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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by SR 42, Eagles Mere Borough boundary,

N/A
N/A

not for publication
Loyalsock State Forest, and Eagles Mere Golf Club

city or town Eagles Mere Borough, Shrewsbury Township vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Sullivan code 113 zip code 17731

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Ander McDonald July 29, 2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
PA Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Don Edson H. Beall 9-18-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Pennsylvania

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
6		structures
		objects
7		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

339

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor
recreation

LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature

LANDSCAPE: Forest

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor
recreation

LANDSCAPE: Natural Feature

LANDSCAPE: Forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: EARTH

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: N/A

Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation)

Sullivan County, Pennsylvania

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) in Sullivan County, PA, amends the previous nomination by expanding the boundaries to include a network of historic trails. The trails, developed between the 1890s and 1920s, have been an integral component of Eagles Mere since that time. The unpaved, single track footpaths lead through heavily forested and generally hilly areas on the north, east and west sides of Eagles Mere Lake. They were specifically designed to enable users to enjoy the forestland surrounding the Lake and village, and reach various natural points of interest, such as large rock formations (which are considered uncounted landscape features) and other points of interest. The nomination adds approximately 500 acres containing these historic walking trails and the Bridle Path (former railroad grade) to the existing Eagles Mere Historic District (EMHD). In addition to the EMHD's Laurel Path (#254 – contributing resource), which circles Eagles Mere Lake, this nomination adds the following trails, which are contributing structures: the Red Arrow Path, the White Arrow Path, a section of the Yellow Arrow Trail (and its Table Rock loop), the Bridle Path (a section of the former Eagles Mere Railroad grade, which was converted to an equestrian trail after the railroad tracks were taken up during the period of significance and which now serves as an all-purpose hiking, biking and bridle trail), and a section of the Loyalsock Canyon Vista Trail. With the exception of the shortening of the Green and White Arrow Paths, the trails are highly intact as is the surrounding landscape, which, for the most part, is mature forest. The nomination also amends the EMHD by enumerating the following resources: the Eagles Mere Lake (#255 – a contributing site) and the Green Arrow Path (#256 – a contributing structure). Together the nomination includes a total of 7 contributing resources: 6 structures (the paths or trails) and one site (Eagles Mere Lake). Three newer trails or sections thereof found within the boundary are small scale trails and thus not included in the resource count: the Crestmont Path (a portion of which was part of the original Green Arrow Path), the Rainbow Path and the Margaret Estey Path.

Narrative Description

Note: Numbers in brackets such as [3] indicate photograph numbers.

The Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) amends the existing Eagles Mere Historic District (EMHD) nomination in two ways. First, it enumerates two major contributing historic resources within the listed historic district – the Eagles Mere Lake and the Green Arrow Path. Second, the Boundary Increase adds approximately 500 acres of forested properties containing most of the resort's historic walking paths or trails. These trails are: the Red and White Arrow Paths, the Yellow and Loyalsock Canyon Vista Trails, and the Bridle Path (former Eagles Mere Railroad grade). The walking paths have historically been called "paths" and "trails" interchangeably, as they are in this form.

Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation)

Sullivan County, Pennsylvania

Name of Property

County and State

This nomination includes the aforementioned trails and adjacent woodland and landscape features due to their association with the entertainment/recreation and conservation Areas of Significance in the EMHD. The Boundary Increase is located in two Sullivan County municipalities: Eagles Mere Borough and Shrewsbury Township. A maturing forest provides a canopy over most of the trail network; perhaps 5% of the area is tree-covered marshland located just northeast of Eagles Mere Lake (the Lake). The woodland terrain varies from gentle hills north and west of the Lake to steep, semi-rocky landscape east of the Lake. The topography east of the Lake is split by the Red and Green Arrow Paths: land west of the paths slopes towards the Lake and land east of the paths slopes away from the Lake and out of the Boundary Increase. The lowest point of the trails is roughly at the elevation of the lake (1,994 feet above sea level); the highest points are the Prospect Hill area on the White Arrow Path and the Crestmont area on the Green Arrow Path (2,120 feet above sea level). Located here is the largest property in the Boundary Increase, a 237-acre parcel owned by the Eagles Mere Conservancy. It, along with parts of a much larger Loyalsock State Forest to the north, contains elements of the Bridle Path (former Eagles Mere Railroad grade) (#260) and Red Arrow Path (#257) which is not located in the EMHD. The land north of the EMHD (wrapping around the Eagles Mere Park¹) is relatively flat with mild hills. Here, where the beginnings of the Yellow Arrow Trail and its Table Rock Loop (#258) and the Loyalsock Canyon Vista Trail (#261) are located, two properties encompass 141 acres, the larger of which is owned by the Eagles Mere Conservancy. The Boundary Increase includes 21 parcels west of the EMHD, all within the borough. This is the location of the White Arrow Path (#259), a winding path that connects the Athletic Field (#176) and an adjacent wooded area called "Cathedral Pines" on the north end of the Lake to Prospect Rocks and the village west and south of the Lake. A wooded parcel of 109 acres is the largest property here. The privately owned property extends from Pa. Route 42 to the Park. The remaining 20 properties are original but undeveloped building lots along Summit Avenue and a "paper" road laid out parallel to and west of Pennsylvania Avenue, comprising approximately 30 acres.

Eagles Mere Lake and Green Arrow Path – Amendment to the Eagles Mere National Register Historic District

This nomination amends the 1996 Eagles Mere National Register Historic District nomination² by enumerating two resources: the Eagles Mere Lake and the Green Arrow Path. These resources will be described below beginning with Eagles Mere Lake.

The EMHD and Boundary Increase include the entirety of the Eagles Mere Lake watershed with the exception of a small portion southwest of the Lake. The Lake itself (now enumerated as contributing resource #255 per this Amendment), is the centerpiece of the EMHD and Boundary Increase. As described in the EMHD, the kidney-shaped lake is at an altitude of 1994 feet above sea level and is about 60 feet at its deepest point. The Lake includes the Outlet Pond, a small, pond-like section of the Lake connected by a natural channel to the southeast end of the Lake. The Eagles Mere Beach facility (#145, 145a-d) is located at the northernmost point of the Lake. The 1.7 mile long Laurel Path (#254) circles the Lake near its mainly wooded shoreline. The Lake is the location of Eagles Mere's many century-old boat houses, the "Edgemere" (boat landing and storage area) on the south end of

¹ The Eagles Mere Park or simply, the Park, is a small cottage community north of the lake and beach area. It was originally a Chautauqua and later associated with the former Forest Inn resort hotel.

² Robert J. Wise, Jr., "Eagles Mere Historic District," National Register nomination (listed on NR 1996); hereinafter denoted simply "Wise."

the lake, and the famous Eagles Mere Ice Toboggan Slide (in winter only). The Lake is the reason for this mountaintop resort and is the geographical, figurative, and sometimes literal centerpiece of all social, economic and recreational activities in Eagles Mere.

According to a hydrogeological report prepared in 2011:

The contributing surface watershed area surrounding Eagles Mere Lake is approximately 435 acres (0.68 mi²), including the lake. The occurrence of the lake has been interpreted as being due to surface damming related to glacial deposition of a clay till that blocked pre-glacial drainage to the Kettle Creek drainage-way, located to the west of Eagles Mere Lake. Water in Eagles Mere Lake is likely provided by a) direct precipitation and surface runoff; b) shallow near-surface ground-water inflows in the tills (i.e. wetland areas north and east of the lake) and shallow bedrock, and c) ground-water flow within the upper portion of the bedrock aquifer from the mapped bedrock knobs and interpreted groundwater 'mounds' that occur near Crestmont Inn (#154 and associated numbers) and Prospect Hill (west side of Lake, along White Arrow Path).³

There are no major tributaries to the lake besides underground water systems, leaving the water relatively clear and clean, even after heavy rains. This important fact was not lost on turn-of-the-century investors. They sought to attract visitors by placing restrictive covenants preventing construction or the cutting of trees within one-hundred feet of the lakeshore, thus helping to insure its purity. Most of the shore area today is completely forested. The Eagles Mere Association presently owns the lake and shoreline, maintaining this natural setting.

Located entirely within the EMHD, the Green Arrow Path (#256) [3, 4], marked by green blazes, is a 0.9 mile long footpath. It extends from the site of the Crestmont Hotel on a hill east of the Lake to Eagle Rocks on the Red Arrow Path. It includes a rather steeply pitched section between the Lake and the crest of the hill (where the former hotel complex stands). Destinations include the former Crestmont Hotel area; "Sullivan View," a view of the mountains from near the top of Crestmont Hill to the east; and "Glacier Rocks," a rock outcropping where the path meets the Red Arrow Path at "Eagle Rocks" (another rock outcropping). Much of the Green Arrow Path is in the Eagles Mere Lake watershed with the Crestmont area (the highest point in the EMHD and Boundary Increase) a major source of water for the Lake. (Though not shown on the GPS-oriented Quad Map [Map 8], originally the Green Arrow Path extended past the Crestmont Inn down to the Outlet Pond. This section, now known as the Crestmont Path, is considered an uncounted resource due to its short length. See the lighter colored green trails near the southern end of the Green Arrow Path.)

The Historic Trail Network and Forest Landscape – Eagles Mere National Register Historic District (Boundary Increase)

The historic trails are walking and/or hiking paths through mature northern Pennsylvania woodland [mountain biking and cross-country skiing are allowed on the Bridle Path (former Eagles Mere Railroad grade)]. The paths are single track dirt walkways with sometimes rocky footing, meandering

³ Todd Lowery, et.al. (Meiser and Earl, Inc., Hydrogeologists), *Hydrogeologic Report, Eagles Mere Lake and Vicinity, Sullivan County, Pa.*, Eagles Mere Lake and Watershed Committee, January 25, 2011.

through the mildly hilly woodland. The wider Bridle Path (former Eagles Mere Railroad grade) is a relatively level double track dirt and gravel railroad bed with long straight stretches and wide arching turns as it makes its way along the hills falling towards the east.

Most trails purposely connect various points of interest and destinations in and around Eagles Mere: The White Arrow Path (#259) connects the Park, Beach and Athletic Field (north end of the Lake) to the Eagles Mere Golf Course (east of EMHD) and main village (south of the Lake); the Red Arrow Path (#257) connects the Park to the Beach and also connects to the Green Arrow Path (via several notable natural features); and the Green Arrow Path (#256) connects the former Crestmont Hotel complex (#154 and associated numbers) on the hill east of the Lake to the Beach and Park on the north end of the Lake via the Red Arrow Path. The Bridle Path (former Eagles Mere Railroad grade) (#260) connects the Lake's Outlet Pond (site of the former Eagles Mere Railroad Station on the southeast end of the Lake) to the Park (location of a later railroad station and north end of the Lake). Meanwhile, the Yellow Arrow (#258) and the Loyalsock Canyon Vista Trails (#261) lead north from the Boundary Increase at the Park and enable hikers to pass through the Loyalsock State Forest to connect to trails and places of interest, such as the 61-mile Loyalsock Trail, Loyalsock Canyon Vista (an overlook and major rock outcropping) and Worlds End State Park. Perhaps that is why these are called "trails" and not "paths."

The Red Arrow Path (#257), which connects the Park to the Beach, the Bridle Path (former Railroad Grade) and the Green Arrow Path, offers the most varied terrain of the trails. The 1.3 mile trail, marked by red blazes, begins on the end of Mineral Springs Road in the Park. The most interesting part of the trail is called "The Labyrinth" [7, 8]. Located just a few hundred yards from the Park, the Labyrinth is a large rock outcropping similar to "Fat Man's Squeeze" on the Laurel Path. Both are favorite destinations of children and adults alike. The Labyrinth contains large, grey, fortress-like sandstone boulders. The path runs through narrow passages with 10'-15' stone walls as well as over massive flat rocks that overlook these passages and the woodland beyond. About 0.1 mile east of the Labyrinth is "Fern Rocks" [6] another prominent rock outcropping that walkers climb through up or down (depending on their direction) and past a large rock wall approximately 12' high and 40' long. The path descends a gentle wooded slope before crossing marshland southeast of the Park. Over the marshland, the trail proceeds through 30 feet of wetland, including areas of mud, rocks, grass, moss and water. This important wetland drains south to the Lake and north outside of the Boundary Increase. Here the trail intersects the Bridle Path (former Railroad grade) before ascending the hilly landscape between the marshland and the Crestmont. Approximately 0.1 mile south of the former Railroad grade is the Big Spring/Wishing Well (#253) [5] in the EMHD. This small spring has been dug out and lined by low, sandstone walls (manmade). It is covered by simple frame structure.

Just past the Big Spring/Wishing Well, the path splits. The western route takes one near Eagles Mere Beach at Lakewood Avenue. The eastern route takes one up a steep hill and across a wooded plateau. Upon reaching Eagle Rocks (on the eastern route) the path winds eastward, and eventually joins the western route near the Beach; thus the southern end of the Red Arrow Path is a loop. Eagle Rocks [2] is a small rock outcropping at the juncture of three trails. Here the Red Arrow Path, as mentioned, travels through the rocks and descends towards the Beach. The Rainbow Trail intersects just east of Eagle Rocks; it is a small and relatively newer trail, a portion of which is in the district boundary (not included in the resource count). Finally, the Green Arrow Path meets the Red Arrow Path just below Eagle Rocks.

Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation)

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The Yellow Arrow Trail (#258) [9] extends north from the Park on the northern end of the EMHD, eventually joining the Loyalsock Trail and Canyon Vista Trail well north of the Boundary Increase. The Boundary Increase includes a 0.2 mile section of the trail between the Park and the district's northern boundary, as well as its Table Rock Loop (named for its "Table Rock" rock formation) in the woodland just north of the Eagles Mere Park. The trail, marked by yellow blazes, begins on the north side of the gravel road connecting the north ends of Mineral Springs and Woodland Avenues. From here it heads roughly northeast. The rest of the trail is north of the Boundary Increase, running through land owned by the Pennsylvania State Forest, which was established in 1930 to (among other things) secure woodland throughout the state. (That area outside the Boundary Increase continues through mature woodland similar to that within the district.) The Table Rock loop trail of the Yellow Arrow Trail splits off to the east. The loop leads to Table Rock and then winds its way to a section of the former Susquehanna & Eagles Mere Railroad grade that at one time continued north from Eagles Mere Park to Shanerburg Road. Part of the loop is shown on early trail maps in Eagles Mere; however, the current loop trail was laid out in 2006. Parts of the Yellow Arrow Trail and the Table Rock loop are located in wetlands that supply and filter water for Eagles Mere Lake. Mature forest encompasses the entirety of the trail.

The White Arrow Path (#259) is located west of the Lake. It connects the north end of the Lake (at the Athletic Field #176) with "Prospect Rocks" and the main village on the south end of the Lake. It runs approximately 1.4 miles through the upland forest, and is marked by white blazes. The northern terminus of the trail [10] begins near the Athletic Field in an area still referred to as "Cathedral Pines," proceeds generally southwest near the ridge that demarcates the watershed (and directly behind the former Hotel Raymond), and then turns west to proceed uphill to Prospect Hill. Prospect Rocks is located at the summit of the hill, which is noted in the aforementioned hydrogeological report as a major source of lake water. The trail loops around Prospect Rocks and returns to the west end of Prospect Avenue [11]. The trail originally connected to Lake Avenue but was re-routed to the west end of Prospect Avenue when it was constructed in the 1960s. The trail terminus was shifted approximately 200 yards further west when Prospect Avenue was extended c. 2010.

The Bridle Path (a section of the former Eagles Mere Railroad grade) (#260) [1] is located east of the Lake. It begins with its intersection with Route 42 (near the Conservancy Cabin #115 and Outlet Pond) and ends at the site of the former Forest Inn, on the east side of Eagles Mere Park (just east of Mineral Springs Road). Just before reaching the Park it crosses over marshy wetlands and meets the Red Arrow Path. The grade primarily follows the 2,000 foot elevation contour line in a stylized "3" shape. Opened in 1892, the 12-mile narrow-gauge railway came up the mountain from the village of Sonestown (south of Eagles Mere) to a station just east of the Outlet. By 1906 the railroad was extended 1.8 miles north to the Eagles Mere Park. This 1.8 mile section lies within the EMHD and Boundary Increase. Ca. 1928 (during the period of significance), the tracks were taken up and the railroad grade became a bridle path. Though relatively flat, the grade hugs a steep hillside midway through this section and undoubtedly was one of the more scenic parts of the trip. Because this was a railroad grade, the unpaved path is often double track, and heavily used by mountain bikers. While the area around the grade is wooded, in the early 1970s, small portions (perhaps 15 acres total) of the forest began to be cleared for the construction of a golf course and roads; the plan never materialized and these areas have since become emerging woodland.

Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation)

Sullivan County, Pennsylvania

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In addition to the Arrow Paths and the Bridle Path (former Railroad grade), three smaller trails – or parts thereof – are located in the boundary increase. These ancillary trails lack the length and the natural feature destinations of the larger paths. The nomination treats them as uncounted landscape features as they lack the substantial size and scale of the Arrow Paths and Bridle Path (former Railroad grade). The Margaret Estey Path runs along the north side of the Outlet Pond. The 0.2 mile trail connects the former Railroad grade at the Conservancy Cabin (#115) with the Laurel Path (#254) near the Footbridge (#151). The Crestmont Path is approximately 0.5 miles in length. It connects the former Railroad grade about 0.4 miles north of the Conservancy Cabin to the east side of the Crestmont complex. Another section (originally part of the Green Arrow Path) connects the Crestmont complex with the Margaret Estey Path on the north side of the Outlet Pond. A small part of the Rainbow Path (less than 0.1 mile) connects to the Red Arrow Path near Eagle Rocks. Because these paths are unpaved, single track, wooded paths like the larger Arrow paths, they in no way compromise the integrity of the landscape or the nomination's historic resources.

Integrity

The historic trail network within the Historic District and its Boundary Increase retain integrity. As discussed below, the trails and Lake retain their rustic character and thus retain their association with the historic recreation and conservation themes of Eagles Mere.

- 1. Location.** With few exceptions, the locations of individual trails have not changed. The changes that have occurred have not impacted the overall destinations of the trails or users' experience. Historic maps show a projected and somewhat stylized version of the paths. GPS technology indicates a more precise route (see Map 8). With the exception of the White and Green Arrow Paths, the GPS indicates that there has been no physical evidence of moving the trails. The White Arrow Path has been reduced at either end, but this change is minor and does not compromise the integrity of the Boundary Increase overall. The path's northern terminus was originally the Eagles Mere Park, but was shifted 100-yards to the Athletic Field (#176) circa 1960. The two southern termini have also been shortened as Geyelin Avenue was extended slightly to the north and Prospect Avenue was extended to the west. While these latter changes occurred in the mid-1960s, Prospect Avenue was further extended c. 2010 approximately 200 feet to the west. The path terminates at the ends of these avenues. Meanwhile, the Green Arrow Path now terminates at the Crestmont complex; the local Crestmont Trail generally follows the path's short decline to the Outlet. Again, the path's main location following the ridge between Eagle Rocks (near its northern terminus with the Red Arrow Path and the Crestmont complex to the south) has not changed.
- 2. Design.** For the most part, the paths were intentionally designed to provide visitors to Eagles Mere with an outdoor recreational alternative to Eagles Mere Lake. They were laid out by early conservationists to enable people to experience the natural beauty and places of interest via short, easily-walkable (for most everyone) footpaths that also connected major places (such as the Eagles Mere Park, the Beach, the Crestmont, etc.). Other trails were constructed to access major destinations outside the resort, or, as in the case of the Bridle Path (former Eagles Mere Railroad grade), to provide additional recreational activities through the wilderness immediately after the railroad ceased operations in the late 1920s. Thus the trails' design, in both specific construction details and intent, is, for the most part, unchanged; they have been in continual and in heavy use, and have been regularly maintained, in some cases over 100 years.

- 3. Setting.** With the exception of the construction of cottages on wooded, mainly 1-2 acre lots on Geyelin and Prospect Avenues, as well as the extension of those avenues (at the southern terminus of the White Arrow Path), the setting remains forestland. Some of this land had been timbered in the late 1800s and thus was in various states of mature or emerging forests. Today the vast majority of the landscape setting is mature forests. There are small areas near the Bridle Path (former Eagles Mere Railroad grade) that were timbered for a planned golf course and road in the mid-1970s, but these areas too have reforested. Thus the setting around the trails, as well as the Lake, remains heavily wooded. Also important is the location of these trails: with the exception of the White Arrow Path, all are located within woodland owned by the Eagles Mere Association, the Eagles Mere Conservancy, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, or by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania within the Loyalsock State Forest. These entities and sometimes their predecessors have, since inception preserved and/or protected this woodland and maintained the trails. The owners of the land in which the White Arrow Path is located, have continually allowed access to the path and, for the most part, protected the land surrounding the path.
- 4. Materials.** The trails were and continue to be unpaved, rustic footpaths that follow the contours and undulations of the landscape. The ties and rails of the former narrow gauge railroad were removed soon after the railroad ceased operating in the 1920s; today it resembles a narrow wooded dirt road, however vehicles are only allowed on the northern 0.1 mile where it doubles as an access road to one of the borough's three sewer system ponds (outside of the district). Finally, the Green, Red, White, and Yellow Arrow Paths are marked with green, red, white and yellow colored blazes as they always have; these blazes are either round marks or arrows on trees and rocks along the trails.
- 5. Workmanship.** Workmanship is intact. The paths were simple foot paths, and steps or other infrastructure were never dug into hillsides. With the exception of the former Railroad Grade, they were never graded or built-up. The few small streams were easily crossed via a handful of well-placed flat rocks, though one can easily get wet feet traversing the marshland on the Red Arrow Path. This simple, rustic trail construction is unchanged.
- 6. Feeling.** The intended activity of experiencing nature via rustic footpaths through wooded landscape has not changed. Destinations with views, such as Prospect Rocks on the White Arrow Path, have been altered somewhat as the forests have continued to mature thereby disrupting the views.
- 7. Association.** The trail network, as well as the Lake, continues to enable users to experience these resources for their intended use but also with the stated goals of recreation and resource conservation. This association is significant. It has favorably impacted the land as worthy of preservation because it not only encouraged the establishment of the Eagles Mere Conservancy, but fostered land conservation, land planning, and environmental protection by the Conservancy and the Eagles Mere Association, which owns the Lake and adjacent lands. The state's ownership and active forest and game management of its lands that wrap around the northern half of Eagles Mere (and essentially the Historic District and Boundary Increase) augment this stewardship.

Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation)

Sullivan County, Pennsylvania

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Conservation

Period of Significance

1877-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McFarland, Horace

Long, Aubrey

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance corresponds to the period of significance of the listed Eagles Mere Historic District, 1877-1945. All of the man-made resources in this amendment and Boundary Increase were developed during that time period.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase
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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The previously-listed Eagles Mere Historic District was listed under Criterion A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Conservation and under Criterion C for Architecture. The Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation) meets Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Conservation; since no buildings are being added to the district, only Criterion A significance is addressed. The enumeration of Eagles Mere Lake as a contributing resource (not enumerated in the previous nomination) is in keeping with the significance of the listed district since it has always been the center of both recreation and conservation efforts in Eagles Mere. Adding the walking paths and the adjacent natural areas, which in the case of the paths were developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is in keeping with the significance of the listed district because they were part of Eagles Mere's recreational offerings and were associated with the efforts to conserve the surrounding forests. Conservation efforts began at Eagles Mere with the initial agreement to establish a buffer surrounding the Lake in order to regulate cottage construction and continued thereafter through the efforts of conservation organizations, businesses and individuals. The period of significance is 1877-1945, in keeping with the period of significance of the previously-listed district.

Summary History of Eagles Mere

Eagles Mere had its beginnings as a small glass manufacturing village on the south end of what was then called Lewis Lake. The community languished after glass making ceased in 1829. By mid-century people began envisioning a resort community with the Lake (renamed "Eagles Mere" Lake), natural areas surrounding the Lake, and cool mountain air as its focal points. In the 1870s, a hotel opened and lots for vacation cottages began to be sold on the south end of the Lake. Eagles Mere – the resort community – had begun. Over the next few decades, large, high-style hotels and prominent summer residences were constructed around the Lake. A Chautauqua began in the 1890s on the north end of the Lake—later this area became a resort neighborhood known as "the Park"—while the village of Eagles Mere grew up on the south end of the Lake. Meanwhile, various entities and organizations were established to serve the resort's guests while maintaining its attributes. In 1892, the construction of a narrow gauge railroad provided speedy and efficient transportation to the resort. Eagles Mere had become a major summertime destination serving thousands of summertime visitors.

Recognizing Eagles Mere's potential as a resort destination, the "Eagles Mere [real estate] Syndicate" was formed in 1885. It purchased the Lake and up to 1000 feet around the north, east and west sides of the lake and began developing the land for vacation cottages. It maintained an earlier property restriction established by William Bradford, agent for the former owners – the Geyelin family – which stated that no buildings aside from boat houses and docks could be built within 100 feet of the Lake.⁴ Bradford's restrictions and the Syndicate's enforcement thereafter were the first preservation efforts in Eagles Mere. The syndicate hired Embley (E.S.) Chase to manage its holdings. Chase is one of the most important persons in the development of modern Eagles Mere. Among his many achievements were designing the Laurel Path (#254 – EMHD), which circles the

⁴ The Geyelin family retained land west of the Lake where much of the White Arrow Path is located.

Lake, and assisting with the design of the Eagles Mere Railroad, now a major multi-purpose trail (#260).⁵

North of the Lake is an area now called the Eagles Mere Park, a.k.a. "the Park." In the 1890s it was a Chautauqua. From the Chautauqua emerged the Forest Inn, which became one of Eagles Mere's four major resort hotel complexes. Edgar Keiss managed the Forest Inn from 1908 until his death in 1930. He also served in the U.S. Congress from 1913-30. In 1912 Keiss became a major owner of the Eagles Mere Company. The company had controlling interest in the Forest Inn, the Park (where a small cottage community was being developed), and the natural lands north of the Park. Through Keiss's efforts and that of Horace McFarland (see below), the company increased its holdings from 400 to 1,000 acres of woodland surrounding the Park. This not only protected this land from heavy logging operations occurring in the general area, but provided land for several trails. These trails include all or parts of the Loyalsock Canyon Vista Trail, the Yellow Arrow Trail and the Red Arrow Path.

In 1892 the Syndicate became two corporations, the Eagles Mere Land Company and the Eagles Mere Boat Company. These entities managed lake operations and land development while continuing to preserve the Lake and surrounding land. In 1926 forester DeLong was hired to manage the Land Company. In 1961, these entities were bought by the newly formed Eagles Mere Association, created by concerned property owners to preserve and manage the Lake, shoreline and land west of the Lake (approximately 225 acres). It continues to own and manage the Lake and preserve the landscape as a private, membership-only entity. Within its lands are the Lake (#255), the Laurel Path (EMHD 254), and parts of the Red Arrow (#256) and White Arrow (#259) Paths.

In 1981 the owners of the Crestmont Inn were considering development options for its major landholdings east of the Lake. A group of concerned citizens formed to prevent this from happening, setting the stage for the preservation efforts that continue today. In the end only a limited number of new cottages were constructed there, and the Eagles Mere Conservancy was established in 1986. The Conservancy eventually preserved and now actively manages 368 acres in the EMHD and Boundary Increase. Aside from the Laurel Path in the EMHD (managed by the Eagles Mere Association), the Conservancy, through its members and volunteers, maintains the trail network as described in this nomination.

History of the Walking Paths

Two walking paths in the Boundary Increase (Red and White Arrow Paths) were laid out between 1907 and 1910. The earlier of these was laid out by J. Horace McFarland and C. Aubrey DeLong. As mentioned in the previous nomination, McFarland (1859-1948) was one of the nation's first and most important naturalists and referred to by some as "father" of the National Park Service. McFarland played a major role in preserving the land surrounding the Lake. DeLong was a forester who worked for the Eagles Mere Land Company, later becoming its manager.⁶ The Red Arrow Path (#257) was laid out in late 1907 as the second recreational trail through the Eagles Mere forests (the Laurel Path being the first). To assist visitors on the path, blazes were painted on "conspicuous" rocks and trees using left-over red paint from McFarland's wood shed. McFarland later wrote that it was originally

⁵ Wise, Section 8, Page 4.

⁶ Wise, *passim*.

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called the "North Woods Walk" but was re-named the Red Arrow Path in 1908.⁷ Succeeding paths were similarly named for the paint color used to mark the blazes. "I think you will remember that we talked over the scheme of making arrows of other colors to designate other paths. It is certainly a good scheme, and I do not see why we should not adopt it." (Letter to Mr. Aubrey DeLong from J. Horace McFarland of the Eagles Mere Forest Park Reserve Association, 11/20/1909.⁸)

The Green Arrow Path (#256 – entirely within the EMHD but not enumerated) was laid out in 1910. It enabled guests of the newly built Crestmont Inn resort to reach the Eagles Mere Beach and Park areas by connecting to the Red Arrow Path at Eagle Rocks. It also extended past the Crestmont to the Outlet Pond where the original railroad station was located. The path and its destinations were a major part of the recreational agenda for visitors to the Crestmont, which maintained the path and its various spurs on its property. The White Arrow Path (#259) was started in 1910 and completed in 1912. McFarland wrote that it was laid out a half mile west of the lake to reach woodland vistas, particularly Prospect Rocks. In the 1920s, the Yellow Arrow Trail (#258) was laid out, leading north to connect with longer hiking and backpacking trails, including the Loyalsock Trail north of the Park. Within the Boundary Increase was a short walk featuring a rock formation called "Table Rock" just north of the Park. This unnamed path was abandoned over the years but around 2006 a new loop path off of the Yellow Arrow Trail was blazed and added to the trail.

Pennsylvania's creation of the Loyalsock Canyon Vista Trail (#261) mirrors McFarland's and DeLong's local efforts. According to the Eagles Mere Conservancy, which owns part of the trail, the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters pioneered and opened this trail in 1943. From the Park, it eventually links up to the Loyalsock Trail and the Loyalsock Canyon Vista, which overlooks World's End State Park several miles north of the EMHD and Boundary Increase. The Department was responsible for the acquisition and management of state forest lands, the development of state parks, the improvement of waterways, the protection of the Commonwealth's water supply, the supervision of flood control projects, and the protection of state and private forest lands. As such the preservation of thousands of acres surrounding this (and the parallel Yellow Arrow Trail) and the development of the trail itself helped meet the goals of the Department, which were not unlike that of the Eagles Mere Forest Reserve Association.

The Bridle Path (Eagles Mere Railroad grade) (#260) began to be used for recreational purposes soon after the railroad ceased operating in 1928. The line was laid out in 1892 as a narrow gauge railroad and later extended to Masten station north of Eagles Mere. The railroad played a major role in the local economy, conveying the many vacationers from Philadelphia as well as facilitating the export of logs, lumber, and leather from points north of Eagles Mere. Increased use of the automobile and a severe storm that washed out parts of the tracks resulted in the end of train service in 1928.⁹ McFarland wrote that, "After the abandonment of the Eagles Mere Railroad and the removal of the rails and ties, there remained a graded roadbed so suited for horseback riding that it has served as the basis for an unusual Bridle Path which riders have found very delightful."¹⁰ A c. 1930 map shows the former railroad grade simply as "Bridle Path" (the "Forest Inn and Cottages" map, Map 6). Today the grade serves more walkers, joggers, cross country skiers and mountain

⁷ McFarland, p. 37.

⁸ James, page 97, letter from McFarland to DeLong dated 11/20/1909.

⁹ Wise, passim; McFarland, p. 43.

¹⁰ McFarland, p. 43.

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bikers than equestrians and is referred to by most as simply "the Railroad Grade." Most of the land surrounding the grade in the Boundary Increase is owned and protected by the Eagles Mere Conservancy.

A Blue Arrow Path was also developed south of Route 42, outside of the EMHD and Boundary Increase. This trail generally led down the mountain to various natural features near the former Eagles Mere Railroad grade south of Eagles Mere. Because major parts of the trail have been abandoned for many years and are no longer maintained, it is not included in the nomination.

In the past half-century, the vast majority of the land comprising the trails within the Boundary Increase has changed little. The forests through which the trails meander continue to mature, as some paths may have led through re-emerging or timbered forests at the time the trails were developed. In the 1970s, plans for a golf course included clearing limited amounts of land on the east side of the EMHD and Boundary Increase as part of the Crestmont Inn resort expansion. The project, however, abruptly stopped soon after it started; the forest has been reclaiming this area for the past 35 years. Today the Eagles Mere Conservancy owns much of the former Crestmont Inn property and land around the Park; it maintains the trails and has added additional trails, some of which are shown on Map 6.

Significance

The historic district's areas of significance have a symbiotic relationship. Its entertainment/recreation area of significance relied on conservation, the other area of significance. Conservation of Eagles Mere's natural features, in particular the Lake and surrounding landscape, provided visitors with a multitude of opportunities for entertainment/recreation. Among the instrumental people in the development and corresponding preservation of this landscape were William Bradford, Embley Chase, Horace McFarland, Edgar Keiss and Aubrey DeLong. Since the period of significance ended in 1945, the Eagles Mere Association (founded in 1961) and the Eagles Mere Conservancy (founded 1986) have continued and expanded these preservation efforts. Meanwhile several private owners of large tracts near the Lake chose not to develop their land or have preserved land through the Conservancy. The state possesses thousands of contiguous acres north of Eagles Mere, some of which is in the Boundary Increase.

Conservation of the land surrounding Eagles Mere Lake has been significant for the high quality of its water and natural appearance, since much of the land within these areas (the EMHD and Boundary Increase) are within its watershed. The Lake, as mentioned, was the hub of entertainment / recreational activities in Eagles Mere. Conservation of these lands was also vital for the formation of certain non-aquatic activities such as hiking and experiencing nature. As a result of conservation and a desire to enable people to easily experience the natural areas surrounding the Lake, a trail system was laid out. This greatly added to the growing network of recreational opportunities that included swimming, boating, tennis, golfing, and fishing.¹¹ These developments and associated activities occurred between the 1870s and 1920s and remain the basis for Eagles Mere's continuance as a popular resort destination. As one brochure stated:

¹¹ Wise, *passim*; McFarland, p. 25; *'Mere Reflections*, p. 22.

Many there are who longed in years gone by to get better acquainted with the primeval forest, but, lacking ability to tramp through the trackless woods and a sense of direction to assure safety, they were denied that beneficial pleasure. The twelve miles of woods trails include what are known as the Arrow paths, encircling the lake, reaching the surrounding heights and tracking off down the mountain, through glens, across flower-decked meadows, and to some notable waterfalls, give residents opportunity for delightful and wholesome rambles. These Arrow Paths – a map of which may be found in this book [map 4 in Boundary Increase form] – are so developed and graded as to be practicable for even women and children, though they are in no sense conventional, or other than cunningly handled trails through the woods.¹²

Many of the earliest trails throughout Eagles Mere were laid out by the noted land preservationist J. Horace McFarland. McFarland (1858-1948) was a pioneer of the “City Beautiful” movement and successfully fought to establish the National Park Service. McFarland and his family summered in Eagles Mere and maintained a cottage that still stands in the Park. Concerned with logging north of the Lake, and specifically the preservation of the “primeval forest contiguous to the borough of Eagles Mere”, McFarland and Edgar Keiss created the Eagles Mere Forest Reserve Association in 1906.¹³ The association eventually preserved the aforementioned 1,000 acres of forestland acquired by the Eagles Mere Company. This provided land for his next endeavor, creating footpaths to enable visitors to enjoy the forest. Soon after establishing the Reserve Association, McFarland directed forester C. Aubrey DeLong to lay out the paths. McFarland would later write that, “All the Arrow Paths were laid out to get those who use them to some definite point of interest through forests...while the paths are clearly defined, they have not been made into sidewalks by the addition of gravel or other material.”¹⁴ Today the trails, which connected virtually all of the major recreational or residential parts of Eagles Mere, are virtually unchanged. They have enabled visitors and residents to take short meandering walks (usually a mile or so) through the woodlands around the Lake and Eagles Mere’s residential areas and resort hotels, while enjoying natural features such as springs, swamps and rock formations along the way.

Aside from the Eagles Mere Forest Reserve Association, another important entity that helped preserve property within the EMHD and Boundary Increase was the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The EMHD includes a 43-acre parcel owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission that contains a section of the former Eagles Mere Railroad grade; the boundary increase includes approximately 55 acres (out of thousands of acres) owned by the Loyalsock State Forest. This state-managed forest land, containing parts of the Yellow Arrow, Red Arrow and Loyalsock Canyon Vista Trails, stretches north to Worlds End State Park. Originally, the land was under the auspices of the Department of Forests and Waters, created by Governor Gifford Pinchot in 1923. Pinchot, who, like McFarland, was nationally noted as a forest conservationist, formed the department by consolidating the functions of the Department of Forestry, the Water Supply Commission, and the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. An outgrowth of the Office of Forest Commissioner (established in the Department of Agriculture in 1895) the Department was responsible for the acquisition and management of state

¹² Eagles Mere Land Company, et al., *Eagles Mere This Year: 1916*, promotional brochure, 1916.

¹³ Barbara and Bush James, *Mere Reflections: A unique Journey Through Historic Eagles Mere*, (Montoursville, Pa.: Paulhamus Litho, 1993), p. 96.

¹⁴ J. Horace McFarland and Robert B. McFarland, *Eagles Mere and the Sullivan Highlands: Origin and History of the Region* (Harrisburg PA: J. Horace McFarland Company, 1944), p. 38-40.

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forest lands, the protection of the Commonwealth's water supply, and the protection of state and private forest lands, among other things. (The department was absorbed by the Department of Environmental Resources in 1971.)

The summary of conservation as an Area of Significance includes preservation of the Lake, the surrounding land, and the creation of the walking paths. The Lake is the EMHD's most important resource (natural or other), without which it is unlikely any settlement would have emerged here, much less a popular lake and mountain resort. The Lake is the recreational, scenic and economic basis for Eagles Mere as a resort. Its importance as such has not diminished through the years, as its use – and the resort itself – is as popular as ever. Its preservation has thus been vital to the historic, social, environmental and economic well-being of the Borough of Eagles Mere. Under the heading "Historic Significance/Conservation," the EMHD National Register nomination form reads, "Protection of the [sic] Eagles Mere's natural resources, especially the lake, its shoreline, and much of the forest surrounding the lake (and to a large extent, vast acreage immediately outside the district) may be the single most important factor affecting Eagles Mere's continuing ability to attract vacationers."¹⁵ Meanwhile, the protection and proper management of hundreds of acres of forestland surrounding the Lake enabled not only the creation but the continued use and enjoyment of the trail network within the Boundary Increase for nearly 100 years (and the Laurel Path in the EMHD for well over 100 years). The trails and their many points of interest are an integral part of the Eagles Mere experience; their existence and continued stewardship is a direct result of the conservation ideals, practices and creativity of many people and organizations over the last 100 years.

From the beginning, Eagles Mere's trail network has been heavily used by visitors and residents alike. Whether through organized walks led by hotel staff, the Eagles Mere Association, the Eagles Mere Conservancy, or individuals, the trails have introduced people to the flora and fauna and other natural features around Eagles Mere Lake for over a century. They were designed to augment the leisure and sporting activities on the Lake and the social activities at the hotels and cottages. These trails and their accompanying natural landscape, not to mention the individuals who designed them and their subsequent preservation, are in keeping with the EMHD's recreation and conservation areas of significance. Thus the Eagles Mere Historic District Boundary Increase is a critical addition to the EMHD by augmenting the entertainment/recreation and conservation areas of significance as described in the nomination.

¹⁵Wise, Section 8, Page 12.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

James, Barbara and Bush. *Mere Reflections: A Unique Journey Through Historic Eagles Mere*. Montoursville, Pa.: Paulhamus Litho, Inc., 1993.

Eagles Mere Land Company, et. al. *Eagles Mere This Year: 1916* (promotional brochure) 1916.

McFarland, J. Horace and Robert B. McFarland. *Eagles Mere and the Sullivan Highlands*. Harrisburg, Pa.: J. Horace McFarland Company, 1944.

Mumma, Laura S. "Of Cottages and Kings," published in *Pennsylvania Heritage*, Vol XII, Number 3, Summer, 1986.

Lowery, Todd, et al. (Meiser and Earl, Inc., Hydrogeologists). *Hydrogeologic Report, Eagles Mere Lake and Vicinity, Sullivan County, Pa.* Eagles Mere Lake and Watershed Committee, 1/25/2011.

Wise, Robert J., Jr. "Eagles Mere Historic District." Listed on the National Register 6/28/1996.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 500

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	367703	4588125	3	18	369453	4585225
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	370031	4586857	4	18	366423	4585475
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

This description begins at the southeast corner of the existing Eagles Mere Historic District and proceeds counter clockwise. It describes the two separate areas making up the Boundary Increase: The single parcel contiguous with the eastern boundary of the EMHD, and the multiple-parcel area contiguous with the western and northern boundaries of the EMHD. These two areas are not contiguous (see map 9).

Single Parcel East of EMHD:

Beginning at the southeast point of the existing Eagles Mere Historic District (a point on the eastern boundary of the Borough of Eagles Mere), the boundary proceeds east along Route 42 200 feet. It then runs north 500 feet, east 200 feet, and south 400 feet to a point on Route 42. Thence it runs east 200 feet and leaves the road to run north 100 feet. The boundary then runs along the northern boundary of three outparcels for houses facing Route 42 the following courses: east 250 feet, ESE 500 feet, and southeast 500 feet to the southeast corner of the boundary increase. From thence, the boundary runs northeast 4,800 feet to the eastern point of the boundary increase, then runs 2,000 feet to the northwest and southwest 800 feet to a point on the existing Eagles Mere Historic District Boundary (a corner of the existing boundary on the east boundary of the Borough). From there, the boundary proceeds 3,700 feet along the Borough boundary to the place of beginning.

Multiple-Parcel West and North of EMHD:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the existing district, the boundary proceeds northeast 800 feet, northwest across the Loyalsock State Forest property 2,800 feet to a point on the east side of the Eagles Mere Sewage Disposal property. The boundary runs around this property the following courses: SW 300 feet, NW 600 feet, and NE 350 feet. The boundary then runs NE 1,200 feet to a point inside the Loyalsock State Forest property and cuts across the parcel these two courses: NW 1,350 feet and SW 500 feet to a point on the north side of a parcel owned by the Eagles Mere Conservancy. The boundary runs along the outer perimeter of this property NW 1,850 feet; SW 2,000 feet; and SE 100 feet. From there, the boundary runs along the west side of the boundary increase SW 600 feet (along the western boundary of the Borough), SE 350 feet, SW 3,200 feet; NW 300 feet to a point on the west boundary of the Borough; SW along the boundary 1,300 feet; south 2,000 feet; and SE 300 feet to a point on the north side of Route 42. The boundary then runs along the north side of the road along a curve 900 feet to the northeast. Leaving the road, it proceeds NNE 500 feet to a point on Prospect Avenue, then proceeds NNE 500 feet to a point on an unnamed road. The boundary then proceeds 800 feet NE to the west boundary of the existing Eagles Mere Historic District. The boundary then follows the boundary of the existing Eagles Mere Historic District the following courses to the place of beginning of this paragraph: NW 800 feet; NE 1,050 feet; NW 250 feet; NE 1,350 feet; NW 250 feet; NNE 200 feet; NE 450 feet; SE 100 feet; NE 250 feet; NW 450 feet; north 250 feet; NW 350 feet; SW 100 feet; NW 250

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feet; NNE 200 feet; NE 100 feet; NNE 150 feet; SE 150 feet; SSE 100 feet; SE along the Borough boundary 750 feet; NE 900 feet; SE 150 feet; SW 200 feet; SE 250 feet; NW 200 feet; SE 150 feet; SW 800 feet to a point on the northern boundary of the Borough; and SE 4,150 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Boundary Increase contains all or parts of Eagles Mere resort’s historic “arrow” trails or paths and the main section of the former Eagles Mere Railroad grade (now a recreational path between the Outlet [where a station once stood and adjacent to SR 42] and the Park [where another station once stood]), prominent natural features along the paths, and adjacent woodlands. These trails, in addition to the Laurel Path and Green Arrow Path that are entirely within the existing EMHD, constitute the bulk of the historic walking trail network laid out around the village and the Lake mainly by naturalist Horace McFarland for use by resort guests in the early 1900s. The district excludes one arrow trail – the Blue Arrow Path – because it has lost its integrity as it is no longer in use and thus reverted back to forest. The district also excludes the portion of the Eagles Mere Railroad south of SR 42 (the former Blue Arrow Trail is also south of SR 42). This portion was excluded because it is entirely outside of the original Eagles Mere Historic District and leads 8 miles down the mountain. Such a distance and location was inconsistent with the other trails which generally parallel the Eagles Mere Lake and are easily assessable for walking purposes.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert J.. Wise Jr., President
organization Wise Preservation Planning LLC date 2/1/2013
street & number 1480 Hilltop Road telephone (484) 202-8187
city or town Chester Springs state PA zip code 19425
e-mail bwise@wisepres.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Eagles Mere Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
City or Vicinity: Eagles Mere Borough, Shrewsbury Township, Pa.
County: Sullivan
State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Wise Preservation Planning LLC
Date Photographed: 3/24/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: 1480 Hilltop Road, Chester Springs Pa. 19425

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Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Printer: Epson Stylus Pro 4800
Paper: Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper
Ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 Inks

1. Former Eagles Mere Railroad Grade, facing SW
2. Red Arrow Path: Eagle Rocks at the intersection with the Green Arrow Path, facing W
3. Green Arrow Path, facing S
4. Green Arrow Path, facing S
5. Big Spring / Wishing Well [#253] on the Red Arrow Path, facing S
6. Red Arrow Path: Fern Rocks, facing W
7. Red Arrow Path: The Labyrinth, facing S
8. Red Arrow Path: approaching The Labyrinth, facing N
9. Yellow Arrow Trail, facing SE
10. White Arrow Path: northern trail head near Athletic Field, facing W
11. White Arrow Path: Prospect Road trail head (southern terminus), facing W
12. Trail marker, near the former Eagles Mere Railroad Grade and the Red Arrow Path, facing S

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

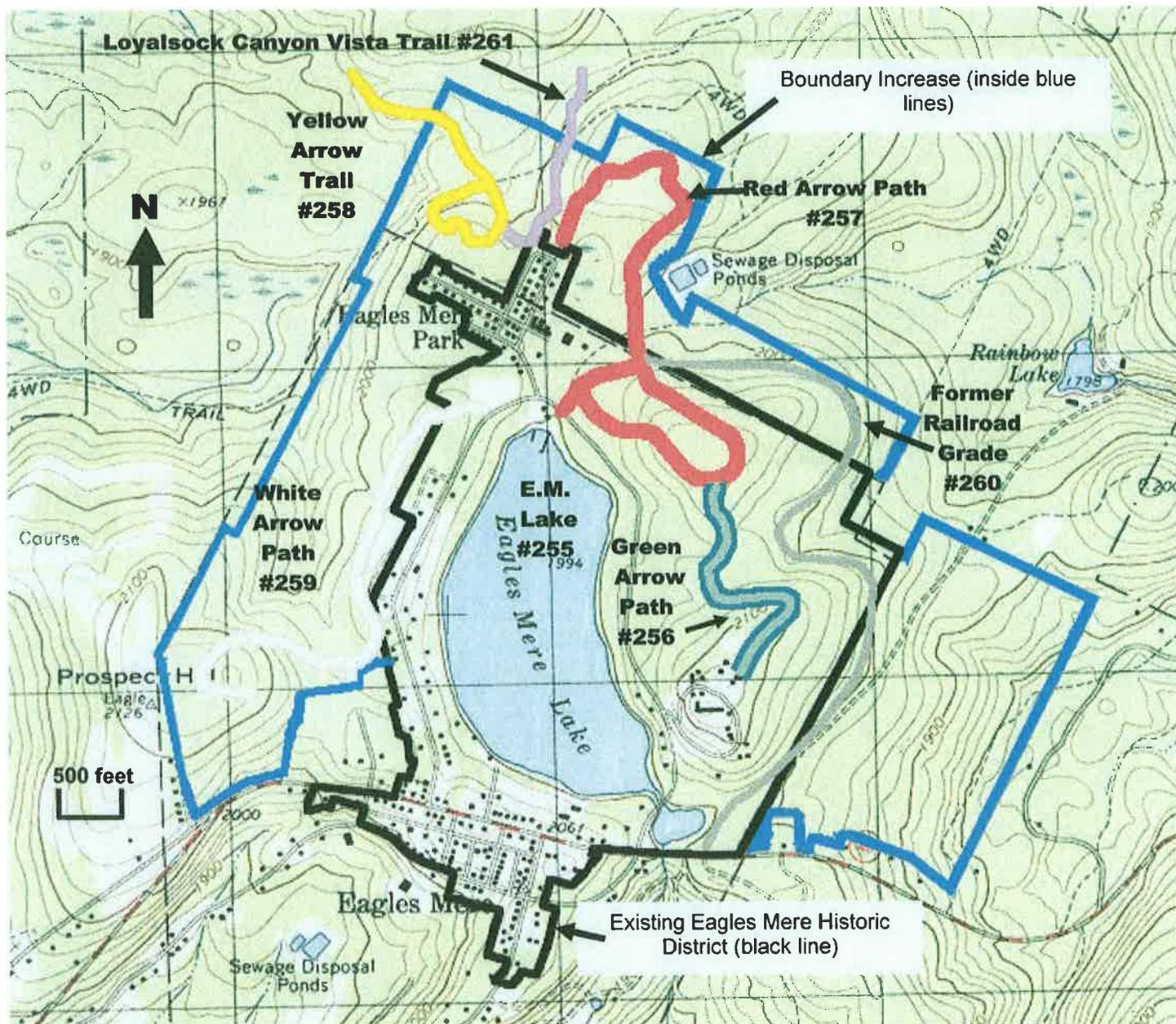
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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Map 1. Eagles Mere USGS Quad Map (detail). The blue line indicates the boundary increase. The four trails mentioned in this nomination form are the White Arrow (west of the Lake), Yellow Arrow (north of the Lake), Red Arrow (north of the Lake), and the Bridle Path (former Railroad Grade) (east of the Lake). The Lake (#255) and the Green Arrow Trail (#256) are in the EMHD but were not enumerated in the earlier (1996) nomination.

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National Park Service

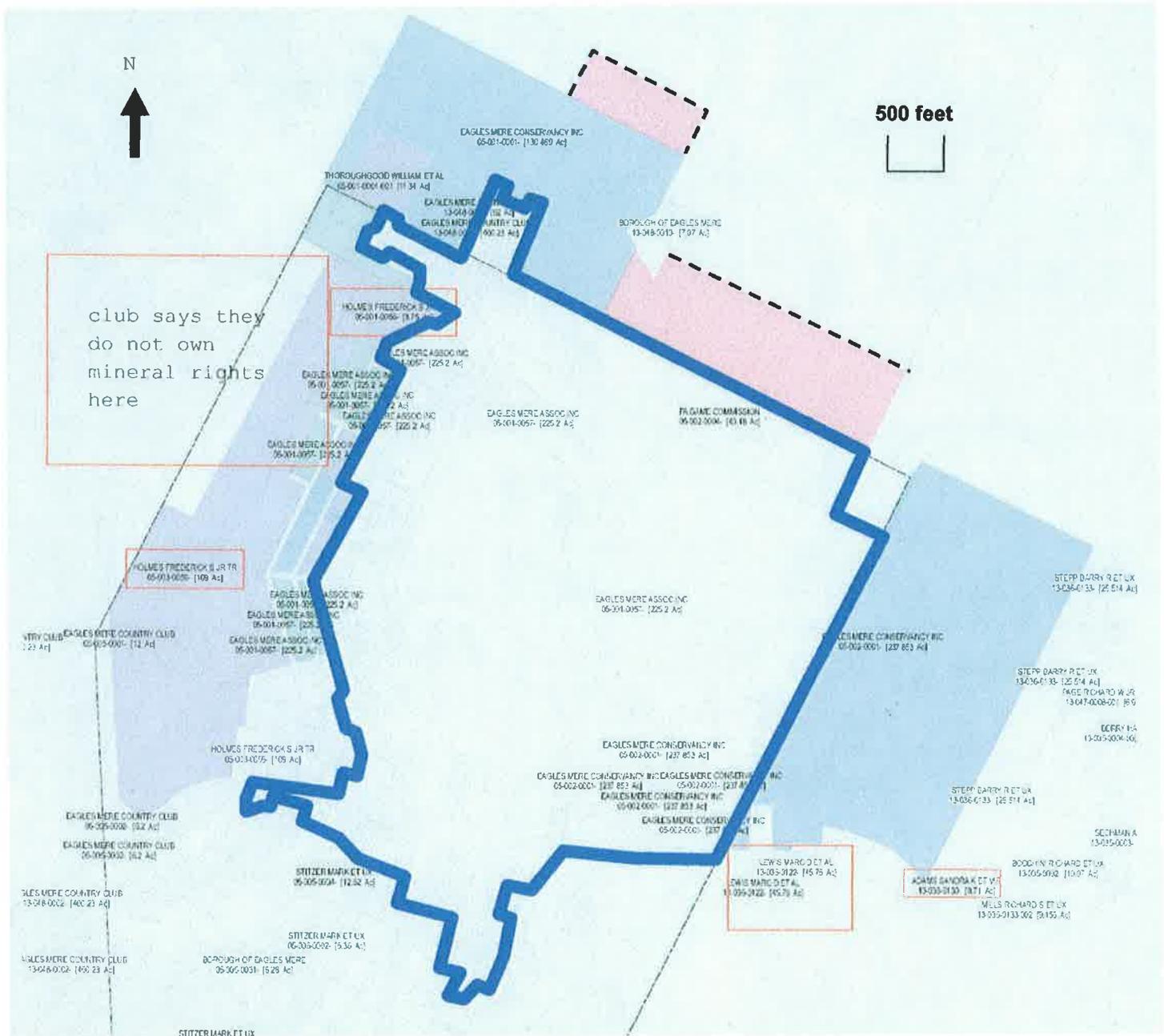
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N/A

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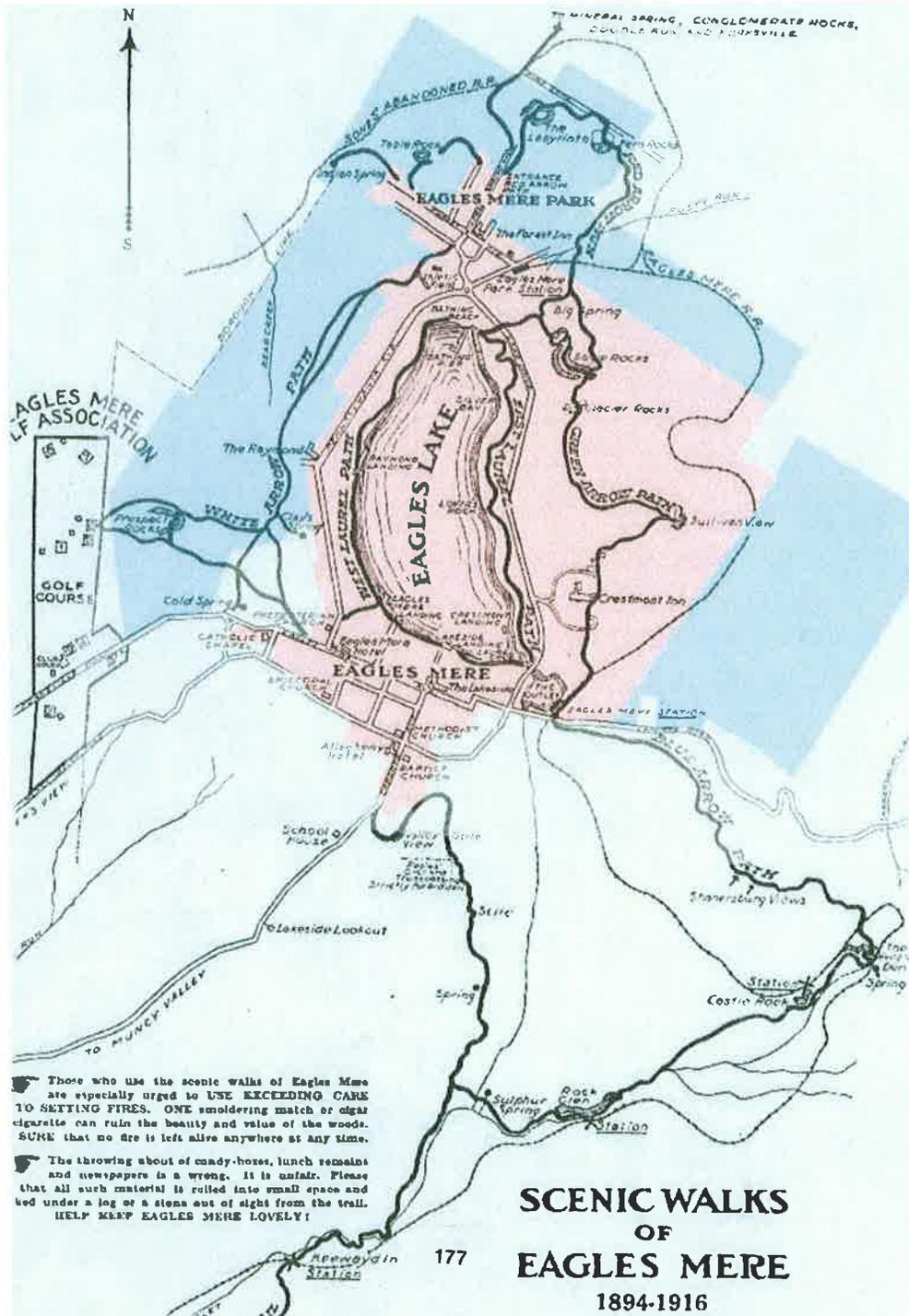
Map 2. Detail of tax parcel map, with parcels in the Boundary Increase colored. The heavy blue line indicates the current Eagles Mere Historic District. The dashed lines in the upper portion of the map indicate areas where the boundary cuts across tax parcel lines. The colors indicate owners: blue for the Eagles Mere Conservancy, red for the Loyalsock State Forest (partial tax parcels), green for the Eagles Mere Association, an purple for properties in private ownership.

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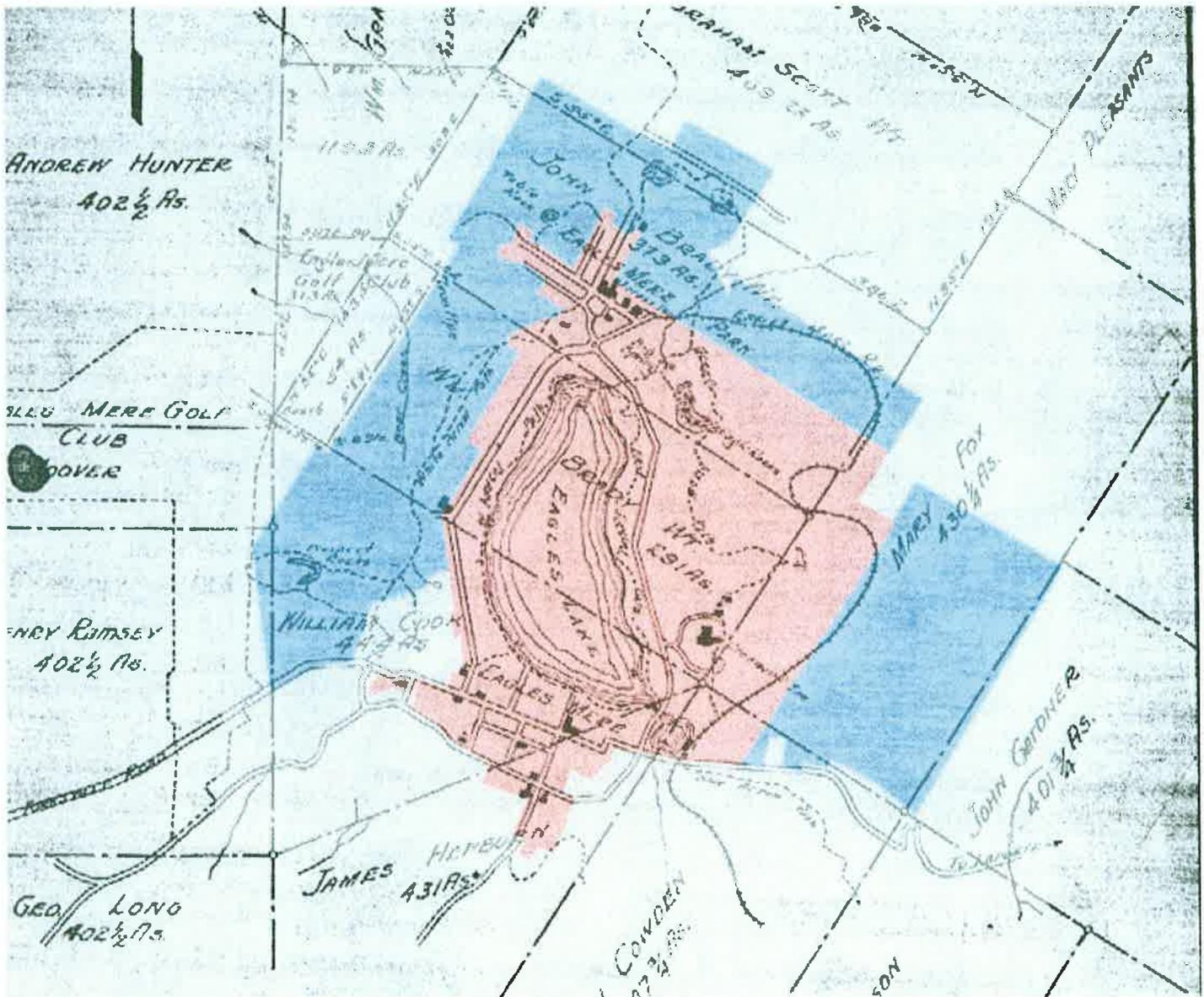
Map 4. Detail of "Scenic Walks of Eagles Mere," Trail Map dated 1916 from a resort brochure, showing all trails. The area shaded red indicates the existing Eagles Mere Historic District, and blue indicates the areas in the boundary increase. The 1916 map does not correspond exactly to the current parcels used to generate the colors.

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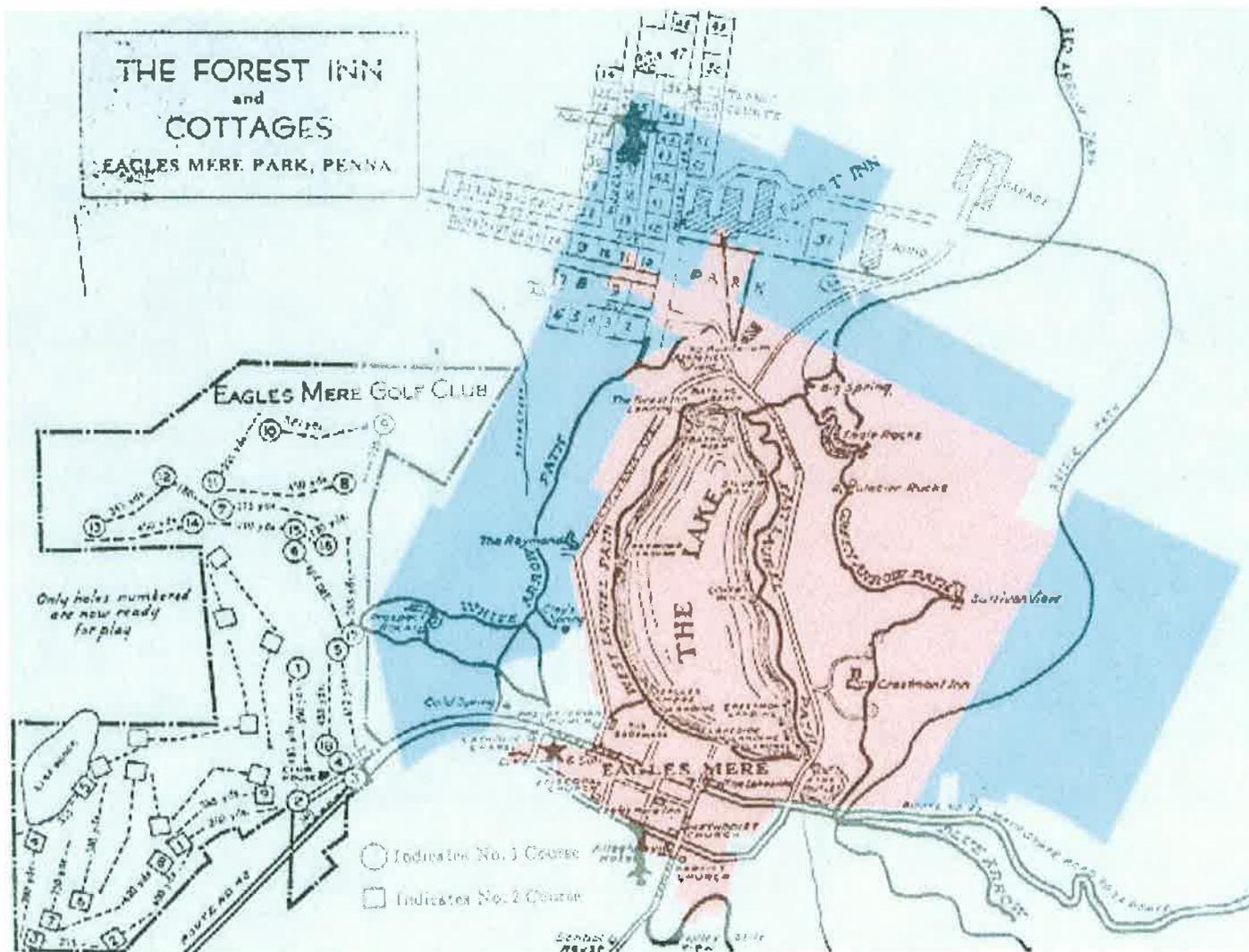
Map 5. Detail of the "Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners Auxiliary State Game Refuge" Map, dated 8/12/1925. The area shaded red indicates the existing Eagles Mere Historic District, and blue indicates the areas in the boundary increase. The 1925 map does not correspond exactly to the current parcels used to generate the colors.

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Map 6. "The Forest Inn and Cottages," Map produced c. 1930. Note that the railroad grade is already indicated as "Bridle Path." The area shaded red indicates the existing Eagles Mere Historic District, and blue indicates the areas in the boundary increase. NOTE: The 1930 map does not correspond exactly to the current parcels used to generate the colors: specifically, the Forest Inn area (a.k.a. "the Park") north of the Lake is oversized.

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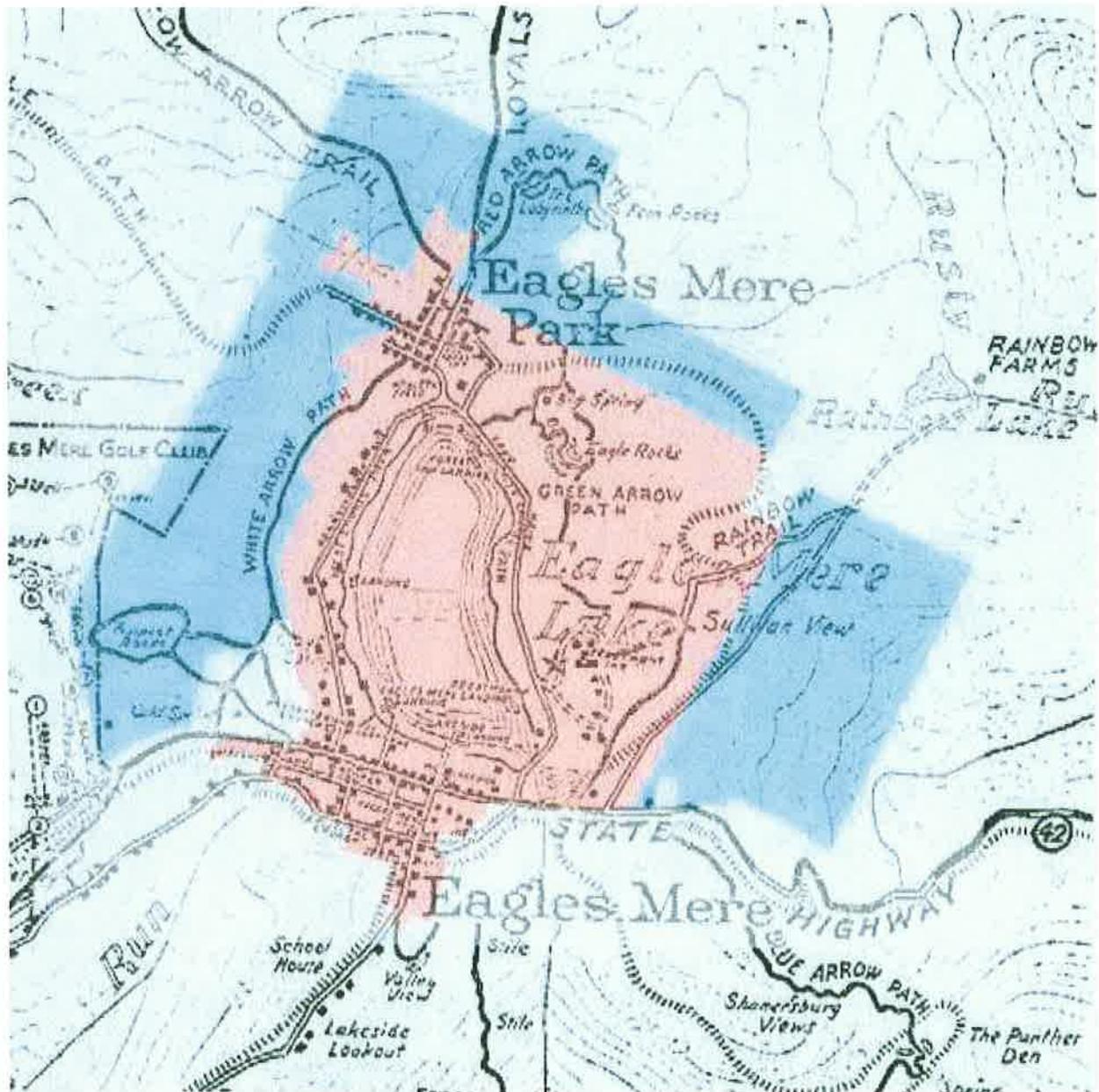
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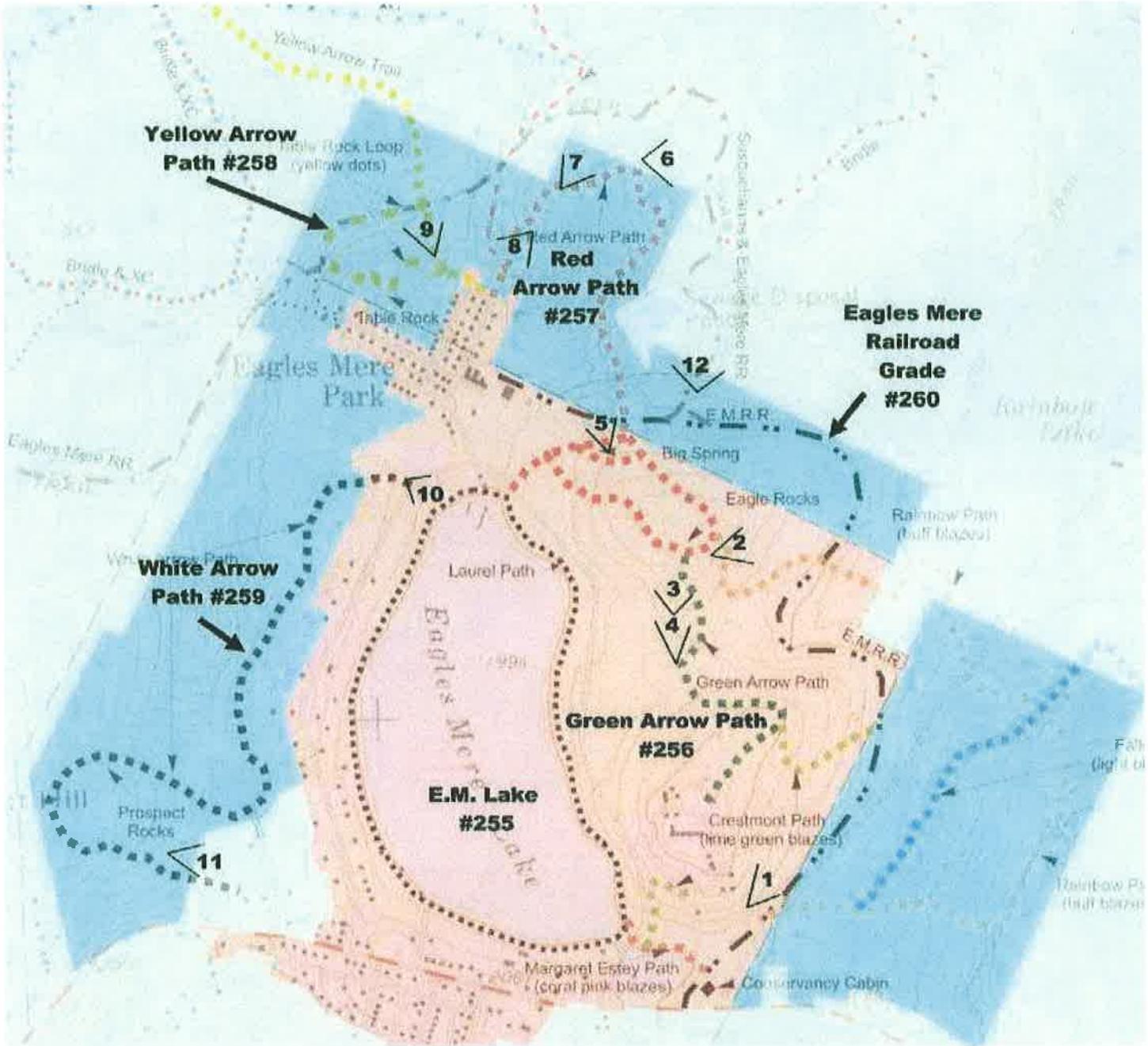
Map 7. Detail of "Eagles Mere Paths and Trails," produced for J. Horace McFarland Company in 1951. The area shaded red indicates the existing Eagles Mere Historic District, and blue indicates the areas in the boundary increase. The 1951 map does not correspond exactly to the current parcels used to generate the colors.

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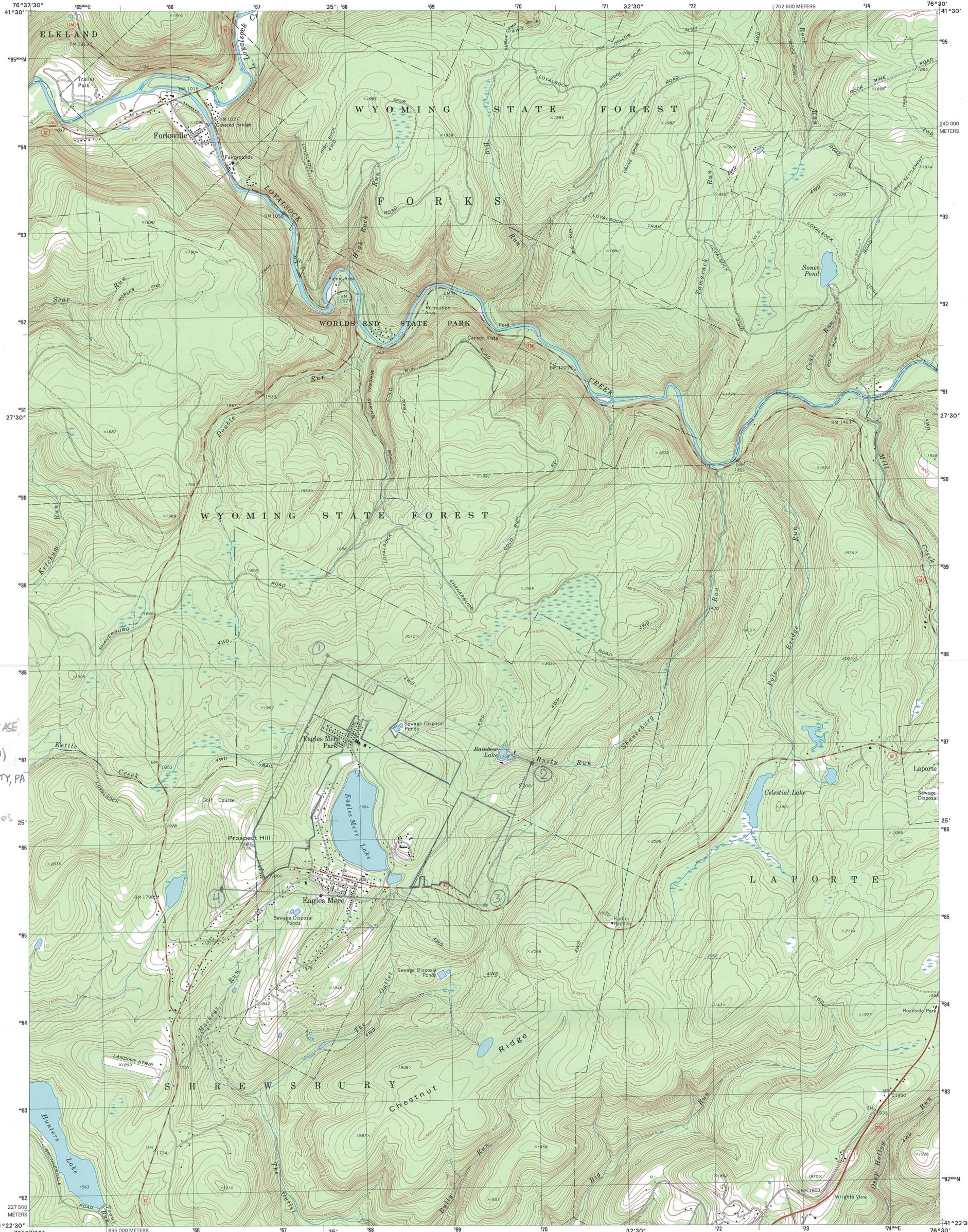
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County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



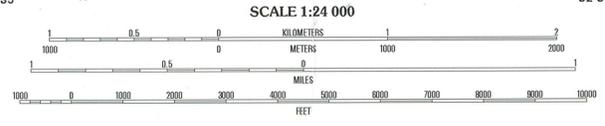
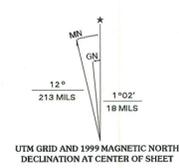
Map 8. Photograph Map from detail of "Paths and Trails of the Eagles Mere Area," produced by the Eagles Mere Conservancy Inc. (2004). Angles with numbers point to direction of camera.



EAGLES MERE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
(BOUNDARY INCREASE
AND ADDITIONAL
DOCUMENTATION)
SULLIVAN COUNTY, PA

- UTM References
- ① 18 367903
4588125
 - ② 18 370031
4586857
 - ③ 18 369453
4585225
 - ④ 18 366423
4585475

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey
Topography compiled 1969. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1955 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1969
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks: Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Landmark buildings verified 1969



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Unimproved road

Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

1	2	3	1 Shunk
			2 Overton
			3 Dushore
			4 Hillgrove
4	5		5 Laporte
			6 Picture Rocks
			7 Sonestown
6	7	8	8 Elk Grove

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

EAGLES MERE, PA
1993
NIMA 5666 1 NE-SERIES V831

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

























MINERAL SPRINGS AVENUE ▶

BIG SPRING & BEACH ▲

◀ GREEN ARROW PATH & BUFF B