.

Significance

The Valley Brook Farm house, two barns, a springhouse, carriage house, and a channelized water course with two bridges are contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for their association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The main house is a good example of a late Federal Style house amended over the years to accommodate modern residential uses. The large barn, the smaller barn, the springhouse, the garage, and the water channel all contribute to the historic farm character of the Valley Brook Farm in the Peters Valley Historic District, and the picturesque site is also representative of adaptation to leisure use in the mid-20th century.

Jacob Roe House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 2016

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Excellent

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Jacob Roe property consists of a stone house and springhouse. The house, built circa 1812, is a two-and-a-half-story structure with four additions, three of which are also stone. The original, four-bay wide dwelling was expanded to seven bays with a two-story stone addition in 1850. A two-story rear ell was added in the 1880s. A one-story, side-gable, glassed-in porch was added in the 1950s. Lastly, a screened-in porch was added to the rear of the ell since the property came under NPS ownership. The house has two-over-two wood sash windows with shutters, an off-center entry with a classically detailed surround, slate tile roof, stone interior, and end chimneys. The stone walls of the one-and-a-half-story spring house have been coated with stucco; but the multi-pane windows, slate roof, and brick chimney remain.

Significance

The Jacob Roe Property is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Recreation and Architecture. It is eligible under Criterion A for its significant association with the recreational history of the Flat Brook Valley as it first served as a hotel for summer visitors and then was converted into summer residences until the property was purchased by the government. The Jacob Roe Property is also recommended as eligible under Criterion C as it exemplifies the distinctive characteristics of a vernacular Federal stone farmhouse similar to those seen elsewhere in the area, particularly the Richard Layton House. Both the house and spring house are contributing resources to the eligible property.

Col. Abraham Van Campen Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009533

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 3

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context:

Settlement/Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Col. Abraham Van Campen Farm consists of a dwelling, barn, carriage house, and a corn crib. Remnants of the original alignment of Old Mine Road are evident on the property. The one-and-one-half-story stone house is three bays wide by two bays deep with a side-gabled asphalt-shingle covered roof. The house's bottom story is fully stuccoed, and its fenestration has been covered with boards. The property's carriage house sits just northeast of the barn, is one-story tall, and is topped with a corrugated metal-clad side-gabled roof. The barn faces southeast, is one-and-one-half-stories tall over a stone foundation and has a front-gabled asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The corn crib is no longer standing and has been overgrown by new tree growth.

Significance

The Col. Abraham Van Campen House, barn, and carriage house are contributing buildings in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion A for association with the recreational history of the region and Criterion C as one of the earliest 18th-century Dutch dwellings constructed in the area. The original 1-and-one-half-story portion of the house was built circa 1740 by Abraham (or Abram) Van Campen, an early settler to the part of Walpack now known as Pahaquarry, who was a local judge and colonel of Sussex Co. militia. Van Campen was a man of wealth as indicated by the stone house that he constructed, and he owned substantial amounts of land on both sides of the Delaware River. The property was used for agricultural purposes until artist Julia Orthwine purchased it in 1932 for use as a summer residence. Even then, Orthwine continued to have the land farmed for a number of years.

B. B. Van Campen Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082571, 082572

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 7

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The B.B. Van Campen property consists of a dwelling and various farm buildings, such as a barn built circa 1830, a farm garage built circa 1925, a garden shed, an equipment shed built circa 1920, and a generator shed, built in 1942. The Federal vernacular I-house has a two-story main block and a one-and-one-half-story wing at the southwest end of the main block. The main block is three bays long by two bays wide with a side-gabled slate roof and wide parged-brick chimneys at the northeast and southwest ends. Wood-clapboard siding is on the southeast and northwest elevations. The northeast elevation was re-clad with Pennsylvania slate sometime in the late-19th century. The barn is a two-and-one-half-story English Barn with a two-story rear carriage house addition attached at the southwest corner. The chicken coop is a rectangular one-story gable-front building with wood-clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingle roof. The gardener's cottage is a small one-story building with a gable-front asphalt-shingle roof and wood novelty-board siding; while the garden shed is a small, narrow one-story gable-front building with wood-clapboard siding and a slate roof. The garage is a two-story gable-front building with wood-clapboard siding and a slate roof. The outhouse has a side-gabled roof and clapboard siding.

Significance

The B. B. Van Campen House, barn, chicken coop, gardener's cottage, garage, and garden shed are contributing buildings in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the recreational history of the region and Criterion C as a significant example of a federal-style dwelling. The outhouse is a non-contributing structure as it lacks sufficient integrity to contribute to the district. The B.B. Van Campen property was owned by the Van Campen family for nearly 150 years, beginning with Abraham Van Campen, the first known person of European descent to occupy the site, and one of the first settlers in the Minisink area. The house was built sometime between 1816 and 1852 when the property

was under the ownership of Abraham Van Campen's son, Moses Van Campen. The barn was contemporary to the house, constructed circa 1830. The House is an example of late federal vernacular architecture with late-19th and early-20th-century additions. It was the center of an early-19th-century farm that became part of the early-20th-century movement toward use of farms as summer lodging when Samuel Garris purchased it in 1915 and used as a boarding house for summer guests, then purchased by artist Julia Orthwine and used as a summer residence.

Van Campen Inn

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 002577

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Settlement/
Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The Van Campen Inn is a two-story, stone dwelling constructed in the center hall plan. The symmetrical façade features a central, double-door entry with transom; twelve over eight and six over six sash windows, a steep side-gable roof with flared eaves, and large interior end chimneys. A volunteer organization provides interpretation at the property.

Significance

The Van Campen Inn is contributing to the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the early settlement of the region and Criterion C as a significant example of a vernacular stone dwelling with Dutch and Georgian influences. The Inn was built along the Old Mine Road circa 1746 by Isaac Van Campen, a prominent local citizen who was a member of the Continental Congress. General Gates stopped at the Inn in December 1776 on his way to reinforce Washington's troops. Isaac's son Abraham sold the homestead in 1812 and moved into the adjoining homestead of Colonel Rosenkrans, whose daughter he had married. Henry De Witt bought the house for his son, John H., and it remained in the DeWitt family until 1860.

Walpack Center: Christie House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009562

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Christie House consists of a dwelling and two outbuildings. The one-and-a-half-story house has a concrete and rubble stone foundation, clapboard siding, a hipped-roof enclosed front porch, and one-story additions on the rear and side elevations. The garage, or wagon house, has a rectangular footprint and sits on a concrete foundation. The building has wood clapboard siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The shed is severely dilapidated and is non-contributing; the roof is mostly caved-in toward the northeast elevation. The shed has a wood plank exterior and a roof with deteriorated asphalt shingles and missing sections of fascia.

Significance

The Christie House and garage are contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as their association with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as economic, cultural, & social center. The property also meets Criterion C as it reflects the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. The shed has diminished integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and materials and thus is a non-contributing structure. The Christie House was built in Walpack Center by a nearby creamery for its workers and represents a continuation into the early-20th century of the traditional village style.

Walpack Center: First Robbins House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009560

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The First Robbins House has a dwelling and a wagon house. The side-gable house has a hipped roof front porch, a side gable extension on the side elevation, and a shed roof addition on the rear elevation. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, and a standing seam metal roof. The central entry is flanked by six-over-six sash and four eyebrow windows occupy the half story above the porch. The wagon house is a two-story building with white wood clapboard siding and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete, and all windows are wood frame.

Significance

The First Robbins House and garage are contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as their association with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as economic, cultural, & social center. The property also meets Criterion C as it reflects the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. The First Robbins House is one of the two oldest houses in Walpack Center and is similar in styling to the circa 1840 First Rosenkrans House across the street.

Walpack Center: First Rosenkrans House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009561

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 3

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The First Rosenkrans House property consists of a house, privy, and shed. The house, which sits on a rubble stone foundation, features a full-width, shed roof porch on granite piers, clapboard siding, eyebrow windows over the porch, one-over-one sash windows, and slate shingles on the roof. The shed is a simple building with wood plank exterior and a gable roof with artificial slate and is rectangular in footprint. The privy, which is clad in vertical wood planks, has a gabled roof with cedar shake shingles. A volunteer organization provides interpretation at this property.

Significance

The First Rosenkrans House, shed, and privy are contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as they are associated with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as economic, cultural, & social center. The house also meets Criterion C as it reflects the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. The First Rosenkrans House is one of the two oldest homes in Walpack Center.

Walpack Center: Hendershot House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009564

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Hendershot House consists of a dwelling and garage. The dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story frame structure with a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and gable-front roof clad with slate shingles. The dwelling also features an enclosed side porch, a half-glass entry door, and two-over-two wood sash windows. The garage, or wagon house, has a rectangular footprint and is set on a concrete foundation. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding and has a side-gable roof with deteriorated asphalt shingles.

Significance

The Hendershot House and garage are contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as their association with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as economic, cultural, & social center. The property also meets Criterion C as it reflects the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. The Hendershot House was, similar to the Christie House, built in Walpack Center by a nearby creamery for its workers and represents a continuation into the early-20th century of the traditional village style.

Walpack Center: Methodist Church

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082541

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Churches/
Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The Walpack Center Methodist Church is a center steeple frame church with a parged stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a square central tower capped by a pyramidal roof. The double, paneled doors are set within a segmental arch opening framed by a decorative hood. Segmental arch window openings have similar hoods and are multi-paned. The entry door is surmounted by a round arch opening that has slated, pointed arch shutters. Scrolled brackets are present in the deep eaves. A volunteer organization provides interpretation at this property.

Significance

The Walpack Center Methodist Church is contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as it is associated with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as economic, cultural, & social center. The church also meets Criterion C as it reflects the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. The 1871 church displays a country version of Italianate styling, the only structure in the district with evidence of outside architectural influence. The decorative trompe l'oeil treatment (visual illusion) on the church interior—the plaster on the walls and ceiling are painted to appear three-dimensional—adds an additional element of uniqueness.

Walpack Center: Post Office

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009559

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The one-and-a-half-story frame structure measures 22 feet wide and 35 feet deep and is set on a rubble fieldstone foundation. The façade features a full-width front porch supported by square posts. The double-door entry with half-light paneled doors is recessed and flanked by large display windows. Overall, the building has clapboard siding, cornice and eave molding, a brick chimney, and a slate shingle roof with snow guards. One two-over-two wood sash window is found on the rear elevation.

Significance

The Walpack Post Office is contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as it is associated with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as economic, cultural, & social center. The structure is a good example of a late-19th-century country store and post office.

Walpack Center: Second Robbins House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Administration
(housing)

Description

The Second Robbins House property consists of a dwelling and a garage. The two-story house, which is three bays wide and two bays deep, features a concrete block foundation, hipped roof front porch, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The garage is a single-story concrete-block structure with a gable roof with exposed rafters and asphalt shingles.

Significance

The Second Robbins House is contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as it is associated with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as economic, cultural, & social center. The house also meets Criterion C as it reflects the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. The garage is a non-contributing building as it was constructed outside the period of significance for the district.

Walpack Center: Second Rosenkrans House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009563

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Walpack Center Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Second Rosenkrans House is a two-and-a-half-story gable front house that features a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, four-panel doors, and a slate shingle clad roof.

Significance

The Second Rosenkrans House is contributing to the Walpack Center Historic District under Criterion A as they are associated with Walpack Valley as a 19th-century rural service center of Upper Delaware Valley that served surrounding isolated farms as an economic, cultural, and social center. The house also meets Criterion C as it reflects the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. The house was built as a replacement for the original church parsonage lost to fire in 1905.

Westbrook-Bell Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009542
Eligibility: NR Listed December 3, 1980
Contributing Resources on Property: 4
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local
Historic Context: Settlement/Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Westbrook-Bell Property consists of the house, two barns, and a privy. The circa 1725 Dutch-style house, which measures 40 feet by 23 feet, is a one-and-one-half-story building constructed with random-course masonry. It has a steeply pitched side-gable roof that is covered with wood shingles. A late-18th-century one-and-one-half-story, random-course, rear ell addition was added to the east corner of the house, creating an “L” shape. An early-20th-century, one-story frame shed addition is on the northwest elevation of the late-18th-century rear ell addition. It is covered with weatherboard siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Barn No. 1 is a gable-front timber-frame barn that measures 21.5 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The barn has a fieldstone foundation, vertical board siding with some battens, and a corrugated steel roof. A second, side-gable, timber-frame barn, which measures 26 feet wide by 40 feet long, has a roughly squared fieldstone foundation, vertical board siding, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The one-story frame privy has a rectangular footprint that sits on a “U” shaped concrete foundation.

Significance

The Westbrook-Bell House, barns, and privy are all contributing to the Old Mine Road Historic District as they contribute to the overall character of the district and represent the agriculture area of significance of the historic district. The complex also contributes to the Minisink National Historic Landmark, being one of the two remaining structures from the original settlement of Minisink. The Westbrook-Bell House was built circa 1725 by Johannes Westbrook, Jr., one of the earliest settlers in the region. The Westbrook-Bell House is a typical and well-preserved example of early colonial Dutch domestic architecture.

Peters Valley: Bevans Garage

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082191

Eligibility: Eligible 2007 as contributing to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Cultural Landscape

Description

The one-story Bevans Garage was built around 1900. It is a front-gable, frame structure with vertical board wood siding and a corrugated metal roof. It sits on concrete block piers. The prominent feature on the front of the building is a sliding wooden door. There is a six-pane window on the north side of the garage and a man-door at the rear.

Significance

The Bevans Garage contributes to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A as it is representative of the agricultural context of the district. It is located close to the road and, while in poor condition, still contributes to the cultural landscape.

Peters Valley: Gilbert Smith Corn Crib

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 2019 as contributing to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 5

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Cultural Landscape

Description

The Gilbert Smith Corn Crib was built around 1915. It is a front-gable, frame structure with chicken wire surrounding the frame and an asphalt shingle roof. The corn crib sits on grade. Gilbert Smith is a half-acre property that also includes the following non-contributing buildings: a diminutive, one-story, gable-front dwelling; a collapsed chicken coop; a greenhouse in extremely poor condition; a collapsed privy, and a florist shop constructed around 1950 (after the end of the Peters Valley Historic District's period of significance). The diminutive dwelling is one story, and the front gable roof is sheathed with three-tab asphalt shingles.

Little is known about the history of the Gilbert Smith property. It is not mentioned in the National Register Nomination nor in Kevin C. Perry's 2003 History of Peters Valley except as perhaps part of the farmhouse property next door. The buildings were all erected in the early-20th century as outbuildings on a small individual farm. There is a strong possibility that the small house could be a converted farm stand that belonged to the McVoy House on the neighboring property to the north before that larger property was subdivided.

Significance

The corn crib contributes to the historic character of the rural service center and has retained a high degree of architectural integrity. Although the chicken wire sides probably have replacement chicken wire, the inherent agricultural purpose of this structure remains clear.

Calno Schoolhouse

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: 1993 for listing as contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Schools

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Good

Current Use: Cultural Landscape

Description

The Calno Schoolhouse is a one-story vernacular frame building with a front-facing gable roof. The building, which measures 22 feet and 4.5 inches wide and 30 feet and 5 inches deep, sits on a cast-in-place concrete slab. The exterior walls are clad with historic painted Dutch lap siding and the roof is clad with slate.

Significance

The Calno Schoolhouse is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District. Though the 1877 building is no longer used as a schoolhouse, the building retains enough original exterior features such as the siding, fenestration patterns, and overall form to retain its integrity of design, feeling, and association and contribute to the historic district.

Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082720, 082722, 082724, 082725,
082726, 082727, 082733, 082735, 082752,
082753, 082755, 082759

Eligibility: Eligible 1993

Contributing Resources on Property: 13

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 23

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

There are 36 structures on the Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec (KEP) property. Todd Cabin, the 5 cabins clustered around it, the latrine, the washstand, Beech Cabin, Millburn Cabin, Cook's Cabin, Chestnut Cabin, and the Ranger Station and garage were all built in 1938. Many of the other buildings were built after 1964 when the camp was given a grant. The ranger station and garage are located along the road on the southwest side of the lake. The rifle range and concrete block garages are just northwest of it. Only one house with an adjacent structure sits on the south side of the lake. Both of these are in poor condition. The hospital, park headquarters, dining hall, and recreation area are in the middle of the camp. The dining hall appears to be two structures that are joined together. Latrines and washstands of simple and similar construction are scattered throughout the park.

Significance

Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec meets Criterion A for its association with one of the most intact Boy Scout camps within DEWA and Criterion C as displaying characteristics typical of the "Adirondack Camp" or "Rustic" architectural style. Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec has local significance as part of the significant historical development of the recreational use of DEWA. The camp was established in 1937, reached its peak in volume of scouts it served by the late 1960s and closed in 1972. The camp displays a variety of architectural styles from 1938 "Adirondack Camp" lodges to utilitarian CMU 1960s buildings.

Todd Cabin, one of the original buildings at the camp, is a largely intact example of a wood-frame dining/activities hall once found in most camps built in the region. Through the decades that followed its construction, the building remained unaltered through several changes in use.

Chado Farm

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: Buildings – 082427, 082433, 082782, 082783, 082785, 082786, 082787, 082792, 082797; Cultural Landscape Features – 082784, 082790, 082791, 082795, 082796, 082798, 322073

Eligibility: Eligible 1997

Contributing Resources on Property: 10

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant (Dwellings, Outbuildings); Administration (Barns and Outbuildings)

Description

Chado Farm consists of a house, an upper barn, lower barn, caretaker's house, garden shed, salt shed, smokehouse, and two silos. The Chado house is a two-story Colonial Revival-style structure on a rubblestone foundation. The side-gable dwelling features a slate roof with a central chimney, aluminum siding, a full-width entry porch, and two over two double-hung windows. The caretaker's house, constructed in 1932, is a Craftsman-style two-story structure with a stucco-clad first floor, clapboard siding on the upper floor, fish scale siding in the gable ends, six over one sash windows, gable-front wall dormers, and deep eaves with cornice returns. The front porch of the structure has collapsed. The Chado Upper Barn is a U-shaped building, comprised of three connected structures that were constructed as separate structures in the late-19th century. These structures were joined and subsequently altered in the early- to mid-20th century. The Chado Upper Barn is connected to the Chado Lower Barn (also known as the horse barn, NPS List of Classified Structures #082792) by two one-story hyphens. The ruins of Chado Silo #1, and extant Silos #2 and #3, are also located next to the Upper Chado Barn. A portion of the Upper Barn collapsed in 2021 due to heavy snow load.

The Horse Barn is a large, 150-foot by 50-foot gambrel roof structure with a concrete foundation, German board siding, a diamond pattern asphalt-shingle-clad roof, and six roof ventilators. The garden shed is a small, gable-front frame structure with drop siding, six pane windows, and a half-light panel door. The smokehouse is a tall, two-level building with German-board siding in the gable ends and stucco cladding below. The salt shed is a one-story side-gable structure that is five bays wide and one bay deep and clad with corrugated steel siding. Four of the five bays are open and separated by wood posts.

Significance

Chado Farm is significant under Criterion C as part of an early-20th century Upper Delaware Valley farmstead in the Flatbrook Valley in DEWA. Chado Farm is a relatively intact example of the farm type, whose buildings and structures continue to clearly convey various layers of cultural history, including late-19th- to early-20th-century agriculture, mid-20th-century recreation, and mid-20th-century agricultural use as a horse training center.

Agricultural use of the Chado Farm property began in the mid-19th century by the Fuller family. In 1868, Obidiah and Margaret Fuller of Walpack Township sold the property to Benjamin Cole. He and his heirs farmed the property until it was sold to Frederick A. Doll in 1926. It is thought that Doll used the farm as a summer residence and added many of the extant buildings. After Doll's death in 1934, ownership of the property changed hands several times until 1952, when Frank J. and Dorothy D. Chapot purchased the property and converted it to a horse farm and equestrian training center; their son, Frank D. Chapot, was a long-time member of the US Equestrian Team and a winner of several medals at the Olympics and other national and international games. In 1972, the Chapots sold the farm to the US government.

Coppermine Inn

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082768, 082770

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 4

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Settlement/Transportation/Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Coppermine Inn property has a large inn, apartment, cool house, and pump house. A long entrance road angles downhill from River Road to the building locations and terminates in an open parking area northeast of the inn. The pump house is located south of the house. Below the inn, a remnant of the original 1820s road alignment of the River Road can be seen (Columbia and Walpack Turnpike). The three-story inn, constructed of fieldstone on the lower two floors and wood frame on the third floor, features a hipped roof porch with round tapered columns along the façade and side elevations. The apartment is a two-and-one-half-story frame building with wood siding that is set on a concrete-block foundation. The stone and concrete cool house was originally constructed of stone, but at some point, probably in the mid-20th century, concrete was poured over the top of the structure, creating a platform with a rectangular opening. The small rectangular pump house was constructed circa 1950 of concrete block.

Significance

The Coppermine Inn is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criteria A and C. The Inn was originally owned by Henry Shoemaker from circa 1790 to 1826. The Shoemakers seem to have operated a ferry, and the inn served people waiting to be transported on the ferry. The property's significance comes from its association with the early river crossing enterprises that were essential to the early economy of the Upper Delaware River Valley, as well as its association with the locally prominent Shoemaker family.

The apartment, associated with the Coppermine Inn, is also contributing to the Old Mine Road Historic District as it is representative of the increased use of the automobile and its impact on resort properties in

the area. The cool house and pump house also contribute to the Old Mine Road Historic District because they were constructed under the Von Hagen ownership of the property as part of the resort development. Both buildings have diminished integrity of materials because of their deteriorated condition but retain their integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, location, setting, and association.

Depue House

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009540

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Settlement

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Depue House is a two-story and cellar, single-pile, stucco-coated stone structure. The house was constructed in two phases. The southwest kitchen section, probably dating to the very late-18th century, was originally a single-story masonry structure and dates much earlier than the northeast section, which likely was built in the first quarter of the 19th century.

The house lacks most of the original interior wooden finishes such as trim, fireplace mantels, and cupboards, which were excellent representations of late-18th- to early-19th-century finish carpentry and design, and most remaining components of the house are in poor condition.

Significance

The Depue House is a contributing building to the Old Mine Road Historic District. The Depue family was one of the first to settle in the upper Delaware Valley in the early-18th century. The house has sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic district.

DeRemer Property Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009546, 082236

Eligibility: NR Listed 1984

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The DeRemer Property is comprised of an 1850 house and the ruins of an 1860 barn. The two-and-a-half-story, side-gable house is five bays wide and two bays deep with a one-and-a-half-story ell and rear shed addition. The house has a rubblestone foundation, clapboard siding, hipped roof and shed roof porches, two-over-two windows, interior end chimneys, and deep eaves with cornice returns.

Significance

The DeRemer Property is a good example of local mid-Victorian architecture with many sophisticated architectural details and a wealth of interior molding. The property is contributing to the Millville Historic and Archeological District. As a contributing property, it meets Criterion A as part of the Millville settlement area (Montague Township) that was a 19th-century milling center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as reflecting the town's plain, functional architectural heritage. It is situated along Shimers Brook and the Old Mine Road, the name given to the roughly 100-mile-long New Jersey portion of a connected series of roads that linked the Hudson River at Kingston, New York, with the Delaware River in Sussex and Warren counties in New Jersey. Settlement and milling activity began in this area around 1750, and milling continued into the closing decades of the 19th century. The town of Millville served surrounding farms as an economic, cultural, and social center.

Miller Farm

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082369, 082641

Eligibility: Eligible 2020 for NR-Listing as contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Fair

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Miller Farm is a former farm complex located between the current and historic alignments of Old Mine Road. The original road, which runs along the northwest side of the complex, now serves as the entrance drive for the property. The complex consists of a barn, wagon shed, foundation ruins of the circa 1812 house that burned in 2012, and an earthen dam and pond that is separated from the complex by the original Old Mine Road. The barn is a two-story timber-frame 30-foot by 40-foot gambrel-roof barn. A cast-in-place concrete foundation supports the building, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. A small central opening at the center of the south elevation connected the barn to an adjacent connected animal shed with a wood-enclosed ramp; the animal shed collapsed in 2021 due to snow load. The wagon shed is a one-and-one-half-story timber-frame building with a low slope front-gabled roof and is partially collapsed. A stone foundation supports the 26-foot wide by 30-foot deep building. The Miller Farm is across Old Mine Road from the Abraham Van Campen Farm.

Significance

At the time of listing on the National Register, the Miller House was a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District. However, the house was destroyed by fire in 2012 and thus the Miller House has become a non-contributing resource within the district. The barn and wagon shed are eligible as contributing buildings in the Old Mine Road Historic District as they contribute to the overall character of the district and represent the agriculture area of significance of the Old Mine Road Historic District.

Nelden Stonehouse

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009543
Eligibility: Eligible 2009
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 3
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Settlement
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The Nelden Stonehouse property consists of the house and three outbuildings: woodshed, privy, and closed shed. The house is a one-story structure that is three bays wide and one bay deep. The stone house features a full basement with an exterior access door on the side elevation, mixed rubble stone walls, nine-over-six and six-over-six windows, an interior replacement brick chimney, and a cedar shingle roof. The outbuildings were all moved to the site in the 1990s. A partner organization provides interpretation at the property.

Significance

The Nelden Stonehouse meets Criterion A as part of an early-19th-century village in the Upper Delaware Valley and as one of the region's early schoolhouses. The stone house meets Criterion C as reflecting the architectural heritage of the region and is one of the few remaining structures in the village of Brick House near the Old Mine Road. All but a few buildings in the village were demolished or moved in 1953 to build an approach to the Milford-Montague Toll Bridge on the Delaware River. The structure was thought to have been built circa 1820 by George Nelden as a temporary residence while his nearby frame house (LCS ID# 009544) was being constructed. It began its use as a school by 1827, making it one of the region's earliest schoolhouses. After the mid-19th century, when residents built a new school, the building served several reported uses, including as a residence and as a blacksmith shop. The outbuildings are non-contributing to the complex as they were constructed in the 1990s and moved to the site.

Smith-Dodd Property

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 338647

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Smith-Dodd house features a two-and-a-half-story fieldstone structure with an offset entry and nine-over-six, six-over-six, and four-over-four double-hung windows and a one-and-a-half-story frame kitchen addition with a central entry flanked by six over six windows. A small, shed roof porch shelters the main entry. The fieldstone section measures 40 feet by 30 feet and has hand-hewn mortise and tenon framing and recessed end chimneys. The kitchen addition is typical of the traditional Upper Delaware Valley form.

Significance

The Smith-Dodd property is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criteria A and C as it reflects the recreational and architectural heritage of the region. The Smith family settled all along this stretch of Old Mine Road, and the house is purported to have been built by Jacob Smith in either 1803 or 1813. In 1841, this farm became the property of Dr. Thomas Roe, a prominent physician in Sussex County, as a result of his marriage to Susanna Smith. The farm was noted for its fruit orchards in the late nineteenth to early-20th century when it was owned by Jacob and Susan Kyle and was appropriately named “Cherry Hill Farm.” In 1924 the farm was purchased by Charles Wood, who used it as a summer residence. In 1956 John Bruce Dodd and his wife Cherry bought the property and used it as their year-round residence and an architect’s office.

Andrew Snable Property

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009538
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Poor
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Andrew Snable property consists of a house and an outbuilding. The house, built circa 1844, is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable structure that has coursed rubble stone walls, one of which has been finished with stucco; a shed roof porch, a rear shed roof addition, end brick chimneys, and six-over-six windows. The façade has two entrances flanked by paired window openings. The front porch is supported by plain wood posts. The two-story rear addition is of frame construction with some areas of clapboard missing. The wood-frame shed is three bays wide with wooden vertical plank siding. Modern standing-steam metal clads the low-sloped side-gable roof and rafter tails are exposed at the eaves.

Significance

The Andrew Snable Property meets National Register Criterion C for design and is one of the few surviving 19th-century stone houses that were once common in the DEWA area. It is a contributing resource to the dairy farm complex that operated on the site between the 1850s and the 1890s. The Andrew Snable House was built sometime between 1800, when Andrew Snable purchased the property, and 1844, the date on a gable stone. The wooden shed is non-contributing.

Bevans-Hellwig Property

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 009539
Eligibility: Eligible 1993
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Settlement
Interpretive Value: Fair
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Good
Current Use: Landscape Feature

Description

The Bevans-Hellwig property includes a side-gable fieldstone building, which measures approximately 11 feet by 20 feet and has a wood shingle roof and brick end chimney. The façade features a wood plank door and a small window with a two-pane fixed sash and a louvered vent. One gable end has a window opening high in the gable while the other has a small, wood-frame opening that offset and is enclosed with plywood and a small louvered vent. The rear elevation has a window similar to the façade. The Bevans-Hellwig House was originally a one-room house constructed circa 1830. Beginning around 1850, it served as a kitchen attached to the rear of a larger house (now removed).

Significance

The Bevans-Hellwig property is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criteria A and C. Though the building is only a remnant of the original Bevins-Hellwig farm, it contributes to the historic district through it is associated with the early settlement and building tradition within the district. The significant character-defining features of the building are the fieldstone walls, fenestration, wood shingle roof, and interior brick chimney.

Knight Farm

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 082766

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context:

Agriculture/Recreation

Interpretive Value: Fair

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Knight house is a one-and-a-half-story vernacular farm house with a stone foundation, lap siding, and a slate roof with two gable-front dormers. The house exhibits some characteristics of the New Jersey Dutch dwelling type and was constructed at the beginning of the 19th century. The front porch was added in the second half of the 19th century.

Significance

The Knight house is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criteria A and C as it reflects the architectural heritage of the region and the history of the region as a summer destination. The property operated as a farm in the 19th century and as a summer home after 1909.

Jane Layton Property

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 2017

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture/Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Jane Layton House faces southeast and comprises two distinct sections: a one-and-a-half-story Upper Delaware Valley cottage with Greek revival details and a Federal Vernacular I-House with a two-story main block and two one-story shed additions at the northwest side. The cottage is clad in wood clapboard siding and is four-bays wide by one-bay deep. The I-house section is three-bays wide by two-bays deep and covered in shiplap wood siding. To the northwest of the I-house is a large, very low, tarred shed-roof shiplap-clad addition on a stone foundation, with stone steps leading to a recessed doorway on the east side.

Significance

The Jane Layton Property is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The house was originally part of a farm when the area was primarily agricultural. As the area became more of a tourist destination in the 20th century, the dwelling evolved as the farm's land was sold for recreational use, and eventually, a sporting goods store was added to the property. The Jane Layton Property is, therefore, representative of the agricultural and recreational historic contexts because it changed over time following the historical trends of the area. The house retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, location, feeling, and association, although its condition is poor.

Lennington Farm

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 2008

Contributing Resources on Property: 18

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

Lennington Farm is comprised of the main house, tenant house, machine shed, barn, chicken coop, animal pens, and bird pens. The two-and-a-half-story frame house is six bays wide and three bays deep with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, two-over-two wood sash windows, and a slate shingle-clad roof. A rear, one-story addition has German siding and a metal roof. The original full-width porch of the house has collapsed and been removed. The one-story, side-gable tenant house features German siding, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a corrugated metal roof. The L-shaped connected barn complex includes two hay barns, an animal pen, and a chicken coop. Hay Barn #1 has almost completely collapsed. The corner structure that connected the two hay barns has also collapsed but Hay Barn #2, the animal pen, and chicken coop remain standing. The gable-front machine shed has a stone pier foundation, vertical board siding, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The building's shed roof extension has collapsed. A side-gable privy has vertical board siding and a wood shingle roof. A side-gable outhouse has vertical board siding and a corrugated metal roof; while a second outhouse is a gable-front structure with the same siding and roofing materials. There were three bird pens on the complex, all of which remain extant; though the roof of one of the pens has collapsed. One of the four animal pens on the complex has collapsed. The remaining three have side-gable and sheds roof forms with vertical board and German siding.

Significance

Lennington Farm is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the collection of agricultural outbuildings that remain extant. The buildings on the farm include the early 19th section of the present house, wagon house, hay barn, and livestock barn. These were constructed by Elias H. Smith, who acquired the property in 1835 as an heir of Jacob Smith. The house was enlarged at the turn of the 19th century. Charles and Lena Lennington became owners in 1931 and constructed many of the outbuildings on the property.

Nelden-Hornbeck Farmhouse

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 082486, 082487, 082488, 009544, 082666

Eligibility: Eligible 2004

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Nelden-Hornbeck Farmhouse is a two-story, wood-frame structure in an L-shaped plan. A one-story, rubble stone outkitchen is connected to the main house via a wood-frame hyphen at the west gable end wall of the south leg of the house. A one-story hipped roof porch sits in the ell of the house sheltering the main entry. Both the house and outkitchen have rubble stone foundations. The house has weatherboard walls, nine-over-six and six-over-six sash windows, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The outkitchen has a wood shingle roof.

Significance

The Nelden-Hornbeck Farmhouse meets Criterion A for association with a farm that illustrates a continuum of agricultural practices typical to the region in the 19th through 20th centuries, and Criterion C as a well-preserved early farmhouse with later additions and an early detached stone kitchen, one of few such kitchens that remain in northwestern New Jersey. The property's assemblage of landscape features reflects the traditions, landscape organization, and patterns of land use associated with local agriculture. The Nelden-Hornbeck Farm is the site of the oldest apple orchard in the National Park Service, though the orchard is not currently productive. The period of significance for the property is 1817 to 1947. The stone kitchen, built around 1800, is thought to be the earliest part of the house and the ell added around 1836. Around 1860, one-story shed-roof additions were built on the west and south walls of the main house. The frame portion of the house is in poor condition, but the stone summer kitchen is in fair condition.

Salamovka House

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 009535

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Fair

Integrity: Low

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

Salamovka House is a two-story frame structure that has been added onto throughout its history. The building was originally a Greek Revival style, side-gable structure with two entry doors flanked by multi-pane windows. A 5-bay center hall structure with a raised fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, a wrap-around porch, and square cupola was added to the side and rear elevations of the original house.

Significance

Salamovka House is a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criteria A and C reflecting the recreational and architectural heritage of the region. The building originally served as a farmhouse. In 1904, it was purchased by Samuel Garis, who enlarged the house and converted it into a hunting lodge known as Flatbrookville Hotel. In 1926 it was purchased by Andrew and Nelda Salama, who ran it as a communal summer retreat for New York artists and actors in the 1920s to 1940s. The additions and alterations constructed in the late-19th and early-20th centuries diminished the house's historical and structural integrity, and there is a substantial amount of rot and loss of historic fabric.

Silver Spray Farm (Shoemaker-Houck Farm)

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 009536, 082583, 082584, 082585, 082487, 082588, 082589, 082590, 082591, 082592

Eligibility: NR Listed 1979

Contributing Resources on Property: 10

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Low

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

Silver Spray Farm consists of a two-story house, two barns, a milk house, ice house, privy, machine shed, farm shed, and two tenant houses. The two-story coursed-stone house was constructed in 1822 and is five bays wide with nine-over-six and six-over-one wood sash windows and a paneled front door with a four-light transom. The rear elevation has a one-and-a-half-story stone and one-story frame addition. Brick interior end chimneys are found on the main block while a large brick chimney is located in the rear wing. The English barn has a fieldstone foundation, board and batten siding, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. A gable-front milk house with concrete foundation and novelty board siding is attached to the northwest corner of this barn. The heifer barn is a later structure with a concrete foundation and lower wall, board and batten on the upper walls, and eight square window openings on each side elevation. The ice house is a one-and-a-half-story stone building with scalloped edge vertical boards in the gable ends, wood batten doors, four-over-one and three-over-three windows, and a screened-in porch on the east end of the building. The two tenant houses are wood-frame structures: one with a side-gable roof and the other with a gable-front roof. Both the machine shed and the small, side-gable shed have board and batten siding with scalloped edges in the gable ends. The gable-front privy has a concrete foundation, novelty siding, and wood shake shingles on the roof. The stone house and the milkhouse/creamery are in fair condition, and the remaining structures are in poor condition.

Significance

Silver Spray Farm meets Criteria A and C as part of a farm that illustrates broader trends in the 19th- and 20th-century-agricultural history of the Upper Delaware Valley. The Shoemaker-Houck House is significant under Criterion C as a good example of a substantial rural dwelling of the early-19th-century, combining country simplicity with superior craftsmanship. The farm provides evidence of various layers of cultural history from the early-19th-century to its mid-20th-century agricultural use and illustrates transitions that farms underwent in response to changing ownership and the changing agricultural economy.

Smith-Birchenough Farm

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 082360

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 4

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Smith-Birchenough Farm, situated along the south side of Old Mine Road, consists of a dwelling, a large gabled barn, a circa 1955 concrete silo, and a circa 1955 milk house. The house is located southeast of the farm complex on the southwest corner of Ennis Road. The barn, silo, and milkhouse are approximately 250 feet to the north of the house along Old Mine Road. The two-story Greek Revival-style house has a full-width front porch, a one-and-a-half-story kitchen wing, and a shed roof addition. The barn is a large 32-foot-wide by 80-foot-long Pennsylvania bank barn with a concrete-stave silo on its northern end. The barn has a stone foundation, vertical plank siding, and a slate roof. The milk house is a large 18-foot-wide by 50-foot-long gable-front wood building with a stone foundation, vertical plank siding, and a corrugated metal roof. The concrete-stave silo is set on a poured-concrete foundation and has a metal domed roof.

Significance

The Smith-Birchenough House, Barn, Silo, and Milk House are contributing buildings in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion A because they represent the agricultural practices in the area that evolved over time. The barn was likely constructed during the tenure of the Smith family, who had a long history on the property. The silo and milk house were likely constructed by Birchenough, who operated a dairy farm on the property. Though some of the buildings have diminished integrity due to rot and structural issues, the buildings still retain sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, and setting to reflect the agricultural history of the region and remain contributing within the historic district.

Boehme Barn

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: NR-listed 1975 as contributing to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Poor

Integrity: Low

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Boehme Barn stands on the east side of Old Mine Road and is oriented northeast-southwest. The structure is set back approximately 400 feet from the road. The Boehme Barn is a large heavy-timber-frame bank barn. The wood-frame two-story barn sits on a solid fieldstone foundation. It is capped with a slate-shingle gambrel roof and sided with vertical boards.

Significance

The Boehme Barn is eligible under Criteria A, C, and D as a contributing resource of the Old Mine Road Historic District. The barn is part of the cultural landscape of Old Mine Road and illustrates the presence of farms along the road during the 19th century that depended on the road for their livelihood (Criterion A). It is also an intact and well-preserved example of a 19th-century timber-framed bank barn that illustrates the building traditions and craftsmanship of the Upper Delaware Valley. An agricultural building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. The timber-framed Boehme Barn meets Criterion D for its potential to enlarge the understanding of hand-hewn, joined timber framing and mid-19th-century barn construction methods of the Upper Delaware Valley.

The barn is the only remaining building associated with a farm that used to be at the site. While the building is in good condition, there is no historic context related to agriculture, it is barely visible from Old Mine Road, there are no viable adaptive reuses for the barn, and access to the site is poor.

Daniel Decker Ferry Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: 082711

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing resource to Old Mine Road Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Fair

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Daniel Decker Ferry property lies approximately 800 feet south of Old Mine Road and 600 feet northwest of the Delaware River. The main house is L-shaped in plan and faces north. The property's shed sits approximately 120 feet south of the main house and runs lengthwise southwest to northeast. The house is a long one-and-a-half-story house with two later rear additions. The older portion has a stone foundation while the newer parts have concrete foundations. The wood frame shed is rectangular in plan, is one-story tall, and takes the saltbox form. Novelty siding clads the exterior of the shed and asphalt shingles clad what remains of the roof.

Significance

The Decker Ferry House is a contributing building to the Old Mine Road Historic District. The Decker Ferry shed is a non-contributing resource in the Old Mine Road Historic District as severe deterioration of the shed has resulted in a loss of the structure's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The Daniel Decker Ferry House was originally constructed in the early-19th century. The land itself has a significant association with the ferry that used to cross the river at that location; however, the house itself has limited association with the ferry although it was used as the ferry owners' residence. The house is in poor condition with significant loss of integrity due to vandalism and deterioration. The sill plate on the house is rotted all the way around the structure. The outbuildings are present as foundation ruins.

Heron's Nest

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: N/A
Eligibility: Eligible 2007
Contributing Resources on Property: 2
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation
Interpretive Value: Poor
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Poor
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Heron's Nest property consists of a house and a combination two-car garage and apartment. The house at Heron's Nest is a fieldstone and frame structure. The two-story stone house, built into the side of a hill, was constructed in 1830 by John Ennis as evidenced by a date stone located high in the wall. A two-story frame addition was constructed on the west side of the dwelling along with a small wing on the north side in 1860. Both are clad with stucco. The garage/apartment has a riverstone-faced ground story and a stuccoed upper story. The building also features shed dormers, knee braces, and wooden stairs that lead to a narrow balcony, which has fallen since 1991.

Significance

Heron's Nest is eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Recreation as it represents the remodeling of a 19th-century rural residence for vacation/leisure use in the second quarter of the 20th century. The property is a representative example of important recreational development trends of the Upper Delaware Valley from the 1920s to the 1950s. Heron's Nest also exemplifies the transition from a 19th-century farmstead into the seasonal summer home of horticulturalist Frank Stoll.

The Heron's Nest house has significant structural issues due to the collapse of a modern addition that has compromised the original stone house.

Dorothy Hill Property

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: 082395
Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as contributing to Old Mine Road Historic District
Contributing Resources on Property: 2
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Poor
Integrity: Low
Condition: Poor
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Dorothy Hill House is located on the gravel section of Old Mine Road in Walpack Township, NJ. The house is situated facing east on a slight rise. The house and privy are set back from the road approximately 50 feet. The Dorothy Hill House is a one-story structure with a stone foundation, wood clapboard walls with wide fascia, and an exterior stone chimney on its north elevation. The side-gable slate roof has shallow eaves, a metal ridge cap, and a brick chimney in the center of the west slope. A circa 1930 addition extends off the south elevation and has a foundation of brick piers with cobblestone infill, clapboard siding, and a side-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The privy is a small one-story single privy with wood board-and-batten walls with wide fascia.

Significance

The Dorothy Hill House is a contributing building to the Old Mine Road Historic District. The privy, which was likely constructed during the tenure of the Smith family who farmed the property from 1881 to 1924, is also a contributing resource within the Old Mine Road Historic District.

The Dorothy Hill Property is in poor condition and has lost historic integrity as a result.

Johnson-Losey Property

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 1993

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Fair

Integrity: Low

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The one-and-a-half-story Johnson-Losey House, which faces Old Mine Road on a slope above the Delaware River, has a fieldstone basement, weatherboard walls, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The house is of frame construction on a fieldstone basement. The exterior walls are weatherboarded, the side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A stuccoed brick chimney stack rises from within the north gable end; its function appears to have been supplanted by a more recent cinder block stack erected outside the north wall, beside which is the bulkhead to the cellar. A second, larger, cinder block chimney is located outside the south end wall; it is mostly dismantled, leaving a gap in the eaves. The rear porch does not appear to be original, nor are the two cinder-block chimneys. The date of the collapsing pent roof across the west elevation is unknown. Most of the first- and second-floor sash are missing, and the foundation is in very poor condition.

Significance

The Johnson-Losey House is eligible as a contributing building in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the building tradition of the Upper Delaware Valley with its two-room plan and one-and-a-half-story side-gable form. The construction date of the house is believed to be circa 1860 with the first occupant being Enos Johnson.

Peters Valley: Bevans Old Blacksmith Shop

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: NR-listed 2007 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Poor

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Bevans Old Blacksmith Shop is a 1,912-square-foot English barn constructed in the mid-19th century that has a one-story shed-roof addition that was constructed laterally on the north side of the original barn. The original section on the south is its tallest section. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal sheeting. The barn is built of pegged heavy timber frame and clad in board and batten siding. The front has several small, closed openings. The south side elevation has a fixed six-light window toward the rear and a passenger door in the middle. Across half of the front is an enclosed room with a shed roof that is clad with board and batten siding.

Significance

The Bevans Old Blacksmith Shop is a contributing resource to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A as it is representative of the agricultural context of the district as a 19th-century barn. The barn originally held five box stalls and a feed room and was the commercially operated Bevans Stables for many years. The two-story portion of the barn dates from the mid- to late-19th century, while the one-story additions date from the mid-20th century and were probably added by Addison Bevans for the livery stable.

Peters Valley: Mitchell-Wood House

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: 009573

Eligibility: NR-listed 1980 as a contributing resource to Peters Valley Historic District

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Fair

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Extremely Poor

Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Mitchell-Wood House, constructed circa 1860, is a two-story, four-bay structure with two one-story additions. The house has clapboard siding, two center entries, a projecting bay window with four-over-four sashes, smaller four-over-four sashes on the second story, a wrap-around hipped roof porch supported by simple wood posts, and an exterior rubble stone chimney. The Mitchell-Wood House is in close proximity to the Mitchell-Stone House. The house is used for storage but is in extremely poor condition and structurally unsound.

Significance

The Mitchell-Wood House is contributing to the Peters Valley Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the 19th-century rural service center of the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a reflection of the town's plain, functional architectural heritage with an unusual architectural sophistication. The house displays the small scale and vernacular details characteristic of the district and is an example of a 19th-century farmhouse that has been modified over the years to accommodate the changing needs of rural families.

James Van Campen Property (Blasi)

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: N/A
Eligibility: Eligible 1993
Contributing Resources on Property: 6
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 3
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Poor
Integrity: Low
Condition: Extremely Poor
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The standing buildings on the James Van Campen Property consist of a house, shed, and chicken coop. A barn, outbuilding, two sheds, an agricultural dryer/corn crib, and a privy have collapsed. The two-and-a-half-story house has a stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding, wood sash windows louvered vents, and a slate roof. The five bays of the façade, sheltered by a hipped roof front porch, feature a central entry flanked by windows. One of the two interior, brick end chimneys has lost its stack. The hipped roof porch extended around the front and side elevations, forming the roof of a shed roof extension on the rear elevation. The porch roof is partially collapsed. No window openings are present on the rear elevation. The barn, one of the sheds, and the dryer/corn crib have collapsed. The house is in poor condition and the remaining outbuildings are very deteriorated.

Significance

The James Van Campen House, shed, and chicken coop are eligible to be contributing buildings in the Old Mine Road Historic District under Criterion A for their association with the agricultural history of the region. The house, constructed circa 1880, is an example of a center-hall I house. The property was originally owned by Benjamin Shoemaker in the 1850s and was sold to Moses Van Campen, Jr. in 1852.

Sadie Van Campen Property

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: N/A
Eligibility: Eligible 2008
Contributing Resources on Property: 6
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 3
Level of Significance: Local
Historic Context: Agriculture/Recreation

Interpretive Value: Poor
Integrity: Low
Condition: Extremely Poor
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The standing buildings on the Sadie Van Campen Property consist of a house, barn, guest house, and two sheds. The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame house has a stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house was constructed circa 1870. The barn, constructed circa 1900, has a concrete and stone foundation, wooden siding, and a corrugated metal roof. The guest house is on a concrete block pier foundation with vertical wooden siding and a Dutch gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. “Shed 2” is a frame building set on grade, with metal siding and a corrugated metal roof. “Shed 3/Garage” is a frame building on a poured concrete and concrete block foundation, with a Dutch gable roof covered in corrugated metal. “Shed 1” has collapsed. All buildings are in extremely poor condition. The construction dates for the guest house, Shed 2, and Shed 3 are not known.

Significance

The house was extensively damaged in the 1955 floods and renovated in 1962. This property once contributed to the feel and setting of the Old Mine Road Historic District as an example of both an early farm complex and the later recreation dwelling seen throughout the district. The first settler on this property was Henry Shoemaker in 1792. The property remained in the Shoemaker family until 1884 when it was sold to Bartley D. Fuller. The Fuller family sold the property in 1909 to Ernest von Hagen. By 1923 the property was primarily used for recreation and was sold many times before 1956 when the Van Campens bought it.

**Appendix C: Descriptions of Individual Historic Properties in
Pennsylvania**

SUMMARY TABLES

Table C-1. Tally of Properties in Pennsylvania by Priority, and Number within Each Category that are Currently Vacant

Category	Number of Properties in Category	Number of Properties Currently Vacant
A	11	6
B	16	8
C	3	2
D	2	2
Total	32	18

Table C-2. Individual Properties, Category of Priority, Current Use, and Number of Historic Buildings on Property in Pennsylvania

Property Name	Category	Current Use	Number of Historic Buildings on Property
Brodhead "Wheat Plains" Farm	A	Vacant	10
Dingmans School	A	Administration	1
Eshback Farm	A	Vacant	5
Metz Ice Plant	A	Vacant	1
Newcomb Property	A	Vacant	1
Charles S. Peirce Property	A	Administration	2
Ramirez-Nadler Solar House	A	Administration	5
Schoonover Mountain House Property	A	Administration	6
Sproul-Aspinall Property	A	Vacant	5
Marie Zimmermann Farm	A	Partnership/Lease	22
Zion Lutheran Church	A	Administration	1
Bushkill Dutch Reformed Church	B	Vacant	2
Callahan House	B	Vacant	1
Childs Park	B	Cultural Landscape	5
Cliff Park	B	Vacant	10
Cold Spring Farm Springhouse	B	Landscape Feature	1
Crane-Goldhardt Property	B	Vacant	3
Dingmans Dutch Reformed Church	B	Lease	1
Dingmans Falls Visitor Center and House	B	Administration	2
Loch Lomond Property	B	Partnership	5
Peters House	B	Vacant	1
Captain Jacob Shoemaker House	B	Administration	1

Property Name	Category	Current Use	Number of Historic Buildings on Property
Slateford Farm	B	Vacant	5
Snyder Property (Dingmans Maintenance)	B	Administration	3
John Turn Farm	B	Interpretation	1
Horace Van Auken Property	B	Vacant	4
Wallace And Jennie Bensley Property (Brisco Mountain House)	C	Vacant	2
Mccarty Property	C	Vacant	1
Michael Farm	C	Vacant	6
Laurel Falls Schoolhouse	D	Vacant	1
Smith-Costello Property	D	Vacant	1

Notes

1. The pages following this table describe individual properties and are organized as shown below—by category, then alphabetically.
2. The table above lists the number of historic buildings on each property, as determined by Step 1 of the process as meeting the minimum criteria for inclusion in the HBS, and the pages for each property also include the number of contributing and non-contributing resources (including non-building structures) as tallied in the National Register or Determination of Eligibility [for listing in the National Register].
3. The following abbreviations are used in this appendix:

- DEWA/the park Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
- LCS ID⁶ List of Classified Structures identification number
- N/A Not Applicable
- NR National Register of Historic Places, National Register
- SHPO State Historic Preservation Office

⁶ The LCS is the National Park Service’s inventory/numbering system for historic and prehistoric structures that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance within units of the national park system. Not all historic buildings have been assigned an LCS identification number, in which case the field is shown as “Not Applicable.”

Brodhead “Wheat Plains” Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082317, 082319, 082321, 082323,
082324, 082326, 083025
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 18
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 11
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Excellent
Integrity: High
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Brodhead “Wheat Plains” Farm complex is adjacent to US Highway 209 and consists of a farmhouse, garage with apartment, frame barn, metal pole barn, corn crib, silo, grain dryer and bin, granary, four metal grain bins, animal shed, spring house, ice house, shed, privy, incinerator, farm stand, a bridge, dam, and cemetery.

The Brodhead farmhouse is a large 2-and-one-half-story frame building. It features a two-story open porch, two-over-two wood sash windows with shutters, three classically detailed gable-front dormers, and a slate shingle roof. The original house was built circa 1770; added on to around 1800; added on to again in the late 1800s; and finally in the early 1900s; and the house retains features from each of its periods. The stone back of one of the gable-end chimneys is exposed on the exterior, a common trait in 18th- and early-19th-century houses in the area. The boxed cornice is returned on the gables, and the eaves are flared in the Dutch manner. The roof is covered with slate. Three late-period dormers adorn the front of the house. Across the center of the facade is a two-story, 20th-century porch. There are two entrances in the front—one early, the other Victorian. The rear ell has a shed roof extension surmounted by a shed roof open porch with Tuscan columns and simple balustrade. The other side of the ell has a one-story screened-in porch.

The fieldstone springhouse has a wood-shingle roof, and a cupola sits behind the dwelling. The two-story garage has clapboard siding, six-over-six windows, a second-story oriel window, and a slate shingle roof. The large, frame bank barn has a fieldstone foundation with a date of 1845 inscribed into one of the stones, drop siding, and a vented cupola. A large gabled addition, located on one of the side elevations of the barn, is clad with drop siding and has a slate shingle roof. A clay tile silo with an octagonal roof is set into the corner of the addition and main barn.

Significance

The Brodhead Farm is listed in the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. The farm was established by one of the earliest families to settle in the Upper Delaware Valley, the Brodheads, and is noted as one of the most prosperous farms in the area.

Dingmans School

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 1996

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Schools

Interpretive Value: Excellent

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Administration

Description

The Dingmans School building functioned as a school from the date of construction in 1932 until 1980. Currently, the building is used as the North Zone Ranger Station. The Dingmans School building is a single-story eclectic Colonial Revival design with a cross-gabled composite roof. Cladding is primarily Cambridge brick and stucco, with brick quoin on all corners. Copper guttering runs along the eave. The raking cornice is symmetrical and spans all elevations. Fenestration is a mix of casement style and multi-paned Georgian wood double-hung windows that have been painted white.

Significance

Dingmans School is significant under Criterion A for its association with the pattern and development of educational buildings located in the Upper Delaware Valley. Dingmans School is significant under Criterion C as an example of institutional Colonial Revival architecture.

The school building was constructed in 1932 at a time when the village schools were being closed because of population loss in the area, and it functioned as a school, meeting the educational needs of the Dingmans Ferry area until 1980 when the building was purchased by the US government.

Eshback Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082438, 082439, 082440, 082441, 082442, 082663, 082664, 626808
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 6
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Excellent
Integrity: High
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

Eshback Farm complex is a cluster of five buildings, situated at the base of a steep, wooded ridge. The complex is located in Pike County, Pennsylvania, 7 miles north of Bushkill. US Route 209 runs between the group of farm buildings and the broad fields which stretch to the river. Along with a two-and-a-half-story stone house, the farm has a large, gambrel roof, L-shaped barn with milk house and terra cotta tile silos; a wagon shed/barn, a concrete block pump house, and a gambrel roof lower barn. A corn crib is no longer standing.

Significance

Eshback Farm is significant as a link in the historical development of the prosperous agricultural society in the Pennsylvania river bottom area of the Upper Delaware Valley. Along with the neighboring “Wheat Plains” Farm, to which it is connected by ties of family, as well as proximity, it has been one of the most continuously prosperous tracts of land in the vicinity and is one of the best-preserved in terms of historic and architectural integrity. The sandstone Jacobus Van Gorden House was built in the late-18th century.

The most notable feature of the complex is a large gambrel-roof barn, which dates to the early-20th century and is a “James Way” barn. The James Manufacturing Company of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin developed plans for barn structures and the dairying equipment inside and sold the plans throughout the country resulting in James Way barns found in many states.

Metz Ice Plant

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082295, 082296, 082657, 083034
Eligibility: NR Listed 2007
Contributing Resources on Property: 4
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Industry
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

Metz Ice Plant, located north of Sawkill Creek and east of US Route 209 at the south end of the Borough of Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, originally served as a mill; the original millrace is located across Sawkill Creek in Dingmans Township. The mill race and ice plant are separated by Sawkill Creek.

Metz Ice Plant building is composed of several blocks representing differing periods of construction and changing uses. The oldest portion of the building is the wood-framed, northeast or main block, constructed for use as a grist mill in 1869. This main block is one and one-half stories in height with a shallow-pitched gambrel roof. Two wood-framed blocks, both one story in height with raised concrete foundations, adjoin the west (rear) wall of the original block. The second addition extends across part of the width of the rear wall of the first addition and its west end is marked by a truncated gable. The remaining additions, of concrete block construction, were built between 1927 and 1950. The millrace runs from a dam upstream and along the south bank of Sawkill Creek. The penstock or flume, which is no longer present, carried water from the hillside above the stream down to the ice factory.

Significance

The Metz Ice Plant, the original portion of which was built in 1869 as a water-powered gristmill, is significant both as a remaining water-powered industrial building within the park and for its later use as a small-scale self-contained ice-making and refrigeration plant. After small-scale Eastern gristmills became unprofitable as a result of competition from the grain belt producers of the Midwest, the building was converted to new uses to take advantage of the need for a year-round supply of ice for residential and commercial refrigeration. It was subsequently expanded to provide commercial cold storage services for commercial clients such as Upper Delaware Valley hotels and boarding houses. Although no longer in active use, the Metz Ice Plant is the only intact water-powered industrial structure in DEWA and was the only manufactured ice plant in the Upper Delaware Valley of Pennsylvania north of the Lehigh Valley.

The building meets National Register Criterion A as an example of water-powered industry, an important facet of the history of 19th- and 20th-century Milford and the Delaware Water Gap region. The property's period of significance begins when the original portion of the building was constructed around 1869 and concludes in 1954. The ending date reflects the continued use of the property and excludes application of the criterion for exceptional importance. The Ice Plant includes the building and three structures: the millrace, millpond, and dam.

Newcomb Property Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 82339, 82340
Eligibility: Eligible 2013
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Settlement
Interpretive Value: Excellent
Integrity: High
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

Located on the west side of River Road on a hillside property with mature trees and plantings, the Newcomb House is sited close to the road and shielded from the street by a retaining wall and tall hedges. The house consists of a three-bay stone section built circa 1768 and a two-bay brick section added about 1840, which created a center hall plan. The dwelling is two stories in height with a gable roof, has opposing chimneys, two-over-two double-hung windows, and a stone foundation. A shed-roofed porch extends the length of the front (east) façade and is accessed by wood stairs at the north end. Concrete stairs interrupt the retaining wall south of the dwelling. The partially exposed foundation is above ground at the front of the house and has a door at the south gable wall. A stone and frame wing is appended at the rear façade and extends beyond the north gable wall. The bricks are hand-formed and reflect the use of brick in the area beginning in the 1840s. A non-contributing spring house is located to the south and downhill of the house. The agricultural fields associated with this dwelling are located between River Road and the Delaware River.

Significance

The Newcomb Property is significant as one of the oldest remaining 18th-century homes on River Road on the Pennsylvania side of the Upper Delaware Valley and as a remnant of early farm settlement in the area and the defense of the area by its residents through the involvement of John Chambers in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolution. The house exhibits the transition from stone as the preferred material in masonry construction to the use of brick beginning in the 1840s.

Charles S. Peirce Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009531, 082239, 082241

Eligibility: Eligible

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1

Level of Significance: National

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Excellent

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Administration

Description

The Charles S. Peirce Property, which lies on the north side of Old Milford Road (US Highway 209), consists of the contributing Peirce House (circa 1870-1934), non-contributing garage (1937), and contributing root cellar (1888). The three-story wood-frame house features a raised stone foundation, shingle siding on the second and third stories, a hipped roof front porch supported by stone piers and decorative wood posts, and a complex intersecting cross-gable roof with a semi-conical tower. The non-contributing one-and-one-half-story frame garage features fieldstone and wood-shingle siding, multi-pane windows, and an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof with a prominent front-gable wall dormer centered on its primary elevation. The root cellar is a one-story front-gabled building constructed of fieldstone laid with mortar.

The Charles S. Peirce Property was determined eligible for listing in 1978 under Criterion B for its association with renowned American philosopher Charles Peirce, with a period of significance from 1888 to 1934, during which the Peirce family owned and occupied the house. Clemensen, in his *Preliminary Historic Resource Study Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Pennsylvania/New Jersey*, proposed that the house was nationally significant under Criteria A, B, and C but did not make recommendations on the contributing/non-contributing status of outbuildings (Clemensen 1996:288).

Ramirez-Nadler Solar House

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082176, 082181, 082185
Eligibility: Eligible 1999
Contributing Resources on Property: 5
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1
Level of Significance: National

Historic Context: Recreation
Interpretive Value: Excellent
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Administration

Description

The Ramirez-Nadler Solar House property is located to the west of Raymondskill Road and northwest of Raymondskill Falls in Dingman Township, Pike County. The house is a one-and-a-half-story, single-family dwelling, oriented toward the southeast and situated upon a high point of the Pocono Plateau overlooking Raymondskill Creek. The house is a wood-framed structure, sheathed in board and batten wood siding set on a bluestone foundation. Originally built in 1910, the house was damaged by fire in 1942. In 1944 Henry Nicholls Wright it to use newly developed passive solar energy technology. In plan, it takes the form of two rectangles meeting at a 120-degree angle. The main feature is a multi-light, insulated glass “solar window,” intended to conserve heat.

Other contributing resources on the property include a garage, caretaker’s house and shed, and silo. There are a number of landscape features on the property including stone retaining walls, a pergola, steps, terraces, and lined garden beds. Stables, constructed in 1973, are non-contributing.

Significance

The Ramirez-Nadler property is eligible for listing under Criterion C because it is the second-earliest example of a designed passive solar house in the United States. Passive solar heat was achieved through an eighteen-foot high, double-insulated glass wall along the entire southern elevation, providing heat to the main rooms of the house on sunny, cold days. The property was also recommended as eligible under Criterion A for its association with the recreation context of the Delaware Valley as a vacation retreat in northeastern Pennsylvania for wealthy New Yorkers.

Schoonover Mountain House Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082490, 082491, 082492, 082493, 082494, 082496

Eligibility: NR Listed 1979

Contributing Resources on Property: 8

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Excellent

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Administration

Description

Located near Community Drive on a gently sloping section of the property, the Schoonover Mountain House is a large, expanded, frame dwelling with a gable roof and field stone foundation. The façade has six irregularly spaced bays with a recessed porch below the second story. The house is clad with clapboard siding and has two-over-two double-hung windows flanked by shutters. Each of the gable walls has an exterior brick chimney. The house is built into the hillside with the basement exposed along one side. The property includes a variety of outbuildings and a barn with two sheds, a garage, a gable-roofed barn with shed addition, and a chicken house. A stream cuts through the property on both sides of Community Drive. Sections of the stream are contained in a concrete and stone-lined waterway. The property also consisted of a pond formed by damming the stream.

Significance

Constructed circa 1850-1860 and expanded through the 19th century, the Schoonover Mountain Property is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Upper Delaware Valley agricultural and recreation contexts, and under Criterion C as an example of a farm that transitioned to a resort in the late-19th-century and back to a farm after a decline in tourism in the mid-20th century. The associated sheds, garage, barns, and other outbuildings, as well as the channelized stream and former pond, are contributing to the Schoonover Mountain House property because they significantly reflect the agricultural period of the property. All of the buildings have a moderate to high degree of integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, location, feeling, and association. However, the condition of the house is deteriorated.

Sproul-Aspinall Property

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 1992

Contributing Resources on Property: 9

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Sproul-Aspinall Property is situated on a secluded wooded site along Adams Creek. It is currently accessed from Sproul Road, a spur that travels northeast from Dingman's Turnpike (Route 739). Historically, Township Road &-138 continued from Sproul Road and across a bridge over Adams Creek to points north; however, the bridge is no longer extant.

The Sproul-Aspinall Property consists of two clusters of buildings. The first grouping stands in a clearing at the northeastern end of Sproul Road, above the creek valley. It consists of the former caretakers' residence and an adjacent barn/stable and shed. In the valley below and along the creek are a hydroelectric powerhouse, a hunting cabin, and a trout pond. Northeast of the caretaker's cottage, Sproul Road curves to the south and leads down to the creek valley and the cabin. A gazebo, ice house, and privy formerly stood near the cabin but are no longer extant. Stone walls remain extant along the creek and in other areas of the property. The Caretaker's Cottage, most likely built in the 1930s, is a one-and-a-half-story bungalow set on a solid concrete foundation and measures 26 feet wide and 44 feet deep. The stable stands northwest of the Caretaker's Cottage and is oriented east/west. It is a two-story wood-frame structure set on a solid concrete foundation and clad in drop weatherboard siding. The hunting cabin is a one-story wood-frame building that sits atop a concrete and wood pier foundation.

The hydroelectric powerhouse complex consists of three basic features: the dam, the mill pond, and the powerhouse itself, all located on Adams Creek. The dam is situated approximately 150 feet upstream from the powerhouse and is an informal concrete and river stone structure that carefully blends in with the rock outcrops of the creek. The dam forms a small mill pond from which water is drawn through a penstock, or iron pipe, to the powerhouse. The powerhouse is a small rectangular structure measuring 18 by 24 feet that is built of coursed stone and capped with a gable roof clad in wood shingles. The roof has recently been repaired/replaced. The fully enclosed rear (east) section of the powerhouse has two levels with the upper level serving as the generator floor. The front (west) section of the powerhouse has an

open bay supported by a stone pier. Within the open bay is a steel overshot water wheel approximately 12 feet in diameter.

Significance

The Sproul-Aspinall Property is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C under the Upper Delaware Valley recreation context developed by A. Berle Clemensen in the *Preliminary Historic Resource Study for Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area* (Clemensen 1996). The recommended period of significance is 1920 to 1940. The property meets Criterion A as a significant example of a recreation property established in the Upper Delaware Valley in the early-20th century. The property's development by William C. Sproul, former governor of Pennsylvania, is representative of the establishment of recreation properties in the Upper Delaware by prominent families. It is the only example of a hunting and fishing camp owned by a private family in DEWA. The grouping of recreation-related buildings and structures that constitute the Sproul-Aspinall Property also meets Criterion C. The buildings and landscape features, albeit modest, embody the characteristics of recreation properties in the Upper Delaware Valley. The powerhouse itself is individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a singular example of a powerhouse built for the production of electricity by water power and designed by Philadelphia architect R. Brognard Okie with careful consideration to picturesque, rustic, and naturalistic aesthetics. Although the other buildings, structures, and landscape features on the property are less distinctive, collectively they convey the significance of the property as a recreation retreat. Although some of the buildings and structures have been lost, the remaining buildings retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the overall sense of the property's historical environment.

Marie Zimmermann Farm

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 082201, 082204, 082207, 082208, 082210, 082214, 082216, 082219, 082220, 082228, 082644, 082845, 082847, 009527, 009528

Eligibility: NR Listed 1979

Contributing Resources on Property: 20

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 3

Level of Significance: National

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Excellent

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Partnership/Lease

Description

Marie Zimmermann Farm is located just above US Route 209 about four miles south of Milford in Pike County, Pennsylvania. This 1225.8-acre farmstead contains the structures, buildings, and cultural landscape features from the time nationally known Arts and Crafts artisan, Marie Zimmermann, and her family owned the property, using it as a summer vacation and weekend residence. The farm consists of two distinct zones. The main house, gardens, grand allée, coal shed, south entrance, and main garage make up a residential circle at the north end of the property, while the stone stable, north entrance, and outbuildings comprise another separate agricultural circle at the north end of the property. The remains of an orchard lie between the two zones. The centerpiece of the farm is the two-and-a-half-story main house. It sits atop a terrace overlooking the Delaware River. The house is built of stone on an L-shape plan around 1910 in a Dutch Colonial Revival style by Marie Zimmermann's father, John Zimmermann.

Significance

The Marie Zimmermann Farm meets Criterion A as an example of a farm converted by a wealthy New York family into a gentleman's farm and vacation/weekend retreat in the late-19th and early-20th centuries, Criterion B at the national level for association with nationally known Arts and Crafts artist Marie Zimmermann, and Criterion C as a unique example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture. The Marie Zimmermann Farm was the weekend and summer residence of Marie Zimmermann, a nationally important artist of the Arts and Crafts movement. Its period of significance is 1882 to 1972, from when John Zimmermann purchased the farm from Daniel Ennis Van Etten (a member of one of the oldest farming families in the area) to the year Marie Zimmermann died.

John Zimmermann worked the farm as a hobby but used the property primarily as a vacation and weekend retreat for his family. In 1912 he constructed the main house, the design of which was probably produced by an architect but was significantly influenced by his daughter Marie's artistic eye. The house was constructed by local labor with stones quarried in the area, which were carefully laid with an eye to color and individually surfaced to match the old stone barn on the property.

Marie Zimmermann was known for her naturalistic metalwork that was inspired by the outdoors that she loved, especially at her farm, where she spent her spare time fly fishing and hunting. After her parents' death in 1938, she developed the grounds of the farm and maintained lavish gardens. By 1940, she had retired and become a major figure in the field of decorative arts in the United States. Her ironwork, jewelry, and decorative art objects were shown at numerous exhibits at nationally known museums, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Art Institute of Chicago.

Zion Lutheran Church

Prioritization Category A



LCS ID: 009523, 082548
Eligibility: NR Listed 1972
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Churches
Interpretive Value: Excellent
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Administration

Description

Zion Lutheran Church is located on a wooded hill above River Road. Churchill Road, a single-lane gravel road off of River Road traverses the hill and passes in front of the church. The church is constructed of hand-formed brick above a stone foundation. Built in 1851, the church is one story in height and three bays deep, rectangular in plan with a rectangular chancel. The gable roof is sheathed with slate and trimmed with boxed cornices that feature cornice returns with deep fascias. The front façade is at the west gable wall and has three bays with a double-leaf entrance centered between large double-hung windows. The massive windows are 20-over-20 sash set in simple surrounds. The building has been rehabilitated and adaptively reused as park offices.

Significance

Zion Lutheran Church meets Criterion A for association with the established religious communities integral to 19th-century life in the Upper Delaware Valley, and Criterion C as a well-preserved example of mid-19th-century rural church architecture and construction. The church represents the early- to mid-19th-century influx of immigrants of German, English, and Scottish backgrounds to the Upper Delaware Valley who founded churches of denominations other than the formerly dominant Dutch Reformed Church. The structure is also a good example of a local interpretation of the Greek Revival style. Local construction materials and vernacular design reflect a community self-sufficiency that was fast disappearing by the mid-19th century.

Bushkill Dutch Reformed Church

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 664292, 664322
Eligibility: Eligible 2006
Contributing Resources on Property: 2
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Churches
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The church buildings are arranged in a line along Route 209, with a stone retaining wall located in front of the church. From north to south is the cemetery, an asphalt parking lot, the circa 1962 education building, church, and parsonage.

The Gothic Revival church building, constructed in 1872, is three bays wide and four units deep and rests on a cement-parged stone foundation. The building is clad in white wood clapboards and features a front gable roof and a central bell tower, although the cupola was removed around 2006. The tall stained glass windows are topped by arched window hoods. A paneled two-leaf wood door with an arched hood occupies the central bay, accessed by a wood deck. Exterior brick chimneys are located on both sides of the building.

The 1962 education building is a one-story, 6 bay side gable building. Paired 15-light doors are located at either end of the front elevation, with 1-over-1 large double-hung windows between them. The circa 1932 parsonage is a small 1-and-one-half-story residence located to the south of the church and connected to it by a path of stone steps. It is said to have been designed by summer resident and artist Edwin Mott.

Significance

Bushkill Dutch Reformed Church property represents the earliest denomination in the Delaware Valley and has functioned as the site of one of the area's longest-active denominations.

The church is a Gothic Revival-style structure that was built in 1872 to replace an 1832 structure that had been destroyed by fire. The structure reveals the sincere attempt of a rural community to design and build a stylish church; there is good detailing in the woodworking although limited success in the proportions and integration of overall design, but a degree of elegance was achieved and remains. Several of the church's stained-glass windows have been replaced, and historical photographs indicate that the bell tower was replaced three or four times before 1980. The tower was eventually removed in 2006.

Callahan House

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009530
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local
Historic Context: Settlement

Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Vacant

Description

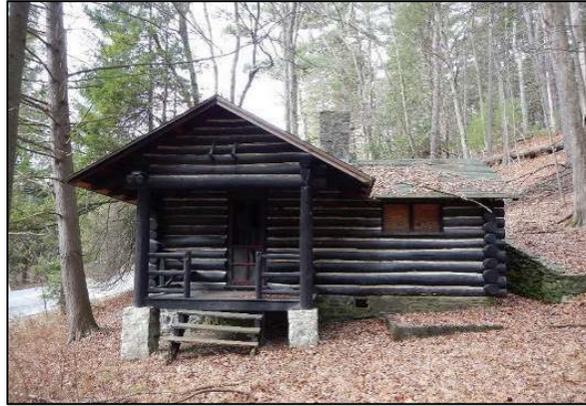
The house is composed of a 1 ½-story main structure with a steep, wood-shake gable roof, and a shed-roof addition on the southwest elevation. The walls on the main house have lap siding and board & batten siding on the addition. Brick and stone end chimneys are on the southeast and northwest elevations; the exposed exterior stones on the walls are framed and stuccoed. There is a covered shed-roof porch with chamfered posts and balustrades on the northeast elevation.

Significance

The Callahan House is listed in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as it is one of the oldest surviving houses in Pike County, with a construction date in the late 1700s. The house exhibits a Dutch vernacular form that is found in the Upper Delaware Valley.

Childs Park

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082403, 082405, 082407, 082408, 082409, 082413

Eligibility: Eligible 1998

Contributing Resources on Property: 6

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Cultural Landscape

Description

Dingmans Creek runs from west to east through the center of the park. This creek and its three waterfalls were important to the property's former use as a woolen textile mill and are an important feature of the park as a public recreation area. On the south side of Dingmans Creek, to the east of Park Road, are a picnic area and an old, vacant restroom. These are near a parking area with a new restroom. Another picnic area, with a covered well and several fireplaces, is located just northwest of Factory Falls.

Just past Factory Falls, on the north side of Dingmans Creek, is the ruin of the woolen mill. Across the road from the mill ruins, on the north side of Silver Lake Road, is the historic Ranger Cabin Complex. The Ranger Cabin is directly adjacent to the mill ruin, with an outhouse to the west of the cabin. Buildings such as the Ranger Cabin and garage, picnic pavilion, privy, and maintenance shed were constructed in the Adirondack style with notched log walls, stone foundations, and gabled roofs with deep eaves.

Childs Park contains a number of buildings and structures that contribute to the recreation theme, including the only Civilian Conservation Corps structures in DEWA. The mill and other stone structures are maintained as ruins.

Significance

The Childs Park site as a whole is recommended as eligible under Criterion A as an example of a natural, cultural, and recreation site located in DEWA that achieved significance in entertainment/recreation, exploration/settlement, industry, and conservation, as a woolen mill and state park, which evolved and expanded during the 20th-century trend of increased outdoor recreational activities. Contributing structures and buildings include Woolen Mill Ruin, Picnic Pavilion, Covered Well, Incinerator (or Lime Kiln), Ranger's Cabin, Privy, and Maintenance Shed.

Cliff Park

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: N/A

Eligibility: Eligible 1998

Contributing Resources on Property: 14

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Excellent

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Cliff Park Inn and Golf Course occupy a 455-acre tract consisting of a historic resort hotel of wood construction, a series of related service buildings, and a golf course, all located near a bluff overlooking the Delaware River in Dingman Township in Pike County, in northeastern Pennsylvania, approximately three miles south of the county seat of Milford. The parcel contains a total of thirty-two buildings, of which ten are eligible for listing on the NRHP; one contributing site (golf course); and two contributing structures (identical cobblestone portals). The remaining buildings were either constructed outside the property's period of significance or are no longer extant.

Significance

The Cliff Park Inn and Golf Course are significant under National Register Criterion A for their association with the institutionalization of recreation and leisure-time activities in the late-19th and early-20th centuries in Pike County. The property is associated with the overall context of the birth, maturity, and decline of seasonal resort development along the Delaware River in northeastern Pennsylvania. Under Criterion C the property is significant for its architecture, which does not reflect any particular style of design but nonetheless represents resort architecture in eastern Pike County, an area whose fortunes were tied to its position as a summer resort area from the earliest days of the 19th century.

Cold Spring Farm Springhouse

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009522
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Good
Current Use: Landscape Feature

Description

The Cold Spring Farm Springhouse is a one-story rectangular structure built in the late-19th century on the embankment of the adjacent rural road next to a small, unnamed stream. The remaining farmstead associated with this structure has been demolished. The springhouse is constructed of fieldstone with an asphalt shingle roof and a small, gabled cupola. The façade has a board and batten door and a small window opening. A louvered window opening is on one of the side elevations.

Significance

The Cold Spring Farm Springhouse meets National Register Criterion A as representative of local developments in agricultural outbuilding use and design and Criterion C as an outbuilding typical of agricultural farm complexes of the Upper Delaware Valley. The Cold Spring Farm Springhouse is typical of the springhouses that were once common in the Upper Delaware Valley prior to the spread of rural electrification during the 1930s. The Springhouse was built of local materials of a design influenced by Upper Delaware Valley topography.

Crane-Goldhardt Property

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082418, 82420

Eligibility: Eligible 2002

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 3

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Fair

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The house is a large two-story clapboarded frame structure on a raised foundation of concrete, river stone, and cut stone. The broad gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles, has wide eaves ornamented with large brackets. At the west end of the south elevation is a full-height projecting gabled pavilion. At the southeast corner, a polygonal, conical-roofed oriel rises at second-story level above a chamfered corner containing the main entrance. A broad concrete-floored veranda with river stone walls and piers extends around the east and south sides. At the west end is a polygonal wood-framed screened eating porch. The lower shed, which is contributing, is a small one-story building with wood-clapboard siding and a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof.

Constructed circa 1885, this building exemplifies the vernacular Italian Villa-style summer home. The house was built in an area known as Palmer Hill, a private vacation and leisure resort above Dingmans Ferry, PA. Several owners have occupied the house throughout its existence, including the Crane family from 1906-1921 who is credited with altering the building with such regional Craftsman-style features such as riverstone walls and piers of the wraparound veranda, and the large, essentially freestanding fireplace and chimney which dominates the spacious living room. These features, plus the insertion of designed landscape elements into a naturally wooded environment, combine to convey an informal, picturesque character that is reinforced by the building's asymmetrical massing.

The Crane-Goldhardt Property was gutted and shored up with a header-beam in recent years. As such, the building is now structurally sound but has no interior finishes.

Significance

The Crane-Goldhardt Property was determined eligible for the National Register on December 20, 2002 under National Register Criterion A as it relates to the recreation context for the Upper Delaware Valley.

The Crane-Goldhardt House is also significant under Criterion C because it “possesses distinctive characteristics of dwellings designed and built for private, noncommercial vacation or leisure living during the expansion of the resort/recreation economy of the region in the late-19th and early-20th centuries” (Romola 1983). The condition of the house does not appear to have changed since the most recent documentation on file at SHPO (CHRS, Inc. 2002).

Dingmans Dutch Reformed Church

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082437
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Churches
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Lease

Description

The Dingmans Dutch Reformed Church, located in the small village of Dingmans Ferry, Pennsylvania, is a white clapboard frame structure built in a simple Greek Revival design. The large gabled portico is supported by four heavy Doric columns. The tympanum is flush wide board siding. The cornices are appropriate for the period of the church, but rather thin for the mass of the building. The windows are large, double-hung type, composed of 30/30 light sash. There are three windows on each side of the church, with one central window between two front entrance doors.

Significance

The Dingmans Ferry Dutch Reformed Church meets Criterion A as representative of Dutch Reformed congregations that were dominant in the Minisink region of the Upper Delaware Valley in the mid-19th century, and Criterion C as representative of church architectural design found in the Upper Delaware Valley during the mid-19th century. This 1850-1851 church documents the rural interpretation of the Greek Revival style of architecture and the tradition of rural simplicity in building technique that prevailed in the Upper Delaware Valley until at least the beginning of the 20th century. It also reflects the social and cultural history of the Minisink region of the Upper Delaware. The church was used as a school on several occasions and was converted to a private residence in 1959 when it was sold to Dudley Maddern.

Dingmans Falls Visitor Center and House

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082428

Eligibility: Eligible, Criterion A

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use:

Interpretation/Administration

Description

The Dingmans Falls complex is located within Dingmans Gorge. The complex consists of the contributing cultural landscape elements, such as wooden bridges, trails, and Silver Thread and Dingmans Falls. Buildings on the site include the visitor center, house, and restroom facilities.

The Dingmans Falls Visitor Center is a one-story frame building on block foundation of a European chalet design, clad in board-and-batten siding. The steep gable roof has scalloped fascia, brackets, and asphalt shingles. The Dingmans Falls House, or Heller House, is a 1 ½ -story bungalow that measures 25 feet x 45 feet. The primary façade features a one-story shed-roof porch with squared columns and balusters. Other features include prominent eave brackets, exposed rafters, cedar cladding, and a small shed-roof at the north elevation. The restroom facilities located on the site are two simple, modern recreation-style buildings with board-and-batten exteriors.

Significance

The Dingmans Visitor Center and House are significant under Criterion A for association with a scenic recreation area that achieved popularity during the early-20th-century trend toward outdoor recreation. Dingmans Falls has local significance as an attraction for summer visitors who, since the late-19th century, sought to view the Silver Thread and Dingmans Falls. Site development began in 1888 with Isaac and Charlotte Dingman, who built the entrance road and a house, and developed a trail to the two falls on Dingmans Creek. In 1917, three years after their house burned, the Dingmans sold the land to Frank Heller, who built a new house and a shed/barn, installed a parking area, and built two wooden bridges over the creek. In 1957 Heller's daughter, Wilma Ogden, acquired the property and built a visitor center on the site. The National Park Service acquired the property in 1975, and in the 1980s made several changes to the site, including rebuilding the bridges.

Loch Lomond Property

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 82444
Eligibility: Eligible 2007
Contributing Resources on Property: 5
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Partnership

Description

The Loch Lomond property, located on the south side of Wilson Hill Road in Delaware Township, Pike County, is situated in the woods at the end of a long, private drive with stone entry posts and walls marking the entrance. Buildings include a house, fieldstone pumphouse/springhouse, stone cold room, trophy house, and privy/shed, all of which are contributing. The circa 1936 house features a high stone foundation supporting notched log walls. Six stone exterior chimneys are centered in the gable ends of the structure. The circa 1935 Trophy house has rounded horizontal board siding to simulate log construction. The fieldstone pump house features a gabled overhang that serves as an open porch.

A partner organization currently occupies the dwelling and Trophy house under a long-term agreement. The outbuildings are not used by the partner under this agreement. The preferred management strategy is to continue the current maintenance use of the dwelling and trophy house, with exterior maintenance or minimal maintenance on the outbuildings.

Significance

The Loch Lomond Property is significant for its association with the resort/recreation historic context of the Upper Delaware Valley. During the late-19th to early-20th centuries, this area transitioned from subsistence to specialized agriculture to an economy based on recreational use. Loch Lomond is typical of this transformation. The overall visual character of the property derives from the 1930s construction program, which introduced architectural features displaying distinctive characteristics of resort/recreation buildings of the early-20th-century Upper Delaware Valley. The form, materials, and plan of the house are clearly intended to exploit and reflect the wooded, lakeside setting. Features contributing to the rustic, “nature-oriented” theme include the well house, the lakeside pool, the stone retaining walls, and, to a lesser extent, the trophy house, which, although not of any particular architectural distinction, does continue the “log cabin” motif established by the house through both interior and exterior finishes (Kopczynski 2007).

Peters House

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082284
Eligibility: NR Listed 1979
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1
Level of Significance: Local
Historic Context: Villages

Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The property, which lies on the north side of the intersection of US Route 209 and T 301, consists of the contributing Peters House (1746, 1943) and non-contributing garage (1943). The lot is level with scattered trees on a manicured lawn and woods along the north and west edges of the lot. An asphalt driveway runs along the northwest side of the house to the garage. The house dates from about 1746. A two-story wing was added in 1943. The main block has timber frame construction, is two stories in height, has wood siding, and is topped by a metal gable roof with brick chimneys. The double-hung windows are nine-over-six at the first story and six-over-six at the second story. The entrance at the south façade is offset near the center of the house, has an adjacent display window, and an entrance porch supported by four columns. The east gable wall has a side entrance and stacked fenestration, three bays wide. The garage is a two-and-a-half-story, front-gabled building constructed of concrete on the first floor with wood frame on the second floor. The SHPO concurred that the garage was not eligible for listing on the National Register on December 7, 2016.

Along with the Bushkill Dutch Reformed Church, the Peters House property is one of two remaining historic properties in the Village of Bushkill. It is at a highly visible location at the intersection of Route 209 and Bushkill Falls Road.

Significance

The Peters House property meets Criterion A for its association with the Peters family, important contributors to the development of the Village of Bushkill from the early-19th century to the mid-20th century, and Criterion C as the oldest standing building in Bushkill; the original section of the Peters House, built in 1746, is possibly the best extant example of a mid-18th-century frame house on the

Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River in the area. In 1943 a two-story addition was built on the foundation of an old commercially operated ice house.

The Peters House property was purchased by the descendants of Henry Peters, who came to Bushkill in 1819 and operated the first tavern in the vicinity. Eventually, he and his descendants established numerous other local enterprises, including a hotel, general store, and gristmill. The Peters family became one of the most commercially successful and influential families in the Village of Bushkill. The Peters House was the Pennsylvania Craft Gallery into the early 1990s; the gallery manager and her husband the potter were the last residents. Most recently, the building was used as an antique store and specialty shop, but it has been vacant since 2001.

Captain Jacob Shoemaker House

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009526

Eligibility: NR Listed 1979

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Architecture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: High

Condition: Good

Current Use: Administration
(Housing)

Description

Constructed in 1810, Captain Jacob Shoemaker House is set off of Winona Falls Road on a wooded property, accessed by a driveway over 400 feet long. This fieldstone house has one-and-one-half stories above a banked basement. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, has two small shed dormers on each side and opposing end brick chimneys. Facing southeast, the façade has five bays with a center hall plan. A porch extends the full width of the façade at the first story. Its deck is supported by battered stone piers. The basement is exposed and accessed below the porch. At the northwest façade, the first floor is ground level and has three bays with a center entrance. A pond and the ruins of a mill are below the house. Vegetation has encroached on the former agricultural fields.

Significance

Captain Jacob Shoemaker House meets Criterion A for its association with the Shoemaker family, prominent settlers in the Upper Delaware region from the Revolution to the late-19th century, and Criterion C as one of the region's most intact examples of late Federal period design. The Shoemaker family were prominent settlers in the area on both sides of the Delaware River from the 1770s to the late-19th century. Captain Shoemaker immigrated to the area around 1770 and acquired a measure of local prominence for his activities during the Revolution in the local militia. The property was farmed by the Shoemaker family until the 1870s. It was purchased by Jacob Shoemaker's son-in-law, Samuel DeWitt, whose extended family continued to farm the property until the 1920s, when it was purchased for investment purposes associated with operating a resort. In 1931 a two-story addition was built onto the house; it was removed when the property was acquired by the National Park Service in 1974.

Slateford Farm

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 009517
Eligibility: Eligible 1986
Contributing Resources on Property: 8
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local
Historic Context: Agriculture/Industry

Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The two-story frame farmhouse at Slateford Farm measures 40 feet wide and 30 feet deep with a rear kitchen ell. The 1833 Federal-style dwelling features a stone foundation, clapboard siding, five-bay symmetrical façade, central entry with a three-light transom, multi-pane windows, end brick chimneys, and a slate shingle clad roof. Four of the outbuildings—the detached garage, cabin, wood shed, and springhouse are also contributing.

Significance

The house at the Slateford Farm is eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a vernacular Federal-style country house. Inspired by high-style Federal work in Philadelphia and 1820s houses closer to DEWA, the dwelling illustrates a mix of building styles. The duality of the property's use—the farm, its buildings, and the two slate quarries onsite—is a good representation of the European settlement, agriculture, and industry/quarrying historic contexts.

Snyder Property (Dingmans Maintenance)

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: N/A
Eligibility: Eligible 2019
Contributing Resources on Property: 3
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Villages
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: High
Condition: Good
Current Use: Administration

Description

The Snyder (Dingmans Maintenance) property is located adjacent to US Route 209, near its intersection with Wilson Hill Road, in Dingmans Ferry. The overall property is 21.65 acres in size and includes the Snyder House, Snyder Garage, and the Dingmans Maintenance Facility, which was originally constructed as a fire station and also used as community space. The stone, bungalow-style Snyder House, which measures 36 feet wide by 30 feet deep, has a two-bay recessed front porch with stone balustrade and stuccoed piers and cross-gabled extension on the façade. The two-story barrel-vaulted maintenance facility, which measures 60 feet long and 45 feet wide, is constructed of fieldstone with larger rock-faced stones on the corners simulating quoins.

Significance

The Snyder property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a significant example of fieldstone architecture constructed by a prominent local stonemason, John L. Snyder. The Dingmans Maintenance Facility and Snyder House and Garage exhibit significant stone working details, including use of rock-faced stone as quoins on the corners, doorway openings, and window lintels/frames, and the use of stone slab and fieldstone for the pavilion steps. The buildings also significantly reflect the stone-building tradition of the region. The abundance of stone and a continued use of stone as a building material well into the 20th century have resulted in a distinctive regional building tradition.

John Turn Farm

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082529

Eligibility: NR Listed 1979

Contributing Resources on Property: 2

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Good

Current Use: Interpretation

Description

The John Turn Farm is located on the east side of River Road in Middle Smithfield Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. The farm consists of one standing building— a smokehouse. The smokehouse is a gable-front, stone structure with a central board and batten door, horizontal board siding in the gable ends, and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof. The property also includes a lime kiln, ruins of the house and barn, and the foundation of a weave house.

John Turn acquired land between 1818 and 1828 and built his farmhouse and barn in 1832-33. He enlarged and worked his farm until his death in 1867 and worked in the area as a carpenter and general mechanic. His grandson, Charles Turn, a business executive, maintained the operation of the farm as a widely known model dairy farm. In 1945 the farm was sold to the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and Adjacent States, which operated a summer youth camp on the property until 1975.

Significance

The John Turn Farm meets National Register Criterion A, association with John Turn and his descendants, who helped shape the development of the Bushkill area from the early-19th century to the present, and as one of the contributing outbuildings for a self-sufficient, 19th-century farm. The structure was built in the mid-19th century and was one of the outbuildings on the farm that contributed to its self-sufficiency. The smokehouse demonstrates an aspect of farm activity beyond fieldwork and care for animals. The farmhouse and barn were destroyed by arson in the 1970s. The Weave House foundation continues as a ruin.

Horace Van Auken Property

Prioritization Category B



LCS ID: 082542, 082543, 082544, 082545
Eligibility: Eligible 1997
Contributing Resources on Property: 5
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 1
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation
Interpretive Value: Fair
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Fair
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Horace Van Auken House is one of two properties on Community Drive. A driveway north of the house provides access from the road. Stone retaining walls encircle the lawn around the house and have stairs centered along the front. The Gothic Revival-style frame dwelling was built in 1882, is two-and-one-half stories in height with a cross gable roof, brick chimneys, and a stone foundation. The dwelling has wood siding and two-over-two double-hung windows at the first story and a pointed arch attic window at the gable. The surrounds are accentuated by hood molds and shutters. The façade has five bays with a center double-leaf entrance crowned by a transom. A porch, supported by piers, extends the full length of the rear façade. The two frame guest cottages are one story in height, clad with wood siding, and topped with asphalt-shingled gable roofs. A third cottage has collapsed. The gambrel-roofed basement barn is located on the opposite side of Community Drive. The barn is finished with a combination of wood siding, rolled asphalt siding, and metal sheathing. The banked entrance from Community Drive is centered at the eaves wall. The basement is accessed at the rear façade. A lane extends from the Schoonover Mountain House property along the road and around the back of the barn.

Significance

The Horace Van Auken Property is significant under Criterion A for its association with a property that exemplifies those 19th-century farms that were adapted to recreational use in the Upper Delaware Valley in the early-20th century. The property is representative of the second phase of recreational development, during which former farms were converted to summer residences. It was owned in the early- and mid-19th century by the Place family, who sold it to Horace W. Van Auken in 1878. Van Auken, a member of one of the earliest families to settle in the area, built the existing farmhouse around 1880. He and his wife sold the property in 1908, and ownership changed hands frequently until 1959 when Harry and Helen Rhodes purchased it. The Rhodes family sold it to the US government in 1968. Between 1933 and 1968, three guest cottages, a swimming pool, and a pool house were developed on the property as part of its conversion to recreational use.

Wallace and Jennie Bensley Property (Brisco Mountain House) Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 1155981, 1157377

Eligibility: Eligible 2005

Contributing Resources on Property: 6

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 2

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Recreation

Interpretive Value: Fair

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Wallace and Jennie Bensley Property consists of a house, garage, utility shed, swimming pool, pump house, wishing well, barbeque fireplace, and stone walls, which line the sidewalk from the road to the house. The house and shed are contributing. The one-and-a-half-story frame house is built into a hill with basement level being fully exposed on the rear elevation. An elevated open porch on this elevation is supported by fieldstone piers and simple wood posts and balustrade. A large cobblestone exterior chimney, located on the south elevation is flanked by one-over-one windows. The façade has an entry on the north end and three fenestrated bays. The side-gable roof has a gable-front dormer with four-pane windows and a shed-roof dormer with one-over-one windows. A pump house is located on the bank of the stream below the house.

Significance

The Wallace and Jennie Bensley Property is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for its association with the development of summer residences in the Upper Delaware Valley in the 1930s and 1940s. The house is also eligible under Criterion C as representing summer home design in the Upper Delaware River Valley during the period. The house is a rustic Craftsman-style stone-accented summer residence with a large rustic principal room, small secondary rooms, and an airy porch. The property has recreational features, such as contemporary swimming pool, pump house, wishing well, barbecue pit, and fieldstone walls, all of which are contributing resources on the property.

McCarty Property Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 009529, 082457, 082463, 082464
Eligibility: Eligible 1992
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Settlement
Interpretive Value: Good
Integrity: Medium
Condition: Poor
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The McCarty property is located on the west side of US Highway 209 in Dingman Township, Pike County. The house, which is the only building on the property, faces east toward the floodplain of the Delaware River. Constructed in 1788, this one-and-a-half-story dwelling has a stone foundation, beaded weatherboard siding, brick end and interior chimneys, and a side-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The façade has an off-center entry flanked by a single and paired window. A shed roof addition extends the entire width of the dwelling. The northeast side elevation has evenly spaced windows in two bays; while the southwest elevation has two, irregularly spaced windows on the first floor and three windows on the second floor. All of the windows have been covered with louvered vents.

Significance

The McCarty Property meets Criterion A as associated with one of the oldest surviving houses and one of the longest-operated farmsteads on the Pennsylvania side of the Upper Delaware Valley. The McCarty House is a significant remnant of 18th-century architectural tradition in the Delaware Water Gap, and the McCarty homestead was one of the oldest farms in the area, operating for over 200 years. The stone retaining wall supports the rear road (LCS ID #082464) that runs up the hill behind the house (LCS ID #009529). The feature contributes to the agricultural character and cultural landscape of the property.

Michael Farm

Prioritization Category C



LCS ID: 009524, 009525, 082465, 082466, 082467, 082468, 082469, 082470, 082471

Eligibility: NR Listed 1980

Contributing Resources on Property: 6

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Agriculture

Interpretive Value: Good

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Michael Farm consists of a farmhouse, barn with silo and milk house, shed, wash house and wagon shed. The two-story, side-gable farmhouse is three bays wide and two bays deep with a stone foundation, lap siding, 2/2 wood sash windows with decorative hoods, end chimneys, and a slate shingle roof.

Entrances can be found on three of the four elevations. The main entrance is sheltered by a shed roof portico. Another shed roof porch occupies the full depth of the side elevation. The side gable wash house also has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, multi-pane windows, and a slate shingle roof. The shed is a gable-front structure with a rubblestone foundation and vertical board siding. The wagon shed is a large, gable-front structure with a dry-laid stone foundation, vertical board siding, and a V-crimp-clad roof. The Pennsylvania forebay barn has a stone foundation, vertical board siding, and a V-crimp-clad roof. The silo is no longer standing, and the roof of the large addition on the barn is partially collapsed. The side gable milk house has stucco-clad walls and an asphalt-shingle-clad roof.

Significance

The Michael Farm meets Criterion A as part of a farm complex that is representative of a 19th-century Upper Delaware Valley farmstead and meets Criterion C as a Victorian-era farmhouse on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River in the area.

The Michael Farm Farmhouse was constructed circa 1875 by James Treible, who settled this fertile, flat-bottomland farm in the early-19th century. The Treible family originally lived in a log cabin, then a one-room frame house on the same site that became a washhouse when the “big” farmhouse was built. John Michael acquired the Treible farm shortly after World War I.

Laurel Falls Schoolhouse

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: 331849
Eligibility: Eligible 2004
Contributing Resources on Property: 1
Non-contributing Resources on Property: 0
Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Schools
Interpretive Value: Poor
Integrity: Low
Condition: Extremely Poor
Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Laurel Falls Schoolhouse is a one-and-a-half-story gable front, frame structure that features a stone foundation, lap siding, multi-pane windows, and cornice returns. A circa 1945 shed roof addition with a concrete block foundation extends the full length of the east elevation. The façade has an entry door and two windows, all of which have been boarded up. The remaining side elevation has three evenly spaced windows.

Significance

The Laurel Falls Schoolhouse meets Criterion A as an example of a minimally altered vernacular-style one-room schoolhouse, and Criterion C for its Greek-Revival detailing and unusual design with two separate entrances on opposing elevations. It is located below the Slateford Farm area of DEWA. The one-room design is typical of educational systems in the early stages of the country that mixed all grades together. Laurel Falls School was built in the 1850s by the Labar family, who gave the building to the school district in 1866. It operated as a school until 1910, at which time ownership reverted to the Labar family. In 1940 the property was sold to Joseph and Matene Cain, who converted it to a house for summer use and built a shed-roof addition along the side of the building. The property was acquired by the US government in 1969.

Smith-Costello Property

Prioritization Category D



LCS ID: 082335

Eligibility: Eligible 1992

Contributing Resources on Property: 1

Non-contributing Resources on Property: 3

Level of Significance: Local

Historic Context: Architecture

Interpretive Value: Poor

Integrity: Medium

Condition: Extremely Poor

Current Use: Vacant

Description

The Smith-Costello House was constructed around 1830 and is one-and-a-half stories with a stone foundation, post-and-beam construction, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The Smith-Costello Shed, Spring House, and Spring Chlorination System Enclosure (all non-contributing) are located on the property historically associated with the Smith-Costello House. The east-facing shed is located roughly 15 yards southwest of the house, separated by an asphalt parking area. The spring house and spring chlorination system enclosure are located along a narrow stream on the east side of Sugar Mountain Road, slightly northeast of the main house. The area around the entire property is heavily wooded.

Significance

The Smith-Costello Property was determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register in 1992 under Criterion C “as a good representative example of a late-18th-early-19th-century vernacular hall-and-parlor type residence typical of the early settlement period in northeastern Pennsylvania.” Because of a lack of historic documentation, it is unclear if all of the outbuildings discussed in that form are associated with the Smith-Costello House. Although the property’s shed appears to have been associated with the house for some time, the lack of construction date or significant dating features renders it a noncontributing building to the Smith-Costello property.

**Appendix D: Historic Contexts at Delaware Water Gap National
Recreation Area**

HISTORIC CONTEXTS AT DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The following historic contexts are based largely on information from A. Berle Clemensen's Preliminary Historic Resource Study completed in 1996. The contexts are intended to provide a general framework for National Register evaluation of historic resources. It also serves as a reference of the history of the region and the resources of the park for park managers, planners, interpreters, cultural resource specialists, and interested public. Comprehensive narratives on the history of the park can be found in numerous previous studies listed in the next section.

European Settlement (1609 to 1790)

As more Europeans arrived in the New World throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, they moved westward to claim and exploit new land. Individuals, who began to arrive on the frontier of the Upper Delaware Valley by 1700, formed a part of this general progression to the west. People of Dutch, Walloon, and Huguenot ancestry were the first settlers in the valley. These people began to enter the area from New York and slowly spread southward along both sides of the Delaware River. Like most individuals who moved west, they came to farm the land.

Settlement continued to increase in the Upper Delaware regions so that by 1739 the northern portion of New Jersey was sufficiently populated for the creation of Morris County from Hunterdon County. In June 1753 Sussex County was set off from Morris County. Clemensen describes a population of several hundred on the New Jersey side of the Upper Delaware that consisted of small, scattered groups located opposite Mashipacong Island and Minisink Island and in the Walpack Bend area. At the end of the frontier period in 1790, the populace remained thinly scattered. Periods of conflict, like the French and Indian War (1754 to 1763), Pontiac's Rebellion (1763 to 1764), and the Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), inhibited growth in the area.

Settlement on the Pennsylvania side of the river followed settlement patterns similar to those in New Jersey. Nicholas Depui, a Huguenot, is noted as the first permanent settler. In 1727 he and his family settled near present-day Shawnee, north of the Water Gap. Depui acquired 3,000 acres with apple trees and some cleared land in the Delaware Valley. The Penn family viewed this as an intrusion on lands they considered their property. Although the Penns had no formal treaty for lands north of Bucks County, Nicholas Scull was sent to investigate the rumored settlement. Depui's deed was declared invalid, and Depui was forced to purchase 525 acres from William Allen, who had already arranged purchase of the land from the Penn brothers.

At the same time settlement continued in the middle and upper portions of the Upper Delaware Valley. Dingman, Cole, Wells, Van Etten, Van Auken, and Gonzales were among the settlers between 1735 and 1750. Some, like Johannes Van Etten, moved from the New Jersey side of the river. As in New Jersey, several hundred people lived on the Pennsylvania side of the Upper Delaware in 1755. Settlement remained stagnant during the period of the French and Indian War through the close of the Revolutionary War. European settlers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania south of the Water Gap came from the Philadelphia area and were generally of German extraction.

Military Fortifications

The most important military fortifications within the DEWA boundary date from the French and Indian War era. These frontier fortifications fall within the context of the response of European settlers to attempts of Native Americans to reclaim their land. It was during this period that most of the skirmishes between European settlers and Native Americans occurred. Both the colonial governments of

Pennsylvania and New Jersey developed plans to protect their settlement areas from Indian attacks. Pennsylvania authorities established a diagonal line of fortifications that extended from the lower part of the Upper Delaware Valley northeastward. New Jersey developed a line of blockhouses in its only unprotected area that mostly covered the Upper Delaware Valley from the New York boundary to the Water Gap area. The creation of these frontier forts in the 1755 to 1756 period set the precedent for continued frontier fortifications from that time through the Indian/European conflicts of most of the 19th century. In succeeding strife during Pontiac's Rebellion and the Revolutionary War, European settlers of the Upper Delaware Valley had to provide for their own defense. For their own protection, these people erected simple stockades or fortified their homes. The exact locations of most of these posts, as well as the simple citizen stockades of the Revolutionary War, have never been determined. Seven fortifications in DEWA are known including several French and Indian War sites discussed in the next section.

Warfare in the Upper Delaware Valley (1754 to 1783)

Initially, European settlers maintained a good relationship with the Native population in the Upper Delaware region. The Walking Purchase, however, created a rift between European settlers and the Native Americans. Hostilities increased in 1742 when the Delaware peoples were required to leave the Walking Purchase lands.

The French and Indian War (Seven Years War) began in 1754. The conflict between Britain and France provided the Delaware tribe with what they perceived as a way to regain the lands that had been unfairly taken. The war arrived in the Upper Delaware Valley in 1755. Plans were developed for forts on both sides of the river to protect the settlers against raids. Benjamin Franklin oversaw fort construction in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, which included present-day Monroe County. Initially, one of four forts in Northampton, Fort Hamilton, was located north of the Delaware Water Gap at present-day Stroudsburg. Fort Hyndshaw was added at Bushkill. Eight garrisons were established for additional support, one of which was at the Samuel Depui house at Shawnee. Fort Hyndshaw was abandoned in July 1757, followed by Fort Hamilton the following February. Six garrisons were left to replace the former fort and garrison system. The Depui house became the sole defense in the Upper Delaware.

Since the area north of the Water Gap through the Upper Delaware Valley was sparsely defended, the New Jersey colonial government decided to focus their defenses on the area in Sussex County. Some six stockaded blockhouses were established. The southernmost was located near the home of Abraham Van Campen, and the northernmost at present-day Port Jervis. Additional fortifications were added in 1757-1758. By the summer of 1758, a total of nine blockhouses and four smaller, ranging posts formed the defense system in northwestern New Jersey.

During the period between July 1756 and 1758, the Delaware met with Pennsylvania and New Jersey colonial officials at Easton, Pennsylvania. During the negotiations in 1757, Teedyuscung, a Delaware chief, requested that Pennsylvania compensate the Delaware for the land taken, that the Delaware be given a tract of land in northeastern Pennsylvania for their homeland, and that the colonial government build houses and a school for them on the land. In 1758, New Jersey colonial officials and the Delaware reached an agreement that the Delaware would end all claims in New Jersey in return for £1000. This was known as the Treaty of Easton. Teedyuscung's demands were not met. As the British position strengthened, the Delaware realized they were not likely to regain their land or compensation and moved westward. Once the Delaware had moved from the Upper Delaware Valley, the colonial forts were abandoned.

Under the command of General Amherst, the British transition of French forts to British control upset the Native American population. Angered by British policies after the war and convinced that the British would continue to take their land, a loosely associated group of Native Americans sought to push the British from their land. The group was led by Pontiac, an outspoken Ottawa chief. Some Delaware

aligned themselves with Pontiac; many were still feeling the effects of the previous conflict with the British. In 1763 the tribes attacked forts located nearest them. The conflict had little effect on the Delaware region. Concerned settlers sought refuge in the stone houses in the area, including the home of Isaac Van Campen.

During the Revolutionary War, northern tribes east of the Mississippi, especially those influenced by the Mohawk chief Joseph Brant, supported the British. Brant was a powerful Mohawk chief as well as a loyalist. The Native Americans viewed the settlers occupying their lands as a greater problem than the British. The Continental Congress provided little help to local communities from raids or Indian attack. On the Pennsylvania side of the Upper Delaware River, settlers constructed modest stockade fortifications. Manual Gonzales built a stockade at Bushkill. Fort Penn (present-day Stroudsburg) was at the south, Fort Brink was a short distance north of Bushkill, and farther north, Fort Decker was south of Dingman's Choice. About 4 miles north of Dingman's Choice, Johannes Van Etten constructed a fort. Stone houses were utilized for shelter and protection on the New Jersey side of the river.

Few attacks came through the Upper Delaware Valley during the Revolution. River Road and Old Mine Road, however, were reported to have been used for movement of American troops beginning in December 1776. Isaac Van Campen's house and property were regularly used by the troops as a place to stay. According to Clemensen, the only verifiable military expedition to travel on the New Jersey side of the Delaware was in May 1779 when the 2nd New York Regiment under the command of Col. Philip Van Cortland traveled south from Port Jervis along the river to Walpack Bend. The colonel and his men stayed in and around the home of Isaac Van Campen and crossed the river at Deckers Ferry.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural context for the Upper Delaware Valley parallels that of the northeastern portion of the United States in general. Distinct periods of Native American agricultural development occurred well before Europeans arrived. The arrival of Europeans meant the end of the Indians' lifestyle. At the start of the frontier era from the early 1700s to 1790, settlement tended to be sparse. Farmers relied on themselves to fashion their livelihood. Ethnic groups tended to congregate in defined areas where they lived a subsistence life. Agricultural properties reflected the traditions of these groups. After 1790 an influx of other ethnic groups to the valley resulted in a pioneer melting pot. Farming methods and building styles brought by the new arrivals became integrated with those of the older residents to form a common new lifestyle. At the same time, improved transportation increased trade and communication with the outside world. The rise of villages along the transportation corridors brought skilled men to the area who produced improved farm implements and served the farmers' need. Better farm machinery allowed farmers to increase their acres under tillage. Surplus crops permitted farmers to sell grain and raise animals.

Frontier European Agriculture

The productive low land along the Delaware River and Flat Brook was highly desirable and acquired first by the earliest settlers. These sites often had cleared land and were locations of former Indian villages or fields. Homes and farmsteads were located near springs to ensure a supply of water needed by both man and animal. Houses were the first structures to be built and generally followed the building traditions of the various ethnic groups such as the English, Dutch, and Germans. Although log homes were considered the earliest building type constructed, the Dutch did not have a tradition of building log homes; they preferred stone. By the mid-18th-century stone houses of one and one-half to two stories began to appear. Clemensen notes that fieldstone was used in earlier houses, but limestone was preferred. Buildings could have cut stone at the primary façade and rough stone at the side and back walls. Houses built before 1770 had arches over door and window openings. Stone chimneys were placed at each gable end within the

exterior walls. The chimneys were constructed free of the exterior stone walls. Most homes had basements with exterior access. One-and-one-half-story frame houses with the masonry fire back exposed at the gable wall's first story were also built. By 1770 the English I-house form, built of either stone or wood, had been introduced to the region. The I-house is two stories in height and one room deep with a gable roof and chimneys and was generally built with a full cellar (Bertrand et al. 1975:86; Clemensen 1996:50).

A barn was usually the next building to be constructed. Used to house livestock and thresh grain, the barns were located a short distance behind or next to the house. Early examples follow the ethnic traditions. Prior to construction of a barn, crude shelters, 6 to 8 feet high with thatched roofs, were built to house farm animals. Dutch barns had low eaves and walls topped with a broad shingle-clad gable roof supported by H-bents. Large doors were centered at the gable walls and opened to a central bay. This center aisle consisted of an open space that wagons could pass through and was used for other activities, like threshing grain. The outer bays had stalls for animals and the loft was used for storage of straw and unthreshed grain. In contrast, the English barns tended to be relatively small rectangular structures with higher walls and a gable roof supported by an A-frame. Their hinged doors were centered at the eaves walls. The Bank barn resulted from German influence. The distinguishing characteristic of the Bank barns was a masonry lower level constructed into a hillside or embankment. This provided a ground-level entrance into the lower level on one side of the barn. Ground-level access to the upper level was on the opposite façade above the embankment. The Dutch built thatch-roofed shelters for their hay. Farmsteads also included smokehouses, springhouses, icehouses, poultry, and hog sheds, and granaries. Both the wagon shed, and corncrib were later additions to farms (see Pioneer Period).

During the frontier period, farmyards were stark, and few trees were planted around houses. After 1780 weeping willows and Lombardy poplars, rose bushes, and flower beds were planted.

The typical farm consisted of 100 to 200 acres, but the amount of land improved and under cultivation was limited. Livestock roamed freely, and fences were built to enclose fields and protect crops. Colonial governments responded to the problem caused by livestock. William Penn published a law in 1682 that required a rail or log fence at least 5 feet high around fields. In 1700 the law was reaffirmed. In New Jersey, a law enacted in 1702 established that fields had to be protected by a fence 4 feet 6 inches in height. The level terraces along the Upper Delaware had little rock, and instead of stone walls, worm fences were constructed. While the terraces had little rock, further inland from the river's shores rock was prevalent in both states, and stone walls were used to mark the edge fields and property lines.

Farms were self-sufficient during the frontier period and provided nearly everything the residents required. The farmer and his family provided most of the labor with some assistance from neighbors. Slavery was more common in New Jersey, especially on Dutch-owned farms. The Germans and Quakers opposed slavery.

During the period land was plentiful. As a result, conservation measures were not undertaken, crops were not rotated, and topsoil was allowed to wash away. Fields were abandoned for a period of years when no longer fertile and new fields established. Fallow fields could be used as pasture for livestock. The most popular crops during the frontier era were spring wheat, followed by corn, and then rye. Corn was grown to feed livestock. Rye was considered hardier than wheat, could be grown on less fertile soil, and was preferred by some for making bread. Oats were planted in smaller quantities and could produce hay or grain for animals. The straw was used as animal feed or bedding, as well as filling for mattresses. Buckwheat was fed to hogs and poultry and was also used to make breakfast cakes. Flax was grown to make tow for cordage and linen for clothing. Upper Delaware farmers planted orchards. Among the fruit varieties, apples were the most popular. They were eaten, dried, fed to hogs, and were used to make cider and hard cider.

During the frontier era, farmers kept small numbers of various livestock: oxen, horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry. Game was abundant and used to supplement a family's diet. Farmers preferred oxen for farm work and had little need for horses. The roads were often narrow, rutted paths not suitable for wagons. Initially, livestock was not sheltered in buildings but roamed freely. Cows provided milk for dairy products. Pigs were important to the frontier family: the meat, which could be smoked or salted, provided a reliable staple. The fat was rendered to form lard, which was used for cooking and making soap and candles. Sheep were kept for their wool, which was used to make cloth. When combined with linen (from the flax plant) and woven into fabric for clothing, this plain-woven cloth was called linsey-woolsey (Baumgarten 2002:96).

Pioneer Period (1790 to 1840)

The period brought significant change to the agricultural lives of the Upper Delaware Valley and has been considered the golden age of Mid-Atlantic farming. The era was marked by improved farming methods and an integration of cultural and agricultural practices. Large numbers of new settlers, many of whom were English or German, migrated from the south and expanded the land under cultivation. These settlers had subsistence farms on less fertile ground, generally with sloped and rocky soil. Farmers with established farms at the lower benches were no longer dependent on subsistence farming. Villages were developed and attracted skilled laborers who provided complementary professions and supporting products for the agricultural community. The use of improved farm implements, and improved farming practices resulted in increased production and surplus crops, which could be sold. Crops were rotated and soil fertilized. By 1815 red clover was planted and turned into the soil as a fertilizer to improve the land.

Farmsteads remained similar in appearance to the frontier period with some modest changes. Larger farmhouses were constructed during the period. Houses had either a side hall or center hall plan and were wood frame or stone masonry; the popularity of stone waned by the end of the period. Period stylistic elements were paired with vernacular architectural forms, such as the use of eyebrow or frieze-band windows. Windows, in general, increased in size during the period. Improvements in transportation and roads, as well as improvements in agricultural practices and production, provided a need for a means to move and store more crops—the four-wheel wagon and the corncrib.

Agriculture (1840 to 1915)

The post-pioneer period experienced a dramatic change in the Upper Delaware Valley and farming practices. Over the course of the era, farm implements, and transportation continued to improve. First canals were cut across the land, followed by railroads, and lastly, the internal combustion engine was invented. Farming became competitive and commercialized. Products could be transported to urban centers from across the country by rail. By the 1850s farmers along the Upper Delaware turned to dairying to stay competitive.

The I-house remained a popular form in the region, although fewer new farmhouses were constructed than during earlier periods. Homes were improved with jigsaw and lathe-turned brackets and railings. At the start of the 20th century, farms in the Upper Delaware region began to attract the wealthy, who purchased these properties for country homes. Other buildings reflected the changes in farming during the period. The transition to dairy operations required structures to house cattle. Machines, such as the thresher, also changed spatial requirements in barns and outbuildings. Cow sheds, silos, and machine sheds were constructed.

During the second half of the 20th century, agricultural societies were established, and greater emphasis was placed on agricultural education. The Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890 were federal statutes to establish land-grant colleges. In addition to federal involvement in agricultural education, states were encouraged

to form state agricultural boards to coordinate groups and oversee health issues like livestock diseases (Clemensen 1996:63-64; Schmidt 1973:112).

Farmers increased feed crop production and pastureland to coincide with dairy operations. Dairy farming increased during the decades from 1850 to 1870, followed by a decline. A revival in dairying during the early-20th century began after 1910. Butter, and later, milk were transported by rail to urban centers. Other animals and cash crops continued to be produced during the period. After the Civil War development of apple orchards added to the income derived from the farm.

The initial decades of the period showed an increase in the number of farms and a modest increase in acreage. Both their number and size appear to have greatly decreased by the turn of the 20th century. To supplement their incomes, farmers increasingly turned to the seasonal resort trade. Farmers rented rooms to summer boarders, a trend that lasted through the 1930s. By the post-World War II period, farmers began to build cabins for hunters.

The Modern Era (post-1917)

Developments that impacted farming and decreased the number of farms in the Upper Delaware River Valley after 1917 created a corresponding decline in supporting businesses and trades in area communities. Trucks were increasingly used for transportation of farm products. Beginning in the 1930s and continuing after World War II, farmers were increasingly dependent on government farm subsidies. Farming also returned to dairy operations, which continued to the early 1960s. After 1945, the size of fields was increased, and old fencerows were removed. Poultry farming increased in the 1920s-1930s and from 1945 to 1960. A lack of land available for expansion led to the downfall of the region's farms, which were unable to compete with increasingly large commercial farms elsewhere after World War II. By way of comparison, George Nyce of Lehman Township is credited with having the largest dairy herd in the 1920s on the Pennsylvania side of the river; he had a herd of 25 to 30 cows. New York farmers, for example, had herds of 100 head of dairy cattle. In New Jersey farming in the northwestern portion of the state accounted for the largest number of dairy cows. As with other areas, farmers rented or leased land to increase their production. In the 1930s 25 percent of farmers in Sussex and Warren counties rented land for crop cultivation.

Changes in farmsteads included additions to existing farmhouses and additions of accessory dwellings, although the number of new dwellings constructed was reduced during the period. The barn continued as the primary building in the farmyard. A greater number of buildings were clustered together. Garages were added to accommodate vehicles. The number and size of silos steadily increased. Milk houses were added and generally attached to barns. New and larger structures were built to house the growing array of farm machinery that needed to be stored, maintained, and repaired. Milking machines became available in the 1920s, mechanical corn pickers by 1940, and combines in the 1940s. Carriage houses, icehouses, and springhouses fell into disuse. Farmers no longer needed workhorses, which were replaced by tractors.

The depression years marked an acceleration in the decline of farms. Many small farmers lost their land. Others reverted to a subsistence lifestyle. In many townships, the number of farms dropped more than 50 percent. In some cases, the number of farms decreased during the Depression to a fraction of what had existed previously. In Dingman Township the number of farmers decreased from 61 to 14.

The historic agricultural context reflects a continuum of farming through more than one period. As farming practices changed in the region, the distribution of farmland and the representative farm buildings were transformed. Agricultural properties can therefore represent more than one period.

INDUSTRY AND QUARRYING

Industry within the boundary of DEWA reflected that found in rural eastern areas of the nation. During the frontier period, industry comprised gristmills, sawmills, and a few tanneries. Farmers at this time made their own agricultural implements. A transition occurred during the pioneer era as artisans populated the developing villages where they produced goods for the area farmers. At the same time more gristmills, sawmills, and tanneries were built. Soon, however, a better transportation network decreased the reliance on local manufacturers. In the post pioneer period, factory production of farm machinery shifted the reliance upon village craftsmen to centers outside the Upper Delaware Valley. At the same time, the need for gristmills diminished as flour and feed-making shifted to the larger cities. Shortly after the turn of the 20th century, nearly all of the industry in the Upper Delaware Valley closed as the owners of these businesses could not compete with the mass-produced goods from factories and mills throughout the nation.

Slate quarrying at Pennsylvania and New Jersey sites in DEWA falls within a regional context of slate extraction throughout the Appalachian Mountain area. Although slate quarrying in the United States began in 1734, during the British Colonial period, commercial ventures did not develop in any number until the 19th century. The first of the slate quarries began in areas adjacent to rivers that could be used for transportation. Consequently, quarrying in the area encompassed by the DEWA boundary represents some of the earliest commercial endeavors in the nation. This Slate Belt produced more slate products than any other region in the nation. Although the quarries in the area of the Delaware Water Gap proved to be smaller than those in the heart of the district, they are representative of the slate quarrying efforts in the Appalachian Mountains and, in particular, the sections of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in which they are located.

TRANSPORTATION

The history of the transportation network in the Upper Delaware Valley reflects that of the nation as a whole. Settlers in the valley encountered the same transportation difficulties as people who occupied other colonial and later national areas. As elsewhere, they solved these problems by developing a system of trails and ferries combined with river transportation. As the population of the Upper Delaware Valley increased, economics became a greater factor in the establishment of more and better roads among the farmsteads and developing local trade centers. Merchants in urban centers like Philadelphia and New York City also sought to finance better means of transportation to attract trade from the area. At first, entrepreneurs from Philadelphia supported removing river obstructions to ease travel. Not to be outdone, New York City merchants soon helped finance the construction of turnpikes as a means to tie the area to their city. The development of canals, followed by railroads, furthered the extension of a transportation network. Finally, in the 20th century, as elsewhere in the nation, hard-surfaced roads for cars and trucks provided the valley inhabitants with a wide-ranging transportation network. Most roads through DEWA follow 18th- and 19th-century alignments, which makes them significant.

The Delaware River

Following the start of European settlement in the Upper Delaware Valley, the river became the preferred means to transport goods. The flat-bottomed Durham boat, developed in 1727, was soon introduced to the area. With a length of 60 feet, a width of 8 feet, and a depth of 2 feet, these boats could carry a 15-ton cargo and draw only 20 to 22 inches of water. One hundred-fifty barrels of flour or 600 bushels of corn could be transported in a single load. The boats were first used in Shawnee. In the 1740s Nicholas Depui shipped grain and flour from his gristmill at Shawnee to Philadelphia. Vessels most likely returned with sugar, rum, molasses, and other cargo for sale in the general store operated by Nicholas's son, Aaron. Likewise, John Van Campen operated a gristmill in the 1750s at Shawnee and shipped the flour by boat to

Philadelphia. Obstacles, like rapids and rocks, limited travel down the river by boat to periods of high water during the spring. Durham boat use declined during the 1830s after canals opened and ended during the mid-19th century with the coming of the railroads.

The river was also used to transport logs and lumber. Logs were joined and rafted down river and sawmills produced lumber, which was also rafted downstream. Wood was important to colonial life, providing the raw materials used to tan leather, make soap, produce glass, and serve as a primary building material and a source of heat. In 1828 an estimated thousand rafts containing 50 million feet of lumber traversed the Delaware. Rafting peaked in the mid-19th century and ended around the turn of the 20th century.

Ferries

Ferries provided a way to cross the Delaware River from the beginning of European settlement into the 20th century. Transportation between the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the river was a regular part of life. Families on both sides of the river were joined by marriage. Farmers crossed the river to work their land, the river was crossed for access to transportation routes and trade, and the river was crossed to attend church services. A number of ferries operated in the area that is now part of DEWA including Decker Ferry.

VILLAGES

The history of villages in the Upper Delaware Valley mirrored that of other municipalities that developed in the mountain areas of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. These local trade centers were not established until the end of the first quarter of the 19th century when the population base had reached sufficient size to promote a better transportation network and to support the economic activity necessary to attract merchants and mechanics. Villages developed along transportation routes or at points of attraction to local settlers where grist- and/or sawmills had been established. They tended to be designed in a lineal pattern, one building deep, along a roadway. At first, villages catered to the needs of the surrounding agricultural community. A general store owner received farm produce in exchange for money or merchandise. In turn, these merchants had ties with wholesale dealers in intermediate population centers. In addition to merchants, villages attracted mechanics, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, coopers, harness makers, and cobblers, who offered their services to the local community. By the mid-19th century, most villages also contained a hotel that accommodated travelers and transient laborers. In addition, these small population centers served as a nucleus for education, religious activity, and socializing. The zenith of the local trade centers occurred during the second half of the 19th century. Toward the end of the 19th century, as agriculture began to decline, some villages gradually evolved to support the area's recreation industry as a means of livelihood. By the late-19th-century factory-produced goods from urban centers began to make the village craftsman superfluous. The widespread use of motorized vehicles finally doomed these rural hamlets. Automobiles permitted families to travel to more distant markets that offered a greater variety of merchandise. Trucks allowed merchants and manufacturers from urban centers to bypass the local trade centers and collect directly from individual farmers. Even the hamlets that had developed to meet the needs of local industry, such as slate quarrying, diminished with the decline of the slate industry in the early-20th century.

SCHOOLS

From the earliest days Upper Delaware Valley inhabitants, like people of other areas, had a keen interest in education. The establishment of schools tended to follow a similar progression throughout the region from home schools, church schools, and subscription schools, to common schools. Schoolhouses, by and large, did not begin to appear until just prior to the American Revolution when log buildings were erected

at strategic locations to benefit students. In this early era, however, education was limited to children whose parents had the financial capability to pay a teacher. At about the time that villages began to develop in the early-19th century, the states began to take a role in assuring tax-supported educational opportunities for all children. By the 1840s many of the schools that came into existence following this development were located in population centers. In the Upper Delaware Valley schools became an integral part of village life as they served not only educational functions, but also social functions associated with activities such as spelling bees and school plays. The 20th century, however, brought changes to education. As rural and village populations declined throughout the area by the 1930s, schools began to be consolidated in larger towns. The loss of village schools further decreased the usefulness of these hamlets and added to their general decline.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey took steps to develop a common school system beginning in the early-19th century. In Pennsylvania, an act was passed for tax-supported education for all children: only those families that paid taxes were eligible to send their children to school. In 1809 legislation was added to provide for the education of poor children. Under an act adopted in 1824, each township in Pennsylvania was directed to elect three schoolmen for the supervision of education of the poor. The Free School Act was passed in 1834 and became the basis for modern public school education in the state. The act established school districts and called for the organization of a school board in each township.

In New Jersey legislation in 1817 authorized townships to raise money for free public education. An amendment passed in 1828 permitted townships to collect funds for the construction and maintenance of school buildings. The teachers were paid a monthly salary. By the mid-19th century, teachers included women, who earned less than the male teachers. All of the villages in the Upper Delaware had schools by the 1840s. In Millbrook, a school opened in 1840 in the Methodist Church. A new Methodist church was constructed in 1860 and the old church building was moved to its present location and used as the village school. In the 1850s rural schools were built south of Deckers Ferry at Walpack Bend in Pennsylvania and across the river at Calno. In 1874 the Calno School was relocated to land donated by Henry Berk and a new building erected on the site in 1910. By the 1860s Sand Hill District School No. 1 was established at Shoemakers. Beginning in the 19th century, a school for Bushkill students was located in Maple Grove south of Big Bushkill Creek. In 1932 it was replaced by a new brick school built on the north side of Bushkill village. Schools were erected in the Millville area, Peters Valley, and Walpack Center during the mid-19th century. The Dingman Academy was rebuilt in 1901 following a fire. In 1932 a new school was built, and the academy moved to another location. By the 1930s, a number of village and rural schools began to close as consolidated schools became the norm through the transportation of pupils by school bus.

CHURCHES

As in other regions, religion played an integral role in the life of Upper Delaware Valley inhabitants. The earliest churches tended to be organized by ethnic groups. Churches not only provided places for religious expression but also acted to maintain group identity and enforce rules of conduct. In addition, churches served as places for social events. Although some settlers of other ethnic backgrounds came to the Upper Delaware Valley following the Revolutionary War, their numbers at first were not sufficient to establish their own churches. They often attended the churches founded by the Dutch. By the early-19th century, with the greater migration of peoples of German, English, and Scottish backgrounds to the valley, congregations other than those of the Dutch Reformed Church began to be established. Starting in the 1820s, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran congregations were formed and churches for these denominations were soon constructed. Protestantism has always been the prevailing faith in the region. Immigrants of other beliefs, who began to arrive in the United States in the 19th century, sought employment opportunities in industry and mining and were rarely attracted to the Upper Delaware Valley, where few industrially related occupations existed. Located in Milford, the first Roman Catholic Church

was not built until 1877. During the 20th century, the mix of peoples reduced the ethnic orientation of religious groups.

Soon after settlement began, a traveling minister made visits to the area around present-day Port Jervis and northwestern New Jersey. Rev. Petrus Vas of Kingston, New York, is known to have traveled to the area between 1716 and 1718. In 1737, Rev. George Wilhelmus Manscius of Kingston organized four Dutch Reformed churches. The churches, located at Machackemech (Port Jervis), Menissinck (Montague, New Jersey), Walpack (near the confluence of Flat Brook and the Delaware River), and Shawnee, Pennsylvania, were organized under the Walpack Church. In 1741 the Rev. Johannes Casparus Fryenmoet became the first Dutch Reformed minister to be assigned to the four churches. In December 1753, the Dutch Reformed Church at Shawnee withdrew from the Walpack Church. Before the Revolutionary War, a Dutch Reformed church was built 3 miles south of Peters Valley on River Road (commonly referred to as 'Old Mine Dirt'), opposite the head of Shapanack Island. Around 1824 this church was abandoned, and a stone church was erected at Peters Valley (Bevans), which served as both church and school building. The stone church was sold in 1838 at a sheriff's sale and a new church was built. The old stone church became a store and tavern and was later used as a hotel. In 1847 a Universalist church was built at Peters Valley. In 1945 the church became the home of the Treible family and is known as the Upper Treible House (Clemensen 1996:197-198; Sweetman 2011). By 1827 the original Minisink Church at Montague was replaced. Around the same time, Dutch Reformed congregations met at Peter's Tavern in Bushkill and the academy in Dingmans. The Dutch Reformed Church in Bushkill was built in 1832. The Walpack Church had split by October 1855 to form two congregations: the Upper Walpack Church, which included Dingmans Choice and Peters Valley; and the Lower Walpack Church, which consisted of the congregations at Walpack (Flatbrook) and Bushkill. In 1850 a church was built opposite the Academy in Dingmans Choice. The current Dutch Reformed Church in Bushkill was built in 1872. In 1899 the Minisink congregation built its third church. The Dutch Reformed churches in Bushkill and Dingmans Ferry and the Old Dutch Reformed Church in Peters Valley are extant, although no longer used for religious services.

Itinerant Methodist ministers began to ride circuits in the Upper Delaware Valley by the 1820s, which resulted in the organization of congregations. In 1827 the first Methodist church in the valley was built at Milford. In 1830 a congregation was organized in Dingmans Ferry. In 1870 a new Methodist church was built at Dingmans. At Walpack Center, the Methodist congregation was organized in 1834, and the first church was built in 1837; a new building was constructed in 1871. In Millbrook, the Methodists organized in 1839 and met at the home of Coonrod Welter until 1840 when the congregation erected a church. The church basement was used as a school. A new church was built in 1860 and the old church moved down the road to be used as a school. The only Methodist church remaining in the park is the Walpack Center Methodist Episcopal Church.

German people arriving in the valley established Lutheran churches. From 1749 to 1754, Lutheran services were held in Smithfield Township by Catechist Rudolph Schrenck (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission [PHMC] 1971). The Zion Lutheran congregation was organized in the 1840s and constructed a brick church in 1851. The church continued in use until acquired by the federal government in 1970. In 1833 the first Presbyterian Church was built in Middle Smithfield Township. A Presbyterian church was built at Shawnee in 1853. As noted above, the first Catholic church built in the Upper Delaware Valley was erected at Milford in 1877.

RECREATION

The Delaware Water Gap (as well as the extended area of Upper Delaware Valley) has been associated with recreation since the early-19th century. "It developed partly as an adventure to hunt and fish, but, above all else, people desired to be enveloped in the sublime wonders offered by the natural scene of that

section of Pennsylvania and New Jersey” (Clemensen 1996:247). Americans became enamored with natural beauty and scenic wonders. Images provided by artists and the emergence of the American landscape painter stimulated interest. In 1800 Thomas Birch (1779-1851), a pioneer in American landscape painting, used the Water Gap as his subject, which was later made into an etching by William Strickland. Other artists followed, choosing the geological feature of the Water Gap and scenes along the Delaware River as their subjects. Many of their paintings were turned into etchings and made available to a larger audience. Publications, such as Harper’s Weekly and Picturesque America, reproduced images. Interest in the Water Gap followed a trend to explore America’s national wonders.

Prior to the Civil War hotels were constructed where people of means could take in the scenic beauty. The construction of railroads provided an improved transportation network after the Civil War, and as a result, more hotels and boarding houses were located in scenic locations. These facilities attracted an increasing number of people who could afford periods of leisure. The shift from agriculture to recreation in the Upper Delaware Valley was facilitated by the enhanced transportation network. As agriculture and lumbering in the area declined, they were replaced by recreation-related enterprises. Farmers opened their homes to boarders as a way to supplement their incomes.

In the 20th century, transportation once again played an important role in changes to the valley. Vacationers no longer sought the large hotels as a place to linger amidst the great natural beauty. As a result of the popularity of the automobile, vacationers spent less time in one spot. They sought new manmade forms of recreation, such as golf, bowling, billiards, and dancing. Hotels and boarding houses introduced activities to attract vacationers, which worked initially. By the end of the 1930s, however, most had closed. Likewise, people with greater means sought places away from the crowds. They acquired more secluded farms for summer residences. By the 1920s organizations, like the Boy Scouts, became popular and established recreational camps. Cabins and motels were built after World War II, but the area did not have the same attraction as the period between 1870 and the 1930s.

Hotel and Boarding House Era (1829 to 1930s)

Taverns were established as early as the 1750s to serve travelers and raftsmen in the Upper Delaware Valley. By the early-19th century, inns in the area housed hunters and fishermen. These were followed by hotels and boarding houses that accommodated visitors to the valley interested in its scenic appeal. Sightseers arrived in the 1820s from Philadelphia to take in the natural beauty. According to Clemensen, these first sightseers often lodged with local families. In 1829 Antoine Dutot began to build a hotel. Known as the Kittatinny House, the hotel was sited 180 feet above the Delaware River north of the Water Gap and was the first of many establishments of its kind. Although travel to the area was onerous, many sought the scenic and recuperative benefits offered. The growing popularity of the area was such that when Samuel Snyder acquired Dutot’s unfinished hotel, he rented it to capacity the first season.

As a summer retreat, the Kittatinny House had little competition until the 1860s. In the beginning of this period, people were hesitant about stays at scenic locations that did not offer health spas. The capacity of the Kittatinny was increased from 25 guests to 60 in 1851 and expanded again in 1860 to accommodate 150 guests. By 1866 the hotel could hold 250 people. In 1856 the Brainerd House was built and was the only other accommodation at the Water Gap until after the Civil War. About 1850, bridges were built across streams, and trails were established to provide easier access to scenic places in the Water Gap area. The trails and crossings were established and maintained by groups or hotel owners during various periods. One group, the Minsi Pioneers, which existed from 1875 through the end of the 19th century, was composed of wealthy individuals from Philadelphia and New York City.

Improved transportation impacted the number of visitors to the area. Stage lines connected Stroudsburg with various towns in Pennsylvania and New Jersey between 1846 and 1851. The easiest access was provided by railroads at each end of the valley. In 1847 the New York and Erie Railroad arrived in Port

Jervis; the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western were completed in 1856 through the Water Gap. Railroads with links to New York and Philadelphia brought increasing numbers to the area. In 1882 completion of the New York, Susquehanna, and Western to Stroudsburg afforded even more people access to the Water Gap area.

A recreation boom took place following the Civil War: by 1895 as many as 15 hotels and boarding houses were located in the Water Gap area. A defining feature during the period was the veranda, which allowed guests spectacular views, fresh air, protection from the elements, and a place to stroll and socialize. "Lodging centers" developed at Bushkill, Dingmans Ferry, and Raymondskill Creek, as proximity to waterfalls, brooks, and boating dictated location. Although a couple of accommodations existed in Milford before the Civil War, several others were built after the conflict had ended. Farmers also took in summer visitors who wished to "rediscover county life."

Although most of the establishments were located on the Pennsylvania side of the river, a few hotels and boarding houses were built in New Jersey. The Coppermine Inn was constructed late in the 18th century by Henry Shoemaker and operated as a boarding house as early as 1860 and as a resort run by the Fullers soon thereafter. The Fairview House was constructed about 1880, and the owner, Adam Transue, operated a ferry to transport guests across the river. In 1920 the property became Camp Karamac. Peters Valley was the location of a hotel popular with vacationers. As on the Pennsylvania side, New Jersey farmers also rented rooms to guests. In 1892 a farmhouse was enlarged to become a lodge called the Flatbrook Hotel. At the start of the 1900s, the hotel was called the Delaware View House, and in 1926 it became known as Salamovka. Samuel Garris also bought the B.B. Van Campen farm and operated it as the Honeysuckle Lodge for seven years beginning in 1915. From the 1920s into the early 1940s, the Jacob Roe property near Walpack Center was operated as a hotel for summer vacationers.

Automotive transportation in the 20th century signaled the decline of the hotel and resort era. The Delaware Valley Railroad, which opened in 1901 between Stroudsburg and Bushkill, facilitated the arrival of visitors until 1929 when passenger service was discontinued because of the growing use of the automobile. Freedom offered by the car and greater vacation time for middle and lower classes marked a change in the clientele. Those with great means no longer spent lengthy stays in the area's hotels, preferring instead to purchase property for summer homes. In place of nature, visitors sought amusement. During this period, the Pocono Mountains developed as a resort area and competed for the same travelers; after 1910 the Pocono Mountain area was more popular. Dingmans Ferry attracted theatrical performers in the early-20th century. The Poconos developed resorts with top entertainers performing, similar to those in the Catskills in New York, although during the Depression the number of visitors to the Upper Delaware declined and many establishments closed on the weekends.

Post-Hotel and Boarding House Period

With the decline of the hotel and boarding house in the 1930s, some landowners on the Pennsylvania side of the river built cabins for vacationers. By the late 1940s camp and motel construction developed. Locust Grove House had multi-unit cottages, a dance hall, a tennis court, and a swimming pool. Eleven tourist cabins were built on Sawmill Creek at Milford by William Ford and operated until purchased by the federal government in 1972. Others, such as George Nyce, erected cabins on his farm in Lehman Township in the 1930s. J. Russell Eschback purchased the Nyce property in 1944 and continued to rent the cabins. Robert Blood acquired part of the old John Brink Bridge Farm on the Delaware River and opened Bob's Beach after World War II, which offered bathing, boating, canoeing, and picnicking. About the same time, Lester Evely constructed seven cabins, a restaurant, and a recreation hall on the Delaware above Bushkill. In 1936 the Hedemark family purchased a farm on Brisco Mountain Road, built cabins, and opened a resort known as Viking Heights. The cabins were rented to hunters and their families. In 1960 the resort was purchased by Honeymoon Resorts Incorporated and renamed Honeymoon Haven (now the Pocono Environmental Education Center). They constructed 61 buildings between 1962 and

1968, creating the largest resort to be developed in the Poconos during the post-World War II era (Osterberg 2005:15).

On the New Jersey side of the Upper Delaware Valley, a dude ranch called the Lazy K Bar Ranch opened in 1933 and operated until 1940.

Farms as Summer Residences

At the start of the 20th century, the upper-middle class began to purchase farm properties for use as summer residences. In search of a rural, restful experience away from the crowds of the hotels and boarding houses, individuals, and families, predominantly from eastern New Jersey and the New York City areas purchased properties. As greater numbers of vacationers traveled by motor vehicles to area resorts for shorter stays, those who could afford to, sought other places to stay, free from the commotion. Summer residents made changes to the properties, expanded the houses, and added caretaker or guest houses. They added landscaping, planted flowers and trees, put in ponds, altered streams, and built retaining walls. Some owners rented property to local farmers or tenant farmers; thus, a portion of the agricultural landscape was maintained.

Upper Delaware Boy Scout of America Camps

The Delaware River area provided a beautiful countryside, well suited for adventure, and located within a reasonable distance from urban areas like New York City. Between 1921 and 1940, six Boy Scout camps were organized on the New Jersey side of the Upper Delaware Valley by both New Jersey and Pennsylvania councils: Camp No-Be-Bo-Sco, Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec, Camp Mohican, Camp Cowaw, Camp Pahaquarra, and Camp Weygadt (Camp Minsi). Five of the six camps became part of the property acquired by the federal government and currently located in DEWA. Camp No-Be-Bos-Co was taken over by the YMCA and sold a portion of their property to the federal government (The Sand Pond Society 2007).

The first of the scout camps was established in 1921 on the former Delaware Water Gap Slate Company property leased from the Philadelphia Trust company. In the beginning, two councils were located there, Camp Minsi on the north (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Council) and Camp Weygadt on the south (Easton, Pennsylvania Council). The Boy Scouts purchased the land in 1928. By 1930 the Bethlehem Council established a camp in the Pocono Mountains and the whole property was operated by the Easton Council as Camp Weygadt. The second camp established was Camp Pahaquarra, begun in 1925, when the Trenton Council acquired the old Pahaquarry Copper Company property. The mining company buildings were adopted for use in the camp. The following year (1926) Camp Mohican was established by the Newark Council. The camp was located on the top of Kittatinny Mountain along Catfish Pond. In 1927 the North Bergen County Council established Camp No-Be-Bo-Sco on Sand Pond north of Camp Mohican. Located adjacent to the park, the camp remains an active Boy Scout camp. The Orange Mountain council of Essex, New Jersey, purchased land on the shore of Long Pine Pond in 1937 and built Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec the following year. The last camp to be established was Camp Cowaw. The camp was created by the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Council on property purchased from the Trenton Council. Camp Cowaw was the smallest of the camps established and occupied land along the Delaware River, contiguous to Camp Pahaquarra (Zusman 1999).

In anticipation of construction of the Tocks Island Dam, the facilities at Camps Weygadt, Pahaquarra, and Cowaw, located along the Delaware River, were removed. The National Park Service leased Camp Ken-Etiwa-Pec after it closed in 1972 to the Urban League and then to the Passaic County School System. Although many of the buildings are in deteriorated condition, this is the only camp with an opinion of eligibility from the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. The Appalachian Trail Association leases a

portion of Camp Mohican and is operated as the Appalachian Mountain Club's Mohican Outdoor Center (Zusman 1999).

Summer Camps in the Upper Delaware Valley

Around 1933, several private camps were developed on the New Jersey side of the valley. In 1946, Camps Pokono-Ramona established an eighty-acre camp with seven cabins and a recreational building on the Walpack Bend of the river. In 1954, the site was sold to Congregation B'rith Shalom for use by the congregation as a recreation camp. None of the buildings at this camp remain. A summer boys' camp called Thunder Mountain was established in the mid-1950s by Arthur Cohen. Some of the buildings remain and are used by the Peters Valley School of Craft as studio and workspace (Clemensen 1993:260).

Public Lands and Parks in the Upper Delaware Valley

The development of recreational parks for public and private use began between 1890 and 1913. Initially, the parks focused on "nature in a contemplative rural retreat." Charles C. Worthington (1854-1944), a businessman and engineer and a leading manufacturer of pumps in the world, was an avid outdoorsman and golfer. The Water Gap and Upper Delaware Valley had a special appeal for him, and he established a home and a resort and golf course. He also created his hunting retreat called Buckwood Park: on the New Jersey side of the river, across from his resort at Shawnee, Worthington acquired some 10 square miles, fenced in the large area of the property, and stocked it with deer. The State of New Jersey leased the land for a state game preserve during World War I and opened it to the public. The land is considered some of the most rugged in the state and features the glacial lake known as Sunfish Pond. In 1954 the state acquired the property, and the game preserve became the major portion of the Worthington State Forest (Golfdom 1945:30; Squeri 2002:66).

In 1892, George W. Childs bought fifty-three acres along Dingman's Creek, which contained the ruins of the Brooks woolen mill as well as Factory, Fulmer, and Deer Leap Falls. He permitted public recreation in this natural setting but did not provide any facilities. After his death in 1912, his widow Emma donated the land to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the restriction that it be used forever as a public recreation ground. It became George W. Childs State Forest Park, which had little development until 1921 when a picnic/tenting area with privies, walks, and an entrance station were established. In 1933, the commonwealth received Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) funds to improve the park. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers, from Company 1399, Edgemere Pa., built an administration building, garage and tool house, latrines, picnic tables, a shelter pavilion, fireplaces, and incinerator. In 1955, the commonwealth enlarged the park with the purchase of an additional 102 acres from the Brooks family. It was given to the US Government on January 20, 1983 for inclusion in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (Clemensen 1993:257).

Stokes State Forest is located in the northwestern section of New Jersey, above present-day DEWA. The forest is named for Governor Edward Stokes, who donated 500 acres for the formation of a park. The New Jersey Forest and Park Commission added 5,432 acres of land in 1907. The state forest is currently more than 15,000 acres (Schmid 2011).

The predecessor to New Jersey's Wildlife Management began in 1932 with the purchase of 387 acres in Sussex County for a "Public Shooting and Fishing Ground." Among these early public lands were the Flatbrook-Roy State Wildlife Management Area and the Walpack State Wildlife Management Area (Tarlowe 2010).

By the close of the 19th century, Pennsylvania was actively acquiring lands within watersheds for public use and recreation. The movement began in response to the 1889 flood in Johnstown, in which 2,200 people died. Industry during the 19th century consumed larger and larger quantities of wood, which was

used to lay railroads, tan leather, fire furnaces, and make paper, and for other uses. Large areas had been deforested, abandoned by the logging companies, and taxes left unpaid. The deforestation on the surrounding hillsides contributed to the severity of the Johnstown flood. Beginning in 1895, the first commissioner of forestry was appointed, and the state actively began to acquire properties. By 1902 approximately 50,000 acres had been acquired in Pike and Monroe counties and was called the Minisink Forest. The region's forests were consolidated as the Delaware State Forest, which totals 80,267 acres in Pike, Monroe, Northampton, and Carbon counties. A major portion of the forest is within the Delaware River watershed (Pennsylvania Parks & Forest Foundation 2011; Porter Township 2009).

In 1913 the Department of Forestry began leasing "small areas of land for the purpose of permanent camping and outing ground." Cabin colonies, hunting cabins, and lake cabins were constructed on leased property in the state forest lands by Pennsylvania residents for summer recreation, seasonal hunters and fishermen, and nature enthusiasts (Porter Township 2009).